

Welcome to our Learning Network Resource Spotlight Gender-Based Violence Through an Intersectional Lens

Date & Time: Thursday, November 19, 2020 | 1:00 - 2:00 PM EST

- All attendees are muted during the resource spotlight.
- If you are experiencing issues, please type into the chat box.
- If you have a question for the speakers, please type into the Q&A box and we will spend 15 mins near the end on Questions and Answers.
- There will be an evaluation link in the chat box at the end of the resource spotlight, please fill out the form as your feedback will guide our future ones.
- Once you complete the evaluation form, you will be directed to a website where you will be prompted to enter your full name and email address. A certificate of attendance will be generated and emailed to you.
- Presentation slides are available online, there will be a link in the chat box.
- The presentation recording will be posted on our website within the next few days:
<http://www.vawlearningnetwork.ca/ln-kh-webinars>

Western  Centre for Research & Education on
Violence Against Women & Children

 Ontario



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VAW LEARNING NETWORK

Gender -Based Violence through an Intersectional Lens

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Executive Director, Black Women in Motion



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Land Acknowledgment

We acknowledge that the sacred land on which we work, known as Tkaronto and traditionally as Turtle Island, is the home to the Haudenosaunee, the Anishinaabe, the Huron -Wendat, the Metis, the Chippewa and the Mississaugas of the New Credit.

Tkaronto is governed by the Dish With One Spoon Wampum Belt Covenant, an agreement between the Anishaabeg and Haudenosaunee allied nations, to peaceably share and care for the lands around the Great Lakes and its resources. It is covered by Treaty 13 with the Mississaugas of the New Credit.

We recognize the many nations of Indigenous People who presently live on this land, those who have spent time here and the ancestors who have hunted and gathered on this land known as Turtle Island.

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Black Women in Motion

We are a grassroots organization that empowers and supports the advancement of Black womxn and survivors of gender -based violence.

We work within an anti -racist, intersectional -feminist, trauma -informed and survivor -centered framework to provide holistic and culturally relevant programming, educational tools, healing spaces and economic opportunities for Black womxn.

MISSION

Through education, capacity -building and advocacy, we work for the safety, wellness, social and economic liberation for Black womxn.

VISION

Our vision is to build a world where Black womxn live thriving lives.

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Our Work



BLACK PEER EDUCATION NETWORK



-Priority given to Black youth ages 16-29
-City of Toronto/GTA

BLACK YOUTH EMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAM



-Priority given to Black youth ages 16-29
-City of Toronto/GTA

LOVE OFFERING COMMUNITY EMERGENCY RELIEF FUND



-Black Trans Womxn,
NB/GNC, Sex workers,
Undocumented folk
-City of Toronto/GTA

CRYSTALS & SAGE MENTAL HEALTH INITIATIVE

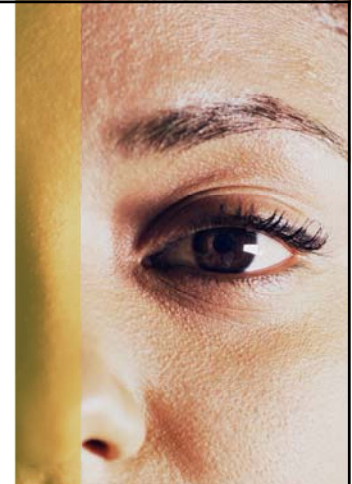


-Black Womxn,
NB/GNC folk
-City of Toronto/GTA

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Gender -Based Violence (GBV)

A form of power -based violence, that involves the use and abuse of power and control over another person and is perpetuated against someone based on their gender identity, gender expression or perceived gender. ¹



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1/2 of all womxn in Canada

have experienced at least one incident of physical or sexual violence since the age of 16.²

67% of all Canadians

say they have personally known at least one womxn who has experienced physical or sexual abuse.³

7 out of 10

people who experience family violence are womxn and girls.⁴

Immigrant womxn are more vulnerable

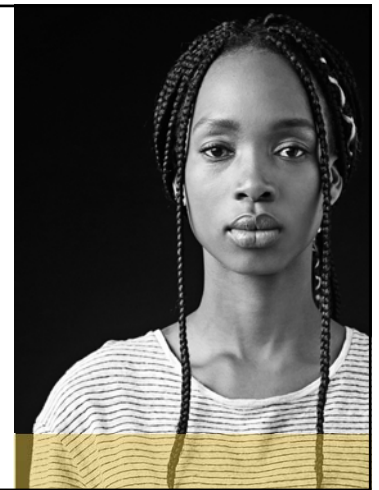
to domestic violence due to economic dependence, language barriers, and a lack of knowledge about community resources.⁵

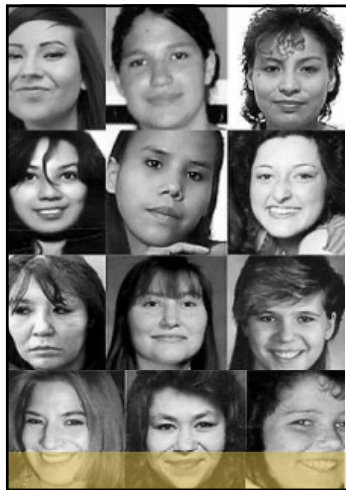
1 out of 3

Trans womxn of colour are murdered.⁶

60% of womxn with disabilities

will experience some form of violence.⁷





4,000+ cases of MMIWG

Although only 1,181 Indigenous womxn have been reported murdered/missing between 1980-2012.⁸ Indigenous womxn make up about 11.3% of the total number of missing womxn in Canada Today, while making up 4.3% of the population.⁹

Indigenous womxn are 12x more likely to be murdered

or missing than any other womxn in Canada, and 16x more likely than white womxn.

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75% of survivors

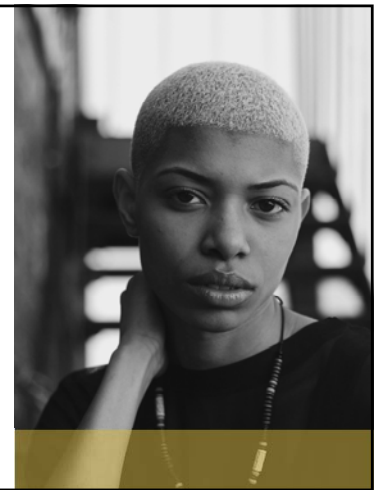
of sexual violence in Indigenous communities are young womxn under 18 years of age. ¹¹

80% of participants

in our first three years of operation, indicated they had experienced sexual violence, domestic violence or intimate - partner violence.

67% of survivors

did not report _____.

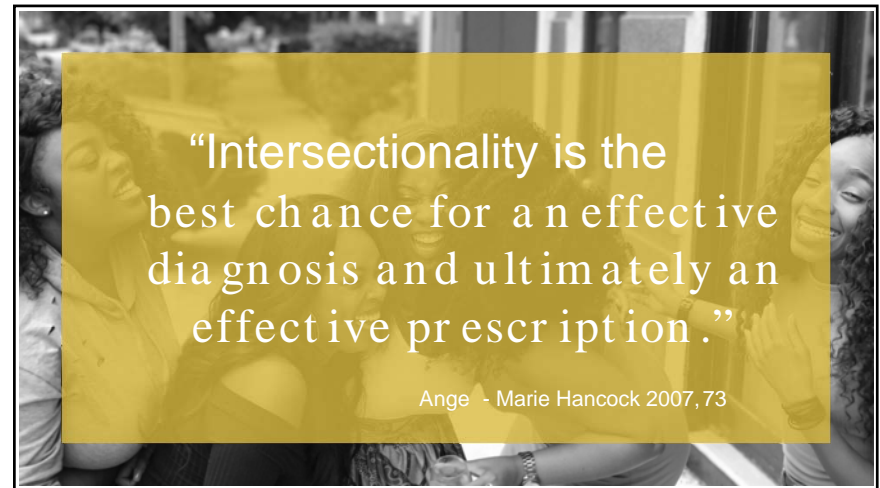




Intersectionality

- Coined in 1989 by Dr. **Kimberlé Williams Crenshaw**
- Multiple aspects of our identities shape our experiences and impact the way that we are seen and treated by people and institutions.
- The key component is understanding how oppression impacts an individual's experience.

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“Intersectionality is the best chance for an effective diagnosis and ultimately an effective prescription.”

Ange - Marie Hancock 2007, 73

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What does Intersectional Analysis of GBV look?


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Things to Think About...

1. Who are your key beneficiaries and do they currently access your programs and services?
Why? Why Not?
2. What are some barriers to care experienced by these beneficiaries? Does the design of your programs and services take this into account?
3. Does your services promote awareness of institutionalized forms of ABR, AIR, sexism and how they impact survivors of gender -based violence? ¹² Why? Why Not?
4. Are supports for survivors "accessible and intersectional"? ¹³
e.g. Do you offer Culturally -relevant Care to clients and staff?
5. What measures have you put in place to ensure structural and institutionalized oppression are not re -produced in your GBV programs and/or services?

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Overpoliced. Un der protected.

#SAYHERNAME
#METOO
#MMIWG
#NOMOREMMIWG
#NOMORESTOLENSISTERS

Anti -Black Racism and Anti -Indigenous Racism is real:


- The Adulteration and Hypersexualization of Black and Indigenous Womxn, Children, LGBTQIA+ and Two -Spirit People is a problem
- Protect Black Trans Womxn and 2SLGBTQIA+ folk at all costs
- The burden carried by Black and Indigenous Womxn and 2SLGBTQIA+ folk is too much

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Key Reminders

1. Survivors are experts of their own experiences.
2. Services must be trauma -informed and survivor -driven and survivor -centered.
3. Cross -sector collaboration and dismantling can coexist –

We are not burning down a singular structure; we are burning, re -imagining and re -building them all.



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Service Delivery/ Justice Options

Remember: When we don't have intersectional frameworks rooted in our advocacy, policies, practices, programs and services, it causes violence in peoples lives!


1. Representation Matters
2. Tech-based solutions for address GBV
3. Policing and Reporting has historically been dangerous/violent for BIPOC folk
4. Crisis Response /Wellness Support Networks
5. What about transformative justice?

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Action -Based Allyship


EVERYDAY INTERVENTION

- LISTEN.
- BELIEVE.
- PROTECT.
- CENTER...Black and Indigenous survivors (remember peoples overlapping identities)
- Call out and challenge white supremacy, anti-black racism, anti-indigenous racism, rape culture, patriarchy, sexism, misogynoir, toxic masculinity, victim-blaming, and the oversexualization of racialized bodies.
- Engage in Bystander Intervention and de-escalation.
- Create and promote culture of consent



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Stay Connected



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WEBSITE

www.blackwomeninmotion.org

SOCIAL MEDIA

Instagram: @blackwomeninmotion
Twitter: @BWIM416 #BWIM
Facebook: Black Women in Motion
LinkedIn: Black Women in Motion

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References

1. *Status of Women Canada. (2018). About Gender-Based Violence. Available at: <https://cfc-swc.gc.ca/violence/knowledge-connaissance/about-apropos-en.html>*
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3. Angus Reid Omnibus Survey, Canadian Women's Foundation. (2012). Available at: <http://www.canadianwomen.org/sixtysevenpercent>
4. *Infographic: Family Violence in Canada. Statistics Canada. Available at: <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/11-627-m/11-627-m2016001-eng.htm>*
5. *Migrant Mothers Project. Policy Report, 2014, p. 34. Available at: <http://www.migrantmothersproject.com/wp-content/uploads/2012/10/MMP-Policy-Report-Final-Nov-14-2014.pdf>*
6. Prevalence and Characteristics of Sexual Violence, Stalking, and Intimate Partner Violence Victimization <https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/ss6308a1.htm>

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12.Crenshaw, K. W. (1989). Demarginalizing the intersections of race and sex: A Black feminist critique of antidiscrimination doctrine, feminist theory, and antiracist politics. *University of Chicago Legal Forum*, 1989(1), Article 8. <https://chicagounbound.uchicago.edu/uclf/vol1989/iss1/8/>

13.Howard, J. A., & Renfrow, D. G. (2014). Intersectionality. In J. D. McLeod, E. J. Lawler, & M. & Schwalbe (Eds.), *Handbook of the social psychology of inequality* (pp. 95–121). Springer. <https://doi.org/10.1007/978-94-017-9002-4>