

RESOURCE HANDBOOK FOR IMMIGRANT AND REFUGEE WOMEN

Resource Handbook compiled by:



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Domestic Violence

Does your Spouse or Partner?

- Hit, punch, slap, or kick you, your children or your pets?
- Threaten to hurt or kill you?
- Make you have sex when you do not want to?
- Threaten to report you to the Citizenship and Immigration Services (CIS) and have you deported?
- Threaten to take your children away?
- Control where you go and whom you can see, talk to or write to?
- Control your access to money, take your money away from you or make you say how you have spent every penny?
- Stop you from getting a job or learning English?
- Refuse to file immigration papers for you or threaten to withdraw these papers?
- Withhold or destroy your passport and other personal documents?
- Make you feel like a prisoner in your own home?
- Make fun of you and insult you in private or in front of others?

If you answered "yes" to any of these questions, you may be a victim of domestic violence.

What is domestic violence?

Domestic violence is hurtful and abusive behavior that happens between people who know each other: husbands and wives, boyfriends and girlfriends, same sex partners, relatives, and parents and their children. Domestic violence can occur at home and in other locations and can occur when parties live together, when they are separated or when they are divorced. In an intimate or family relationship, domestic violence is a pattern of behavior in which one partner is forced to change his or her behavior in response to threats or abuse from the other partner. Often, the violence is physical. It can also be threats, isolation, intimidation, harassment, emotional mistreatment, forced sex or making threats with regard to having you or your children deported.

If you are experiencing domestic violence in your home, you are not alone. This happens to many people, probably even to people you know.

This brochure serves as a guide of your options and resources if you are experiencing domestic violence. It will talk about ways to keep you and your children safe, possible immigration options, and local resources that you can call for help. The information in this brochure is for informational purposes only and does not constitute legal advice.

Help All Battered Immigrant Women Can Receive

Even if you do not have legal immigration status in the United States or if your legal status is tied to your abuser's immigration status, you can receive all of the following services:

- Services from shelters and other domestic violence programs;
- Civil protection orders from a court;
- Custody and support for children;
- Police assistance;
- Emergency medical care;
- Your abuser can be criminally prosecuted; and
- Your children born in the U.S. can receive public benefits.

Police Assistance for Battered Immigrants

Domestic violence is against the law and is a crime. If you want to leave, then the police can help you and your children safely leave the house, and they can also drive you to a safe place. The police may arrest your husband/intimate partner if they think that a crime has been committed. If the police officer does not speak your language, find someone to interpret for you.

Always ask the police to make a report about what happened and get an "incident report number" so that you can get a copy of the report. Ask for and write down the name and badge number of the officer making the report. If your husband/partner is taken into custody, he may be released as soon as two hours. This will give you time to find a safe place to go. .

Battered Immigrants Rights to Access Shelter and Domestic Violence Programs

There are different services that can help if you are in a domestic violence relationship: shelters, hospitals, police, legal aid and other community services. Shelters are usually free and will often have information about other services in your community. A shelter is a safe space where you and your children can stay when you leave an abusive relationship, and its location is kept a secret so your husband/partner will not know where you are. Shelters provide food, free housing, counseling, and can help you get legal advice and assistance in obtaining work. The shelter staff may be able to help you find permanent housing and job training. They may also be able to help you find out if you or your children qualify for public benefits.

You can find a shelter by calling your local domestic violence program or the National Domestic Violence Hotline – (800) 799-7233. Shelter services are FREE. You do not have to pay money to get these services.

Some Battered Immigrants May Qualify to Obtain Legal Immigration Status Without Their Abuser's Help or Knowledge

There are five ways you or your child might qualify to obtain legal immigration status without your abuser's knowledge, help or control. Whether or not you qualify for legal immigration status because of the domestic violence and which form of immigration relief you qualify for will depend on who abused you, whether or not you are or were married to your abuser, whether it was your child who has been abused, the immigration status of your abuser, whether your spouse ever filed immigration papers for you and whether you came to the United States on a fiancé visa.

If you think you may qualify, seek help from an immigration lawyer or advocate who works with battered immigrant women or a battered women's advocate who has been trained on immigration protections for

battered immigrants. These advocates and lawyers can help you determine whether you qualify to attain legal immigration status. You can find such person in you area by calling the telephone numbers at the end of this brochure.

The 5 immigration options for battered immigrants are:

1. The self-petition under the Violence Against Women Act;
2. Cancellation of Removal under the Violence Against Women Act if you have been placed in deportation proceedings;
3. The battered spouse waiver;
4. The crime victims visa which is called a U visa; and
5. Gender-based asylum

How Protection Orders Can Help Battered Immigrants

If you are a victim of domestic violence, you can obtain a protection or restraining order from your local court that will protect you from ongoing violence, abuse, threats, or harassment from your spouse, boyfriend, or any family member. You have the right to a protection order regardless of your immigration status. You can get a protection order if you are undocumented. How you met your spouse also does not affect your ability to get a protection order. You can seek one even if you met your spouse through an arranged marriage or through an international matchmaking agency. If a judge or police officer asks you about your immigration status, you are not required to give this information.

Your abuser cannot be deported if you file for and receive a protection order against him. Once you obtain a protection order, and your abuser violates the order, you will need to decide if you want to act to enforce the protection order. If your abuser is a non-citizen, a conviction or violation of certain provisions of the protection order (those designed to offer you and your children protection from violence) could lead to your abuser's deportation. Protection orders can help prevent violence against you even if you do not choose to have your abuser convicted of violating the protection order. If the order is violated you should consult with a battered women's advocate who will help you determine a safety plan and help you decide if you want to enforce the order. For some women, enforcement and deportation can enhance safety, for others, deportation of the abuser or threat of deportation can enhance the danger to the victim and possibly family members abroad. A battered women's advocate can help you work through your options.

What are the requirements to obtain a protection order?

You must prove that you are a victim of domestic violence. You must also be related to your abuser by blood, by marriage (or divorce), by having a child in common, by living together or by a current or former dating relationship. You can get a protection order based on assault (including pushing, hitting, shoving, slapping, kicking, pulling hair, and choking, whether or not there are visible injuries), sexual assault, rape, stalking, harassment, parental kidnapping, or terroristic threatening. You may file for a protection order where you currently live, where the abuser lives, or where the violence took place. There is no specified time after an incident of domestic violence within which you must file for a protection order.

You have the right to get a Protection Order even if you are undocumented. You do not have to answer questions about your immigration status for the court to give you a protection order or for the police to enforce your order.

What can I ask for in a protection order?

In Georgia, you can request:

- that the abuser does not harass, threaten, molest, assault, or physically abuse you or your children.
- that the abuser participates in and completes a certified domestic violence and/or substance abuse program.
- that the abuser stays away from your person, home, your workplace, your car, your children, their school and other places that you frequent.
- that the abuser does not contact you or your children personally, in writing, by telephone, or through third parties.
- that the abuser vacates your home and that the local police be present while the abuser gathers his personal belongings and turns over to you all sets of keys in his possession. If you choose to stay in your home, then your abuser can be ordered to stay away from you and the home you shared with your abuser even if he owns the home or if the rent agreement with the landlord is in the abuser's name.
- that the police accompany you to retrieve your belongings if you wish to leave your home and go to a shelter or stay with family or friends. The abuser can be ordered to stay away from the location where you choose to stay.
- that the abuser turns over all weapons in his possession to the police.
- that the abuser returns your personal property, any joint property, and property awarded to you by the court.
- that you receive temporary custody of any children you have in common with your abuser even if he has legal immigration status and you do not. This custody lasts for as long as your protection order. You will need to file a separate case in the family courts in most state to receive a permanent child custody order.
- that you receive child support and health coverage for yourself and your children while the protection order is in effect.
- that the abuser turns over to you your children's passports.
- that the abuser receives visitation rights to the children under circumstances that will not endanger you or the children including third party exchange so that there is no contact between you and your abuser and with a set schedule that the abuser cannot change.
- that the abuser pays for medical expenses and property damage costs that result from the violence.
- that the police help you enforce your protection order
- that your abuser turn over documents and information that you may need to win your VAWA self-petition or other domestic violence related immigration case and get your green card without your abuser's help.

How will a protection order help me if I qualify for domestic violence immigration relief including relief under the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA)?

If you apply for VAWA or other domestic violence related immigration relief, a protection order will help prove that you were abused. To assist you with your VAWA or other immigration case, request in your protection order that:

- ❑ The abuser not withdraw any immigration applications filed on your behalf.
- ❑ The abuser not take any action to undermine your immigration case and not contact any government agency, consulate or embassy about you without seeking permission from the protection order judge.
- ❑ The abuser turn over your work permit, ID card, bank card, birth certificate, marriage certificate, passport, and any other documents that would be important for your immigration case. He can be ordered to pay to have these documents replaced if he has destroyed, lost, thrown away or stolen them or if he tells the judge he does not have them.
- ❑ The abuser give you copies of his documents for your immigration or child support case, such as copies of his passport, ID card, income tax returns, copies of bills, his birth certificate, his alien registration card (green card), and work permit and that he be ordered to turn over to the court and to you his social security number, passport number and/or "A" number.
- ❑ The abuser pays your immigration case fees.
- ❑ The abuser fill out a "Freedom of Information Act" (FOIA) request to release information contained in any immigration case he may have filed, particularly any family based visa petitions he filed for you or for your children.

How can a protection order help if my abuser has threatened to kidnap our children?

Parental kidnapping is the basis for receiving a protection order in many states. If you fear that your children could be kidnapped and taken away from your community or taken out of the U.S., request in your protection order that:

- ❑ The abuser not remove your children from the county where you reside without a court order;
- ❑ If international child kidnapping is a possibility, ask that the abuser be ordered not to remove the children from the United States;
- ❑ You, your abuser, and the judge sign a statement preventing the embassy of your abuser's home country from issuing visas allowing your children to travel to that country without a court order.
- ❑ If the abuser has your children's passports, request that he return those to you or to the court. Send a letter and a copy of your protection order to the U.S. Passport Office to inform them that you or the court have the children's passports and that no new passports should be issued for the children.

How do I obtain a protection order?

You can obtain a protection order by yourself or with the assistance of a battered women's advocate or domestic violence attorney. If you do not speak English well or if you speak some English, but are more comfortable speaking about what has happened to you in your native language, then you should seek help from a local domestic violence program and ask them to help you find an interpreter who can help with your case. In some communities there are interpreters who work at the courthouse who can interpret for you. The local domestic violence program will be able to advise you what interpretation resources are available in your community. Do not use anyone as an interpreter who might be biased toward or afraid of your abuser.

To apply for a protection order on your own, go to your local courthouse and fill out a petition for a protection order. In this petition, describe the full history of violence against you. Start with the most recent incidents and then list the full history. Provide as many details about each incident of violence or abuse as possible, including the time, date, and location where the violence took place. If you have experienced many incidents of abuse, then you should include a statement at the end of your history of abuse that states the approximate date when the incidents of violence began and how often you have experienced abuse during the relationship (daily, weekly, monthly, etc.) Abuse that qualifies for a protection order includes: hits, slaps, punches, pulling hair, scratches, kicks, choking, other forms of assault with or without weapons, being held hostage, threats to harm, threats to kill, forced sexual relations, other forms of violence and attempts to do any of these things.

If you do not speak English, contact the local domestic violence shelter to have an advocate accompany you and help you find a translator. After you have filed the necessary paperwork, you will meet with the judge who will hear your story. Then, the judge may give you immediate protection by signing the emergency protective order called an ex parte order. The judge will then set up a hearing to be held within 10 but not later than 30 days from the time the order is signed. After you receive a temporary protection order, a copy of that temporary order will be delivered to your abuser along with a notice of your court date for the hearing on your full protection order. In Georgia, the sheriff's department will deliver these court papers. For your protection order to be final and to last for a period of one year or longer you must return to the court for a hearing to get your final protection order.

Both you and your abuser will be required to come to court on the date that the full protection order hearing is set. It is very important that you do not go to this hearing by yourself. Ask a battered women's advocate and a friend to accompany you. You do not have to speak with or sit with the abuser at the courthouse. A battered women's advocate can assist you with the local court procedures. During the hearing for the full protection order, you will have the opportunity to tell the judge about the history of abuse and threats against you and/or your children. Explain how this has affected you and your children. Testify about what you have written in your petition and bring witnesses to court with you who saw the abuse or your injuries. You may also use torn clothing, photographs of injuries, destroyed property, medical reports, and police reports to prove that you have been abused.

After the hearing, the judge may order the protection order to last one year.

What happens now?

Now that you have an order, you have legal protection. We hope that the abuser will follow the order and not break any of the orders of the judge. However, sometimes the abuser will not follow the order. If this happens, you must get the order enforced.

First call the Sheriff's Office or Police and report that you have a Protective Order, and that the abuser is still bothering you. Tell the police what happened. If the police refuse to arrest him, take the officer's name and ask to speak to his superior. Violation of a Family Violence Protective Order can be a felony offense under the stalking law. If the violation is non-violent, then the abuser may be charged with a misdemeanor, a less serious crime. Felony convictions are deportable.

Protective Orders can also be made permanent if abuse or the threat of abuse continues and you request an extension of the order before it expires. You should see your advocate or a lawyer if you need further help.

If the respondent violates the order by not paying support for yourself or your minor children, do not call the police. An action for contempt or a garnishment can be filed. An action for contempt is a legal procedure to get the court to make him obey the order. An action for garnishment permits you to garnish the respondent's wages.

How effective are protection orders?

Studies have shown that in 63 to 85 percent of domestic violence cases, having a protection order prevents physical violence and helps victims regain a sense of well-being.

Every situation can be different so always have a lawyer if you can. If you can't get a lawyer, you have the right to go to court yourself or with the help of a designated advocate. A court order will protect some people. It may protect you, but ALWAYS BE CAREFUL. Some abusers will still be dangerous. You need to review your safety plan with your advocate.

Legal Information for Battered Immigrant Women with Children

Domestic violence is very harmful to children. Children may be intentionally or accidentally hurt when your abuser is violent toward you. They may be hurt when household items are thrown or weapons are used. Even if the children are not physically hurt, witnessing or hearing domestic violence happening to you can psychologically harm them. If you are being abused, there is a good chance that your children are in danger of being abused themselves.

YOU ARE ENTITLED TO CUSTODY AND CHILD SUPPORT REGARDLESS OF YOUR IMMIGRATION STATUS.

File for Permanent Custody of your Children

A protection order can only give you custody of your children while it is in effect. To have permanent custody of your children, you will need to file a family court case asking the court to give you full legal custody of your children. Custody cases can be complicated and your abuser may fight for custody in order to maintain control over you.

Advocate for a Safe Visitation Schedule

In protection order and custody cases, judges usually grant visitation rights to the abuser unless there are a lot of reasons not to. Be prepared to tell the judge if you think that you or your children will be in danger during child visitations with the abuser.

Tell the judge if the abuser drinks in front of the children, has driven drunk, has physically or sexually assaulted the children, has been emotionally abusive towards the children, has used excessive or inappropriate discipline, or has threatened to kidnap the children. Tell the judge if the children have been acting out or having problems as a result of the violence.

Request Child Support

If you have physical custody of your children or if you receive full or joint custody of your children, by law your abuser has to pay you child support. You can receive child support through your protection order and you can also file for a permanent child support case. The abuser usually has to pay support until the children reach the age of 18 or 21. The amount of support that you receive will usually depend on your earnings, the earnings of the abuser, the number of children that he supports, your child care costs, who has custody, and if you share custody, who has the children for the most time. The abuser may also be ordered to pay for health insurance for the children.

Battered Immigrant Women who speak no or little English

Even though you may not speak English or speak little English, you still can get an interpreter when you get a temporary protective order. Under the Georgia law, interpreters are required to be provided for the second hearing at no cost to you.

Additionally, under federal law (Title VI of the Civil Rights Act), any agency receiving federal funds must take reasonable steps to provide meaningful access for individuals with limited English proficiency.

Planning for Safety

There are several things you can do to keep yourself safe:

- ❑ Memorize numbers of people you can go to for help, local crisis lines and emergency numbers. If you feel you are in immediate danger, please call 911.
- ❑ Tell others you trust such as neighbors, friends, or co-workers and talk about ways they can help.
- ❑ Identify escape routes and where you can go if you need to run away quickly.
- ❑ Talk to your children about what they can do during a violent incident and how they can keep themselves safe.
- ❑ Put together an emergency bag with your important papers (or copies of your papers). These may include: passports, visas, green cards, EAD cards, Social Security cards, driver's license, birth certificates, marriage certificate (or other proof of marriage such as pictures or wedding invitations), proof of divorce (if either you or your spouse had a previous marriage), public assistance documents, tax returns and pay stubs for you and your spouse, and copies of your abuser's immigration documents (if you are unable to get a copy, then write down the information from his green card or naturalization certificate.)
- ❑ Pack your medical prescriptions, extra car keys, money, checkbooks, credit cards, and a list of contact numbers. Keep the bag with someone you trust.
- ❑ Trust your instincts. If you feel you are in danger, then you probably are. Try to get to a safe place as soon as you can.

Sexual Assault

What is Sexual Assault?

Georgia Network to End Sexual Assault's Working/Professional Definition of Sexual Assault is as follows: "Sexual assault is any sexual activity that is against another person's will including: rape (attempted rape), sodomy/aggravated sodomy, child molestation, fondling, sexual harassment, indecent exposure, stalking, peeping toms, sexual battery."

What is Rape?

GNESA's definition is "Rape is an act of violence in which sex is used as a weapon. Rape occurs when a person engages in sexual intercourse by forcible compulsion or with someone who is incapable of consent."

Facts about Rape

- ❑ Rape is an act of violence, power, and control.
- ❑ Rape is motivated primarily out of anger and/or a need to feel powerful by controlling, dominating, or humiliating the victim.
- ❑ Survivors are not responsible for causing their assaults; only offenders are to be blamed for sexual assault and rape.
- ❑ Anyone can be sexually assaulted. Studies show that victims include infants to people in their eighties, people of color, immigrant and refugees, lesbians/gays, people with disabilities, and persons from every racial, ethnic, religious, economic and social background.
- ❑ No one asks to be sexually assaulted. Nor does anyone's behavior justify or excuse the crime. People have a right to be safe from a sexual violation at anytime, any place, and under any circumstances. The offender, not the victim, must be held responsible for this crime.
- ❑ If anyone forces or coerces you to have sex against your will it is rape. Even if the perpetrator is your husband or partner.
- ❑ Familiar people and "safe" places and times are often more dangerous. A person is less likely to identify a friend, acquaintance or date as a potential rapist. As many as 80% of all sexual assaults are committed by someone the victim knows. Over 50% of all sexual assaults occur in the home and as many sexual assaults occur during the daytime as happen at night.
- ❑ It is currently estimated that one out of ten men are victims of adult sexual assault and one out of seven are sexually abused as children.
- ❑ Numerous studies of convicted rapists have revealed that men have various motives for raping women, yet none of the studies has shown sexual gratification as a primary motive. The reasons given most often by rapists are power, domination, revenge, and humiliation. Rape is an act of aggression and violence accomplished through sexual means.
- ❑ The victim's past sexual history has no bearing on whether or not she was raped. Even if she has had sexual relations with the rapist before, if she was forced to have sex with him against her consent its still rape.

- ❑ If a man forces a woman to have sex, rape has occurred, whether or not she fights back.
- ❑ Though many cultures believe this to be true, there is no shame in being raped just as there is no shame in being the victim of any other type of violence, like being mugged. It is the perpetrator of this violence that deserves punishment not the victim.

What can I do if I am sexually assaulted?

- ❑ Find a safe environment - anywhere away from your attacker. Try and stay in the company of a trusted friend for moral support.
- ❑ Remind yourself it wasn't your fault.
- ❑ Remember you can get help regardless of your immigration status. Reporting a rape to the police will not get you deported.
- ❑ Preserve evidence of the attack - don't bathe, douche or brush your teeth. Save all your clothes and put each item separately in paper bags. Write down all the details you can recall about the attack & the attacker.
- ❑ Get medical attention. Even though you may not have any obvious physical injuries, there may be internal injuries you are unaware of. It is also important to determine the risks of STDs and pregnancy. Hospital emergency rooms or forensic clinics provide 24-hour care. Make sure the hospital conducts a rape exam, even if you are not certain that you want to report the attack.
- ❑ If you suspect you may have been drugged, ask that a urine sample be collected. The sample will need to be analyzed later on by a forensic lab.
- ❑ Consider reporting the rape to law enforcement authorities. The police can also assist you in finding resources. You will not be asked about your immigration status.
- ❑ Recognize that healing from rape takes time. Give yourself the time you need.

Know that it's never too late to call. Even if the attack happened years ago, the National Sexual Assault Hotline, operated by RAINN, can still provide free confidential counseling. Their number is 1-800-656-HOPE (4673). Many victims do not realize they need help until months or years later.

Basic Legal terms

The following is a brief list of common terms used in the legal system. If you have any more questions about the terms, talk to your advocate or lawyer.

- ❑ Adjudication – The entry of a decree or an order by a court. The legal process of resolving a dispute.
- ❑ Alimony – Money or other financial support awarded to a spouse in a divorce action for his or her separate support. It is usually awarded only where one spouse has been dependent on the other or has less earning power than the other and for a temporary period of time. Also called spousal support.
- ❑ Appeal – Process of going to a higher court to review the decision of a lower court.
- ❑ Arraignment – The initial court proceeding, in which the state formally charges the defendant with a crime, and in which the defendant usually pleads guilty or not guilty.

- ❑ Arrest -- The initial step in the criminal justice process, in which the state deprives a suspect of her freedom due to alleged violations of criminal law.
- ❑ Assignment – To award a debt or benefits to another person. For example, a husband who does not pay child support can be forced to assign his wages to the court for his children.
- ❑ Attorney – Legal advocate who is licensed to practice law in the state you are going to court in. Attorneys and lawyers are the same; these terms are used interchangeably.
- ❑ Bail – Money or other security provided by the defendant, or by others on her behalf, to assure that she will appear at the required stages of the trial process.
- ❑ Bench warrant – a warrant that a judge issues for someone's arrest. A judge may issue a bench warrant in a number of circumstances, including when someone does not obey a court order or fails to come to a court hearing that s/he was ordered to come to.
- ❑ Child custody – a court's determination of which parent or relative should have physical and/or legal control and responsibility for a minor (child) under 18.
- ❑ Clerk – The court official who keeps court records and files.
- ❑ Consent – Free and willing agreement. (eg. A "consent order" is made when both parties agree to the terms of the order and then the judge signs off on it.)
- ❑ Contempt of court – Committed by a person who intentionally disobeys a court order, acts in a way that does not respect the authority and dignity of the court, or fails to follow a court order.
- ❑ Continuance – The postponing (rescheduling for later) of a court hearing. If you ask a judge for a continuance, s/he may or may not give it to you.
- ❑ Court – Place where civil and criminal trials are held.
- ❑ Court officer – An officer of the court who protects the judge; is in charge of the accused person while he is in the courtroom; and looks after the jurors.
- ❑ Court reporter -- A legal stenographer who records what happens during official court proceedings.
- ❑ Criminal case – A legal proceeding brought by the state, county, or city against someone, charging the person with a crime.
- ❑ Damages – An award of money to the winning party in a lawsuit. Actual damages are out-of-pocket expenses such as lost wages or hospital bills. Actual damages in some cases may include an award for psychological harm. Punitive damages are an award to punish the wrongful party for willful improper action.
- ❑ Defraud – To cheat or steal by false representation.
- ❑ Defendant – Person with charges or a lawsuit against him or her. This term is used in both criminal and civil cases. (The defendant is also sometimes called the "respondent.")
- ❑ Defense attorney – The lawyer who represents the defendant.
- ❑ Delinquent – Person under 16 years old who commits a crime.
- ❑ Divorce – The legal termination of a marriage.

- ❑ Ex parte – On one side only. (EX: A judicial proceeding or order is said to be "ex parte" when it is taken or granted for the benefit of one party only, and without notice to any other person adversely affected.
- ❑ Felony – A serious criminal offense such as murder, for which the sentence can include imprisonment for more than a year.
- ❑ Judge – The person who is appointed to decide cases and to make sure that legal procedures are followed in the courtroom.
- ❑ Legal custody – The power to make legal decisions regarding your child. For example, deciding where your child goes to school or authorizing medical treatment.
- ❑ Misdemeanor – A criminal offense less serious than a felony.
- ❑ Physical custody – The power to decide where your child will live. Usually, this is with whom the child lives with majority of time.
- ❑ Violation – An act that is against the law for which the state can imprison an individual for up to 15 days, but not more.

Resources in Metro Atlanta

* In an Emergency Situation, Dial 911

Atlanta Legal Aid Society 404-377-0701

Referrals and legal representation to victims of domestic violence.

Caminar Latino 404-651-1375

Direct services for Latino families affected by Domestic Violence

Catholic Charities 404-881-6571

Counseling and immigration services for victims of domestic violence and human trafficking.

Center for Pan Asian Community Services 770-936-0969

Services for East Asian-Americans (Korean, Vietnamese, Chinese, Japanese, Laotian, Thai, Filipino)

Georgia Coalition Against Domestic Violence 404-209-0280

Georgia's 24 Hours domestic violence hotline 1.800.33.HAVEN (4-2836)

Georgia Legal Services Program 404-206-5175

Access to justice and opportunities out of poverty for families with low-income

Georgia Network to End Sexual Assault 404-815-5261

Information and referral services for victims of sexual assault.

International Women's House 770-413-5557

Shelter for battered immigrant and refugee women

Latin American Association 404-638-1800

Direct services, emergency food & clothing, immigration and transportation for victims of domestic violence

Raksha 404-842-0725

Support network for South Asians (Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka)

Refugee Family Violence Prevention Project/Refugee Family Services 404-299-6217

Direct services and advocacy for battered refugee and immigrant women

Shalom Bayit/Jewish Family & Career Services 770-677-9322

Direct services and education for battered women, focusing on the Jewish community

Tapestri, Inc. 404-299-2185

Advocacy, information and referral services for battered immigrant and refugee women and victims of human trafficking

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- ❑ **Georgia Legal Services Program's** "Self-Help Manual for Victims of Family Violence"
- ❑ **Georgia Network to End Sexual Assault's** website (www.gnesa.org)
- ❑ **Legal Momentum & Organización en California de Líderes Campesinas, Inc.'s** "Advocacy to Improve Services for Battered Migrant and Immigrant Women Living in Rural Communities" Manual
- ❑ **Womenslaw.org** website (www.womenslaw.org)