How to support Gender-Based Violence (GBV) survivors as non-GBV actors

Protection Working Group - Hungary
Learning objectives

- Understand why GBV is a global emergency and priority
- Understand basic GBV concepts and specialized GBV in emergencies programming
- Determine how to safely handle disclosure of GBV incidents if you are a not a GBV specialist or trained protection workforce.
- Understand how to engage with and referring a ‘survivor’ as non-GBV workforce, using PFA and the Do’s and Don’ts outlined in the GBV Pocket Guide.
How big an issue GBV is around the world?

Global Facts and Figures on SGBV

THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND: Every minute the police receive a call from the public for assistance for domestic violence.

IRAQI KURDISTAN: In one governorate 75% of women and girls have been subjected to female genital mutilation.

CHINA: More than 30,000 cases of rape reported to the police in one year; 98 every day.

THE CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC: 81% of women were married at an age younger than 18.

PAKISTAN: Every year more than 1,000 women are killed in the name of “honor”.

ARGENTINA: A woman died every three days as a result of domestic violence.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: 83% of girls aged 12 to 16 experienced some form of sexual harassment in public schools, schools.

EGYPT: 47% of the women who were killed were killed by a relative after the woman had been raped.

LIBERIA: 32% of former female combatants reported to have experienced sexual violence.

THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO: At least 200,000 persons were raped during the civil war.

UGANDA: One in three persons with disabilities interviewed reported some form of SGBV.

.safe from the start

Global Learning and Development Centre
These figures underestimate the true extent of the issue

In any emergency, GBV is taking place

In any setting, GBV is underreported

What to do about it?
PART I: GBV BASICS

- Core concepts related to Gender and GBV
- Guiding Principles for GBV work in your role
Basic Concepts in understanding what is GBV

GBV is a human rights violation linked to:

- **POWER**
- Power « over »
- Abuse of Power

**CONSENT** informed consent means making an informed choice freely and voluntarily by persons in an equal power relationship.
Gender-Based Violence (GBV) Basic Concepts – Sex or Gender?

Refers to the **biological and physical characteristics** that define men and women. This includes reproductive systems (women have breasts and internal reproductive organs capable of gestating children, men have external reproductive organs, etc.).

Refers to the **social differences** between males and females that are learned. Though deeply rooted in every culture, social differences are changeable over time, and have wide variations both within and between cultures. “Gender” determines the roles, responsibilities, opportunities, privileges, expectations, and limitations for males and for females in any culture.
**GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE** is an umbrella term for any harmful act that is perpetrated against a person’s will, and that is based on socially ascribed (gender) differences between males and females.

*IASC (Inter-Agency Standing Committee) definition*

The term *gender-based violence* highlights the gender dimension of these types of acts; or in other words, the relationship between females’ subordinate status in society and their increased vulnerability to violence.

GBV can be *SEXUAL, PHYSICAL, PSYCHOLOGICAL, and ECONOMIC*, and includes acts, attempted or threatened, committed with force, manipulation, or coercion and without the informed consent of the survivor.

**A SURVIVOR** is a person who has experienced GBV.
GBV Basic Concepts – Types of GBV?

GBV is not limited to rape, sexual violence or physical Intimate Partner Violence (IPV).

- Physical
- Sexual
- Emotional / psychological
- Socio-economic
## Consequences of GBV

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Physical health consequences</th>
<th>Psychological health consequences</th>
<th>Social &amp; Economic consequences</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Physical injury</td>
<td>Depression</td>
<td>Victim-blaming</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV/AIDS</td>
<td>Fear</td>
<td>Stigmatisation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STIs</td>
<td>Self-blame</td>
<td>Rejection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unwanted pregnancy</td>
<td>Anxiety</td>
<td>Isolation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unsafe abortion</td>
<td>Mental illness</td>
<td>Decreased earning capacity/contribution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fistula</td>
<td>Suicidal thoughts/actions</td>
<td>Increased poverty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Death</td>
<td></td>
<td>Risk of re-victimization</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
GBV Basic Concepts – GBV in Emergencies

- Conflict and displacement exacerbate pre-existing violence and present new forms of GBV (e.g. trafficking for sex, and sexual exploitation and abuse)

- 1 in 5 women who are refugees or displaced experience sexual violence globally.

- Most at-risk groups
PART II: SUPPORTING GBV SURVIVORS AS NON-GBV ACTORS

- How to respond to GBV disclosures
- How to seek informed consent for referrals
- How to refer to further services
Gender-Based Violence (GBV) programming – Guiding Principles (1st Minimum Standard)

- **Safety**: The safety of the survivor is the number one priority.
- **Confidentiality**: People have the right to choose to whom they will or will not tell their story.
- **Respect**: All actions you take are guided by respect for the survivor’s choices, wishes, rights and dignity.
- **Non-discrimination**: Provide equal and fair treatment.

If health services exist, always provide information on **what is available**. Protect the identity and safety of a survivor.
Safe and confidential referral
Decision Tree

A GBV incident is disclosed to you…

Is a GBV actor / referral pathway available?

Does the survivor choose to be linked to a service?
What is a referral?

- The process by which a survivor gets in touch with professionals and/or institution regarding her/his case.
- The process by which different professional sectors communicate and work together, in a safe, ethical and confidential manner, to provide the survivor with comprehensive support.
**Prepare**: be aware of existing services

- Understand the context in which you are working
- Understand the available services and supports
- Understand safety and security concerns

**Look**

**Listen**

**Link**

- Help people address basic needs and access services
- Help people cope with problems
- Give information
- Connect people with loved ones and social support
Prepare, Look, Listen, Link

- Be prepared and ask for the latest referral pathways. Talk GBV staff first.
- Be aware of any other available services in your area.
- Remember your role.
- Do not proactively identify or seek out GBV survivors.
- Focus on the needs and choices of the survivor.
- Maintain confidentiality (risks v. benefits)
Referrals: key messages

- Your primary role is to provide the survivor information of available services including GBV focal point. You do not need to refer the survivor to the GBV focal point or services.

- Listen to the survivor and use healing statements.

- Take urgent action if needed, for example if the survivor is not safe or requires urgent medical attention.

- You will refer the survivor to the GBV focal point or other services only if she/he request you to do so.
  - Use contact details provided in the referral pathway to conduct referral.
  - If requested by the survivor, do physically accompany him/her to the service point.

- Let the survivor know that help can also be sought at a later stage.
**Safety and Security**

**Police**
- **Countrywide**
  - Crime prevention and victim support experts in each county-level police and in Budapest
  - Phone: 107 (If the survivor wants to pursue police/legal action)
  - A map of all entities (police stations, local gov., offices, regional victim support centers) is available at: https://bit.ly/3LDguVH

**Central free hotline for victim support**
- **Countrywide**
  - Central free hotline for victim support in Hungarian
  - Phone: +36 80 225 225 (Languages: Hun)

**Toll-free, 24/7 National Crisis Management and Information Telephone Services (ORTI)**
- **Countrywide**
  - Safety, crisis situations, safe shelter, child survivors, trafficking
  - Phone: +36 80 555 20
  - ok@csalad.hu

**Hungarian Interchurch Aid (HIA)**
- **Countrywide**
  - Social services, legal aid, medical counseling, reintegration services
  - Phone: +36 622 3346 - 024 everyday
  - +36 80 444 265 (every day 10 am-12 pm and 1 pm-6 pm)
  - help@hia.com
  - hun@hia.com
  - info@hia.com

**Budapest Pride**
- **Countrywide**
  - Safe houses, LGBTQ+, contacts: victoria.radovich@budapestpride.hu; laura.boli@budapestpride.hu

**Legal Information and Assistance**

**Patent Association**
- **Countrywide**
  - Legal aid
  - HelpLine: +36 70 622 3346 - 024 everyday
  - +36 80 60 60 81 (free within Hungary) +36 21 20 22 083 from abroad
  - help@patent.org.hu

**Budapest Red Cross**
- **Countrywide**
  - First Aid, medical support, PPA
  - Kendi Ambika, HRC Health Coordinator
  - +36 20 311 0575, ambika.kerd@redcross.hu
IASC GBV Pocket Guide

How to support survivors when GBV services are not available

- Prepare: Know what services are available
- Look: Ensure the survivor is safe
- Listen to what the survivor needs
- Link the survivor to services
IASC GBV Pocket Guide (continued)

- Versions in
  - English
  - Russian
  - Ukrainian
  - Hungarian (coming soon)

This is all in mobile app form!