

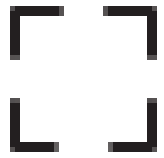
INFOGRAPHICS



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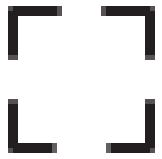
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HOW GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE IS MANIFESTED?

SEXUAL HARASSMENT AT WORK	FORCED PROSTITUTION	SELECTIVE ABORTION
SEXUAL VIOLENCE	NON-CONSENSUAL SHARING OF INTIMATE MATERIAL	VIOLENCE IN INTIMATE RELATIONSHIPS
INTRA-FAMILY SEXUAL ABUSE OF CHILDREN	CHILD ABUSE	PSYCHOLOGICAL ABUSE
FEMINICIDE	STALKING	WITNESSED VIOLENCE



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FORMS OF VIOLENCE

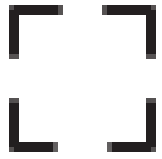
PHYSICAL VIOLENCE

SEXUAL VIOLENCE

ECONOMIC VIOLENCE

SPIRITUAL VIOLENCE

PSYCHOLOGICAL VIOLENCE



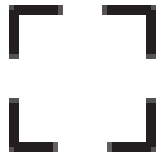
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PHYSICAL VIOLENCE

Any act that intentionally causes physical harm. Physical violence can take the form of serious and minor assaults, repeated or sporadic, deprivation of liberty, torture and manslaughter.

PUSHING, HITTING WITH HANDS	BEAT, HIT WITH OBJECTS	BURNING
SCAR, DISFIGURE	INFLECTING GENITAL MUTILATION	TORTURE
INJURING WITH A SHARP WEAPON OR FIREARM	FORCING AN ABORTION/ CARRYING A PREGNANCY FORWARD	KILLING



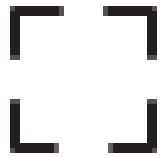
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PSYCHOLOGICAL VIOLENCE

Any act that causes psychological harm to an individual. Psychological violence may take the form of, for example, coercion, defamation, verbal insult or harassment.

VERBAL HUMILIATION	THREATS	ISOLATION, CONTROL AND SUBJUGATION
INSULTS, EVEN IN PUBLIC	EXCESSIVE JEALOUSY	DEVALUATION OF SKILLS AND TALENT
BEHAVIOURS THAT DAMAGE SELF-ESTEEM	MANSPLAINING	SLUT SHAMING, BODY SHAMING



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ECONOMIC VIOLENCE

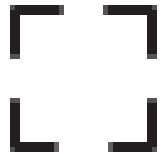
Any act or behaviour that causes economic harm. Economic violence can take the form, for example, of damage to property, restriction of access to financial resources, education or the labour market, or failure to fulfil economic responsibilities.

**CONTROL OF SALARY, FAMILY AND
PERSONAL INCOME**

**LIMITATION OF AUTONOMY
(DRIVING, PURCHASING PERSONAL
PROPERTY, HAVING ONE'S OWN
BANK ACCOUNT...)**

**FRAUD, FORCING PEOPLE TO SIGN
DOCUMENTS, UNDERTAKE
ECONOMIC INITIATIVES**

WORK PROHIBITION/FORCED



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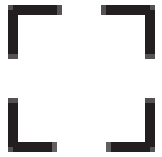


SPIRITUAL VIOLENCE

Any act or behaviour aimed at forcibly converting or forcibly abandoning the religious faith of another person, or at having religious practices performed against the will of another person.

DESTRUCTION OF VALUES AND
RELIGIOUS FAITH THROUGH
SYSTEMATIC RIDICULE

FORCING THE OTHER PERSON BY
VIOLENCE AND EXTORTION TO DO
THINGS CONTRARY TO THEIR
VALUES, OR NOT TO DO THINGS THAT
ARE OBLIGATORY FOR THEIR
RELIGION

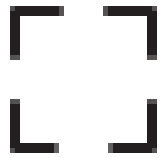


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SEXUAL VIOLENCE

OBSCENE PHONE CALLS/CHATS	INSISTENT APPROACH	IMPOSED PREGNANCY/ABORTIONS
FORCING PEOPLE TO TAKE PART IN MAKING/VIEWING PORNOGRAPHIC MATERIAL	PROPOSALS FOR UNWANTED SEXUAL RELATIONS	FORCED/NOT FULLY CONSENSUAL SEXUAL RELATIONS
NON-CONSENSUAL SHARING OF INTIMATE MATERIAL	TRADE AND EXPLOITATION OF PROSTITUTION	UNPLEASANT COMMENTS OF A SEXUAL NATURE
EXHIBITIONISM	CATCALLING	GROPING



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SEXUAL VIOLENCE

Sexual violence is a violation of fundamental human rights :

RIGHT TO LIBERTY

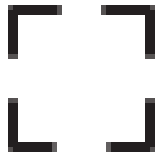
RIGHT TO PHYSICAL AND
MENTAL INTEGRITY

RIGHT TO HEALTH

THE RIGHT TO SEXUAL AUTONOMY

RIGHT TO SAFETY

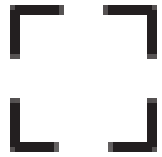
Sexual violence is any sexual act performed on an individual without his or her explicit, free, conscious and lasting consent.



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Sexual violence is a violation of fundamental human rights that has been witnessed since ancient times, but which has long been shrouded in tolerance and silence on the public and cultural scene, until the second half of the last century when a large movement - especially among women - brought this issue to the forefront of public debate.

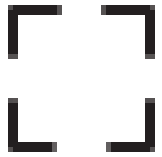
All forms of sexual violence, irrespective of the sex/gender of the victim, are violations of human rights: we mainly look at the rape of women and girls, since they are the ones who are mainly affected by this violation.



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DYNAMICS, BEHAVIOURS AND ROLES ACTED OUT IN CASES OF VIOLENCE

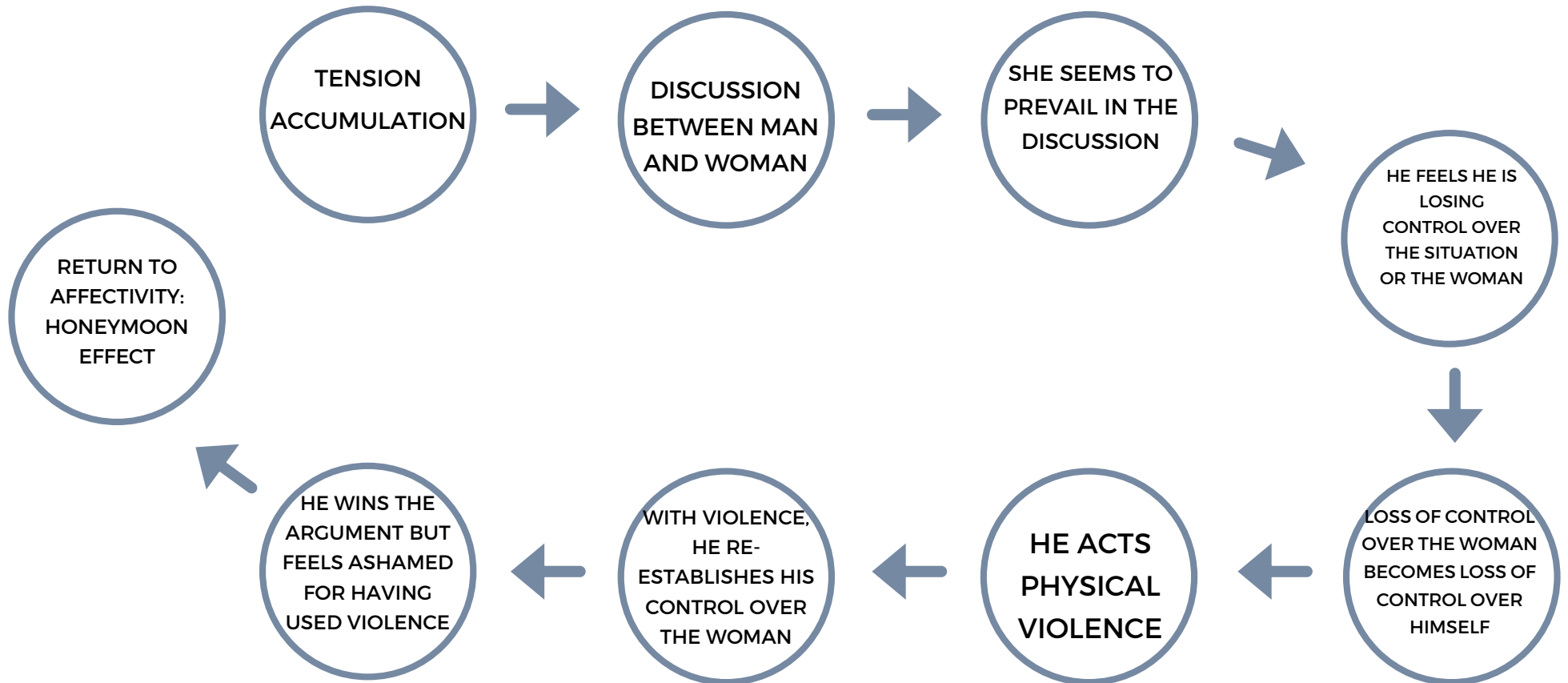
VICTIM	ABUSER	OTHERS
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Fear• Self-control (distrust in confiding one's difficulties)• Ambivalence: fear/protection of partner• Sense of guilt• Total responsibility for the relationship• Feeling of impotence• Post-traumatic stress syndrome• Strategies and avoidance	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Torture (physical, psychological)• Emotional "disorientation"• Isolation• Exhaustion• Humiliation• Flattery	<p>Friends, family members, classmates, colleagues or acquaintances play a key role in breaking the cycle of violence.</p> <p>Recognising if a loved one is in difficulty (signs and alarm bells: withdrawal from relationships, states of anxiety or depression, sleep disorders, decline in school/professional performance) is the first step to help them open up and report it.</p>

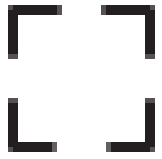


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THE CYCLE OF VIOLENCE

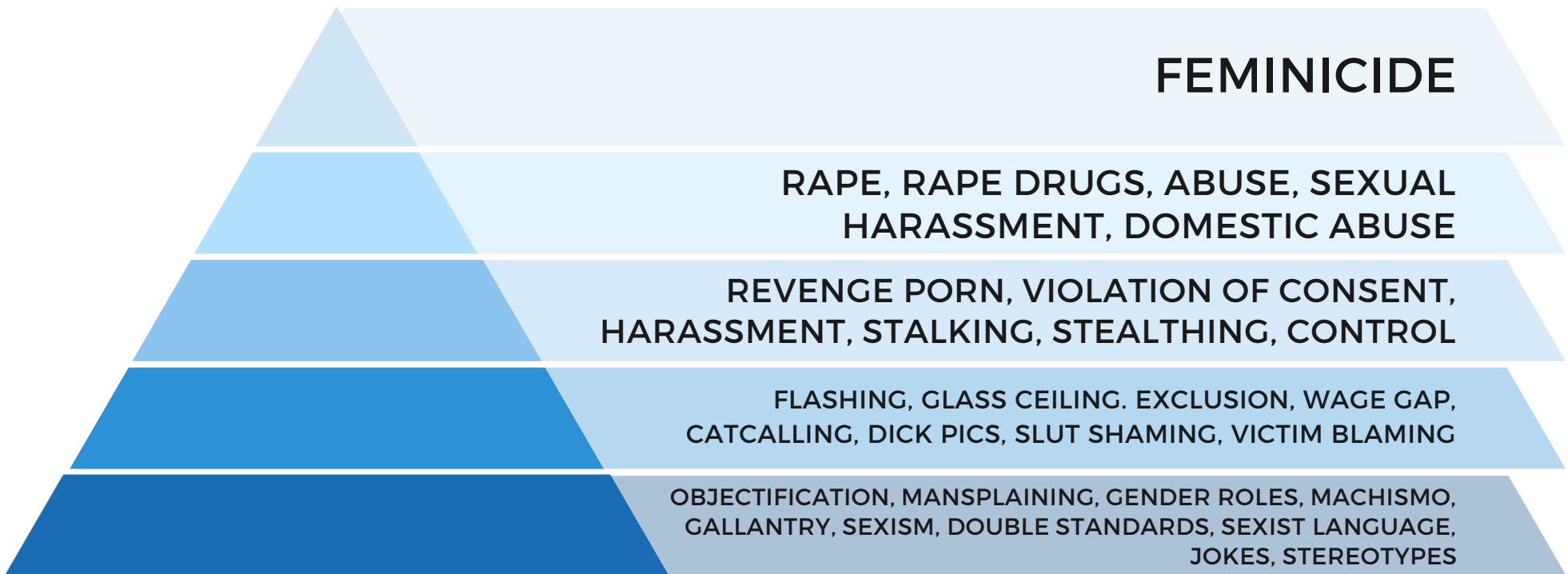




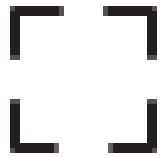
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THE PYRAMID OF VIOLENCE



The pyramid has a trend of increasing violence that, from the base where we find discriminating attitudes, behaviours and beliefs, goes through an escalation of degradation until it reaches the top, where we find explicit violence. The less severe behaviours at the base support and legitimise those at the top, feeding the rape culture.



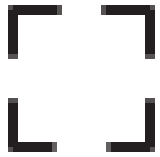
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THE RAPE MYTHS

The culture of violence against women is one in which rape and other forms of sexual violence are common, and in which the prevailing attitudes of people and the media, norms and practices normalise, justify, or encourage violence. These behaviours are fuelled by stereotypes that many societies, even the most modern, hold deep down as a remnant of patriarchal conceptions of male-female relations, beliefs that tend to basically justify sexual violence, ending up by placing the responsibility and blame on the victim herself.

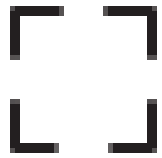
In 1994, the scholars Lonsway and Fitzgerald define the set of these behaviours as 'rape myths', i.e. the 'attitudes and beliefs, generally false, but widespread and persistent, that enable the denial and justification of male sexual aggression against women', and thus feed and strengthen rape culture.



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The categories of rape myths

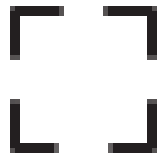
NOTHING HAPPENED	SHE CONSENTED OR ENJOYED IT	SHE ASKED FOR IT
<p>Myths convey the idea that women often falsely accuse men of rape. Another widespread myth is that the victim exaggerates and minimises the facts.</p>	<p>Myths according to which when a woman says 'no' she actually means 'yes', as if to imply that violence is sexually exciting for women. If the victim was really opposed to sexual intercourse she might have resisted. This entitles the man to exasperating advances and also to using violent methods (man is a hunter and violence is an excess of a natural instinct).</p>	<p>Myths such as 'she walked alone at night' or 'she was dressed provocatively', implying guilt and co-responsibility. One of the questions that victims are often asked during the trial is: "what were you wearing?".</p>



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The main function of rape myths is to make the victim guilty and to deresponsibilise the rapist. In fact, it has been clearly demonstrated that people who believe these myths tend to blame the victim and make excuses for the rapists.

Based on rape myths, public opinion, when faced with a rape case, tends to outline the profile of the 'perfect victim', and define behaviours or situations that can 'cause' a sexual assault. This attitude minimises the seriousness of the sexual assault, and instead tends to blame the victim and misrepresent the truth of the facts (Victim Blaming and Slut Shaming).



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CULTURE OF CONSENT

"Consent is everything when it comes to sex. The concept of 'consent' refers to the need, in a relationship, to always respect the will of both partners. To have sex, you need to know that the person you want to have sex with also wants the same thing.

The expression of consent is not the signing of a contract, it is the communication of a will, it is making sure that at all times in the relationship there is a mutual desire to be together.

Being silent or not saying 'no' is not the same as giving consent.

Consent to have a sexual relationship must be a voluntary and free choice for all parties involved."

Amnesty International Italia, #iolochiedo