

Intimate Partner Violence (IPV)

versus

Gender-Based Violence (GBV)

IPV	GBV
Occurs within intimate relationships.	Can occur in any setting (community, workplace, online, home).
Not all IPV is gender-motivated.	Always rooted in gender inequality and power dynamics.
Often involves patterns of control and domination within a relationship.	Encompasses structural, societal, and systemic drivers of violence.
A subset of GBV when it is gender-motivated.	Umbrella term that includes IPV.

Key Points to Remember:

- IPV refers to violence within an intimate relationship, past or present.
- It can include psychological abuse, coercive control, stalking, technological abuse, physical and sexual violence, or economic control.
- IPV can impact people of all genders, but disproportionately affects women and gender-diverse individuals.
- GBV is a broader systemic category.
- GBV includes any form of violence driven by gender norms, gender inequality, or patriarchal power structures.
- GBV includes IPV, but also sexual violence by non-partners, workplace harassment, trafficking, online hate, homophobic or transphobic violence, and femicide.
- Not all IPV is automatically GBV, although most IPV impacting women is rooted in gendered power imbalances. However, IPV between partners of the same gender may not always be gender-motivated, which is why distinguishing terms matters.
- The distinction helps with policy, resource allocation, and preparing interventions.
- GBV requires societal and cultural change; IPV intervention often focuses on relational dynamics, risk assessment, and safety planning.



IPV is about the relationship context; GBV is about the gendered power context.

**When IPV is driven by gender inequality, it becomes a form of GBV,
but GBV extends far beyond intimate relationships.**