

REMEMBER

SGBV is NOT your fault!

Worldwide many women, men, girls and boys experience physical or sexual abuse or other forms of SGBV in their lifetime. Anyone can become a victim of sexual and gender-based violence.

You are NOT alone! Help is available!

There are people who can help you, such as doctors, police officers, and social workers. If you have experienced or are experiencing SGBV, tell someone you trust or contact the organizations listed above.

HELP others stay safe as well!

If someone who suffered SGBV reaches out to you, listen to them and remind them that SGBV is not their fault and that they are not alone. Tell them that help is available and encourage them to seek assistance. If they agree you can contact the organizations listed above together.

Share the leaflet and the video so that it reaches more people!

<https://youtu.be/KslE6Q7hXe8>



ABOUT US

The PROTECT project aims to strengthen national support services for victims of sexual and gender-based violence. PROTECT also aims to make these services available to refugees, asylum seekers and migrants, be they children or adults and including people identifying as LGBTI.

<https://eea.iom.int/PROTECT-project>



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Information on

SEXUAL AND GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE



IN GREECE EVERY child has the same rights, no matter their age, sex, language, religion, nationality, etc.

You have a **RIGHT** to enjoy a life free of any form of violence.

If someone hurts or threatens to hurt you or someone you know, remember that you have a right to receive help and protection.

You are not alone. **HELP** is available.

SEXUAL AND GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE (SGBV)

What is SGBV?

SEXUAL AND GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE (SGBV) is any act which is perpetrated **WITHOUT A PERSON'S CONSENT**, based on gender norms and unequal power relations. It includes acts that cause or may cause physical, sexual, psychological or economic harm or suffering.



What types of SGBV exist?

There are many forms of SGBV. Sexual violence is amongst the most commonly reported types.

- **SEXUAL VIOLENCE**, at least, includes rape/attempted rape, sexual abuse, sexual exploitation, and sexual harassment. These can take many forms such as unwanted touching of body, injury to private parts, unwanted sexual comments, being forced to have sex with someone, being forced to watch sexual acts, being forced to be naked. Sexual violence is not all about having sex. It is about violence, exploitation and abuse of power and/or control.
- **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. This abuse can take many forms and can include physical beatings and assaults, threats and intimidation, bullying, insults and harassment, isolation, controlling money and finances and sexual violence. Usually domestic violence consists of an ongoing pattern of 'coercive' behaviour that is designed to humiliate and control.
- **OTHER EXAMPLES OF SGBV** includes: threats, insults, beatings; being forced to marry, to have a baby or to have an abortion; being harassed (with looks, words, acts); being transported



from your country to Greece using threats or force or other forms of coercion, or in exchange for money, sex, labour.

What is sexual consent?

Sexual consent is to agree to engage in sexual activity. Sexual activity without consent is considered sexual violence. Informed sexual consent is always voluntarily and freely given. The age of sexual consent is how old a person needs to be to legally consent to sexual activity. According to Greek law, the age of consent is generally 15. Consent cannot be given by a person who is drunk or drugged or by someone else on your behalf. There are cases when consent might not be possible due to physical or intellectual disabilities. Remember: you can always change your mind, even if you previously agreed to a sexual activity.

What is the difference between sex, gender and gender identity?

A person's **SEX** is the biological characteristics that are assigned when they were born, while **GENDER** is how society believes that people should behave (how they should dress and present themselves, what their roles and responsibilities should be, etc.) according to their biological sex. A person's **GENDER IDENTITY** refers to each person's deeply felt internal and individual experience of gender. This may or may not correspond with the sex assigned at birth, including the personal sense of the body (which may involve, if freely chosen, modification of bodily appearance or function by medical, surgical or other means) and other expressions of gender, including dress, speech and mannerisms.

Who belongs to the LGBTI community?

LGBTI is an umbrella term that intends to emphasize the diversity of biological sex, sexual orientation and gender identity referring, not exclusively, to lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex people.

To whom can SGBV happen?

SGBV can happen to ANYONE and it is never the victim's fault. Women and men, girls and boys, adults and children, and people identifying as LGBTI can all become victims of SGBV. SGBV is never justifiable.

Who can perpetrate SGBV?

ANYONE can perpetrate acts of SGBV. The perpetrator can be a complete stranger or someone you know, such as a family member, a friend or a romantic partner.

Is SGBV my fault?

SGBV is NEVER the victim's fault. Gender norms and unequal power relations are the root causes of SGBV. The perpetrator is the only person to blame.

Where can SGBV happen?

SGBV can happen ANYWHERE: in your home country, during your journey to another country, and in the country you are currently living in. It can happen in public places and private homes, at work, in detention centres and prisons, during random stops and at checkpoints.

What if I did not fight back?

It is very common not to fight back during an assault because you may panic and feel hopeless or trapped and you don't know what to do to get out of the situation. This does not mean that you consented to the violence.

What if I am asked sex in exchange for money, help or other goods?

Nobody has the right to force you to have sex or to get you to agree to have sex in exchange for something you may need or want. If someone forces you to have sex in exchange for money, help or other goods, it is sexual exploitation and a form of sexual violence. In Greece, if you are under 18, it is a crime if someone offers you money, help or any goods or services in exchange for sex.

What are the consequences of SGBV?

SGBV can have both physical and emotional consequences. Physically SGBV can cause bodily harm, pain, infections and women and girls can become pregnant without wanting to, among other consequences. The emotional consequences of SGBV can include trauma, nightmares, insomnia, headaches, and many different feelings such as anger, shame, sadness, guilt, fear. All feelings are valid, and Greece has professional and confidential services to support victims. You are NOT alone.



REMEMBER

ANYONE can become a victim of SGBV

SGBV is NEVER the victim's fault

SGBV is always UNACCEPTABLE

You can ask for HELP



AVAILABLE SERVICES

What can I do if I or someone I know has experienced or witnessed SGBV?

If you or someone you know experience or witness SGBV you can tell a person you trust, a family member, a relative or another adult you trust.

You are NOT alone. You can always ask for help from the staff of the reception center where you live and from your guardian.

There are also other people who can help you in a confidential way, such as teachers, social workers, law enforcement officers, doctors.

In addition, you can contact migrant and refugee organizations, women's organizations and ANTI-VIOLENCE CENTRES (CAV).

You can call the telephone number 112 or 100 to contact emergency services:

HELLENIC POLICE

EMERGENCY FIRST AID

FOR NON-EMERGENCY CALLS 24/7:
SOS HELPLINE 15900

**If you are the victim of sexual violence, you should immediately go to the nearest public hospital or health centre in order to receive immediate medical care that may include protection from sexually transmitted diseases and unwanted pregnancy.

*** You can contact the NATIONAL PUBLIC HEALTH ORGANIZATION 24/7 for any SGBV medical emergencies at +30 210 5212054.

You can also contact

THE SMILE OF THE CHILD
24/7 Hotline for Children: 1056
Hotline for Missing Children: 11600

A21
24/7 Hotline: 1109
can assist with interpreters
in 200 languages
+30 2310 537690
info.gr@A21.org
www.A21.org/gr

ARSIS
+30 210 8259880
arsisathina@gmail.com
www.arsis.gr

DIOTIMA
+30 210 324 4380, +30 210 8816405
diotima@otenet.gr
legal.diotima@gmail.com
urban.athens.diotima@gmail.com
www.diotima.org.gr/en

**DOCTORS OF THE WORLD
GREEK DELEGATION**
+30 210 3213150
www.mdmgreece.gr

**GREEK COUNCIL
FOR REFUGEES (GCR)**
+30 210 380 0990
gcr1@gcr.gr
www.gcr.gr/en/epikoinonia-en

You can ask for help even if you do not speak Greek or English or simply feel more comfortable communicating in your own language.

Hospitals, police, social workers, reception centres and the organizations listed above may be able to arrange for interpreters who can support you in getting the help you need.