



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

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REVISITING THE CORE CONCEPTS

Core concepts and....more

- Sex versus Gender
- Diversity
- The additional “**stuff** :” Protection, Inclusion
- Sexual and Gender-based Violence
- Child Protection
- Jeopardy
- Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA)

Quick clarifications about the core concepts

- When we speak of '**Gender**' we **do not** just mean women or girls
- **Gender** refers to the **social differences, rather than biological differences** between men and women
- Gender relates to the attitudes, behaviors, roles and expectations put on men and women as a result of being male or female

Core Concepts

Sex	Gender
Biological differences	Social differences
Male, female	Masculine, feminine
Born male or female; difficult to change	We become masculine or feminine. Changes across the life-cycle, within and between cultures
Binary opposites	Degrees of masculinity and femininity – society sets the bar.

Sex or Gender?

- Females can get pregnant
- A higher percentage of American doctors are women, compared to Egypt
- Males have testicles, females have ovaries
- In some countries, women have to cover their heads when they go outside the house
- New Zealand was the first country in the world to give women the vote.
- Males have deeper voices after puberty
- Women tend to do more of the housework than men
- Male new-borns tend to weigh more than female new-borns
- Nursing is often seen as a woman's job, although many men enter the profession
- Females breastfeed
- Women are the main care-givers (for children, aging parents, sick and disabled)

Diversity



Diversity

The Acceptance and respect for all forms of difference, including for example: gender, sexual orientation, age, disability, HIV/AIDS status, socio-economic status, religion, nationality and ethnic origin (including minority and migrant groups)

Protection: Sphere Protection Principles

- 1: Avoid exposing people to further harm** as a result of your actions
- 2: Ensure people's access to impartial assistance** – in proportion to need and without discrimination
- 3: Protect people from physical and psychological harm** arising from violence and coercion
- 4: Assist people to claim their rights,** access available remedies and recover from the effects of abuse

Protection within the Movement

- Protection in humanitarian action is about **keeping people safe from the harm that others may cause them.**
- Protection aims to ensure that the rights of individuals are respected, to preserve the safety, physical integrity and dignity of those affected by natural disasters or other emergencies, armed conflict or other situations of violence.
- Integral to the work of the Movement. **Internally**, it refers to ensuring that the action of the Movement respect, and do not endanger the dignity and safety of the person. **Externally**, It refers to action intended to ensure that authorities and other actors respect their obligation and the rights of the individuals.

Is this Protection?

**Listen to my statement and decide if it is
considered protection or not.**

Inclusion

Refers to ensuring that the emergency operation reaches all people without discrimination by considering people's **different needs** depending on their **gender, age, physical ability, language, etc.**

What is disability?

UNCRPD

“Persons with disabilities include those who have **long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairments** which in **interaction with various barriers** may hinder their **full and effective participation** in society on an equal basis with others.”

Disability = Impairment + Barriers

Disability

Around ____% of the total world's population live with a disability	12%
____% of the world's poorest people with some kind of disability	15%
In countries with life expectancies over 70 years of age, people spend on average ____% of their life span living with disabilities.	90%
____% of children with disabilities in developing countries do not attend school	20%

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What is 'disability inclusion'?



- is both a **process** and an **outcome**
- considers disability as a normal part of human **diversity**
- ensures people with disability **meaningfully participate** in emergency programming activities
- ensures people with disability **equally benefit** from emergency programming
- leads to **broader benefits** for people with disability themselves, their families and communities.

We are required to consider and address barriers to access

*People with disability typically face a number of barriers which prevent them from **accessing** the same opportunities as others. These include:*

- Physical/Environmental
- Attitudinal barriers
- Communication barriers
- Institutional and policy barriers





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BREAK TIME

Defining Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV)

“an umbrella term for any harmful act that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to a woman, man, girl or boy on the basis of their gender. Sexual and GBV is a result of gender inequality and abuse of power.” It includes, but is not limited to:

sexual violence

**domestic
violence**

**trafficking for
sexual
exploitation or
domestic slavery**

**sexual
harassment**

**forced or early
marriage**

**harmful
traditional
practices**

**gender-based
discrimination
(e.g. denial
service access)**

**forced
prostitution;**

Root Cause

Gender inequality and an abuse of power

Activity: How do I explain that? Definitions related to SGBV

Please divide into groups of four.

You will be assigned a definition (for example “domestic violence”). Please write on a piece of paper how YOU, in simple words would explain this term to a person in the community.

Please place this piece of paper in the centre of the room.

Other groups will have to decide what each definition is representing. (Do not put your definition as a heading)

Discuss whether the definition is clear and what may be missing or added

Sexual violence

Includes, at least, rape/attempted rape, sexual abuse and sexual exploitation. Sexual violence is “any sexual act, attempt to obtain a sexual act, unwanted sexual comments or advances, or acts to traffic a person’s sexuality, using coercion, threats of harm or physical force, by any person regardless of relationship to the victim, in any setting, including but not limited to home and work.”

Sexual violence takes many forms, including rape, sexual slavery and/or trafficking, forced pregnancy, sexual harassment, sexual exploitation and/or abuse, and forced abortion.

Domestic Violence and Intimate Partner Violence

‘Domestic violence’ is a term used to describe violence that takes place within the home or family between intimate partners as well as between other family members.

‘Intimate partner violence’ applies specifically to violence occurring between intimate partners (married, cohabiting, boyfriend/girlfriend or other close relationships), and is defined by WHO as behaviour by an intimate partner or ex-partner that causes physical, sexual or psychological harm, including physical aggression, sexual coercion, psychological abuse and controlling behaviours. This type of violence may also include the denial of resources, opportunities or services.

Forced or early marriage

Forced marriage is the marriage of an individual against her or his will.

Child/early marriage is a formal marriage or informal union before age 18. Even though some countries permit marriage before age 18, international human rights standards classify these as child marriages, reasoning that those under age 18 are unable to give informed consent. Therefore, child marriage is a form of forced marriage as children are not legally competent to agree to such unions.

Child sexual abuse

The term child sexual abuse is generally used to refer to any sexual activity between a child and closely related family member (incest) or between a child and an adults or older child from outside the family. It involves either explicit force or coercion or, in cases where consent cannot be given by the victim because of her young age, implied force.

Why say survivor instead of victim?

Victim versus Survivor

- What kind of person do you imagine when you hear the terms ‘victim’?
- What would ‘a victim’ look like?
- How is a ‘victim’ likely to behave?
- What do you think when you hear survivor?



What is the survivor centred approach again?

- SAFETY
- CONFIDENTIALITY
- RESPECT
- NON-DISCRIMINATION

What is a multi-sectoral referral pathway?

In summary

Video on GBV in emergencies