



Prevent and tackle discrimination and violence against women with disabilities

An experience of multidisciplinary work in Bologna

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In the European Union, there are about 40 million women and girls with disabilities (16% of the female population).

It has been **estimated** that about 40% of these suffer or have suffered violence in the course of their life.

Women and girls with disabilities are more likely to become victims of gender-based violence, in particular domestic violence, and sexual exploitation

[Resolution of the European Parliament on the situation of women with disabilities, 29th November 2018].

It is more difficult for a woman with disabilities to report such cases, especially when the violence is inflicted by the person taking care of her, and on whom her own survival depends.

There is the fear of being alone, and helpless.







The gap between actual number of incidences of violence and the number of women who decided to report it and started a pathway is huge

WHICH BARRIERS?







A support service for women with disabilities who are victims of discrimination and/or violence





Collaboration between AIAS Bologna

Onlus and Mondodonna Onlus

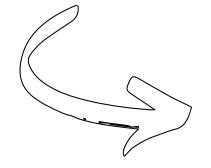
Open since

April 2020





The service aims to overcome the shortcomings of traditional services that tend to provide standardised solutions which could not account for the specific needs of a woman with disabilities.



The only feasible approach for combatting discrimination and violence was to consider an individual woman in her

wholeness and specific identity

Key Factor of success:

Merge of the two organisations' competence







Common pathways for an innovative service

SHIFT PARADIGMS

OVERCOME STEROTYPES

Mutual trainings: Share experience and exchange knowledge

Update and creation of instruments: ex. Take into account different variables: form of

violence, perpetrators, presence of caregivers, etc

Shared practice of organising the meeting: ex. need for support in communication (sign

interpreter or mediator); need to provide mobility supports, etc; need to consider

different time

Multidisciplinary team







Common pathways for an innovative service

New methods

- Second-level consultancy for professionals
- Periodic focus group with expert and stakeholders at local level
- Periodic joint supervision
- Continuous training internal and external

Attention to communication



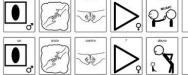
Sportello per donne con disabilità

MondoDonna Onlus e AIAS Bologna Onlus promuovono un presidio per donne vittime di violenza e discriminazioni multiple. Le violenze possono essere fisiche, psicologiche, economiche, possono essere minacce, umiliazioni che la presenza di una disabilità può rendere ancora più difficili da affrontare.

Lo sportello offre la possibilità di accoglienza, ascolto e orientamento



Sei una donna con disabilità e qualcuno ti fa male? Parlane con noi! Ti ascoltiamo e ti aiutiamo a trovare una soluzione.











presso AIÅS Bologna onlus aperto il martedì dalle 14.30 alle 18.30 Piazza della Pace 4/A, Bologna

Da quest anno saremo presenti anche su appuntamento a Argelato, Bazzano, Castello di Serravalle, Funo, Galliera, Granarolo dell'Emilia, Marzabotto, San Benedetto Val di Sambro, San Giovanni in Persiceto, Vergato.

Ci puoi contatta

chiamandoci o mandandoci un messaggio al 3371201876 o scrivendo a discriminazionimultiple@mondodonna-onlus.i





Guidelines for the care of women with disabilities who have experiences violence and multiple discrimination

#ChoiceAndControl

Taking into account the differences of each woman, special attention must be paid in the reception processes to elements related to both environmental accessibility, but also to other, equally important factors, which refer to the relationship with women, communication, violence itself and the listening approach.











Preparation

The place for the interview

The interview – time and support

Other practices

Networks







The case of Sara

Sara is an <u>elderly</u>, <u>lonely</u>, <u>migrant</u>, <u>black</u> WOMAN with <u>psychiatric disorders</u>.

She came to the help-desk because she was felt stalked by her neighbour. She felt that from his PC he was entering her body.

Her only friend died during the COVID period. She is alone, not followed by the services.

She reported that she was not able to sit still at home and that she was always on the move to prevent her neighbour from finding her.

What can we do for Sara?
Which kind of reflection came into your mind?







REFLECTION: What is the experience of violence?

Invisibility: she appears socially well

OBJECTIVE: support women to make a path out of violence regardless of the type of violence, even perceived violence.

HOW: Reception, listening → Sara was feeling safe!







The case of Laura

Laura comes to the help-desk one February afternoon accompanied by her dog from whom she is hardly ever separated. She saw the ChiAma ChiAma advertisement on the bus on her way to work.

She is very agitated, she cries, she says she needs help because of the situation of family violence she has been experiencing for years.

Her mother restricted her freedom and threatened to subject her to compulsory medical treatment if she did not behave well (according to her mother's standards).

Her story is a river in flood, she tells us about facts, people who have helped her and people who have hurt her, about admissions to psychiatric clinics against her will.

At the end of the meeting, she asks us to take care of her dog in case something happened to her.

What specific elements do you notice?





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Who is perpretrating violence? Presence of the dog

Need to collaborate with other professional to provide a support network





Thank you!





