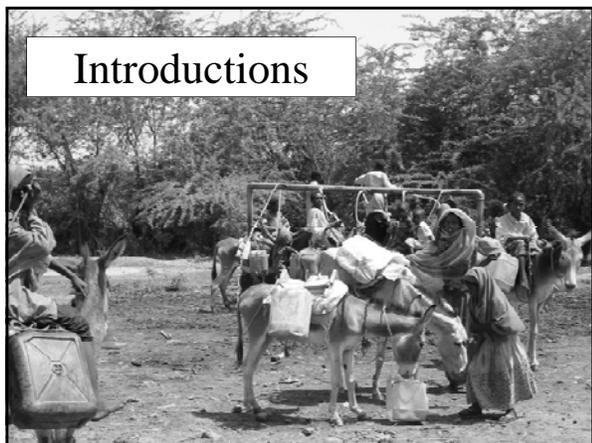


**Gender-based Violence
and
Resettlement**

Beth Vann MSW

- Learning Objectives**
- Participants will be able to:
1. Identify at least 4 health and psychosocial consequences of gender-based violence
 2. Identify possible signs and symptoms that a client may be experiencing or may have experienced gender-based violence.
 3. Identify key do's and don'ts for talking with clients/families about GBV

- Agenda**
- Quick Introductions
 - Understanding GBV
 - Addressing GBV
 - Summary and your next steps



Introductions



UNDERSTANDING GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

Gender-based Violence

Gender

- Social difference between males and females
- Roles, responsibilities, expectations, privileges, limitations
- What it means to be female, or what it means to be male in any specific context

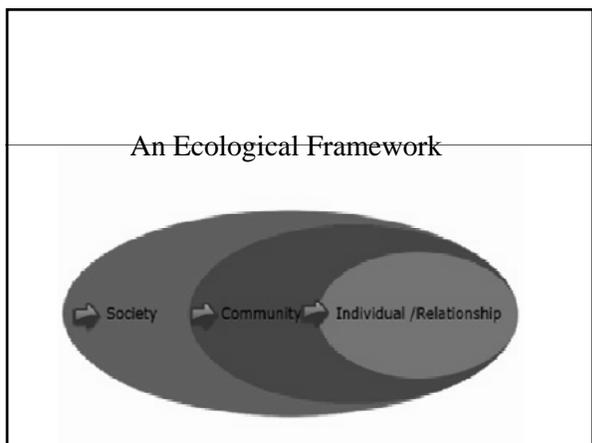
Violence

- Using some type of force (=lack of consent) that results in some type of harm

GBV – SGBV - VAW

Types of GBV

- ❖ War-related sexual violence
- ❖ Rape, other sexual assault/violence/exploitation
- ❖ Intimate partner violence (IPV)
- ❖ Harmful traditional practices
 - FGC/FGM
 - Forced / early marriages, including abduction
 - Widow inheritance / shadow marriages
- ❖ Emotional / psychological / social / economic abuse
 - Sexual harassment, manipulation, discrimination, control/abuse, isolation, etc.



**Causes of GBV
& Contributing Factors**

In most cultures, most countries, most societies, women are in a disadvantaged position compared to men.



Root Causes

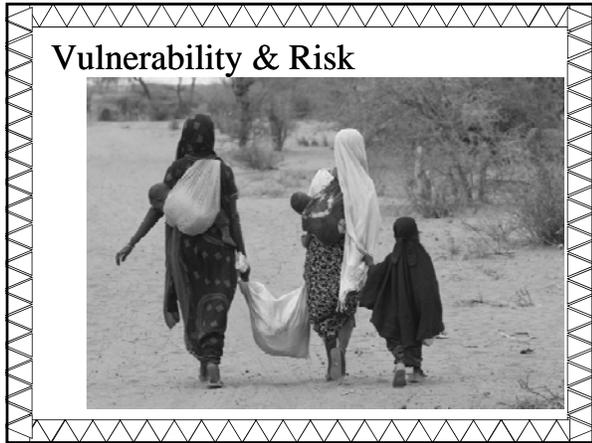
- Gender discrimination
- Lack of equal human rights for all

Perpetuated through

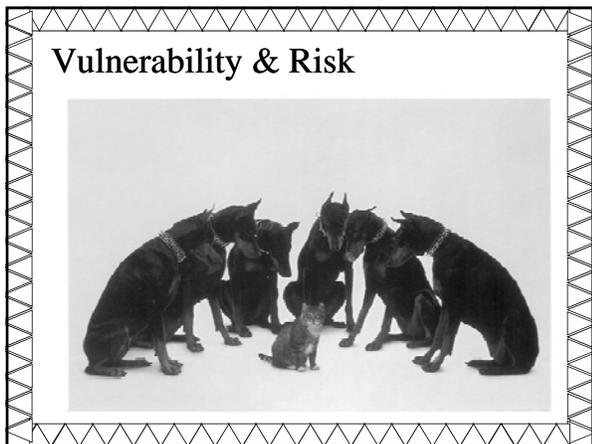
- ❖Laws and policies
- ❖Socio-cultural norms
- ❖Knowledge, attitudes, practices of people in power

Vulnerability & Risk









Contributing Factors

- Alcohol/drug use and abuse
- Poverty
- Stress
- ...

Potential Consequences

- Physical injury, disease, death
- Emotional/psychological trauma
- Social stigma and rejection
- Safety threats/Fear for physical safety
- Desire for justice

Understanding GBV – Key Points

- Most societies blame the victim - especially in cases of sexual assault/rape and often in IPV cases.
- Most survivors never tell anyone about the experience. Silence can be life saving.
- Gender-based violence is dangerous and often lethal.



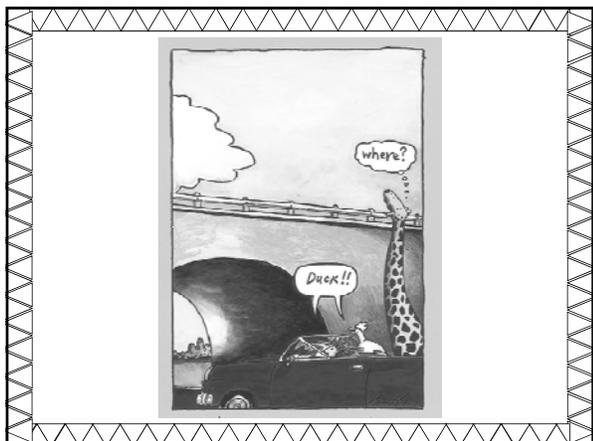
ADDRESSING GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

PREVENTION
Identify causes and contributing factors; implement strategies to remove them or reduce their influence

- Information & education
- Gender equality
- Social/family/economic problems > reducing stress

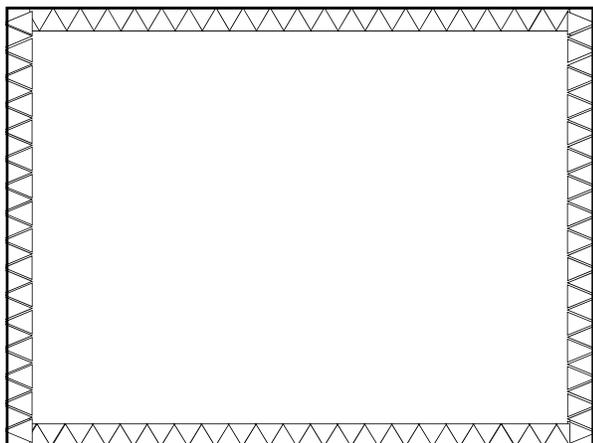
RESPONSE
To ameliorate the harmful after-effects and prevent further trauma & injury

- Disclosure
- Seeking help
- Referrals: confidential and accessible services
 - Health care
 - Psychosocial support
 - Counseling/emotional support
 - Economic/social empowerment



Your Role?

- ### Do's and Don'ts
- | | |
|---|--|
| DO | DO NOT |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Listen• Give information• Reassure ("it is not your fault")• Maintain confidentiality• Be aware of everyone's safety – including yours!• Pay attention to your own self-care | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Try to be a counselor• Try to be a mediator• Confront an alleged perpetrator• Tell anyone what they should do• Think that you can "fix" it or "solve" it |



Review

- Types of GBV – you should be aware
- Characteristics/signs and symptoms
- Causes and contributing factors > prevention
- Inter-disciplinary services > response
- Safety safety safety safety – yours, too
- Confidentiality
- Professional boundaries

Questions and Your Next Steps

- Dealing with the stress and frustrations of these cases
- Referral networks, systems, pathways
- Learn more
 - Cultural norms around gender
 - Type and extent of GBV in home country and place of asylum
- What else?