

Preventing Violence Against Migrant and Refugee Women, Non-Binary, and Gender-Diverse People with Disabilities

Animation Guide

WHO IS THIS VIDEO FOR?

This video is for anyone who has a role in undertaking primary prevention work.

This might be:

- Disability and social services
- Prevention and response sectors
- Multicultural services
- Women's Health Services
- Community health services
- State and local government
- Educational and vocational services



It might also be used by anyone working alongside disability and social services and prevention practitioners who would like to gain a better understanding of how gender, race and disability influence the experience of violence.

WHEN MIGHT YOU USE THIS VIDEO?

This video might be used as part of professional development to build awareness and knowledge to prevent violence against women, non-binary and gender diverse people with disabilities from multicultural communities.

This video can be viewed as a part of a meeting to spark discussion and reflection about current intersectional practice and how it can be improved.

This video can be referenced in training or workshops you facilitate to explain and demonstrate the concept of intersectionality.

This video can be a useful tool when engaging with community leaders or disability and multicultural support services to advocate for the importance of intersectional prevention work.

KEY TERMS:

Ableism

The unfair treatment of people because they have a disability. The belief that people with disabilities are less important than people without disabilities (WDV 2023, Taking Action Guide).

Culture

Describes the broad collection of common behaviours and attitudes of a group of people in a certain place and time. A culture is not one-dimensional. It is not the same thing to all people, and it is not the same thing at any given moment or in any given situation. It changes over time and place (MCWH 2020, Challenging myths about culture and violence).

Disability

There is no single definition of disability. Disability is a long-term physical, cognitive, sensory and psychosocial impairment, that when combined with a number of barriers can impact community and social participation (WDV 2023, Taking Action Guide).

Gender based violence

Gender-based violence includes a wide range of behaviours, such as dating violence, physical and sexual violence, image-based abuse and sexual harassment. Gender-based violence includes violence against young and adult women, as well as violence experienced by lesbian, gay, bisexual, trans, intersex and queer (LGBTIQ+) people. (Our Watch, 2024)

Gender diverse

People whose gender identity is different to what is socially acceptable to the gender binary. Also see non-binary (WDV 2023, Taking Action Guide).

Gender inequality

When there is unequal division of power, resources, opportunities and values given to men, women and gender diverse people in a society (WDV 2023, Taking Action Guide).

Individual barriers

Individual adherence to rigid gender roles and identities, weak support for gender equality, social learning of violence against women, male dominance and controlling behaviours in relationships (WDV 2023, Taking Action Guide).

Intersectionality

Describes how overlapping types of structural or systemic discrimination and privilege shape how individuals experience the world (WDV 2023, Taking Action Guide).

Migrant and refugee

Describe people living in Australia who were born overseas or whose parent(s) or grandparent(s) were born overseas in a predominantly non-English speaking or non-western country (MCWH 2020, Challenging myths about culture and violence).

Non-binary

A person whose gender identity does not fall within the gender binary (male/female). Also see Gender diverse (WDV 2023, Taking Action Guide).

Organisational barriers

Organisation and community norms, structures and practices supporting or failing to address gender inequality, stereotyping, discrimination and violence (WDV 2023, Taking Action Guide).

Racism

The process by which systems and policies, actions and attitudes create inequitable opportunities and outcomes for people based on race (Australian Human Rights Commission 2022).

Sexism

The claim that one sex is superior to the others. (WDV 2023, Taking Action Guide).

Societal barriers

Dominant social norms supporting rigid roles and stereotyping, or condoning, excusing and downplaying violence against women (WDV 2023, Taking Action Guide).

Social norms

Unspoken rules that define acceptable and expected behaviours within society (WDV 2023, Taking Action Guide).

Systematic barriers

Failure of systems, institutions and policies to promote women's economic, legal and societal autonomy, or to adequately address violence against women (WDV 2023, Taking Action Guide).

Violence Against Women

Any act of violence that causes, or could cause, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of harm or coercion, in public or in private life (Our Watch 2022).