



Sexual and Gender-based violence

In the context of migration

PROTECT

Implementing countries: Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Malta, The Netherlands, Poland, Slovenia, Spain

Aim of the project:

- to strengthen the capacities of existing national support services for sexual and gender-based violence to coordinate better and make these systems available for refugee, migrant and asylum seeker victims and potential victims of SGBV
- to raise awareness among and empower these communities.

Project outputs:

- SOPs/Guidelines developed / reviewed / contributed to in 8 countries
- 120+ trainings organized over 12 countries
- 13 000+ information materials distributed
- 200+ information session organized on SGBV prevention

Project period: October 2018 – March 2020



This project is funded by the European Union's Rights, Equality and Citizenship Programme (2014-2020).





Module 0

INTRODUCTION

Icebreaker

 Identity

 Difference

 Role

 Injustice

 Other



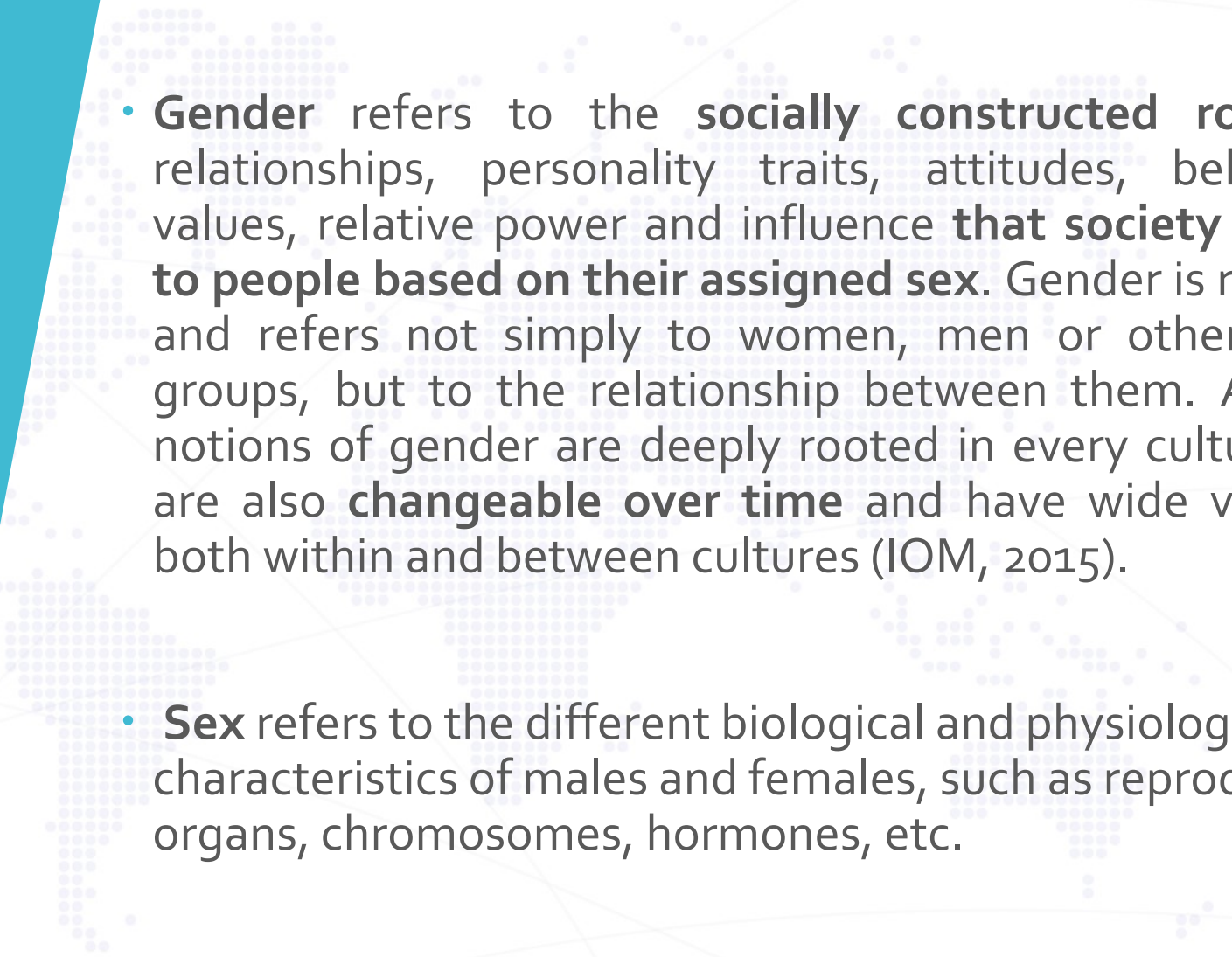
Gender vs. Sex



GENDER IS HERE

NOT HERE



- 
- **Gender** refers to the **socially constructed roles** and relationships, personality traits, attitudes, behaviours, values, relative power and influence **that society ascribes to people based on their assigned sex**. Gender is relational and refers not simply to women, men or other gender groups, but to the relationship between them. Although notions of gender are deeply rooted in every culture, they are also **changeable over time** and have wide variations both within and between cultures (IOM, 2015).
 - **Sex** refers to the different biological and physiological characteristics of males and females, such as reproductive organs, chromosomes, hormones, etc.



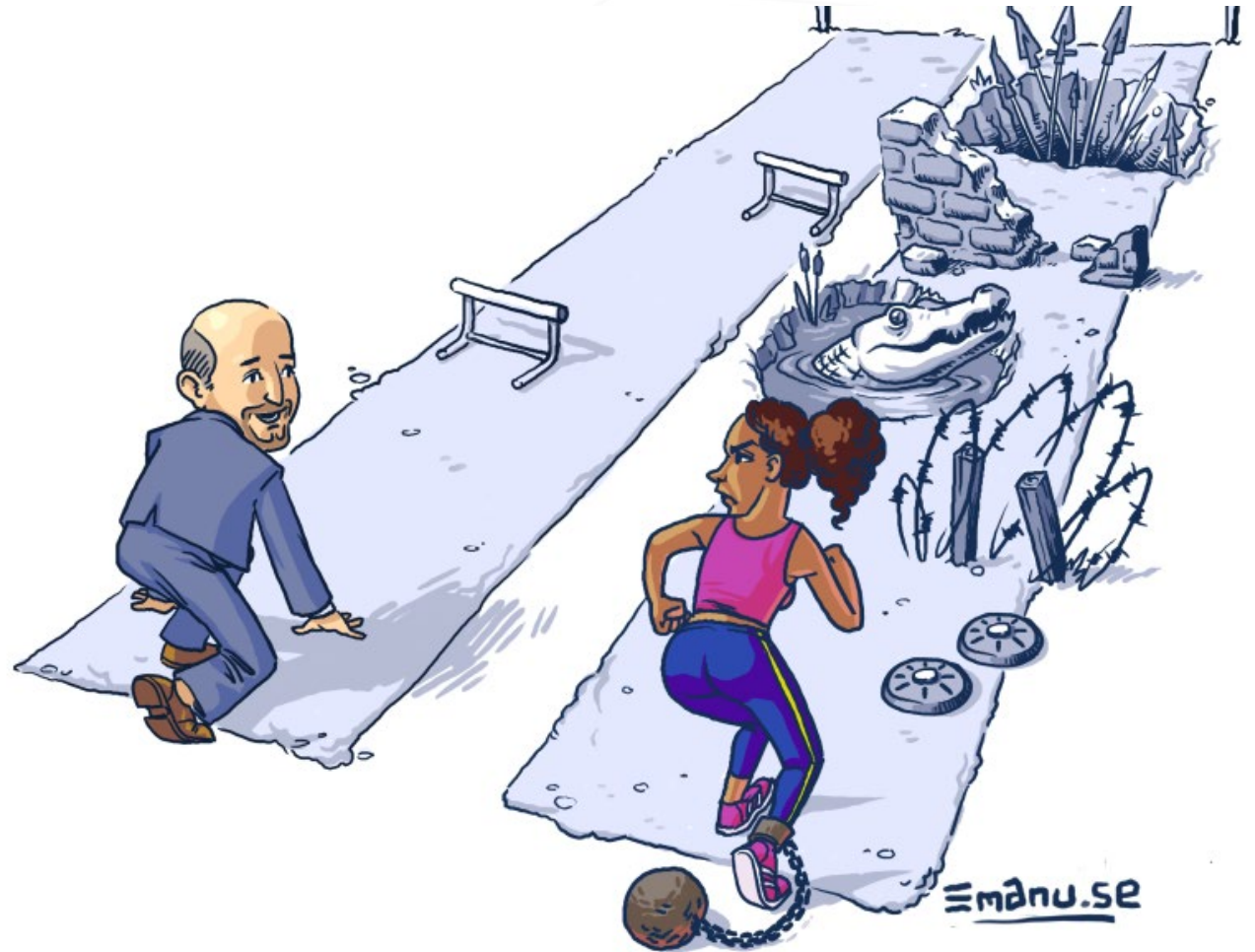
Module 1

THE CONCEPTS OF GENDER AND VIOLENCE

The Violence Squares Group Exercise



Gender inequality

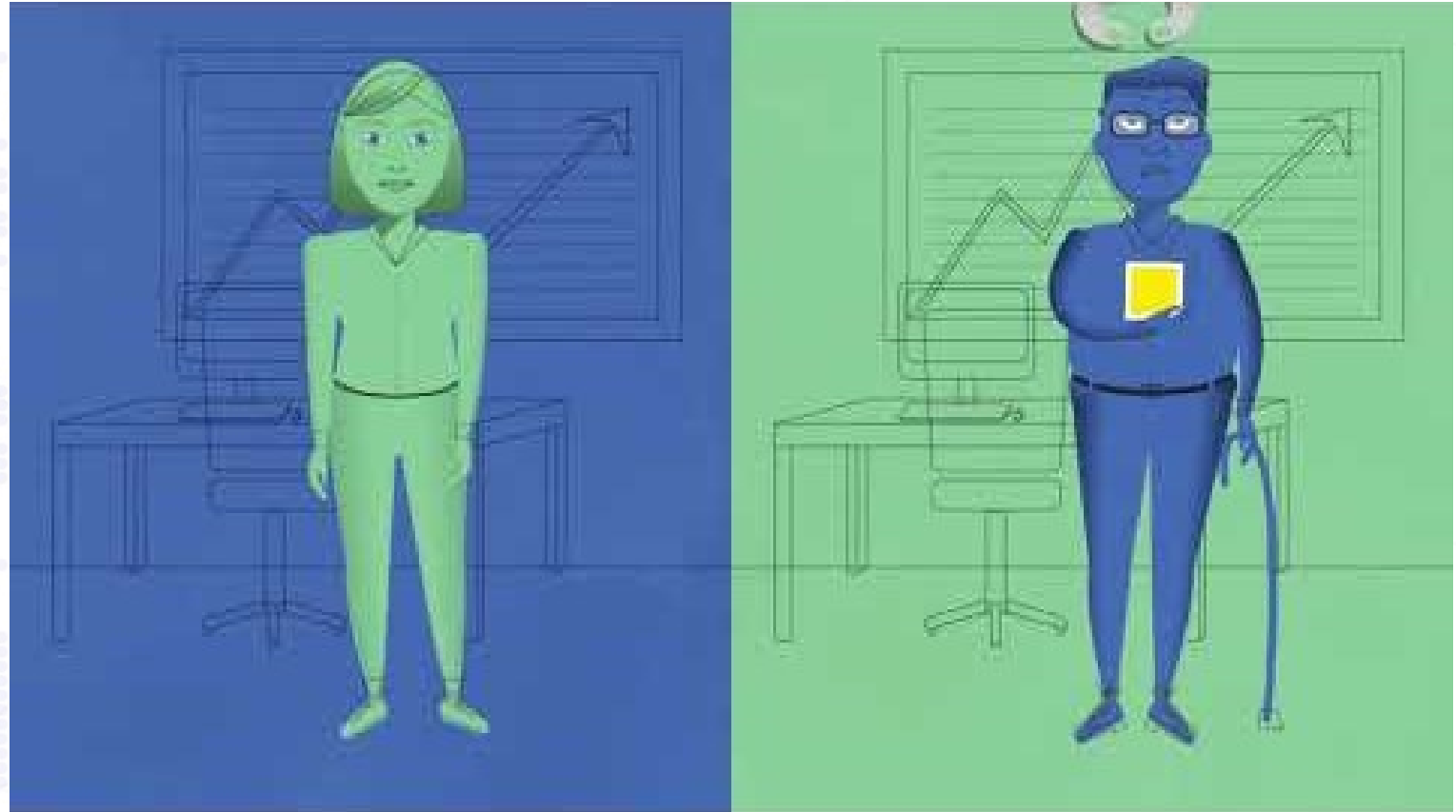


“What’s the matter?
It’s the same distance!”

Intersectionality



What is
intersectionality?



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=O1isIMoytkE>

Stereotype:

Oversimplified, fixed and exaggerated image of all persons in the same group
→ Belief

Migrants are lazy.

Bias:

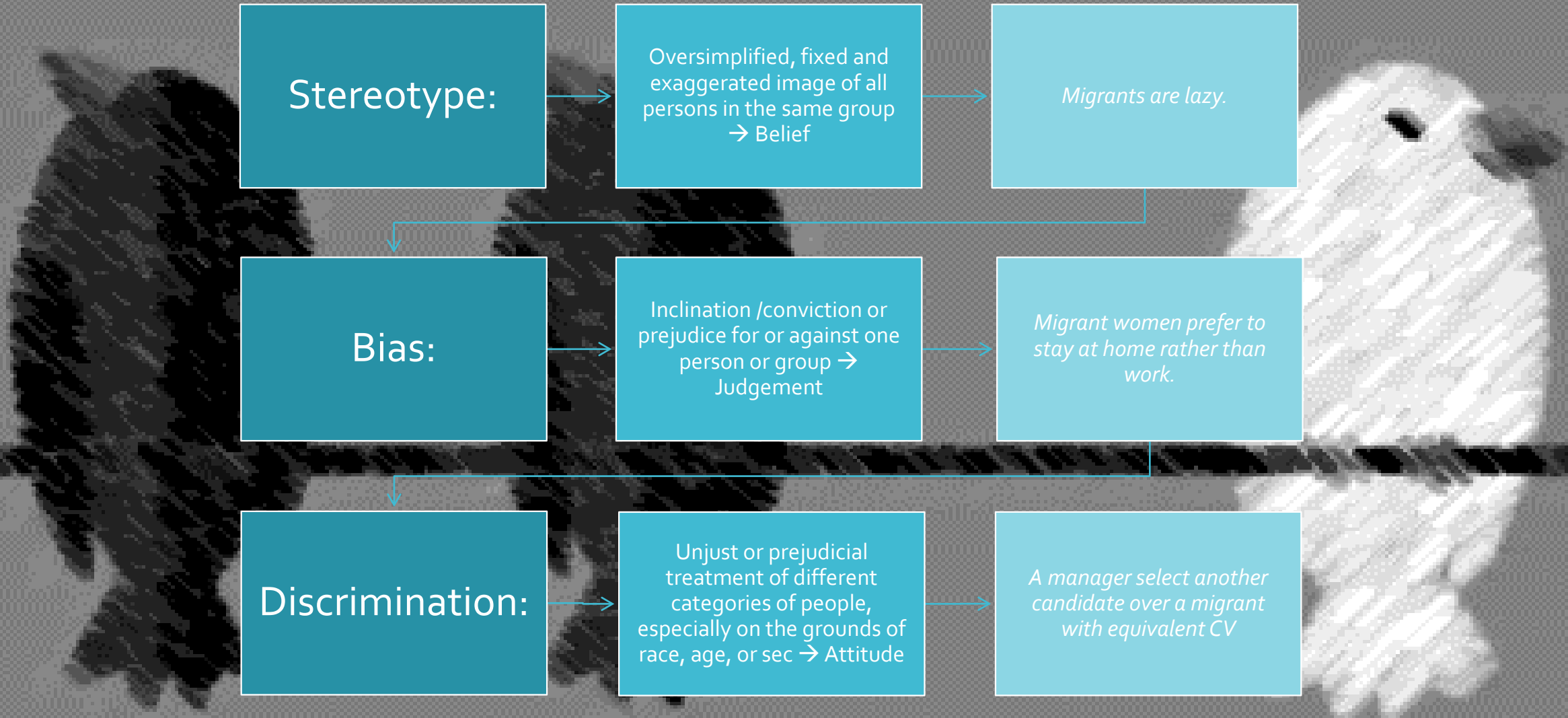
Inclination /conviction or prejudice for or against one person or group → Judgement

Migrant women prefer to stay at home rather than work.

Discrimination:

Unjust or prejudicial treatment of different categories of people, especially on the grounds of race, age, or sex → Attitude

A manager select another candidate over a migrant with equivalent CV



SGBV
=
Human Rights
Violation



Unequal Power relationships



Against a person's will



Various forms of violence



Inflicts harm



Gender norms

Consent



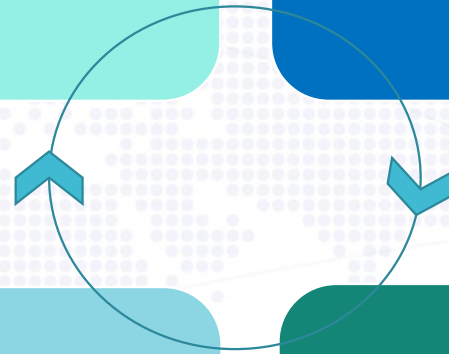
SGBV

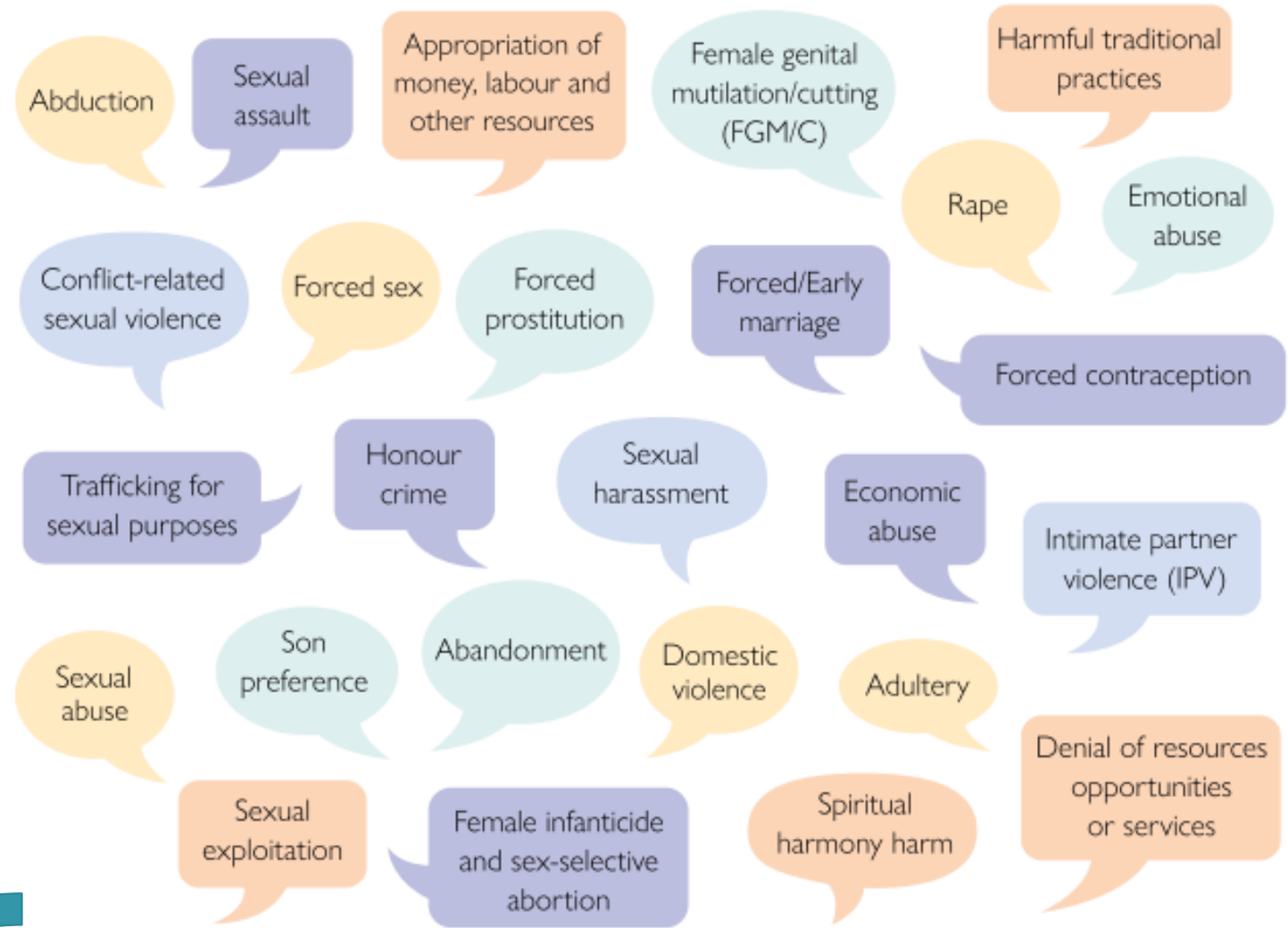
Physical assault

Emotional/
Psychological abuse

Rape and sexual
assault

Economical/denial of
resources and services





https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/iom_gbvic_framework.pdf

Sexual violence

This is a crime that is punishable by law.

This is an act that is reliant on intimidation, threats, blackmail, and verbal, physical, or psychological violence, and even confinement and coercion.



The main victims are women, adolescents and children but men and boys can also be victims



In most cases, the victim knows the perpetrator

This act has consequences for the victim's sexual, family and professional life.



This is not an individual problem or the result of uncontrollable urges.



The problem is inherent in our society, which produces and continues to promote unequal power balances between women and men.

1

This act exploits the contexts of marginalization and isolation and other factors that contribute to vulnerability in order to abuse and control victims.



All too often these acts go unpunished.

Who is the perpetrator?

48% : the partner

10%: A family member

13%: An acquaintance

7%: A person in one's working environment

US:
Farmworkers
Face Sexual
Abuse



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8jhKfyG1oU8>

Key Migration Terms

1. INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSON (IDP)

A

An umbrella term, not defined under international law, reflecting the common lay understanding of a person who moves away from his or her place of usual residence, whether within a country or across an international border, temporarily or permanently, and for a variety of reasons.

2. APPLICANT FOR INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION

B

An individual who is seeking international protection. In countries with individualized procedures, this person is someone whose claim has not yet been finally decided on by the country in which he or she has submitted it.

3. UNACCOMPANIED (MIGRANT) CHILD

C

A person who, "owing to a well-founded fear of persecution for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinions, is outside the country of his nationality and is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country.

4. MIGRANT

D

All procedures that involve partial or total removal of the external female genitalia or other injury to the female genital organs for non-medical reasons.

5. TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS

E

Intentional organization or facilitation of the irregular movement of persons across state borders, which is provided in return for financial or other gain.

6. REFUGEE

F

Persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or humanmade disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized State border.

7. FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION

G

Children, as defined in Article 1 of the Convention on the Right of the Child, who have been separated from both parents and other relatives and are not being cared for by an adult who, by law or custom, is responsible for doing so.

8. HUMAN SMUGGLING

H

Term designating "the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation"

57% of UNHCR refugees came from three countries



Syria



Afghanistan



South Sudan

Where the world's displaced people are being hosted

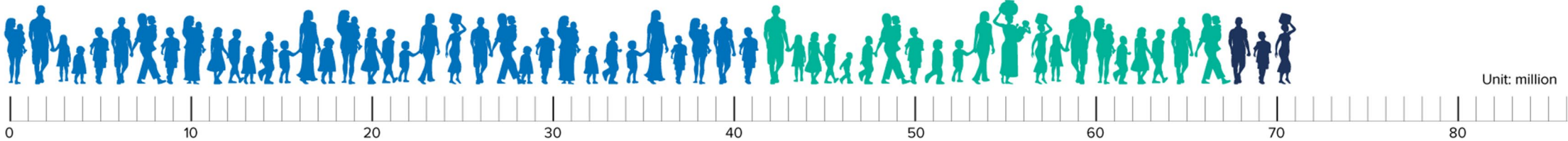


About 80 per cent of refugees live in countries neighbouring their countries of origin

Global statistics and information about migrants

70.8 million

forcibly displaced people worldwide



Internally Displaced People
41.3 million

Refugees
25.9 million

20.4 million under UNHCR's mandate
5.5 million Palestinian refugees under UNRWA's mandate

Asylum-seekers
3.5 million

48,8 %

female migrants in
2018, globally



SGBV and migration



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kWgKBA87kP4>

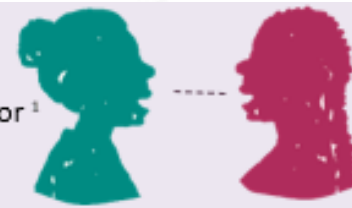
Cultural relativism

The position that there is no universal standard to measure cultures by, and that all cultures are equally valid and must be understood in their own terms.

1

Apply the basic values as a psycho-medical-legal-social counsellor¹

- Be sincere
- Show understanding and respect
- Work towards a relationship without dominance
- Show empathy
- Show interest, curiosity
- Be genuine



2

Understanding the other person's culture can be useful but is not indispensable.

You sometimes win time when it comes to decoding messages or conveying messages.



3

Never forget that there are differences within one and the same culture.



4

Understand that a person's identity consists of a multitude of social identities, including age, social status, family culture, profession, regional identity, socio-economic status, religion, and so on.



5

Understand and apply the non-negotiable framework: European Convention on Human Rights, Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), Convention on the Rights of the Child, Belgian legislation...



6

In all cases of violence: the victim's safety is always a priority.



Case Study 1: Maria

- Which elements of the story refer to the vulnerability of Maria?
- What kind of violence did Maria experience?
- How do you assist her? What would you suggest her to do?



Module 3

THE IMPACT OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE ON HEALTH

Consequences of SGBV on health

Physical consequences

Sexual and reproductive consequences

Psychological and behavioural consequences

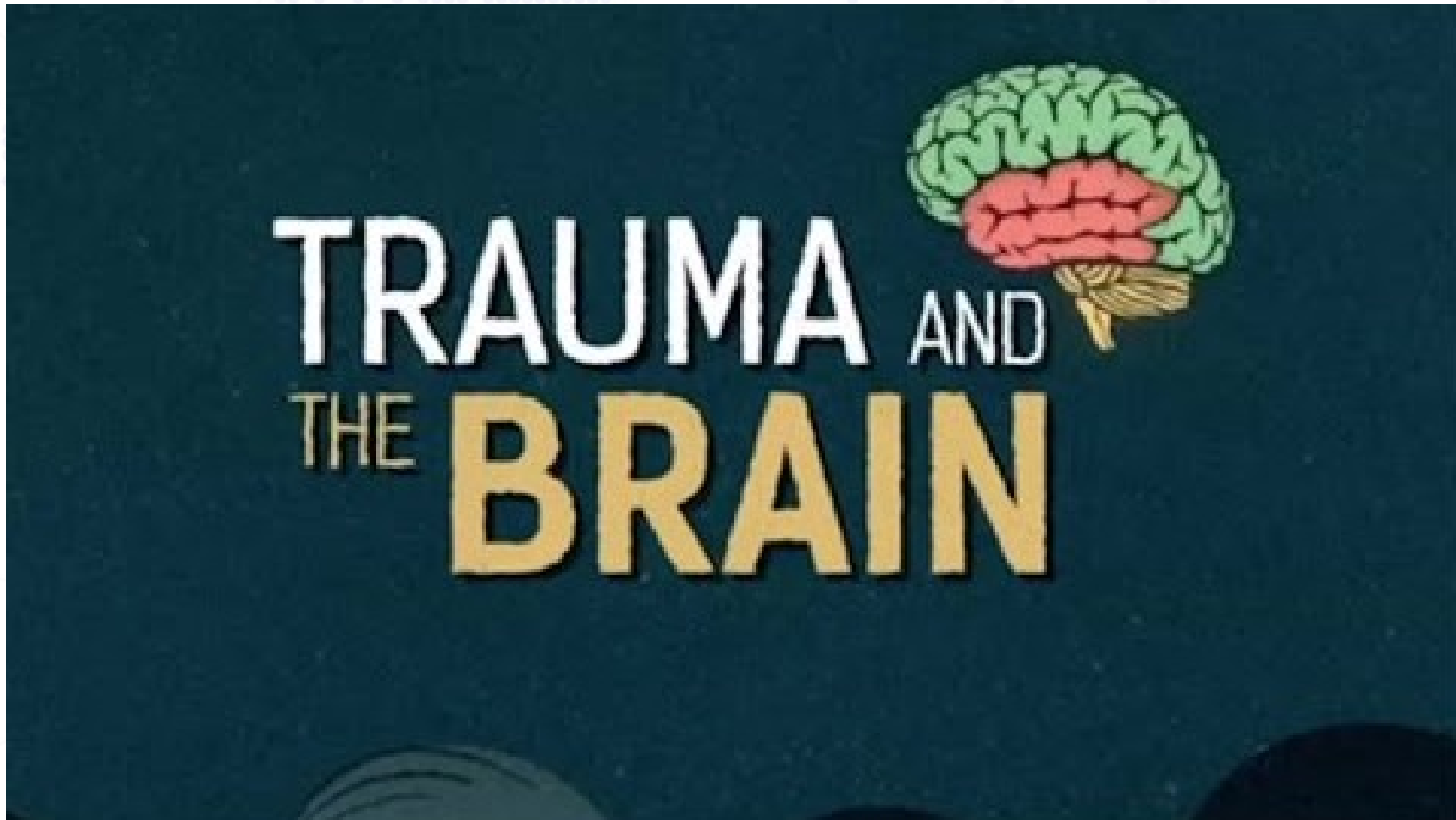


Traumatic memory

WHAT IS TRAUMATIC MEMORY?

- 1 When a person is in danger, the brain starts to produce adrenaline and cortisol 
- 2 The heart rate increases... 
- 3 ... Fight or run faster to escape. And the person escapes 
- 4 This is a difficult time, but the person recovers 
- 5 In the case of sexual violence, the person is unable to escape 
- 6 This provokes a state of shock 
- 7 The brain continues to produce adrenaline 
- 8 There is a risk of overload 
- 9 To avoid this overvoltage, other hormones, called endorphins, are produced in high quantity 
- 10 The person feels "dissociation" from their body and feels nothing at all any more 
- 11 The person's ability to analyse the situation and respond is paralyzed 
- 12 Dissociation prevents the aggression from being incorporated in the autobiographic memory 
- 13 The aggression is almost locked away in another part of the brain 
- 14 That is where the traumatic memory develops 
- 15 The memory can be revived at any time, with the same intensity, by any event that is similar to the aggression that was perpetrated 

Source : feminismecaen.files.wordpress.com/2013/10/livret-viol-et-prostitution-2013-version-lecture.pdf p.18



https://www.youtube.com/watch?time_continue=21&v=4-tcKYx24aA&feature=emb_title



Module 4

HOW TO PROVIDE ASSISTANCE:
THE LEGAL & POLICY FRAMEWORK

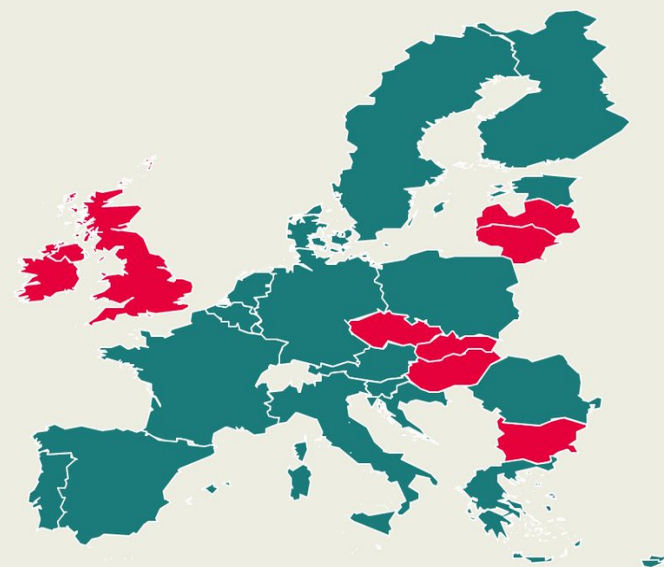


National policy framework

The Istanbul convention

The Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence

Istanbul Convention on violence against women: Status in EU member states



● In force ● Not ratified

Source: [Council of Europe](#); updated 11/02/2019

Made with **infogram**

Gender: not included in the Geneva Convention – also no definition of vulnerability
EU directives/resolutions that interpret the Geneva Convention and add gender-specific elements:

Directive 2011/95/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 December 2011 on standards for the qualification of third-country nationals or stateless persons as beneficiaries of international protection, for a uniform status for refugees or for persons eligible for subsidiary protection, and for the content of the protection granted

Directive 2013/33/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 June 2013 laying down standards for the reception of applicants for international protection

Directive 2013/32/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 June 2013 on common procedures for granting and withdrawing international protection

European Parliament resolution of 28 November 2019 on the EU's accession to the Istanbul Convention and other measures to combat gender-based violence (2019/2855(RSP))



Case Studies

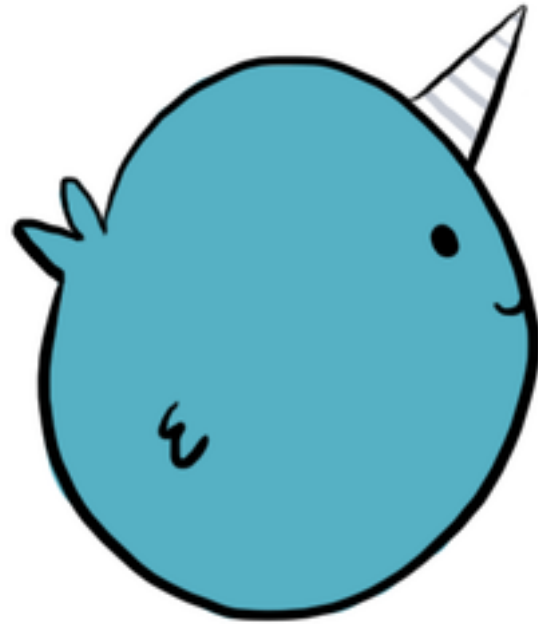
PRACTICAL EXERCISES

WHO defines self-care as “the ability of individuals, families and communities to promote health, prevent disease, maintain health, and to cope with illness and disability with or without the support of a healthcare provider”.

Core principles: Fundamental principles for self-care include aspects of the individual (e.g. self-reliance, empowerment, autonomy, personal responsibility, self-efficacy) as well as the greater community (e.g. community participation, community involvement, community empowerment).

What is self-care ?

Exercise



YOU DESERVE TO
BE AS NICE TO
YOURSELF AS YOU
ARE TO OTHER
PEOPLE.