

The Project

The aim of the project Breaking the Cycle of Violence is to help vulnerable women who are in heightened risk of domestic violence or victims to break from the cycle of violence.

The project has identified four target groups – LGBTI women, disabled women, migrant women and victims of domestic violence – who were given specialised mentoring sessions on identifying signs of violence, support services available to them amongst other topics. Apart from this, the project included an awareness raising campaign for the general public, a train the trainer programme with Malta Girl Guides (MGG) and Scouts Association Malta as well as information sessions with advocates, HR personnel and public service employees.

Projekat

Cilj projekta Izlaz iz začaranog kruga nasilja jeste pomoć ugroženim osobama ženskog pola koje se suočavaju sa visokim rizikom od nasilja u porodici ili koje su žrtve istog da izađu iz začaranog kruga nasilja.

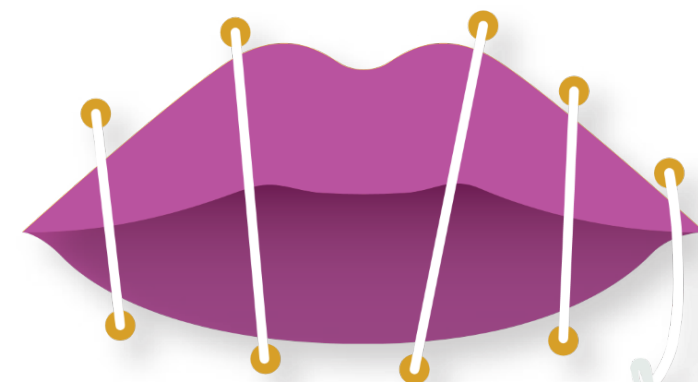
U okviru projekta, uočene su četiri ciljne grupe: osobe ženskog pola koje pripadaju grupi LGBTI (lezbijke, biseksualne, transrodne i interseksualne osobe ženskog pola), osobe ženskog pola sa invaliditetom, osobe ženskog pola koje su migranti, kao i žrtve nasilja u porodici. One su pohađale specijalizovane mentorske sesije, gde je, između ostalog, bilo reči o prepoznavanju znakova nasilja i o dostupnim službama za podršku. Osim toga, deo projekta bila je i kampanja za podizanje svesti u široj javnosti, program obučavanja instruktora sa Malteškim vodičima za devojke i devojčice (MGG) i Udruženjem izviđača Malte, kao i informativne sesije sa advokatima, zaposlenima u ljudskim resursima i javnim službama.

Professional Services

Supportline	179
Emergency Line	112
Legal Aid	25674330
Victim Support Malta	21228333
Social Work Unit Gozo	21556630
Mental Health Malta	23304313
Dar Merħba Bik	21440035
Dar Emmaus	21552390
SOAR Support Group (SJAF)	21808981
Women's Rights Foundation	79708615
Rainbow Support Service (LGBTIQ)	21430009
Fondazzjoni Dar il-Hena	27888211
Programm Sebħ-Dar Qalb ta' Ġesù	21482504
Kellimni	kellimni.com



MINISTRY FOR EUROPEAN AFFAIRS
AND EQUALITY



GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE AND STEREOTYPING



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GENDER STEREOTYPING

Gender stereotypes are preconceived ideas whereby females and males are arbitrarily assigned characteristics and roles determined and limited by their gender.

Gender stereotyping is a frequent cause of discrimination against women and a contributing factor in violations of a vast array of rights such as freedom to work, freedom of expression, and freedom from gender-based violence.



It's okay to break the stereotypes!



Men and women have equal familial responsibilities.



Victims shall not be blamed under any circumstance. Violence is never justified!

GENDER STEREOTYPING IN GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

- Men are the heads of households.
- A man may use violence to discipline his partner.
- Women have the duty to fulfil their roles as wives/ mothers.
- A man may use violence to control women who are not performing their roles as mothers/ caregivers.
- A man is not held responsible for his sexual 'misconduct' especially if 'provoked' (e.g. by women's clothing/ drunk behaviour) & an immodest woman shall thus accept the blame of assault.
- Women are men's sexual property.



RODNI STEREOTIPI

Rodni stereotipi su unapred donete pretpostavke kojima se osobama muškog i ženskog pola proizvoljno dodeljuju osobine i uloge koje su određene i ograničene njihovom rodnom pripadnošću.

Rodni stereotipi su čest uzrok diskriminacije žena i činilac koji doprinosi kršenju raznih prava, kao što je sloboda rada, sloboda izražavanja i sloboda od rodno zasnovanog nasilja.

RODNI STEREOTIPI U RODNO ZASNOVANOM NASILJU

- Muškarci su glava kuće.
- Muškarac može da pribegne nasilju da bi disciplinovao partnerku.
- Žene su dužne da se ostvare kao supruge / majke.
- Muškarci mogu da pribegnu nasilju da bi kontrolisali žene koje se ne ponašaju u skladu sa ulogom majke / negovateljice.
- Muškarac ne odgovara za svoje „neprimereno“ seksualno ponašanje, naročito ako je „isprovociran“ (npr. odevanjem / alkoholisanim stanjem žene), već se raskalašna žena smatra krivom za napad.
- Žene su u seksualnom vlasništvu muškaraca.



Stereotipima se treba suprotstavljati!



Muškarci i žene imaju jednake odgovornosti u porodici.



Žrtve se nikad ne krive bez obzira na okolnosti. Nasilje nikada nije opravdano!