

The percentage of migrant women with insecure or temporary residence and asylum seekers/refugees is about 7% of which 50, 8 % are women. So there are about five million migrants in Italy. Women without documents and women without residence permit are naturally very hard to have information on. However, women without documents and without permit residence find easily access to Italy's economic/labour market since the system allows a lot of "illegal work".

Migrant and minority women can have free legal aid at the same conditions like native born Italians if they have an income below € 10.000 (limit for 2009). One can then choose a suitable lawyer from a list and depending on the lawyer multi-lingual service is provided.

With regard to residency regulations it can be said that if the residence permit is given for family reasons it will have the same duration as the one of the husband and will not be withdrawn in case of separation/divorce. Migrant and minority women are then allowed to work regularly and if divorced she can ask for a renewal of the permit for working reasons.

Violence against women is only considered in Italian law with regard to the victims of trafficking. These victims have to participate in a certain program in order to get residence permit according to the Immigration Law from 1998, which allows them to work.

Only if MM women want to escape as a victim of trafficking; in that case they have to follow a particular program with a social project in order to get a particular residence permit (art. 18 Immigration Law from 1998) which allows them to work.

## Main problems and barriers for migrant and minority women

There are not enough migrant and minority women working as staff members in women's shelter or counselling centres. Moreover, women without documents and permit residence are not accommodated by women's shelters and Roma women face discrimination and prejudice.

Neither a heterosexual cohabitation nor a same-sex partnership does give the woman the right of residence permit. These forms of partnership are not recognised by law and thus don't give migrant and minority women any rights.

The law concerning women victims of trafficking doesn't necessarily guarantee women the option to participate in the "programs" and moreover, it's not up to these women to be further educated but to the police who should work with them in order to fight against trafficking. Women victims on trafficking can't count on the police to protect them .

Migrant and minority women find it far more difficult to escape a violent relationship since they encounter huge problems with regard to the Italian system and society. There is a lack of effective measures and social and economical services. The lack of working permit for instance causes further isolation from the rest of society and thus marginalization.

### Endnotes

<sup>118</sup> Sonia Giari, La Mattanza: femminicidio, la ricerca sulla stampa italiano, anno 2007, 2008 – Casa delle donne per non subire violenza: [http://www.casadonne.it/cms/images/pdf/pubblicazioni/materiali/ricerca\\_femminicidio\\_2008.pdf](http://www.casadonne.it/cms/images/pdf/pubblicazioni/materiali/ricerca_femminicidio_2008.pdf); 82 (2005); 101 (2006)

<sup>119</sup> National Institute of Statistic – ISTAT: Violence and abuses against women inside and outside family, 2006: [http://www.istat.it/salastampa/comunicati/non\\_calendario/20070221\\_00/](http://www.istat.it/salastampa/comunicati/non_calendario/20070221_00/)

<sup>120</sup> Ibid

<sup>121</sup> Arienne: <http://www.antiviolenzadonna.it>

<sup>122</sup> Le Onde di Palermo: <http://www.leonde.org/DEFAULT.htm>

<sup>123</sup> Casa delle Donne per non subire violenza: <http://www.casadonne.it>

<sup>124</sup> Anna Pramstrahler (Casa delle donne per non subire Violenza, Bologna), Marcella Pirrone (Casa delle donne / Frauenhaus Meran):

Local, national and international Networking and Partnerships: the experience of the Italian autonomous Women's Shelters, Edmonton, September 2008

<sup>125</sup> Rete dei centri antiviolenza e delle case delle donne: <http://www.centriantiviolenza.eu>

<sup>126</sup> Dipartimento per le Pari Opportunità: [http://www.pariopportunita.gov.it/Pari\\_Opportunita/UserFiles/PrimoPiano/graduatoria\\_violenza.pdf](http://www.pariopportunita.gov.it/Pari_Opportunita/UserFiles/PrimoPiano/graduatoria_violenza.pdf) (10.12.2008)

<sup>127</sup> Prevention and repression against domestic violence, sexual identities, gender identity and every kind of discrimination.

<sup>128</sup> On security: This law contains measures for the army in the cities, special repressive measures against Roma people, etc.

<sup>129</sup> Dire contro la violenza alle donne: [www.centriantiviolenza.eu](http://www.centriantiviolenza.eu)

# LATVIA

LATVIA

## General country information

**Population:** 2.270.894

**Female inhabitants:**

1.223.990= 53,89% of total population

**CEDAW ratified:** yes (1992)

**Optional Protocol of CEDAW ratified:** no

**Member of Council of Europe:** yes (1995)

**Member of European Union:** yes (2004)

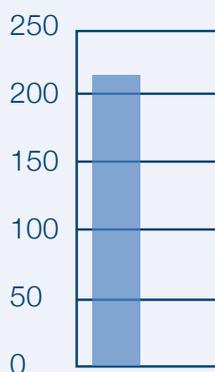
## Facts and Figures<sup>130</sup>

**Latest number of femicides yearly:** 35 women are killed and 120 women are seriously beaten by their partners every year (unofficial statistics, no official statistics available).

**Latest number of DV cases reported by police yearly:** no state statistic available; although state institutions have been criticised because of this for a long time, there are no changes expected in the near future. As reported by police on municipality level, domestic violence cases (family conflicts) - are the most frequent reason for police calls.

**Latest number of DV cases reported by women's shelters yearly:** no data available since there are no women's shelters in Latvia, just shelters for children and their mothers.

**Prevalence of DV:** there are no official data available because no prevalence study on domestic violence against women has been conducted thus far in Latvia. However, an online survey<sup>131</sup> was carried out by some students and researchers in 2006 which shows that 36,7% of participants admitted to knowing a woman in their environment who suffers from domestic violence. As the main reason for a woman not to leave her violent partner, financial dependency (54%) and lack of her own living place (43%) was declared.



Nb. Of Shelters: 0

Rec. Nb. Of Shelter Places: 228

Nb. Of Shelter Places: 0

## SERVICES FOR WOMEN VICTIMS OF VIOLENCE

### Women's Helplines:

In Latvia there are 3 national helplines for children and teenagers but no specific national or regional helpline for women survivors of domestic violence. The only opportunity for the latter getting help but not specified support is "Skables" the national helpline for all people in crisis situations. It is available 24 hours and provides multilingual service in Latvian and Russian.

## Table Women's HELPLINES:



	Number of Helplines	Call free of charge	Helplines with 24/hour service	Helplines with multi-lingual service	State funding per %
National	0	/	/	/	0 %
Regional	0	/	/	/	0 %

## Women's Shelters:

Latvia does not provide any safe place for women affected by violence. There is no women's shelter established so far, only 16 shelters for children and their mothers. In these so called "Crisis Centres" women affected by violence without children are usually not accommodated.

## Table Women's SHELTERS:



Number of Shelters	Shelter Places available	Shelter Places needed	Shelter Places missing	Shelters with 24/hour service	Shelters with multi-lingual service	State Funding per %
0	0	228	228	/	/	0 %

## National Action Plan

In 2008 the 1<sup>st</sup> National Action Plan on Combating Domestic Violence "Par Programmu vardarbības ģimenē mazināšanai 2008.–2011.gadam" ("LV", 96 (3880)<sup>132</sup> was established in Latvia, but the allocated amount of money (approx. 750 000 EUR) for 4 years) is not enough to put effective activities into practice. Other NGOs but not WAVE Focal Point - "Crisis Centre Skalbes" were involved in the developing process of the Action Plan.

## Upcoming Issues

Initiated by the National Action Plan 2008 - 2011 discussions are currently being held regarding overall changes in legislation related to cases of domestic violence against women. It seems to be difficult to implement changes which meet the needs of women survivors of domestic violence caused by completely unrealistic views of some public authorities (e.g. Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Interior) which do not meet the social reality of people affected by domestic violence from a professional point of view. As an awareness raising activity about men's violence against women the campaign "Put on a button - Support a Woman" was organised in August 2008.

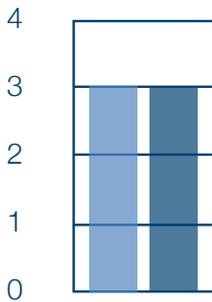
### Endnotes

<sup>130</sup> Data provided by WAVE Focal Point „Crisis Centre Skalbes”: <http://www.skalbes.lv>

<sup>131</sup> Women Delfi, online survey: <http://woman.delfi.lv/relationships/couple/article.php?id=19712669>

<sup>132</sup> National Action Plan - Par Programmu vardarbības ģimenē mazināšanai 2008.–2011.gadam" - „LV”, 96 (3880) <http://www.likumi.lv/doc.php?id=177115>

# LIECHTENSTEIN



## General country information

**Population:** 35.168

**Female inhabitants:**

17.825 = 50,68% of total population

**CEDAW ratified:** yes (1995)

**Optional Protocol of CEDAW ratified:** yes (2001)

**Member of Council of Europe:** yes (1978)

**Member of European Union:** no

Nb. Of Shelters:	1
Rec. Nb. Of Shelter Places:	3
Nb. Of Shelter Places:	3

## Facts and Figures

**Latest number of femicides yearly:** 1 woman (2007)

**Latest number of DV cases reported by police yearly:**

since 1<sup>st</sup> of February 2001 – when the protection order came into force containing precaution eviction as a measure of protecting women victims of violence – 221 interventions have been carried out by police (in 2007: 49 interventions). In 86 cases a dispute settlement was applied (in 2007: 19 dispute settlements) while in 52 cases a barring order was imposed (in 2007: 7 barring orders). In 2007, 21 women and 5 men were affected by violence. In 10 cases both – men and women turned violent.

**Latest number of DV cases reported by women's shelters yearly:** 17 women and 23 children were accommodated in the women's shelter in 2007.

**Prevalence of DV:** 29% women in Liechtenstein are likely to experience domestic violence.

## SERVICES FOR WOMEN VICTIMS OF VIOLENCE

### Women's Helplines:

The national helpline in Liechtenstein specialized in women survivors of domestic violence is operated by WAVE Focal Point "Frauenhaus Liechtenstein"<sup>133</sup> 24 hours, 7 days a week. Women asking for help are charged the standard phone costs. Counselling is offered in different languages depending on the language qualifications of staff members and, if necessary, in cooperation with interpreters. 70% of the operating costs are covered by state funding. The remaining cost coverage depends on donations, membership fees and fees paid by women to cover costs - (see below: Women's Shelters).

### Table Women's HELPLINES:



	Number of Helplines	Call free of charge	Helplines with 24/hour service	Helplines with multi-lingual service	State funding per %
National	1	0	1	1	70 %
Regional	0	/	/	/	0 %

## Women's Shelters:

In 1991 the first women's shelter was established in Liechtenstein, resulting from the women counselling centre "INFRA - Informations- und Kontaktstelle für Frauen". With a total capacity of 3 family shelter places for women survivors of violence, Liechtenstein is one out of 5 European countries fulfilling the number of shelter places recommended by the European Parliament. Besides offering safe accommodation and counselling in cooperation with interpreters to women and children victims of family violence, the NGO shelter also operates a 24 hour women's helpline specializing in violence against women. Women are not charged rent for staying in a shelter and can usually stay there for free. Only a modest fee is asked from women with employment.

70% of total shelter costs are covered by state funding while the remaining amount is allocated by donations and fundraising projects. Due to the geographical location of the "Frauenhaus Liechtenstein" and the lack of more than 500 shelter places, women from Switzerland are hosted in the women's shelter in Liechtenstein if there are no free shelter places available in Switzerland. The costs incurred by accommodating Swiss women are covered by the state of Switzerland. The women's shelter Liechtenstein is part of "DAO - Dachorganisation der Frauenhäuser", the Swiss umbrella organization of women's shelters.

### Table Women's SHELTERS:



Number of Shelters	Shelter Places available	Shelter Places needed	Shelter Places missing	Shelters with 24/hour service	Shelters with multi-lingual service	State Funding per %
1	3	3	0	1	0	70 %

## Further Services for Women Victims of Violence:

Besides the counselling service offered by the women's NGO refuge in Liechtenstein, women victims of violence get support from the state counselling centre "Amt für Soziale Dienste" which also offers therapeutic consultation to women affected by violence. Infra – the counselling centre for women - is not specialized in women survivors of domestic violence, but offers legal aid and support in the divorce process. Women victims of violence are placed in the women's shelter.

## National Action Plan

Liechtenstein has not yet developed a National Action Plan on combating domestic violence. However, on the 1st of April 2008, the government has taken the decision to establish one. Further steps have been initiated to start the procedure. It is highly recommended to involve all NGOs in this process who have been working in combating violence against women for years, and to include their valuable expertise.

## Upcoming Issues

The implementation of two activities would improve the situation of women and children affected by domestic violence in Liechtenstein significantly: firstly, a better cooperation between all professionals working with women survivors of violence. Although there is a round table of domestic violence established attended by official state bodies, representatives of NGOs are excluded from this discussion circle. This has a very contra-productive effect in supporting women victims of violence, especially since the women's shelter Liechtenstein strives to fill a role as a women's intervention centre. Secondly, as part of becoming an intervention centre, the women's shelter needs the official permission in order to apply a proactive counselling approach. It should be officially possible for counsellors to visit women survivors of violence outside the official counselling centres.

# LIECHTENSTEIN

## General information about migrant and minority women and their access to women's shelter

The questionnaire was answered by: **Frauenhaus Liechtenstein**

There is only one women's shelter in Liechtenstein "Frauenhaus Liechtenstein" and there are three rooms, so three women and their children can be accommodated (space for nine people). There is no specialized women's shelter for migrant and minority women. However, in Zurich, which is only one hour away, there is a women's shelter specialized on the needs of migrant and minority women.

In 2009 there were 21 women in the shelter. Unfortunately, two women couldn't be helped further and decided to go back to their husband because they were afraid of the restrictions.

The national help-line offers service 24 h and is free of charge. Multilingual-service is provided in Croatia, French and English. It is also possible to provide sign language.

The approximate state funding is about 70% and would be no difference in what kind of shelter this is. Sometimes the women accommodated have to pay a bit but this depends on the income and is not necessary.

The children of migrant and minority women can usually stay without restrictions. However, boys are most probably not accommodated over the age of twelve. This varies from shelter to shelter and depends also on the mental development of the boy and the constellation in the shelter. If the boy can't be accommodated there are special shelters such as "Therapeutische Jugendwohngruppe".

The shelter in Liechtenstein is very small and the working resources staff for the daytime is 160% so they can also work with a interpreter if necessary and culturally sensitive service is provided as far as possible.

Liechtenstein is currently working on providing more multi-lingual information material in order to address migrant and minority women.

## Main problems and barriers for migrant and minority women

The main problem is about residency regulation. The women have to stay at least five years in the marriage before getting a residency permit of their own. The woman's residency permit is dependent on the husband and the marriage. If the couple separates the woman has no right any longer to stay in Liechtenstein. If the woman suffers from domestic violence she has to prove it very well, which is very hard since most migrant and minority women don't trust police and thus are more likely to not even report violent incidents. If she reports domestic violence the office for immigrants will then choose what happens further.

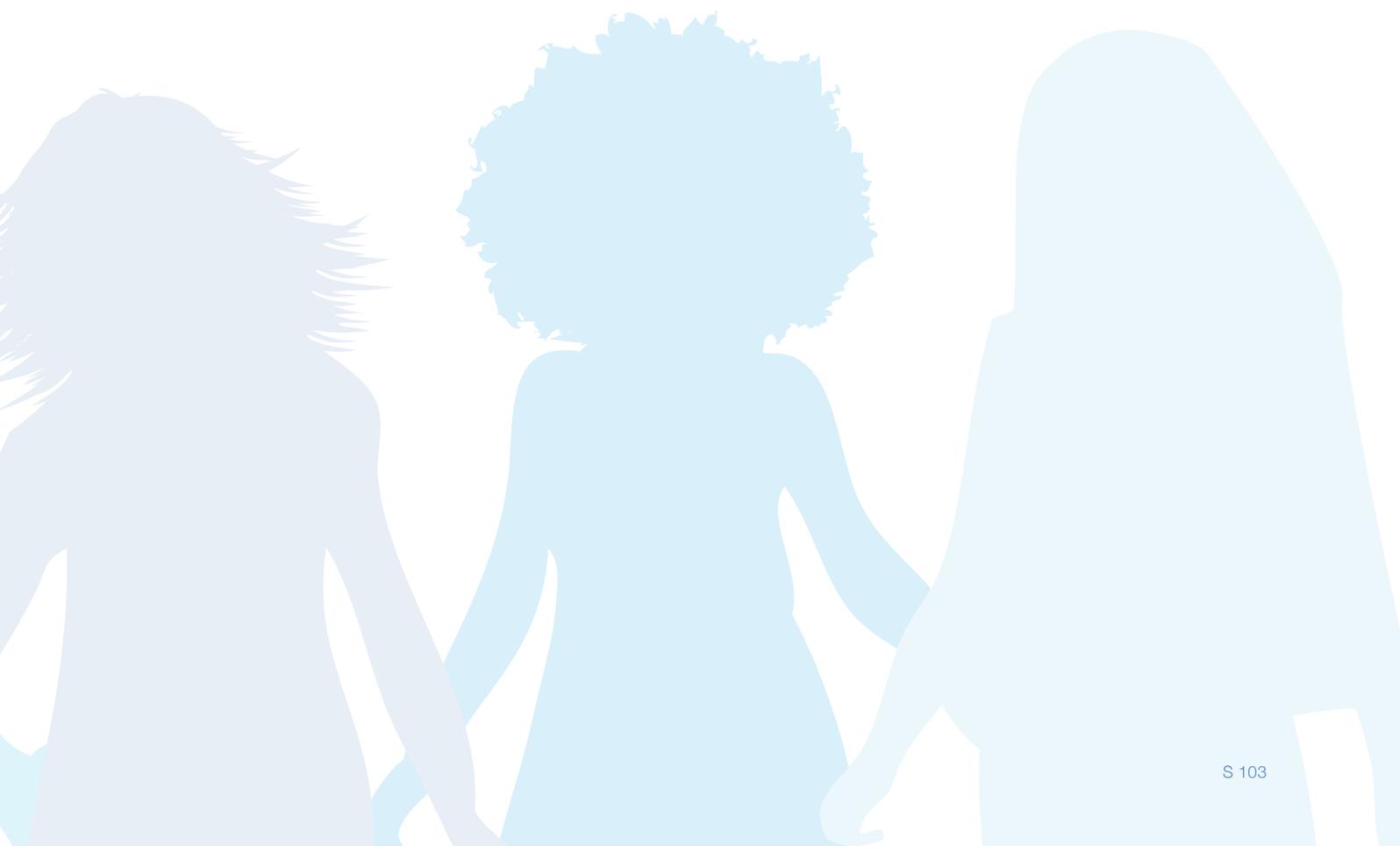
Neither a partnership/cohabitation nor a same sex partnership gives the woman the right of residency permit.

Although officially all women have access to women's shelters and other services such as counselling without restrictions, the situation for migrant and minority women is more complex. So in case a migrant or minority women accesses a women's shelter and stay for a longer period of time, the office for immigration hears about it, she could lose her permission since the office for immigration would then know that she no longer lives with her husband and thus has no right of residence permit. Therefore, in most cases the women decide to go back to their husband.

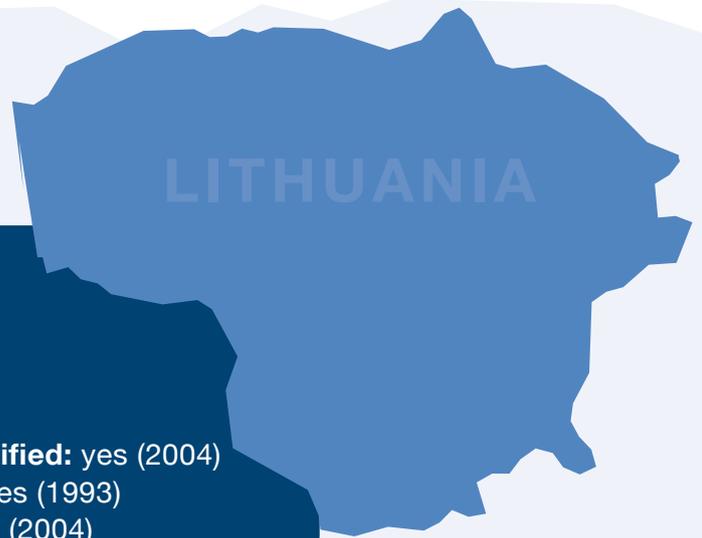
In order to improve services for migrant and minority women Liechtenstein needs more staff. Furthermore, the current residency regulations have to be changed. It needs to be that way that in the event of domestic violence the woman automatically gets a residence permit of her own.

### Endnotes

<sup>133</sup> Frauenhaus Liechtenstein: <http://frauenhaus.li/>



# LITHUANIA



## General country information

**Population:** 3.384.879

**Female inhabitants:**  
1.807.916

**CEDAW ratified:** yes (1995)

**Optional Protocol of CEDAW ratified:** yes (2004)

**Member of Council of Europe:** yes (1993)

**Member of European Union:** yes (2004)

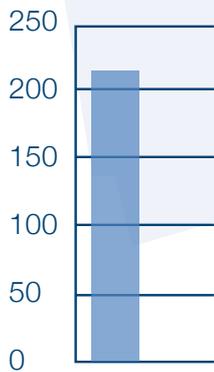
## Facts and Figures

**Latest number of femicides yearly:** 23 (2007), 16 (9 month, 2008) and 120 women are seriously beaten by their partners every year (unofficial statistics, no official statistics available).

**Latest number of DV cases reported by police yearly:** available data only on the all calls to polices stations concerning domestic violence: 14.396 (9 month, 2008), 33.165 (2007) - no gender differentiation; cases of violence against women investigated by police: 5.615 (9 month, 2008), 9.974 (2007).

**Latest number of DV cases reported by women's shelters yearly:** no data available

**Prevalence of DV:** 63,3% of Lithuanian women have been victims of male physical or sexual violence or threats after their 16<sup>th</sup> birthday.



Nb. Of Shelters: 0

Rec. Nb. Of Shelter Places: 228

Nb. Of Shelter Places: 0

## SERVICES FOR WOMEN VICTIMS OF VIOLENCE

### Women's Helplines:

The first Lithuanian national helpline for women victims of violence was established by WAVE Focal Point "Vilnius Women's House / Crises Centre for Women" in 2001. Gender sensitized counselling is provided in Lithuanian, Russian, Polish, and English only during working hours. The phone call is free of charge for all clients accessing this service. State funding as well as financial means allocated through international projects are received to finance this and other domestic violence support services.

Another National Women's Helpline is operated by "Klaipeda Social and Psychological Help Centre". Counselling service is available for all women survivors of gender based violence in Lithuanian and Russian free of charge. During the weekends the helpline can be contacted 24 hours a day, while on working days, counselling service is only provided from 10 am – 9 pm. The women's helpline of "Klaipeda Social and Psychological Help Centre" is subsidized by state funding.

## Table Women's HELPLINES:



	Number of Helplines	Call free of charge	Helplines with 24/hour service	Helplines with multi-lingual service	State funding per %
National	2	2	0	2	no answer
Regional	2	2	0	2	0 %

## Women's Shelters:

The notion "shelter" has no counterpart in Lithuanian reality. No specified refuges for women and children affected by domestic violence have been established thus far. Women survivors of violence seek refuge in the municipal pension "Mother and the Child" which was established in 1996. As reported by WAVE Focal Point "The Vilnius Women's House / Crisis Center for Women" only inhabitants of Vilnius are accommodated there. The "Mother and Child" pension has a capacity of 72 places and is accessible 24 hours a day. Counselling is offered in Lithuanian, Russian, and Polish. The "Vilnius Caritas" for homeless with a total capacity of 13 places also hosts mothers with children aged up to 1,5 years, pregnant women and pregnant adolescents. It is reachable 24 hours a day and clients are served in Lithuanian, Russian and Polish. Another place where women survivors of violence seek shelter is the "Kaunas Generations House", providing 8 places, only to mothers with babies. The service is only available for inhabitants of Kaunas 24 hours a day in Lithuanian and Russian. Further, several NGOs and social help institutions across the country, mostly depending on a project based financing, provide rooms/beds for women victims of violence from time to time.

Municipalities have been encouraged by the Ministry of Social Affairs to apply for EU structural funds for establishing social institutions for all kinds of risk groups, including women victims of violence. Those aid organisations are not specifically approached by women survivors of domestic and other forms of gender based violence.

According to the recommendation of the European Parliament, 385 family places for women victims of domestic violence are needed in Lithuania, provided by organisations specialized in gender violence in the sphere of intimate relationships and other forms of intra-family violence.

Lithuanian NGOs working in the field of domestic violence against women criticise the tendency to define women victims of gender based violence as a homogeneous risk group. They demand specialized services for women affected by domestic violence which also focus on empowering women and advocating their rights.

## Table Women's SHELTERS:



Number of Shelters	Shelter Places available	Shelter Places needed	Shelter Places missing	Shelters with 24/hour service	Shelters with multi-lingual service	State Funding per %
0	0	385	385	/	/	0 %

## Further Services for Women Victims of Violence:

WAVE Focal Point "The Vilnius Women's House / Crisis Center for Women" was established in 1996. Besides operating the National 24-hour Helpline, it offers specified counselling for women affected by all forms of gender based violence.

# LITHUANIA

Other main service providers for women survivors of violence are Women's NGOs, running crisis centres and/or counselling centres. Due to a lack of secured state funding, most of them are forced to operate on project bases financing, encountering huge difficulties in terms of sustainability; therefore the number is changeable..

## National Action Plan

In 2006 the National Action Plan "DĒL VALSTYBINĒS SMURTO PRIEŠ MOTERIS MAŽINIMO STRATEGIJOS IR JOS ĮGYVENDINIMO PRIEMONIŲ 2007–2009 METŲ PLANO PATVIRTINIMO"<sup>134</sup> was enacted. It was developed in cooperation with Lithuanian WAVE Focal Point "Vilnius Women's House / Crisis Centre for Women"<sup>135</sup>.

### Endnotes

<sup>134</sup> DĒL VALSTYBINĒS SMURTO PRIEŠ MOTERIS MAŽINIMO STRATEGIJOS IR JOS ĮGYVENDINIMO PRIEMONIŲ 2007–2009 METŲ PLANO PATVIRTINIMO", Vilnius Women's House Crisis Centre: <http://www.vmotnam.lt/contents;12>; 03.12.2008. See also Ministry of Security and Labour: <http://www.socmin.lt/>

<sup>135</sup> Vilnius Women's House / Crisis Centre for Women <http://www.vmotnam.lt/>



# LUXEMBOURG

## General country information

**Population:** 483.800

**Female inhabitants:**

244.200 = 50,47% of total population

**CEDAW ratified:** yes (1989)

**Optional Protocol of CEDAW ratified:** yes (2003)

**Member of Council of Europe:** yes (1949)

**Member of European Union:** yes (1957)

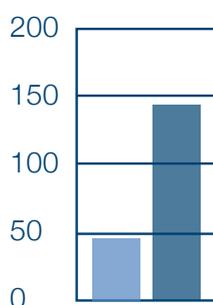
## Facts and Figures

**Latest number of femicides yearly:** 2 women (2006)

**Latest number of DV cases reported by police yearly:** 435 cases

**Latest number of DV cases reported by women's shelters yearly:** 228 women in shelters, 211 implementations of barring order; 1467 women in counselling centres - (2007)

**Prevalence of DV:** every 5<sup>th</sup> women in Luxembourg is likely to experience domestic violence (no official statistics available)



Nb. Of Shelters: 9

Rec. Nb. Of Shelter Places: 48

Nb. Of Shelter Places: 144

## SERVICES FOR WOMEN VICTIMS OF VIOLENCE

### Women's Helplines:

The first Luxembourgian women's helpline was established in 1998. At the present time there is 1 national helpline for survivors of violence and women in distress. The helpline is 100% state funded however, the awarded amount of money does not cover the cost of phone calls from clients making use of the service. Thus, the helpline is not free of charge. According to WAVE Focal Point "Femmes en Detresse asbl"<sup>136</sup> multilingual telephone counselling is available from Monday to Friday, four hours a day. In the remaining time women seeking help can contact the Luxembourgian women's shelters. The helpline is 100% state funded.

### Table Women's HELPLINES:

	Number of Helplines	Call free of charge	Helplines with 24/hour service	Helplines with multi-lingual service	State funding per %
National	1	0	0	1	100 %
Regional	9	0	2	9	100 %

## Women's Shelters:

In 1976 a refuge for stranded, homeless girls – “Foyer Paula Bové”, - was established by nuns. The first women's shelter in Luxemburg based on feminist principles is the “Fraenhaus Lëtzebuerg” which was opened in 1980. Since then 8 more shelters for women victims of violence have been set up offering a total number of 144 shelter places. Therewith Luxemburg fulfils both recommendations of shelter places given by the European Parliament, as well as by the Council of Europe. The latter claims 1 family shelter place per 70.000 inhabitants which are 63 shelter places for Luxemburg. All 9 women's shelters are accessible 24 hours a day providing multilingual services in languages such as Luxemburgish, French, German, English, Portuguese, Serbo-Croatian, and Spanish. They are 100% state funded. The 9 women's shelters are not connected through an umbrella organization.

### Table Women's SHELTERS:

Number of Shelters	Shelter Places available	Shelter Places needed	Shelter Places missing	Shelters with 24/hour service	Shelters with multi-lingual service	State Funding per %
9	144	48	0	9	9	100 %

## Further Services for Women Victims of Violence:

Besides 7 counselling centres serving women victims of violence, there is 1 intervention centre in Luxemburg the “SAVVD – Service d'assistance aux victimes de violence domestique”, coordinating different facilities providing help to women survivors of domestic violence. Further 1 perpetrator program is afforded by “Riicht eraus”<sup>137</sup>. An overview on current activities taking place to combat violence against women in Luxemburg is given by the website of Ministry of Equality<sup>138</sup>.

## National Action Plan

The latest National Action Plan for Gender Equality - “Plan d'action national d'égalité des femmes et des hommes”<sup>139</sup> - was developed in 2007 in cooperation with NGOs such as WAVE Focal Point “Femmes en Detresse asbl” (Fußnote weg\*). It also contains measures against violence against women.

## General information about migrant and minority women and their access to women's shelter

The questionnaire was answered by: **Femmes en Detresse**

In 2008 the police intervened 565 times, 385 women entered the shelters and the law was executed 265 times. There is no data known about the migrant women protected by the police. This data is not accessible and no statistics are available.

Basically MM women have access to women's shelters if they have a permit residence. Women without documents don't have access to the shelters. However, there are negative consequences for the women's shelter if they accommodate migrant and minority women since these women don't have access to the labour market and in this way stay very long in the women's shelter.

Every women's shelter receives the same funding and since there are no women's shelter focussing especially on migrant women, there are no differences concerning the funding.

There are no regulations when it comes to the children of migrant and minority women and until when they are

# LUXEMBOURG

allowed to stay as long as they have residence permission. Naturally, this also applies for boys as long as they are not over 18 and already working.

In women's shelters in Luxembourg there is always the possibility of ordering an interpreter. However, more cultural specific activities need to be done to address the specific needs of MM women.

With regard to legal aid it can be said that it is provided free of charge in German, French, and English and sometimes in other languages.

There is the expulsion law from September 2003. The difference for example to the Austrian law is that the police assesses the situation and sends off a report to the general attorney who takes the decision about the expulsion.

## Main problems and barriers for migrant and minority women

The biggest problems MM women survivors of violence have to face is that they don't have access to the labour market and thus are dependent on their husband. They don't have a working permit which causes economical dependence on their husband. In case they leave their husband to escape a violent relationship they lack money and since there are no shelters specialized on the needs of migrant and minority women they will most likely not access this service due to language barriers.

Migrant women without documents or without permit residence, asylum seeker and ethnic minorities don't have access to the labour market and a lot of public services.

Only migrant women with insecure or temporary residence permit and asylum seekers/refugees have access to education programmes such as languages courses.

The government doesn't provide enough financial resources in order to provide enough multi-lingual services. The lack of money for women's shelters working with migrant and minority women is one of the main reasons why there are hardly any appropriate services.

So there is no women's shelter specializes on the needs of migrant and minority women in Luxembourg. However, there is a special human traffic service from Caritas Luxembourg.

### Endnotes

---

<sup>136</sup> Femmes en Detresse asbl: <http://www.fed.lu>

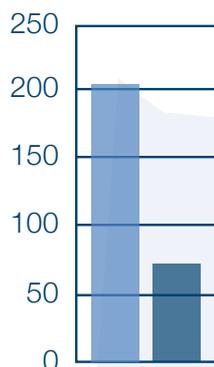
<sup>137</sup> Riicht eraus: [www.riichteraus.lu](http://www.riichteraus.lu)

<sup>138</sup> Ministère de l'Égalité des chances, Grand-Duché de Luxembourg: [www.mega.public.lu](http://www.mega.public.lu)

<sup>139</sup> Ministère de l'Égalité des chances, Grand-Duché de Luxembourg - Plan d'action national d'égalité des femmes et des hommes: [http://www.mega.public.lu/publications/1\\_brochures/2006/pan\\_egalite/PAN.pdf](http://www.mega.public.lu/publications/1_brochures/2006/pan_egalite/PAN.pdf)



# MACEDONIA



Nb. Of Shelters:	7
Rec. Nb. Of Shelter Places:	204
Nb. Of Shelter Places:	75 approx.

MACEDONIA

## General country information

**Population:** 2.041.941

**Female inhabitants:**

1.018.202 = 49,86% of total population

**CEDAW ratified:** yes (1994)

**Optional Protocol of CEDAW ratified:**  
yes (2003)

**Member of Council of Europe:** yes (1995)

**Member of European Union:** no

## Facts and Figures

### Latest number of femicides yearly:

2 women were killed in the first half of the year 2008. In the same period 2 more attempted murders against women by their partners are registered.

### Latest number of DV cases reported by police yearly:

in 2008 the police have registered 193 criminal acts, 433 misdemeanours and 2.238 complaints in relation with domestic violence against women in the first half of the year 2008. In comparison with the same period in 2007, the number of criminal acts has increased by 24.5%. The same applies for the number of complaints which has risen by 45%, while the misdemeanours have decreased by 2%. 95.4% of the offenders are men and 4.6% are women. Most of the criminal acts are "criminal acts against life and body of a person" equitable with physical violence. In this regard, the most reported type of criminal act is "bodily injury" which are 67.4% of all criminal acts related to domestic violence (130 out of 193). 7 criminal acts are registered as "heavy bodily injury"; regarding psychological violence ("criminal acts against freedoms and rights of the citizens"): 33 criminal acts "endangering security", 12 criminal acts "coercion", 1 criminal act "unlawful arrest"; concerning sexual violence ("criminal acts against sexual freedom and sexual morality") 3 criminal acts of rape and 2 criminal acts of sexual attack upon a child. 81% (169) of domestic violence victims are women.<sup>140</sup> 101 of the women survivors are wives, 13 ex wives, 44 parents (in 26 cases the mothers and in 18 cases the fathers).<sup>141</sup>

**Latest number of DV cases reported by women's shelters yearly:** in the period January - September 2008, the Centres for Social Welfare has registered 445 cases of domestic violence. Women were the victims in 390 of these cases.<sup>142</sup>

**Prevalence of DV:** according to the study "Life in a Shadow"<sup>119</sup> conducted by the "Association ESE" in 2007, every 2<sup>nd</sup> woman is affected by some form of psychological violence. 36,5% of the women state control of movement and contacts by their partner. The most common forms of physical violence (17,7%) are slaps (87.5%), threats of use of force (70.1%), grabbing and shoving (63.9%). The most severe forms of physical violence are most rarely used – burning or scalding (2.5%) or the use of a knife or a gun (9.9%). Every 4<sup>th</sup> woman reported having been physically attacked within her family. It is indicated that almost every 5<sup>th</sup> woman (18.9%) has reported recurrence of physical violence over 20 times. 10% of women have experienced the dominant form of sexual violence such as unwanted sexual intercourse (85.5% of the reported sexual violence), humiliating sexual intercourse, forced watching of pornographic films and pimping are represented to a far lesser extent.

## SERVICES FOR WOMEN VICTIMS OF VIOLENCE

### Women's Helplines:

In 1994 the first Macedonian national women's helpline – 15 700 National SOS Line - was founded by the Organization of “Women of City Skopje - OZS”. Multilingual counselling is available 24 hours, free of charge for survivors of domestic violence and the phone costs are free. It is 100% financially supported by the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy.

The second Macedonian national helpline is the “SOS National Mobile Line” for victims of all kinds of violence, including domestic violence, sexual harassment and human trafficking. It is operated by the NGO “UWOM” and financed in cooperation with different mobile providers. Only the dialling code changes depending on the provider, while the helpline number is always the same 141700.<sup>144</sup> Phone calls to VIP and COSMOFON are free of charge. If calling the T-mobile line clients are charged 10 MKD once for unlimited time to talk. 30% of the money which is raised through the T-mobile line goes directly as subsidy to the helpline. “SOS National Mobile Line” can be contacted for help 24 hours a day and advises women victims of violence in Macedonian, English, Turkish and Albanian. In contrast to the National SOS Line, it does not receive any state funding.

Telephone counselling is also offered by the NGO “Chris Centre Nadez” which can be contacted by women victims of violence 24 hours a day all year. Telephone calls are free of charge and counselling is also offered in foreign languages depending on the qualifications of employees. Also the NGO “Crisis Centre” does not receive any state funding. Many efforts are spent with fundraising activities. Due to the uncertain financial situation, long-term planning is nearly impossible and employees are often forced to work for no salary if fund raising activities have not been profitable.

Besides telephone counselling, 3 Macedonian women's helplines additionally provide temporary shelter for the victims. While the clients of both national helplines are accommodated 24-48 hours, the NGO “Crisis Center Nadez” hosts women up to 1 month.

### Table Women's HELPLINES:



	Number of Helplines	Call free of charge	Helplines with 24/hour service	Helplines with multi-lingual service	State funding per %
National	2	1	2	2	1 = 100%, 1 = 0%
Regional	1	no answer	1	1	0%

### Women's Shelters:

The first Macedonian women's shelter – the state shelter in Skopje - was 2001. In 2008, Macedonia has 7 shelters - 6 state shelters and 1 NGO shelter - offering a total number of approximately 75 places to women survivors of violence and their children. As regulated in the Macedonian Family Legislation implemented in 2004, women can stay in a state shelter for at least six months with option of extension up to six months additionally. All state shelters are to 100% financed through state funding while only the premises of the NGO shelter are provided by the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy. The latter relies on international donors and fundraising activities. Currently the NGO women's shelter only has financial means to be operated on a minimum level until the end of January 2009. It will be closed by the beginning of February 2009 if no subsidies can be allocated. All attempts by the operators of the NGO shelter have failed to adopt an unoccupied house in possession of the state to provide better facilities to women and their children. Only the NGO shelters accepts women 24 hours a day all the year. State shelters cannot be contacted directly. They are under jurisdiction of the “Centre for Social Welfare”.

# MACEDONIA

Generally there are no specialized programs for the work with victims accommodated in shelters, neither for women nor for children. Child-oriented facilities are missing in all shelters which do not offer child-specific counselling and treatment.

## Table Women's SHELTERS:



Number of Shelters	Shelter Places available	Shelter Places needed	Shelter Places missing	Shelters with 24/hour service	Shelters with multi-lingual service	State Funding per %
7	75 approx.	204	129	1	0	6=100%, 1= 0%

## Further Services for Women Victims of Violence:

The "Centre for Social Welfare", is the main counselling centre, providing not only psycho-social intervention, but also legal aid and representation as well as medical care. As enshrined in the act of the Macedonian Family Law, all victims of violence are entitled to access these services. Free legal aid, psycho-social help and court representation is offered by the "Centres of Legal Aid" of the NGO organisation and WAVE project partner "ESE" which have been functioning for five years in Skopje, Tetovo and Shtip. From the beginning of its operations until December 2008, 2.232 victims of domestic violence have been legally and psycho-socially supported at the "Legal Aid Centre" in Skopje.

## National Action Plan

The Government of Republic of Macedonia in April has adopted the National Strategy for Prevention against Domestic Violence. With this, Republic of Macedonia as a country has established strategic response toward this severe form of violence against women, defining concrete priority areas, as well as measures and activities for their achievement for the period 2008-2011. The process of preparation of the strategy was initiated by "Association ESE" in partnership with the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy. The Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Education, relevant civil society organizations and academic institutions were also directly involved in the process of preparation of this strategic document. The following priority areas are incorporated within the National strategy: establishment of multi-coordinated approach, prevention of the phenomena through activities within the educational process, education of professional structures, promotion of the system of protection, promotion of the civil justice system, promotion of the criminal justice system, documentation of cases and data collection, establishment of mechanisms for monitoring and implementation of the strategy."<sup>145</sup>

Macedonia has also developed a National Plan for Action for Gender Equality<sup>146</sup> which contains a special section on "women and violence" where the issue of support and protection of victims of DV is treated. The National Plan for Action for Gender Equality was set up by the National Council of Women of Macedonia in cooperation with NGOs such as WAVE Focal Point "Union of Women's Organizations of the Republic of Macedonia - UWOM"<sup>147</sup> and adopted in 2007.

## Upcoming Issues

Taking into consideration the adoption of the National Strategy, its implementation is of great importance. The first step toward implementation is the initiation of the project "Prevention and elimination of domestic violence in Macedonia"<sup>148</sup>. This process was initiated by the "Association ESE" from Macedonia and WAVE from Austria. It is financially supported by the Federal Ministry of Social Affairs and Consumer Protection of Austria. Ministry of Labour and Social Policy of Republic of Macedonia is the national partner in the implementation of this initiative.

## General information about migrant and minority women and their access to services

The questionnaire was answered by: **National Council of Women of Macedonia – UWOM**

One very positive thing about the situation in Macedonia is that the state funding in Macedonia is 100%. With regard to multi-lingual services basically every service is provided in English and the languages of the ethnicities.

In the last two years there have been 15 migrant and minority women accommodated by women's shelter in Macedonia.

Every woman has access to women's shelters and counselling services in Macedonia since there are no restrictions of any kind. So migrant and minority women have access to the shelters available without any restrictions. When it comes to their children they can basically stay with their mother. In case boys are older than 14 they will most probably be accommodated in a shelter especially for them. However, this varies from shelter to shelter.

There is one women's shelter specialized on the needs of migrant and minority women that provides multi-lingual counselling and culturally sensitive services. In these shelters there is also a psychiatrist available who works and supports the women in their own native language.

Moreover, there is one shelter specialized on the needs of women victims of trafficking.

Concerning the actions of police the procedure usually happens like this: The police are called to the house where the violent incident has happened and intervenes. Most likely what will follow is that the perpetrator is taken to the police station and further accompanies the victim to a women's shelter. Then there is a report that needs to be filled by the police.

Generally, the cooperation with the police is excellent and the police is acting effectively regarded the above mentioned issue.

## Main problems and barriers for migrant and minority women

The work of the courts is very ineffective and slow, the procedures last too long and there definitely needs to be improvement in this area to make these procedures quicker and in this way easier.

The services provided need to be further developed. For instance there have to be better social programs, educational programs so migrant and minority women can make themselves independent from their husband, not only economically but also socially.

## National Action Plans

The Ministry of Health and the health care sector has played an active role in the fields of health promotion and medical care. Various activities against injuries and violence have been undertaken by the Ministry of Health since 2004, such as

- establishing a Department for Injury and Violence Control and Prevention
- institutionalizing a national campaign against violence
- establishing a multi-sectoral task force on violence prevention.

Future challenges in injury and violence prevention will be developing a strategy for injury and violence control and prevention with a systematic and comprehensive approach to the prevention and the provision of appropriate services; following the recommendations from the WHO World report on violence and health, World report on road traffic injury prevention and Preventing road traffic injury: a public health perspective for Europe; accepting the Safe Community movement - make the environment safer for children.<sup>149</sup>

### Endnotes

<sup>140</sup> There are 38 men victims of domestic violence registered

<sup>141</sup> Source of data: Ministry of Interior, The situation with domestic violence cases in the first half of 2008: [www.mvr.gov.mk](http://www.mvr.gov.mk)

<sup>142</sup> Source of data: Unit for Social Inclusion within Ministry of Labour and Social Policy of Macedonia

<sup>143</sup> Association for Emancipation, Solidarity and Equality of Women in the Republic of Macedonia-ESE, Life in a Shadow, Skopje 2007

<sup>144</sup> Numbers of the SOS National Mobile Lines: +38970-141700; +38975-141700; +38977-141700

<sup>145</sup> The research „Life in a shadow” by the Association ESE was the basis for the preparation of the National strategy, incorporating detailed data about the dark number of the phenomenon and institutional response toward it. Association ESE – Narrative report 2007/2008

<sup>146</sup> National Action Plan, Ministry of Labour and Social Policy: [www.mtsp.gov.mk](http://www.mtsp.gov.mk)

<sup>147</sup> Union of Women's Organizations of the Republic of Macedonia - UWOM: <http://www.sozm.org.mk>

<sup>148</sup> WAVE-network: <http://www.wave-network.org/start.asp?ID=23025>

<sup>149</sup> See also: European Environment and Health Committee: [http://euro.who.int/eehc/implementation/20060714\\_8](http://euro.who.int/eehc/implementation/20060714_8)

# MALTA

## General country information

**Population:** 407.810

**Female inhabitants:**

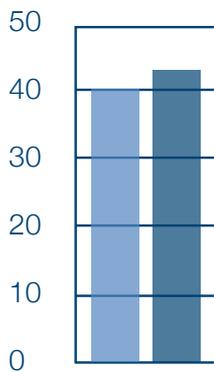
205.197 = 50,31% of total population

**CEDAW ratified:** yes (1991)

**Optional Protocol of CEDAW ratified:** no

**Member of Council of Europe:** yes (1965)

**Member of European Union:** yes (2004)



Nb. Of Shelters:	4
Rec. Nb. Of Shelter Places:	40
Nb. Of Shelter Places:	43

## Facts and Figures

**Latest number of femicides yearly:** 1 (2008)<sup>150</sup>

**Latest number of DV cases reported by police yearly:** 260 (until 31<sup>st</sup> of August 2008), 341 (2007)<sup>151</sup>

**Latest number of DV cases reported by women's shelters yearly:** from January - June 2008 the "Domestic Violence Unit – DVU" received 236 referrals and 190 cases were opened; in 2007(Jan-Dec) "DVU" received 524 referrals of which 479 cases were opened<sup>152</sup>. Usually shelters tend to operate at a full or almost full capacity most of the year, with peak times being Christmas and summer.

**Prevalence of DV:** no data available.<sup>153</sup>

## SERVICES FOR WOMEN VICTIMS OF VIOLENCE

### Women's Helplines:

In Malta there is 1 national helpline providing 24 hours' service for survivors of domestic violence, victims of child abuse and mental health clients. Counselling is offered in Maltese and English without being charged for the phone call. The costs for operating the helpline are fully covered by state funding.

### Table Women's HELPLINES:



	Number of Helplines	Call free of charge	Helplines with 24/hour service	Helplines with multi-lingual service	State funding per %
National	1	1	1	1	100%
Regional	0	/	/	/	0%

### Women's Shelters:

In Malta 4 women's shelters have been established providing services in Maltese and English, some also in Italian, Arabic and French: 1 state emergency shelter with a capacity of 15 beds accommodating women and children, 1

NGO emergency shelter providing 13 individual rooms for women and their accompanying children, 1 church-run NGO emergency shelter in Gozo with 6 rooms for women and their children (due to refurbishing it is not available currently), and 1 second stage shelter consisting of 9 individual flats for women and their children. According to “Appogg, the national social welfare agency for children and families in need”<sup>154</sup> all 3 emergency shelters are operational 24 hours a day. While the state emergency shelter is fully funded by state, the 3 remaining NGO shelters are partly financed through state funding and partly by church and other donations. With a total number of 43 women’s shelters Malta has established the number of shelter places recommended by the European Parliament.

Further, there is 1 NGO hostel for homeless women with a capacity of 17 beds in total to accommodate both women and their children which is accessible 24 hours a day and partly state funded.

## Table Women’s SHELTERS:

Number of Shelters	Shelter Places available	Shelter Places needed	Shelter Places missing	Shelters with 24/hour service	Shelters with multi-lingual service	State Funding per %
4	43 approx.	40	0	3	4	no answer

## Further Services for Women Victims of Violence:

Malta does not have intervention centres, however they have a main “State Social Work Agency” with a specialised “Unit on Domestic Violence” which is available for people dropping in during regular office hours, or making appointments. This unit is however understaffed. A “Central Police Vice Squad” deals with cases of severe domestic violence when referred to them via district police or social workers.

## National Action Plan

Based on the “Council of Europe Blueprint for the Campaign to Eliminate Violence Against Women” developed by The Commission on Domestic Violence, the rudiments of a National Action Plan on Combating Domestic Violence for 2007/2008 in Malta have been drawn up.

## Upcoming Issues

Currently the Commission on Domestic Violence is awaiting confirmation of its members by the Ministry of Social Policy since the national elections in March 2008. Although it has continued to work, this work is limited by not being officially in place. The commission has three sub-committees which have not met since March 2008 – these cover research, service development, and media awareness. As soon as membership is confirmed these sub-committees will be able to continue their work.

### Endnotes

<sup>150</sup> 1998: 3 women, 1999: 5 women, 2000: 2 women, 2001: 3 women, 2002: 3 women, 2003: 0 woman, 2004: 4 women, 2005: 2 women, 2006: 0 woman, 2007: 1 woman, 2008: 1 woman; From 1998 – 2008: 24 women. Source: Police Incident Reporting System

<sup>151</sup> 1998: 127 cases, 1999: 153 cases, 2000: 159 cases, 2001: 185 cases, 2002: 205 cases, 2003: 268 cases, 2004: 233 cases, 2005: 228 cases, 2006: 268 cases. Figures related to the number of alleged domestic violence reports entered in the P.I.R.S (Police Incident – Monthly Reporting System) throughout all Police districts around Malta and Gozo. These do not include reports that may have been filed solely at specialised branches

<sup>152</sup> Every woman who is hosted in the shelter has to make a report at the Domestic Violence Social Work Unit, hence the statistics for the Domestic Violence Social Work Unit, i.e. all the women that asked for social work/shelter help are provided here

<sup>153</sup> A prevalence survey is intended to be carried out by the Commission on Domestic Violence soon

<sup>154</sup> Appogg - the national social welfare agency for children and families in need: <http://www.appogg.gov.mt/>

# MONTENEGRO

## General country information

**Population:** 620.145  
**Female inhabitants:**  
 314.920 = 50,78% of total population  
**CEDAW ratified:** yes (2006)  
**Optional Protocol of CEDAW ratified:** yes (2006)  
**Member of Council of Europe:** yes (2007)  
**Member of European Union:** no

MONTENEGRO

## Facts and Figures

### Latest number of femicides yearly:

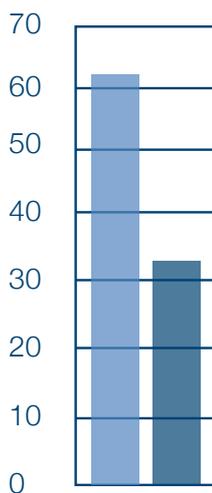
no data available, no official statistics.

### Latest number of DV cases reported by police yearly:

no data available; the state has not developed common indicators to evaluate the scale of violence against women. In Montenegro criminal statistics record only the type of criminal offence<sup>155</sup>

**Latest number of DV cases reported by women's shelters yearly:** no official data available; from 03.08.1999 till 23.08.2006 there were 1.601 persons (women and children victims of domestic violence, women from refugee camps, single mothers, and victims of sex trafficking) placed in the shelter "Podgorica". During this period 1.738 persons have contacted the SOS Hotline "Podgorica".<sup>156</sup>

**Prevalence of DV:** according to a representative poll of 500 women, every 4th Montenegrin woman claims to be regularly beaten by her husband, and every 5th woman has been literally thrown out of the house at least once.



Nb. Of Shelters: 2

Rec. Nb. Of Shelter Places: 62

Nb. Of Shelter Places: 33 approx.

## SERVICES FOR WOMEN VICTIMS OF VIOLENCE

### Women's Helplines:<sup>157</sup>

"Podgorica", the first SOS hotline for women and children victims of violence, was established as the first Montenegrin women's NGO in February 1997. Besides providing telephone counselling "Podgorica" is actively working on the prevention and elimination of violence against women and children in: offering free legal, psychological and pedagogical help, in mediating between victims of violence and government institutions such as courts, social services, and the Ministry of Interior, in carrying out public awareness raising activities, in realizing scientific research project and in providing education trainings.

In January 2001 the network of SOS hotlines in Montenegro originated, consisting of 9 women's helplines<sup>158</sup> located in different cities in Montenegro. These helplines were established with help provided by activists/trainers of the SOS hotline "Podgorica". All organizations within the network are autonomous independent groups dealing with the problem of violence against women and children. They work according to the principles of women's solidarity and a feminist approach to violence. Telephone counselling is provided every day from 5.p.m. - 9.p.m. While the services are offered free of charge to clients, they must pay phone costs when calling the hotline. Further, every organization is involved in a data collection project about the clients.

No Montenegrin women's helplines receive any state funding. They are primarily funded by foreign donors.

## Table Women's HELPLINES:



	Number of Helplines	Call free of charge	Helplines with 24/hour service	Helplines with multi-lingual service	State funding per %
National	1	0	0	no answer	0%
Regional	9	0	0	no answer	0%

## Women's Shelters:<sup>159</sup>

The women's safe house, "Podgorica" was established in 1999 as the first shelter for victims of domestic violence in Montenegro. Besides temporary placement this organization provides victims with medical, psychological, social, and legal help, assistance in finding a job, placement in hospitals or other institutions, or placement in some other shelter outside of Montenegro. Although it also accommodates women survivors of domestic violence and their children, it is focused on women trafficking.

The women's shelter "Nora" was established in 2001 in Nikšić. Besides accommodation, his NGO offers psychological, legal, medical, and social help for women and children victims of violence. In 2005 there were a total of 67 women. All services are offered free of charge and are provided by volunteers trained for work with survivors of violence.

Neither NGO receives any state funding but both are solely financed by international donors.

## Table Women's SHELTERS:



Number of Shelters	Shelter Places available	Shelter Places needed	Shelter Places missing	Shelters with 24/hour service	Shelters with multi-lingual service	State Funding per %
2	33 approx.	62	29	no answer	no answer	0%

## Further Services for Women Victims of Violence:<sup>160</sup>

There are no crisis intervention centres in Montenegro. Intervention programs for perpetrators do not exist, except for the possibility of the aforementioned security measures in the Criminal Code.

# MONTENEGRO

## National Action Plan

The government of the Republic of Montenegro adopted the National Program on Violence Prevention (2003–2006) in November 2003. All forms of violence (physical, psychological, and sexual) in all human relations, within and outside of institutions, fall within the scope of this document. The document is based on a gender mainstreaming principle but it does not explicitly address violence against women. Improving legislation, establishing multidisciplinary cooperation among all who work on addressing violence, providing all health services necessary for adequate treatment of the problem of violence and to improving the status of women are mentioned among other things, as strategic goals. For the latter there is neither a detailed description on what has to be done to reach this aim nor is a separate budget allocated for this. Several NGOs were involved in the developing process of this paper. Most of the national program envisaged priority activities, such as institutional counselling work, establishment of a database, campaigns, research projects, legislative reform, trainings for professionals, establishment of an ombudsperson for women and children have not yet been implemented due to a lack of funds and insufficient interest from the implementers.

### Endnotes

<sup>155</sup> Open Society Institute, Country Monitoring Reports and Fact Sheets 2007, Violence Against Women - Does the Government Care in Montenegro? - Stop violence against women: [http://www.stopvaw.org/sites/3f6d15f4-c12d-4515-8544-26b7a3a5a41e/uploads/Montenegro\\_2.pdf](http://www.stopvaw.org/sites/3f6d15f4-c12d-4515-8544-26b7a3a5a41e/uploads/Montenegro_2.pdf)

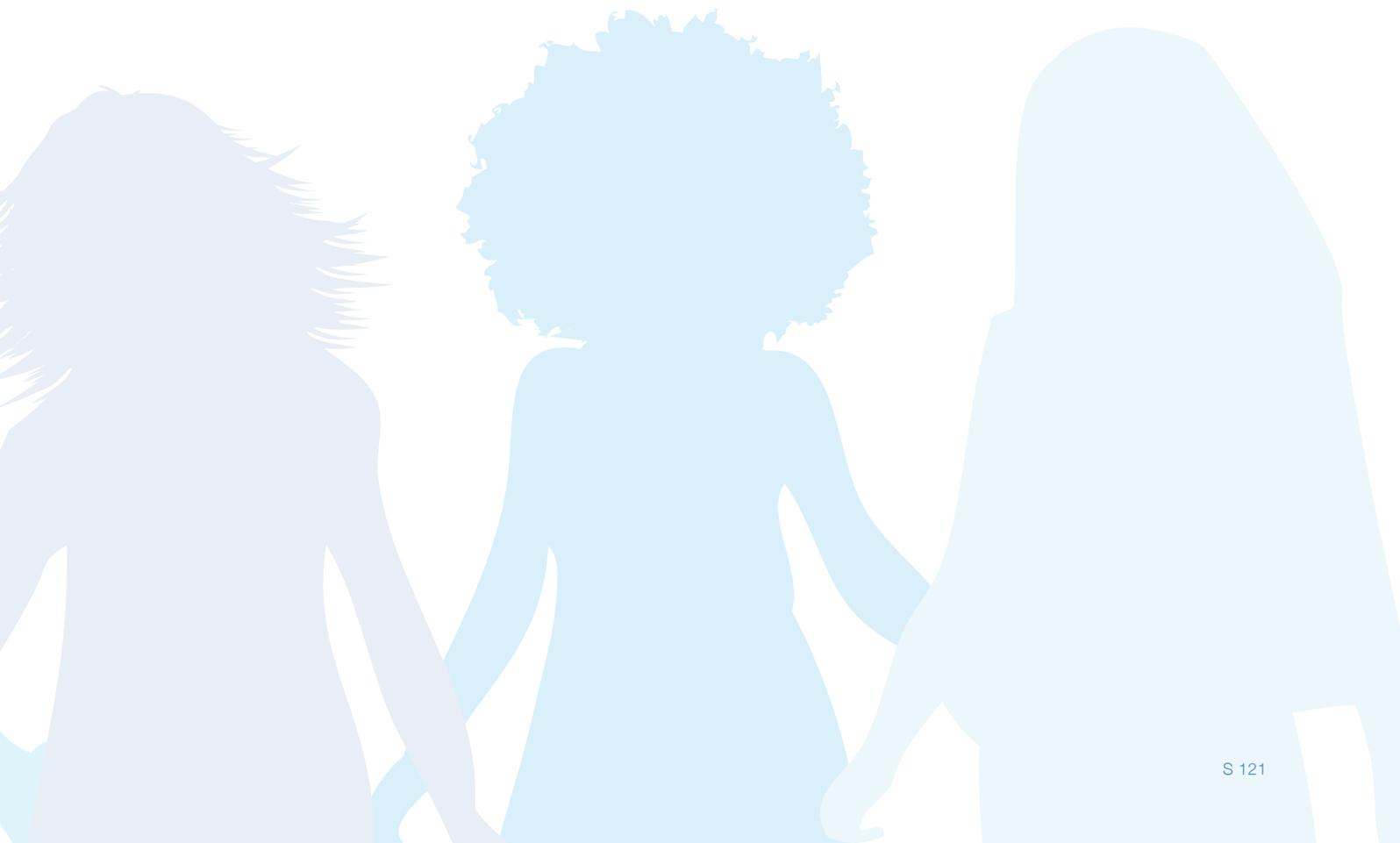
<sup>156</sup> Ibid: 61

<sup>157</sup> Ibid

<sup>158</sup> Center for girls in Podgorica, SOS Nikšić, Bar, Ulcinj, Berane, Pljevlja, Rozaje, Plav, and Bijelo Polje. Ibid: p. 35

<sup>159</sup> Ibid

<sup>160</sup> Ibid



# NETHERLANDS

## General country information

**Population:** 16.357.992

**Female inhabitants:**

8.269.478 = 50,55% of total population

**CEDAW ratified:**

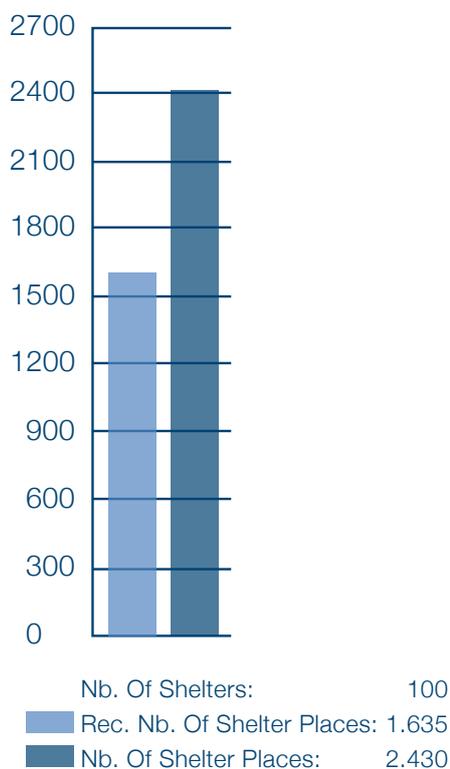
yes (1991); 5<sup>th</sup> report will be submitted in 2008<sup>161</sup>

**Optional Protocol of CEDAW ratified:** yes (2002)

**Member of Council of Europe:** yes (1949)

**Member of European Union:** yes (1957)

NETHERLANDS



## Facts and Figures

**Latest number of femicides yearly:**

60 to 80 women approx.

**Latest number of DV cases reported by police yearly:**

63.131 cases (males / females) - 2006

**Latest number of DV cases reported by women's shelters yearly:** 18.249 cases(2001)<sup>162</sup>

**Prevalence of DV:** regarding the Ministry of Social Affairs and Employment approx. 200.000 women in the Netherlands are abused by their partners or ex-partners every year<sup>163</sup>. According to WAVE Focal Point "MOVISIE, kennis en advies voor maatschappelijke ontwikkeling"<sup>164</sup> the total number of victims of domestic violence is approx 500.000; 410.000 of them (= 82%) are women.

## SERVICES FOR WOMEN VICTIMS OF VIOLENCE

### Women's Helplines:

The first national women's helpline "ASHG - Advice and Support Centres for Domestic Violence" was established in 2004. These "ASHG's" are linked to the 46 central municipalities in Holland and are also financed by them.

Due to the different specification and orientation on target groups, it is difficult to give an exact number of women's helplines in the Netherlands: some of them are only "back office", some only serve survivors of violence, while others offer services to both target groups. Besides that, there are some helplines not only providing help to survivors and witnesses of domestic violence, but to all people affected by different kind of violence. Most helplines are available 24 hours a day. Multilingual counselling is only offered by some organizations usually in Arabic, Turkish, and English. Besides telephone counselling, most helplines can also be contacted by email or helpchat. All Dutch helplines are 100% state funded - 60% on the national level and 40% by municipalities. However, clients are charged the standard phone costs when accessing the service.

## Table Women's HELPLINES:



	Number of Helplines	Call free of charge	Helplines with 24/hour service	Helplines with multi-lingual service	State funding per %
National	0	/	/	/	0%
Regional	38	0	most	some	100%

## Women's Shelters:

In the Netherlands about 32 organisations have been established operating several shelters in approximately 100 different locations. They are organised through the umbrella organisation for women's shelter and WAVE Focal Point "Federatie Opvang - the Federation of Shelter Organisations"<sup>165</sup> which was set up in 2001. About 2.430 shelter places are available for women survivors of violence and their children. Therewith the Netherlands fulfill the recommendations of the European Parliament according to the number of family shelter places per inhabitants. Multilingual service is provided in cooperation with interpreters 24 hours a day. All women's shelters are 100% funded by the state, receiving financial means from the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare and as well as from municipalities.

## Table Women's SHELTERS:



Number of Shelters	Shelter Places available	Shelter Places needed	Shelter Places missing	Shelters with 24/hour service	Shelters with multi-lingual service	State Funding per %
100	2.430	1.635	0	100	100	100%

## Further Services for Women Victims of Violence:

There are 38 "Advice and Support Centres for Domestic Violence – ASHG" in the Netherlands which are comparable to intervention centres. ASHGs are the first contact points for women affected by domestic violence, but also for professionals and witnesses, and sometimes other target groups, to get help and information on behalf of violence against women. Together they form a complete network of organisations connecting all services providing help to a woman affected by violence.

## National Action Plan

The government has introduced a new Action Plan on Combating Domestic Violence for 2008-2011 which includes the expertise of NGOs and other organizations working in the field of violence against women. As a follow up of the existing program<sup>166</sup> it is entitled "De volgende fase" - "The next phase".

## General information about migrant and minority women and their access to services

The questionnaire was answered by:

**Federatie Opvang (the umbrella organisation of all the shelters in the Netherlands)**

Of the female migrants 19, 2% are half western and half non western according to CBS 2007. The approximate percentage of migrant women accommodated in Dutch women's shelters is about 50%.

# NETHERLANDS

Information material is available in ten different languages on the topic of FGM and forced marriage.

There are about 80 women's shelters in the Netherlands. There are two pilots at the moment for victims of honour related violence (mostly migrants) and there is one women's shelter for Muslims.

There are no specific restrictions when it comes to which groups of women have access to shelters. Recently the law has changed so that even women without residence permit can come to the shelter and receive state benefit. Most women's shelter have changed their policy and accept these women too.

Dutch women's shelters work with interpreters on the phone and live interpreters. The services and activities differ per shelter. One very positive aspect of the Dutch situation is that women's shelter can accommodate all the victims and also their children without a limitation of age, even if they don't have a residence permit. Dutch women's organisations have lobbied strongly for this and are very happy to have achieved this new legislation.

Although due to additional costs of interpreters all women's shelter receive the same funding, there is no extra money for migrant women. However, it is more complex and difficult for the staff of women's shelters to help migrant and ethnic minority women.

## Main problems and barriers for migrant and minority women

The problems are that there is no independence because of the residency regulations- migrant and ethnic minority women are dependent on their husbands since they have insecure residence permit. In the Netherlands women have to stay for at least 3 years in a marriage before getting a residence permit of their own. This also applies to a form of partnership and same sex partnerships. Women who leave their husband within 3 years can apply for an independent residence permit in case she is a victim of violence. The differences in language and culture are also a big problem because the understanding lacks. Moreover, the low social and economic status is a big issue. The insecure future-residence permit and fewer rights for housing, work etc. are also an issue that needs to be changed.

The Legal situation is very complex and only specialists, which are rare, can help. For the women employed in the shelters it's difficult to give advice since one misstep can have huge consequences for women involved. Migrant women and ethnic minority women don't always get what they are entitled to because they do not get the right legal aid.

Integration is a big issue. There are programmes for migrant women that they have to attend but often the victims of violence are not participating. Often they don't speak the language when they come to the shelter. Also while these women are in the shelter it is difficult to participate in integration programs or language courses.

Due to language problems and culture differences it is very time consuming for women's shelters to help migrant and ethnic minority women. Most migrants stay longer in the shelter for different reasons. Because of their legal situation it takes longer for them to get a house for instance.

In order to improve the services a nationwide methodology should be developed that is adequate for the diversity of the women in the shelters. It is a strength based methodology.

## Endnotes

<sup>161</sup> Nr.4 dutch: Monitor Uitvoering van de Concluding Comments CEDAW (02-07-08):

[http://www.aimforhumanrights.nl/fileadmin/user\\_upload/pdf/02-07-08\\_monitor\\_CEDAW.doc](http://www.aimforhumanrights.nl/fileadmin/user_upload/pdf/02-07-08_monitor_CEDAW.doc) (10.12.2008)

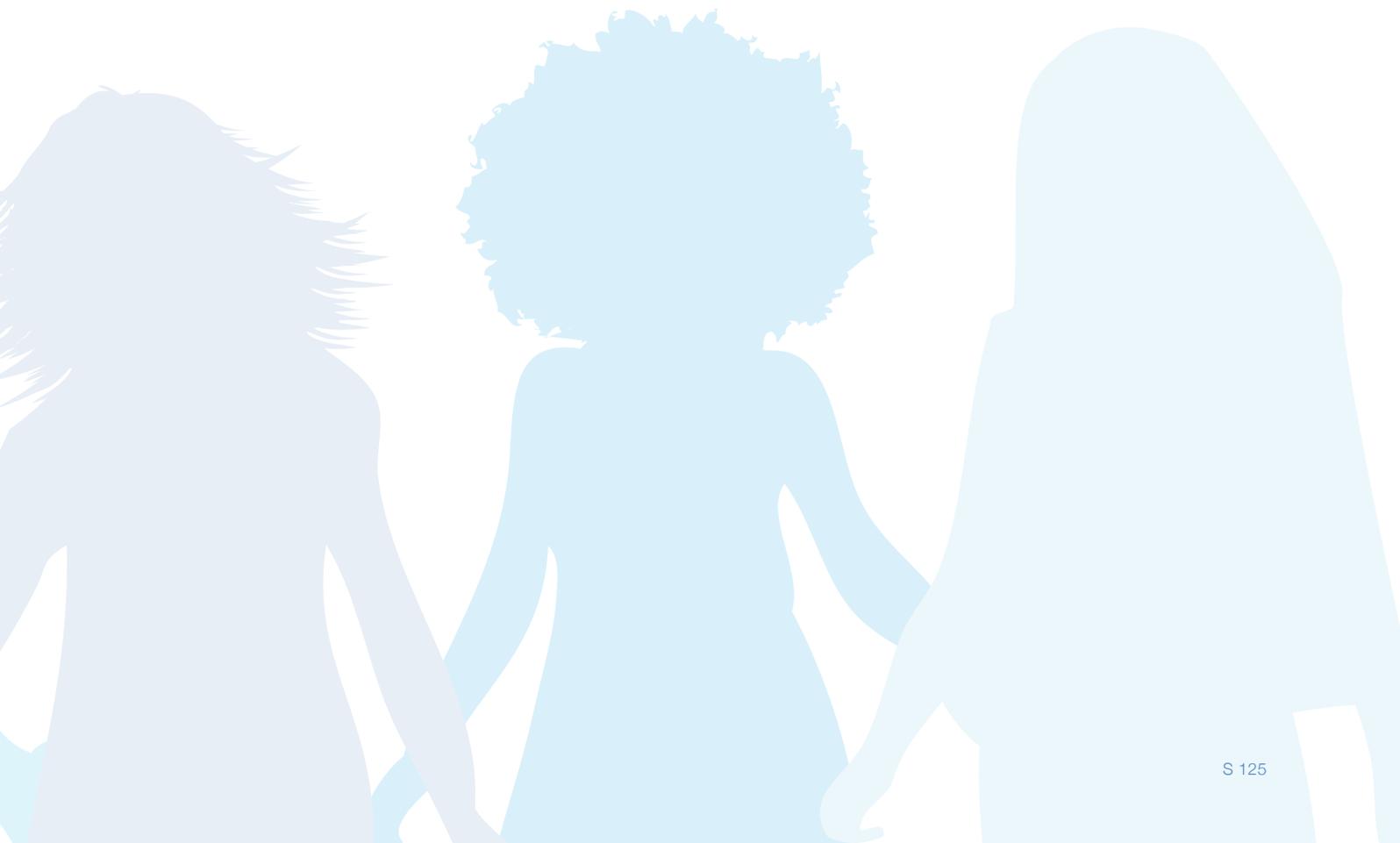
<sup>162</sup> Ministerie von Volksgezondheid, Brancherapporten VWS: [http://www.brancherapporten.minvws.nl/object\\_document/o804n16509.html](http://www.brancherapporten.minvws.nl/object_document/o804n16509.html) (10.12.2008)

<sup>163</sup> Ministry of Social Affairs and Employment: [http://internationalezaken.szw.nl/index.cfm?fuseaction=dsp\\_rubriek&rubriek\\_id=13040](http://internationalezaken.szw.nl/index.cfm?fuseaction=dsp_rubriek&rubriek_id=13040) (10.12.2008)

<sup>164</sup> MOVISIE, kennis en advies voor maatschappelijke ontwikkeling: <http://www.movisie.nl> (10.12.2008)

<sup>165</sup> Federatie Opvang - the Federation of Shelter Organisations: <http://www.leo-online.eu/leo/kranteditie/raadplegen.asp?Atoom=3960&AtoomSrt=22> (10.12.2008)

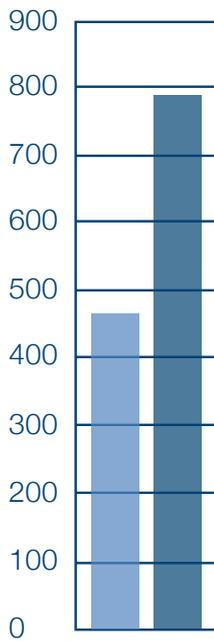
<sup>166</sup> National Action Plan: Domestic Violence, August 2008/F&A 8840 – Feiten en Achtergronden, The Dutch Ministry of Justice: [http://english.justitie.nl/images/HUISELIIK%20GEWELD%20ENGELS%208840\\_tcm35-14187.pdf](http://english.justitie.nl/images/HUISELIIK%20GEWELD%20ENGELS%208840_tcm35-14187.pdf) (10.12.2008)



# NORWAY

## General country information

**Population:** 4.681.134  
**Female inhabitants:**  
 2.355.346 = 50,31% of total amount  
**CEDAW ratified:**  
 yes (1981)  
**Optional Protocol of CEDAW ratified:** yes (2002)  
**Member of Council of Europe:**  
 yes (1949)  
**Member of European Union:** no



Nb. Of Shelters: 51  
 Rec. Nb. Of Shelter Places: 468  
 Nb. Of Shelter Places: 788

## Facts and Figures

**Latest number of femicides yearly:**  
 6 - 12 women  
**Latest number of DV cases reported by police yearly:** no answer  
**Latest number of DV cases reported by women's shelters yearly:** no data available. In Norway no unified statistical data collection on a national level has been undertaken thus far. Moreover, many female survivors of domestic violence in shelters (about 63% of women) do not want to report their cases.  
**Prevalence of DV:** every 4<sup>th</sup> Norwegian woman is likely to experience domestic violence

## SERVICES FOR WOMEN VICTIMS OF VIOLENCE

### Women's Helplines:

In Norway no national women's helpline has thus far been established supporting women survivors of domestic violence. It was planned to open one in 2008. Most shelters operate a 24 hour telephone line free of charge, providing multilingual counselling to women affected by violence.

### Table Women's HELPLINES:

	Number of Helplines	Call free of charge	Helplines with 24/hour service	Helplines with multi-lingual service	State funding per %
National	0	/	/	/	0%
Regional	45 approx.	45	most	45	no answer

## Women's Shelters:

The first Norwegian women's shelter was opened in 1968. Since then 50 more women's shelters with a total capacity of 788 shelter places have been established for women victims of violence and their children. Therewith Norway fulfils the number of shelter places recommended by the European Parliament. According to WAVE Focal Point "Krisentersekretariatet - The Secretariat of the Shelter Movement"<sup>167</sup> the number of women searching for help in a shelter is still increasing. More shelter places are needed to administer appropriate help to all of them.

Multilingual counselling is provided by all shelters. Most women's refuges can be contacted 24 hours a day all the year. All Norwegian women's shelters are 100% financed through state funding. About 20% of the costs are covered by municipalities.

### Table Women's SHELTERS:



Number of Shelters	Shelter Places available	Shelter Places needed	Shelter Places missing	Shelters with 24/hour service	Shelters with multi-lingual service	State Funding per %
51	788	468	0	51	51	100%

## Further Services for Women Victims of Violence:

In 2001 each police department had a domestic violence expert coordinator who organised the cooperation between different professions involved in cases of domestic violence.

## National Action Plan

In 2000, the 3<sup>rd</sup> "Norwegian Government's Plan of Action to Combat Domestic Violence 2007 - 2009"<sup>168</sup> was developed in cooperation with NGOs such as WAVE Focal Point - "Krisentersekretariatet / The Secretariat of the Shelter Movement". NGOs provided research results on violence against women and an informal platform of action was also organised by them.

## Upcoming Issues

Although many services are available for women affected by domestic violence, the number of women accommodated by shelters is still increasing. In the future, more efforts need to be put into prevention work.

Another topic highly discussed in Norway, is the huge number of migrant women seeking help in women's refuges. In 2006, 50% of all women accommodated in Norwegian shelters were migrants. Many of them are married to native men. It is important to get a better understanding of this phenomenon. More research should be carried out on this issue.

Another discussion brought up recently focuses on the financial situation of women affected by violence. About 48% of women living in shelters were forbidden by their partners to apply for a job. A strong connection between violence against women and inoccupation or economic dependency on their husbands is recognised.

# NORWAY

## General information about migrant and minority women and their access to services

The questionnaire was answered by: **The Secretariat of the Shelter Movement**

A Norwegian Study called “A home for us, a home for you” carried out by the Norwegian Centre for Violence and Traumatic Stress Studies (NKVTS) on assignment of the Ministry of Children and Equality has found out that since 2001, the number of women’s shelter residents with minority backgrounds increased by 70%, while the number of residents of Norwegian origin were virtually halved.

In 2007, shelter residents with minority backgrounds constituted 7.0 per thousand of the immigrant population (women) in Norway, while residents of Norwegian origin constituted 0.7 per thousand of the ethnic Norwegian female population. Thus, in relation to the female population, the representation of women with minority backgrounds among shelter residents was 10 times higher than women of Norwegian origin. One of three residents with minority backgrounds was exposed to violence from Norwegian men.

The different origins and cultural backgrounds of women’s shelter users suggests that they have different perceptions of violence and abuse and of whether divorce and life of a single woman is associated with shame or is morally doubtful in itself. These different perceptions have significance as to what needs the women have for support and protection. Not just in relation to users of Norwegian or foreign origin, but also between various groups and cultures.

Furthermore the study claims that, the increase and overrepresentation of women with minority backgrounds in shelters, seems to be related to fewer of them having own incomes as compared to Norwegians, and that more of them lack support from their networks when they want to get out of abusive relationships. In addition, stress linked to fleeing and adapting to a new society can trigger or reinforce their vulnerability to violence.

The decline in the number of women’s shelter users of Norwegian origin can be due to a rise in economic independency among Norwegian women, that they have better knowledge of their rights, and that divorce has become more common and accepted. At the same time, increased awareness of domestic violence makes it easier to get support from family members and other close persons when the situation occurs. In addition, there are expectations towards women of Norwegian origin that they do not remain in violent relationships.

Interviews with shelter users show that violence in close relationships are taboo and associated with shame, and that it is experienced as embarrassing to contact a shelter.

Many would rather seek help from family, friends or from other support services.

Shelter employees maintain that ethnic Norwegian women more often take the blame for their exposure to violence than do women with minority backgrounds. This may be connected to the ideal that each person is responsible for their own happiness.

Women who seek out shelters feel shame and guilt that they have not been strong enough to leave the abuser.

Prior to contacting the women’s shelters, users had perceptions of shelters such as; Women must be in acute crisis, women must be set on breaking off relationships with the abusers indefinitely, shelters are no good places for children, the service is run by feminists, shelters are overcrowded, many women in the shelters have low/bad morals and shelters are mainly for women with minority background.<sup>169</sup>

Moreover, the study states that very few users seem to know that the shelters also offer talks and counselling to women who do not live in the shelters.

However, after meeting with the shelter, the women had a more balanced and positive view of what they offer. 40 of 41 informants would recommend the service to others in the same situation.

Having contact with the shelters challenges and modifies stereotypes of “the others” who use the service, and many get a new and more positive view of the content of what is offered and of other users. However, conflicts can still develop between shelter users.

Conflicts are often linked to the use and cleaning of shared areas, noise levels etc., and arise easier in cramped premises and

in shelters where no one is responsible for the social community.

Residents and day center users – different needs More than six of ten day center users had never lived in the shelter before seeking it out for talks, advice and counselling. The study reveals a significant difference between users who are residents of the shelters and those who come for talks without living.<sup>170</sup>

According to the “Act of shelter service” implemented the 1st of January 2010:

In its inaugural declaration, the Government stated its intention that women’s shelter services should be made available to everyone in Norway. The main aim of the Government is to ensure assistance and protection to all persons exposed to domestic violence and threats of domestic violence. In this way every women exposed to domestic violence has access to women’ shelter and so do their children unless they are older than eighteen.

The Ministry of Children and Equality has proposed new legislation which involves the introduction of a statutory municipal duty to provide shelter services for its population. It is proposed that it should be a statutory duty for local authorities to provide the following services to victims of domestic violence: A 24 hour telephone helpline providing information, advice and assistance , a shelter or equivalent safe, temporary accommodation including support and assistance, a day service including support and assistance, information about statutory rights to assistance and, if necessary, practical help in contacting relevant agencies, assistance during the re-establishment phase co-ordinating different services and working out an individual plan based on the needs of the victim and qualified interpretation services (if needed).

The proposed legislation suggests that local authorities be obligated to give special attention to the needs of children. Children who experience domestic violence are particularly vulnerable and have an independent right to help and protection. It is a matter of urgency to ensure that staff in the support services is well qualified and that shelters, police, the child welfare service and the health services have the necessary procedures for cooperation, ensuring that children exposed to domestic violence receive the help they need.

It is proposed that the shelters should continue to be free of charge, and easily accessible. Although the municipal government should be responsible for providing access to services to all victims, a shelter may refuse access if the victim of violence him- or herself constitutes a danger to others or is in need of assistance which cannot be provided by the shelter. It is then the shelter’s duty to refer the person to the relevant municipal body.

The proposed legislation also includes an obligation for staff at shelters to maintain client confidentiality and a duty to disclose information to the child welfare authorities in relevant cases. Furthermore, it is proposed that staff at the shelters should have a certificate of good conduct from the police.

To ensure that the service meets the required quality and that local authorities implement the law in line with the Government intentions, a system of inspection and supervision of the service by the County Governor is proposed.

The legislative proposal was sent on general consultation at the end of October 2008 with 15th January 2009 as the deadline. The Government will review the proposal in light of feedback received and, based on this, present a draft bill to the Norwegian Parliament (Storting).

There are 302 977 migrants in Norway and 142 601 are female migrants. The approximate percentage of migrant and minority women accommodated in women’s shelters in Norway ranges from 50% to 70%.

According to the latest information (21.01.2010) there are 50 women shelters in Norway.35 of these are organized under the Secretariat of the Shelter Movement. 13 are organized under Norwegian Shelter League (NOK). From 2010 a new law has been implemented (Ot. Prp. 96: Krisesenterloven). The municipalities now have a statutory responsibility for offering a shelter to persons (women, MEN and children) exposed to violence in close relationships. Some municipalities, in cooperation with some of the shelters, have started to co-locate shelters for both women and men to meet the requirements from the law. However, some municipalities have solved it in a different matter, focusing on the safety-quality- and gender aspects of the already existing shelters for women and their children.

With regard to specialized services it can be said that the shelters are low threshold which means they are integrated services

# NORWAY

for both ethnic Norwegian and migrant and minority women and their children. However, there are special offers for migrant and/or minority women who are forced into marriage. For instance one shelter is “Bokollektivet” in Oslo. “Bokollektivet” is specialized on female victims of forced marriage or those who are in danger of being forced into marriage and/or of being forced to have a relationship with someone against your own will. For a period of time this shelter provides: A safe place to live, protection from violence and threats, someone to talk to in order to give you support and advice, information about your rights and possibilities, information on Norwegian culture, help with regard to the labour market, companionship since you meet other people with the same problems and help concerning finding your own apartment. In addition to “Bokollektivet” there is another organization called “MiRA”, a Resource Centre for immigrant and refugee women. Furthermore, there is a project called “ROSA (RE-ESTABLISHMENT, ORGANIZING SAFE PLACES TO STAY, SECURITY, ASSISTANCE)”. ROSA coordinates safe places for female victims of trafficking to stay.

Moreover, there is “Mirasenteret”<sup>171</sup>, “Selvhjelp fo Innvandrere og Flyktninger (SEIF)”<sup>172</sup> and the hotline for forced marriage and genital mutilation by the red cross.<sup>173</sup>

Concerning multi-lingual service it is mainly provided in the following languages.



The Ministry suggests that the municipality will ensure that users have access to a qualified interpreter if necessary that the person will get dividends of shelter provisions. Access to an interpreter must be seen as part of the individual event facilitator, and is taken in as the third paragraph of § 3 of the bill. Ministry suggests further that the municipality should have routines for quality assurance, ordering and payment of interpreter services.

In connection to the execution of the “Action Plan against Human Trafficking (2006-2009)” and “Action plan against forced marriages (2008-2011)” various solutions for creating alternative places to stay for persons exposed to forced marriage and trafficking are considered. Considering the place to stay for young people over 18 who are exposed to or are threatened with forced marriage, there is in addition to shelters ten apartments in four municipalities, and also a collective place to stay with five available places. One is working on establishing twenty more places for this group. For persons exposed to human trafficking has been established a place to stay with five available places. This is an offer which is important to be seen in context with the women’s shelter provisions. Nevertheless, the Ministry believes that these offers no substitute for the municipalities of their responsibility to ensure a shelter offered to women, men and children exposed to forced marriage and trafficking. The specialized places to stay do not replace, but is in addition to women’s shelter provisions.

With regard to the funding it can be said that Norwegian women shelters are funded 20% by the municipalities and 80% by the Norwegian government. In 2011 the municipalities will have full responsibility of funding the shelters.

The supply of qualified interpreters in various parts of the country, points out that the Ministry of Integration and Diversity (IMDi) is the national directorate considering interpretation in the public sector.

The municipality’s responsibility to help disadvantaged in obtaining housing follows the Social Services Act. Information and guidance obligation to follow the Administration Act and municipal law requires that the municipality prepares information that is adapted to all the residents of the municipality.

According to the National Police Directorate the number of reported cases of police abuse in family relationships has increased from 891 cases in 2007 to 1,406 cases in 2008. The increase is related with how the police records of these cases. The police pick up more abuse cases now than before. Violence poll “A week of violence in close relationships” provides a picture of violent conduct which means the device gets inquiries about the course of a randomly chosen week



(the Justice Department's Violence poll 2008). The purpose with the measurement is also to give a picture of the assistance unit's work on violence and abuse between close family members.

In all, it was registered in 1357 inquiries during the measurement week in which to total 1380 people were exposed to violence. An inquiry may include number of people exposed to violence. 1103 were girls or women (80 percent), 227 were boys or men (16 percent). For the other 50 people (four percent) had sex not stated. For the 898 women and 166 men violence had occurred in their own home. Violence performer was essentially a men aged 26 to 59 years.

In 2006, it was registered 60 cases of violence against women at 45 asylums. In a report published in October 2008, according to Amnesty International Norway the extent is considerably larger. Women in the asylums are exposed of harassment and sexual assault of men outside the family, and also for the violence in close relationships. Many are not aware of their rights in Norway and how they can help. Employees in departments lacking knowledge about how women who experience harassment, threats, violence and sexual abuse should be followed up. There are few employees and there is a lack of days manning the asylums (Amnesty International 2008).

At the end of June 2009 had 78 people received fines for the purchase of sex. Geographical distribution was 43 persons in Oslo, 16 in Hordaland, seven in South-Trøndelag, four in the soil, one in Southern Buskerud, one in Romerike, one in Nord-Trøndelag, two in Telemark, one in Hedmark and two in Troms. In 2008, the Police Directorate registered a total of 46 Review trafficking. 41 of the reviews concerning the exploitation of prostitution / coarse prostitution, a case concerning the sale of organs and four cases referred to forced / abusive forced labor.

The report "Genital mutilation in Norway, ISF-Report 2008:8" concluded that in Norway discovered a total of 15 cases of female genital mutilation in 2006 and 2007. Institute for Social Research (ISF) pointed out that the figure is low compared to the size of the current risk group. ISF concluded that awareness, knowledge about health and anatomy, mobilization of communities, education, theological expertise and effective use of law are all effective methods of work against female genital mutilation. In November 2008, launched the Children and Equality Anniken Huitfeldt and Health and Human Services Minister Bjarne Haakon Hanssen new measures against female genital mutilation. One of the measures is to provide clinical pelvic examinations to all girls and women with backgrounds from areas where the incidence of female genital mutilation is 30 percent or more. For women who are immigrants to Norway, will this deal be a part health survey that municipalities provide. The survey will be carried out by a competent physician and offered to women within one year after arrival. Already resident children will be offered the survey through school health services at school, in 5th class and in 10th class. For this group should be given the offer of health clinic and school health services. First half 2009 was the Red Cross phone about forced marriages and genital mutilation 279 inquiries. 15 of these applied to genital mutilation. In 2008, there were a total of 581 inquiries, 16 of these concerned genital mutilation.

The new guidelines from the National Police Directorate came into force in June, and introduction of these means that parents who plan to take the children to abroad that they may be genital mutilation, to be deprived of their passports.

Forced marriage has been prohibited in Norway since 2003. The punishment for forced marriage is imprisonment for up to six years. Complicity is punishable in the same way. The Government's action plan against forced marriages for the period 2008 -- 2011 contains 40 initiatives focused on prevention and protection of those exposed to abuse. In developing the measures, there is particular emphasis on school's role, the foreign service missions, the need for safe habitation and strengthened public interaction and competence. In all, eight ministries are involved in the work of the action plan. Institute for Social Research (ISF) has been commissioned by the Ministry of Children and Equality to evaluate the work. As part of the evaluation shall prepare annual ISF delrapporter with assessment of the coordination and implementation of the plan. One of the government's measures against forced marriages are the introduction of compulsory interviews in some cases for family reunification. The scheme is limited to include only those living in Norway who were aged under 25 by marriage, and only if the spouse is a citizen of a countries where you need a visa to come to Norway. The aim of the measure is that persons can be subjected to forced marriage, through the interview comes into contact with immigration authorities.

# NORWAY

The Norwegian government has already taken some measures to protect victims of violence such as in 1997 when there was a project launched to equip all women in Norway who have been violently treated or threatened by their ex-husbands or ex-common law husbands of live-in boyfriends, with security alarms. While the first alarms could only be used in the home, alarms currently in use are part of a mobile system based on a universal positioning system of great accuracy. The alarms give immediate access to the police in an emergency. The alarm project, issued through the police authorities, became permanent in 1999, and is fully financed by the State.

Additionally, in order to help police in their efforts to combat domestic violence, a position as family violence coordinator was established in every police district in Norway in July 2002. The coordinators have undergone special training and a locally adapted handbook has been developed to guide their work.

Furthermore, a competence centre with government funding was established in 1996. Its mandate was to disseminate information on violence among professionals and to provide education and strengthen competence in the field. Since 2004, the centre has permanently become a part of a new National Centre of Competence on Violence and Traumatic Stress, established in January 2004.

In August 2001 then, the Norwegian government established a Commission on Violence against Women. The commission submitted its final report in December 2003. According to its terms of reference, the final report from the commission contains an overview of issues relating to violence against women, proposals concerning the legal system, social services, women's shelters and health care. In addition, the commission has discussed questions concerning children as witnesses to violence.

In 2007 the government carried out a pilot project concerning the use of satellite tracking technology ( GPS ) to monitor offenders violating ban on visits ( restraining orders ). Similar projects have been carried out in Spain, USA and Great Britain.

## Main problems and barriers for migrant and minority women

Evaluations show that many women with ethnic minority background have a greater need than the average woman with ethnic Norwegian backgrounds for adapted information about Norwegian society, and about their own rights and duties, for practical assistance with a view to manoeuvre in the community, for according to the support system and for support to establish social networks. Several women's shelters have therefore set in motion their own measures for users with ethnic minority backgrounds. The statistics further show that women with ethnic minority backgrounds, on average, stay longer at shelters than ethnic Norwegian women - the lack of alternative place to stay. To find a more permanent place to stay is especially challenging for victims of human trafficking and their children. A women's shelter or a similar place to stay is not a long term suitable solution.

The Ministry therefore considers that the municipalities will facilitate the violence postpone getting help in obtaining housing, where this is what prevents re-establishment, see the municipalities of their responsibility for Social Services Act, and § 4 of the bill on the coordination of services.

A major challenge is that a growing part of the user group at the shelters does not master the Norwegian language well enough. Good communication can be decisive for whether one gets the right help. It is therefore important that users, who need an interpreter, get access to interpreting services. Especially important is the fact that low threshold offers have an interpreter available, for communication through an interpreter at an early stage means faster help and good solutions. This is also cost efficient in the longer term. The European Convention on Human Rights and the Nordic languages Convention establishes the fundamental right people have to be heard and to receive information and guidance.

The shelters should offer the highest possible degree attached to the right to meet the needs of users, see § 3 of the bill. Women, men and children with ethnic minority backgrounds are not a homogeneous group and will have different needs. This indicates that the measures also for this group must be added to facilitate individually.

Women with substance abuse and psychiatric related problems can be denied access at the shelters. But the municipalities has a statutory responsibility of giving them a full worthy shelter offer.

The study of the Norwegian Centre for Violence and Traumatic Stress Studies also points out that women from many different societies, with different perceptions of family, marriage and divorce, with different religious identities and with other conceptions about the relationship between the genders, require that the shelter employees are knowledgeable.

In addition to these challenges of a practical and economic nature, the women can face major moral, safety and identity challenges based on their different perceptions.

Training in interpreter guidelines and use of interpreter:

The shelters should use interpreters to a greater extent when this is necessary. Employees should receive training in basic interpreter guidelines and the particular challenges when using interpreters for conversations with traumatized people.

Increased efforts to get inhabitants out of shelters and into their own housing

Municipalities are responsible for providing housing to disadvantaged people. It is of great importance that women who are ready to move out of shelters – but cannot return to their previous place of residence – are given assistance to find new housing. It is unfortunate that women live in prolonged periods at the shelters, and such situations can contribute to deteriorate services offered to new arrivals in need of closer follow-up.<sup>174</sup>

When one has been granted a residence permit, close family members may apply to join one in Norway. They must apply at their nearest Norwegian embassy, consulate or legation. Permission is granted for one year at a time.

Close family members are spouses and registered partners, cohabiting partners of more than two years' standing and children under the age of 18. Some other family members may also be granted residence in Norway.

In most cases one will have to have a certain level of income before your family members will be allowed to come to Norway.

People who come to Norway under the family reunification scheme also have the right and duty to attend a Norwegian language course. Many will also qualify for the introduction scheme.

There are many important rules to abide by when you are applying for family reunification. You will find the information you need here. The information has been translated into many different languages. Currently a woman has to stay in the marriage at least three years before applying for a residence permit of their own.

## Endnotes .....

<sup>167</sup> Krisesentersekretariatet - The Secretariat of the Shelter Movement: <http://www.krisesenter.com>

<sup>168</sup> Norwegian Government's Plan of Action to Combat Domestic Violence 2007 – 2009, Norwegian Government:

[http://www.regjeringen.no/hb/dep/jd/dok/lover\\_regler/reglement/2004/Action-Plan-to-Combat-Domestic-Violence.html?id=272366](http://www.regjeringen.no/hb/dep/jd/dok/lover_regler/reglement/2004/Action-Plan-to-Combat-Domestic-Violence.html?id=272366)

<sup>169</sup> C.f Norwegian Centre for Violence and Traumatic Stress Studies (NKVTS). A Home for us, A home for you. A study of change in user population and use of shelters for battered women. Ministry of Children and Equality, Oslo 2010

<sup>170</sup> See above

<sup>171</sup> See: [www.mirasenteret.no](http://www.mirasenteret.no)

<sup>172</sup> See: [www.seif.no](http://www.seif.no)

<sup>173</sup> See: [www.redcross.no](http://www.redcross.no)

<sup>174</sup> C.f Norwegian Centre for Violence and Traumatic Stress Studies (NKVTS). A Home for us, A home for you. A study of change in user population and use of shelters for battered women. Ministry of Children and Equality, Oslo 2010

# POLAND

## General country information

**Population:** 38.125.479

**Female inhabitants:**

19.698.704 = 51,66% of total population

**CEDAW ratified:** yes (1980)

**Optional Protocol of CEDAW ratified:** yes (2003)

**Member of Council of Europe:** yes (1991)

**Member of European Union:** yes (2004)

POLAND

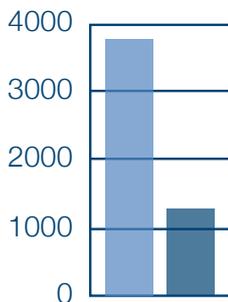
## Facts and Figures

**Latest number of femicides yearly:** 243 women<sup>175</sup>

**Latest number of DV cases reported by police yearly:** 130.682 cases in total, 76.162 female victim's cases (adults only) - (2007)<sup>176</sup>

**Latest number of DV cases reported by women's shelters yearly:** no answer

**Prevalence of DV:** frequent violence in current or previous partnerships: physical 15% of women, other forms 27% of women and men altogether<sup>177</sup>



Nb. Of Shelters:

65 approx.

Rec. Nb. Of Shelter Places:

3.812

Nb. Of Shelter Places: 1.321 + NGO places approx.

## SERVICES FOR WOMEN VICTIMS OF VIOLENCE

### Women's Helplines:

The first national women's helpline was founded in 1995. Since then 1 national helpline WAVE Focal Point "Niebieska Linia (Blue Line)"<sup>178</sup> - 0-801-120-002 and several dozen regional women's helplines have been established. Due to a lack of financial resources the "Niebieska Linia" for survivors of domestic violence is neither available 24 hours nor does it offer multilingual service. The phone call is not completely free of charge: clients pay the first impulse. "Niebieska Linia" is fully funded by the state.

The regional helplines provide service to victims of different kinds of violence including women survivors of domestic violence. Clients usually pay the costs of a standard phone call when contacting a helpline. Some of them offer phone calls free of charge. Most regional helplines receive state funding from municipalities.

### Table Women's HELPLINES:

	Number of Helplines	Call free of charge	Helplines with 24/hour service	Helplines with multi-lingual service	State funding per %
National	1	0	0	0	100%
Regional	no data	most	no answer	no answer	no answer

## Women's Shelters:

The first Polish women's refuge was opened in the 90's. In 2008 an approximate number of 65 women's shelters has been established: according to "Niebieska Linia - Blue Line" 17 NGO shelters especially intended for women victims of domestic violence, 15 state shelters for women with children, and 33 SOWs - specialist support centres for the victims of domestic violence. The latter can be considered shelters to some extent. The number of shelter places provided by NGO women's shelter is unknown. The SOWs together with state shelters can accommodate a total number of 1.321 women and children living in Poland – still 2.493 family places too less in order to reach the number of shelter places recommended by the European parliament. Some state shelters are available 24 hours a day. Some of them also offer multilingual services to women clients. An exact number is unavailable. More detailed information about services supplied by NGO shelters does not exist. While state shelters are usually 100 % state-financed, (shelters for women with children by municipalities) NGO shelters generally have a variety of financial sources such as: EU funds, donations, the Catholic Church, and even state funds for NGOs - so called FIO, for instance, or municipalities.

## Table Women's SHELTERS:



Number of Shelters	Shelter Places available	Shelter Places needed	Shelter Places missing	Shelters with 24/hour service	Shelters with multi-lingual service	State Funding per %
65 approx.	1.321+ NGO places approx.	3.812	2.491	some	some	48 = 100%

## Further Services for Women Victims of Violence:

Further, there are 317 so called OIKs - "Crisis Intervention Centre" in Poland, operated by local government / municipalities. Their main aim is to provide specialist help - mainly psychological, legal support and accommodation for victims in crisis situations caused by accidents, natural disasters, violence of any kind, etc.

According to the database of WAVE Focal Point "Niebieska Linia" there are 269 active "Information-Counselling Points/Centres" - so called PIKs - run by different kinds of organisations. 182 of them report to be especially intended for victims of domestic violence. The actual number of institutions and organizations that offer psychological counselling for women survivors of domestic violence is much higher (about 1.000 according database "Niebieska Linia"). As a result of the "National Program on Counteracting Family Violence" about 50 perpetrator programs have been established in Poland. There are difficulties in forming groups for these programs considering the fact that perpetrators cannot be forced to attend them.

## National Action Plan

In 2006 the 1<sup>st</sup> exclusive "National Program on Counteracting Family Violence for 2006 – 2016"<sup>179</sup> was established. NGOs such as WAVE Focal Point "Niebieska Linia (Blue Line)" collaborated with state's agencies and municipal institutions in carrying out local Action Plans (e.g. in Warsaw), which are required on a national level, both in the aforementioned program and in the Act of 29 July 2005 on counteracting family violence.

## Upcoming Issues

Currently, NGOs have been drawing attention to the problematic gaps in Polish law on domestic violence. Besides the demand to change the protection law so that it can also be obeyed by police, NGOs also demand an explicit prohibition of corporal punishment of children in Polish law.

### Endnotes

<sup>175</sup> Estimated average over a 5 year period (2000 – 2005)

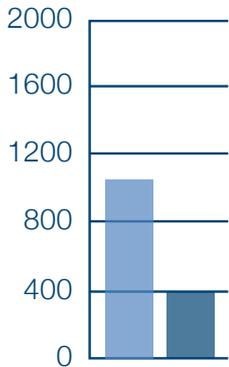
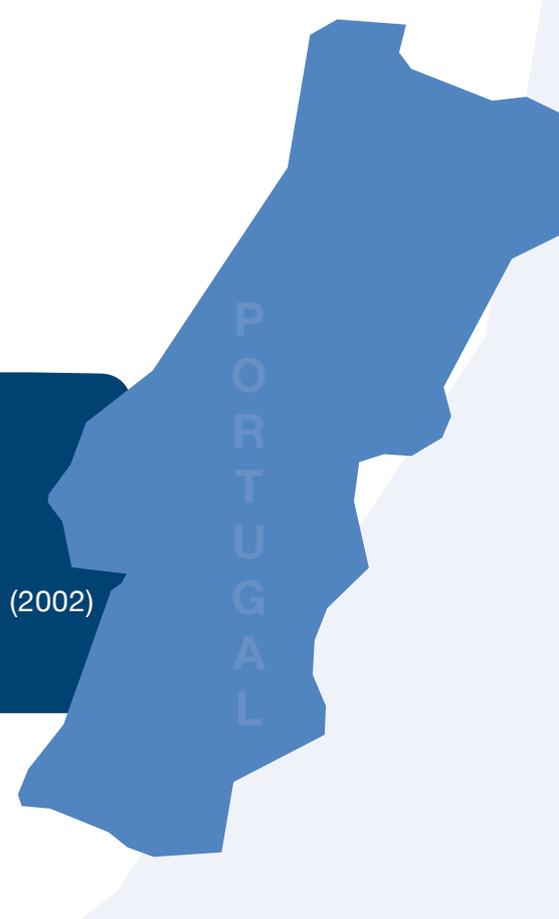
<sup>176</sup> Data provided by Niebieska Linia (Blue Line): [www.niebieskalinia.pl](http://www.niebieskalinia.pl)

<sup>177</sup> According to Centrum Badań Opinii Społecznej - CBOS', Przemoc i Konflikty W Domu, Warszawa, 2005: [http://www.cbos.pl/SPISKOM.POL/2005/K\\_027\\_05.PDF](http://www.cbos.pl/SPISKOM.POL/2005/K_027_05.PDF)

<sup>178</sup> Niebieska Linia (Blue Line): [www.niebieskalinia.pl](http://www.niebieskalinia.pl)

<sup>179</sup> National Program on Counteracting Family Violence for 2006 – 2016, Ministry of Labour and Social Policy: <http://www.mps.gov.pl/indextxt.php?gid=990> (10.12.2008) Ministry of Labour and Social Policy: [http://www.mps.gov.pl/\\_download.php?f=userfiles%2FFile%2FDepartament+Pomocy+Spolecznej%2FKrajowy+Program+Przeciwdzialania+Przemocy+w+Rodzinie-na+strone.doc](http://www.mps.gov.pl/_download.php?f=userfiles%2FFile%2FDepartament+Pomocy+Spolecznej%2FKrajowy+Program+Przeciwdzialania+Przemocy+w+Rodzinie-na+strone.doc)

# PORTUGAL



## General country information

**Population:** 10.599.095

**Female inhabitants:**

5.469.158 = 51,60% of total population

**CEDAW ratified:** yes (1980)

**Optional Protocol of CEDAW ratified:** yes (2002)

**Member of Council of Europe:** yes (1976)

**Member of European Union:** yes (1986)

Nb. Of Shelters: 37 approx.

Rec. Nb. Of Shelter Places: 1.059

Nb. Of Shelter Places: 400 approx.

## Facts and Figures

**Latest number of femicides yearly:** 35 women (Jan - Aug. 2008), 25 women (2007), 39 women (2006)

**Latest number of DV cases reported by police yearly:** 13.050 cases (2007)

**Latest number of DV cases reported by women's shelters yearly:** no answer

**Prevalence of DV:** every 3<sup>rd</sup> Portuguese woman is likely to experience domestic violence

## SERVICES FOR WOMEN VICTIMS OF VIOLENCE

### Women's Helplines:

In Portugal, 3 national helplines and 1 regional helpline offer help to women survivors of violence.

### Table Women's HELPLINES:



	Number of Helplines	Call free of charge	Helplines with 24/hour service	Helplines with multi-lingual service	State funding per %
National	3	no answer	no answer	no answer	no answer
Regional	1	no answer	no answer	no answer	no answer

### Women's Shelters:

In Portugal 37 shelters for women survivors of domestic violence and their children have been established, offering a total number of approximately 400 places. In order to fulfill the recommendation of shelter places given by the European Parliament, 659 more family places are needed. As reported by WAVE Focal Point- "Associação de Mulheres Contra a Violência (AMCV)"<sup>156</sup> all 37 Portuguese women's shelters can be contacted 24 hours a day all year. Multilingual services are not provided to clients. The Portuguese Ministry of Social Security allocates money to women's shelters which are 100% state funded.

## Table Women's SHELTERS:



Number of Shelters	Shelter Places available	Shelter Places needed	Shelter Places missing	Shelters with 24/hour service	Shelters with multi-lingual service	State Funding per %
37 approx.	400 approx.	1.059	659	37	no	no answer

## National Action Plan

The 3<sup>rd</sup> National Plan against Domestic Violence from 2007-2010<sup>181</sup> went into force in June 2007. It was developed in cooperation with NGOs such as WAVE Focal Point- "Associação de Mulheres Contra a Violência (AMCV)". One of its key provisions is guaranteed free access to health care for victims of domestic violence.

## General information about migrant and minority women and their access to services

The questionnaire was answered by: **Associação de Mulheres Contra a Violência Federatie**

The approximate percentage of migrant women in Portugal is 2%. About 25-50 % of all women accommodated in women's shelter are migrant women or ethnic minority women.

There are about 34 women shelters for women affected by violence and children survivors of domestic violence. There is also one shelter specialised on victims of trafficking and there is multi-lingual information material available for victims of trafficking. Basically all women have access to women's shelters in Portugal and are eligible for social benefits if they have documents. However, some shelters don't accept women and children without papers. The children of migrant and minority women are accepted unless a boy is over a certain age. Other organisations will then try to find other support services that can accommodate these boys.

With regard to the funding of these shelters it can be said that there is no information available about the approximate funding by the state but generally all shelters receive the same amount.

## Main problems and barriers for migrant and minority women

There is no national helpline that provides multilingual services and legal aid is provided free of charge only for migrant and minority women with documents.

Moreover, women's shelters don't provide culturally sensitive services such as language counselling for women and don't always have an interpreter. Additionally, the residence laws are a problem. A woman has to stay in a marriage or a partnership at least two years in order to get a residence permit of her own. The couple has to be registered to the same address. However, this doesn't apply to a same sex-partnership. There is no exception clause in the immigration law concerning domestic violence. So if the relationship ends within these two years, there is no residence permit for the woman.

Most services are conditioned to having a legalized migrant status. Thus social benefits are not available to women without documents. Moreover, most services are not available for foreign speaking women at all with an exception to the court, immigration service and health care. Furthermore, legal aid is only accessible by women who have documents.

Generally the police is said to do a good job. However, the police don't have the adequate instruments, laws to make protection for victims of violence sufficient. Currently there is a national action plan against domestic violence and trafficking for the purposes of sexual exploitation.

The protection orders are dealt with at a criminal court by the judge in the formal prosecution process and not in the civil or family courts. According to our focal point there needs to be more cultural sensitivity and understanding of the needs of migrant and minority women in order to improve the situation for them.

### Endnotes

<sup>180</sup> Associação de Mulheres Contra a Violência - AMCV: <http://www.amcv.org.pt/>

<sup>181</sup> 3<sup>rd</sup> National Plan against Domestic Violence from 2007-2010, Portal do Governo: [http://www.portugal.gov.pt/NR/rdonlyres/2ED803E2-B64B-4586-8FB2-9BFEDAD8D9DF/0/Prop\\_3\\_Plano\\_Contra\\_Violencia\\_Domestica.pdf](http://www.portugal.gov.pt/NR/rdonlyres/2ED803E2-B64B-4586-8FB2-9BFEDAD8D9DF/0/Prop_3_Plano_Contra_Violencia_Domestica.pdf)

# ROMANIA

ROMANIA

## General country information

**Population:** 21.698.181 (2002)

**Female inhabitants:**

11.116.831 = 51,2% of total population (2002)

**CEDAW ratified:** yes (1982)

**Optional Protocol of CEDAW ratified:** yes (2003)

**Member of Council of Europe:** yes (1993)

**Member of European Union:** yes (2007)

## Facts and Figures

**Latest number of femicides yearly:**

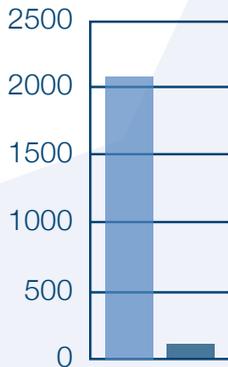
224 women / 22 minors - (2004-2007)

**Latest number of DV cases reported by police yearly:**

33.730 cases - (2004-2007)

**Latest number of DV cases reported by women's shelters yearly:** no answer

**Prevalence of DV:** according to the "National Agency for the Protection of the Family", the number of violence cases has increased by 25% compared to 2007<sup>182</sup>. Also the police is providing data on domestic crime but the data collection is neither systematic nor does it includes information collected by other sectors such as social services, the medical sector, police, courts.



Nb. Of Shelters: 55

Rec. Nb. Of Shelter Places: 2.169

Nb. Of Shelter Places: 210

## SERVICES FOR WOMEN VICTIMS OF VIOLENCE

### Women's Helplines:

According to the Romania Monitoring Report<sup>183</sup> written by Roxana Tesiu, employee from WAVE Focal Point "CEP -Centre for Partnership and Equality"<sup>184</sup>, there are 7 hotlines which are contacted by women victims of violence. However, only 3 of them are specialized for women clients affected by domestic violence. Only 1 of them can be contacted by clients 24 hours a day.

### Table Women's HELPLINES:



	Number of Helplines	Call free of charge	Helplines with 24/hour service	Helplines with multi-lingual service	State funding per %
National	3	no answer	1	no answer	no answer
Regional	no answer	no answer	no answer	no answer	no answer

## Women's Shelters:

The first Transylvanian women's shelter was opened by the "Association Artemis in Cluj-Napoca" in 2002. According to "National Agency for the Protection of Family" there are 55 women's shelters available for women victims of violence. They are either operated by public institutions (5 of them), as shelters administrated by NGOs (10 shelters), or as organisations funded by state and private sources (8 of them).<sup>185</sup> Together they only provide a total number of 210 shelter places to 11.116.831 women living in this country. 1.959 family shelter places must be established in order to meet the number of shelter places recommended by the European Parliament. The shelters are financed by different sources such as state funding, international funding (EU), and private donations.

There is no umbrella organisation for the shelters in Romania. A network of 33 NGOs active in the field of combating domestic violence - known as the VIF coalition - exists since 2003.

### Table Women's SHELTERS:



Number of Shelters	Shelter Places available	Shelter Places needed	Shelter Places missing	Shelters with 24/hour service	Shelters with multi-lingual service	State Funding per %
55	210	2.169	1.959	no answer	no answer	no answer

## Further Services for Women Victims of Violence:

There are 25 crisis intervention centres, including 20 NGO-operated centres and 5 state centres. These centres provide services for women victims of violence including phone counselling, social, psychological, and legal counselling, representation in court, medical assistance, support groups, job placement, vocational orientation, financial support, mediation services, and individual and group therapy. Most of the NGOs' services receive external funding especially from the European Union (Phare and Socrates Programs). Public centres are funded by local municipalities or by central budget, as well as through EU grants. Training on violence against women is not formally included in the training curriculum of people who are confronted with cases of domestic violence against women - except for the rough training for social workers and psychologists. Training in this area is usually provided by NGOs. However, NGOs do not have the capacity to provide these services to all institutions in the whole country. Besides that, it is difficult to implement the same quality standards. The lack of a special budget line in the state budget, activity indicators and political will in addressing violence against women makes it very difficult to improve the support for survivors of domestic violence and tackling this crime.

## National Action Plan

In Romania the "National Agency for Equal Opportunity - ANES"<sup>186</sup> under the authority of the Ministry of Labour is responsible for gender equality. A "National Strategy and an Action Plan for Equality of Chances between Women and Men 2006 -2007" were developed but have not yet been implemented. A specific Action Plan on eliminating violence against women does not exist.

### Endnotes

<sup>182</sup> National Agency for Family Protection Romania: <http://www.anpf.ro/?limba=En>

<sup>183</sup> Romanian Monitoring Report 2007, Stop violence against women: [http://www.stopvaw.org/sites/3f6d15f4-c12d-4515-8544-26b7a3a5a41e/uploads/Romania\\_2.pdf](http://www.stopvaw.org/sites/3f6d15f4-c12d-4515-8544-26b7a3a5a41e/uploads/Romania_2.pdf) (page 33f)

<sup>184</sup> Centre for Partnership and Equality: <http://cpe.ro>

<sup>185</sup> Open Society Institute: Country Monitoring Reports and Fact Sheets 2007, Violence Against Women - Does the Government Care in Romanian?, Stop violence against women: [http://www.stopvaw.org/sites/3f6d15f4-c12d-4515-8544-26b7a3a5a41e/uploads/Romania\\_2.pdf](http://www.stopvaw.org/sites/3f6d15f4-c12d-4515-8544-26b7a3a5a41e/uploads/Romania_2.pdf) (page 28f)  
Remaining number of shelters: unclear

<sup>186</sup> National Agency for Equal Opportunity - ANES: <http://www.anes.ro>

# RUSSIAN FEDERATION

## General country information

**Population:** 142.220.968

**Female inhabitants:**  
76.371.980

**CEDAW ratified:** yes (1981)

**Optional Protocol of CEDAW ratified:** yes (2004)

**Member of Council of Europe:** yes (1996)

**Member of European Union:** no



## Facts and Figures

### Latest number of femicides yearly:

9.000 women (2003)<sup>187</sup>; 14.000 women (1999)<sup>188</sup>,

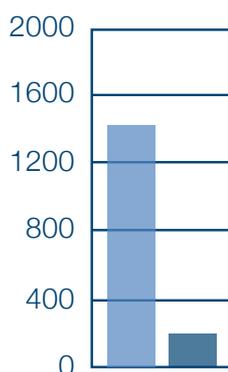
### Latest number of DV cases reported by police yearly:

no data available; police usually do not record the majority of the cases

### Latest number of DV cases reported by women's shelters yearly:

no answer

**Prevalence of DV:** no data



Nb. Of Shelters: 16

Rec. Nb. Of Shelter Places: 14.222

Nb. Of Shelter Places: 200 approx.

According to WAVE Focal Point "ANNA - Association No to Violence - National Centre for Prevention of Violence Moscow"<sup>189</sup>, there are no official statistics or systematic data collection on registration of cases of violence against women in Russia. The data collected on domestic crimes by the Ministry of Interior are gender-neutral.

## SERVICES FOR WOMEN VICTIMS OF VIOLENCE

### Women's Helplines:

Russia has no national helpline supporting women victims of violence. In 1993 the first Russian women's helpline was established by WAVE Focal Point "ANNA Association No to Violence - National Centre for Prevention of Violence Moscow" which also organises a network consisting of approximately 150 regional women's helplines. They are operated by NGOs and governmental agencies working with women survivors of domestic violence. Only the helpline in Barnaul, "Altai Region" receives state funding from the Department of Social Protection, while all others function on a voluntary basis. Due to the lack of funding, only 1 regional women's helpline is available 24 hours a day and no helpline provides multilingual services.

## Table Women's HELPLINES:



	Number of Helplines	Call free of charge	Helplines with 24/hour service	Helplines with multi-lingual service	State funding per %
National	0	/	/	/	0 %
Regional	100 approx.	100	1	0	1 = 100%

## Women's Shelters:

In 1996 the first Russian women's shelter was opened in St. Petersburg. In Russia, a country with a population of approximately 142 million people, there are only 16 refuges available for victims of domestic violence and for victims of trafficking. In average they can house 5-10 women survivors with children; thus there are approximately 200 shelter places available in the whole country. Information on the total number of people on the waiting lists, on the number of requests for placement in a shelter and the proportion of existing shelter places is not available. However, the number of obtainable shelter places is very few. For instance, in Moscow, the largest Russian city with about 9 million inhabitants, there is not a single shelter for women survivors of violence. Due to a lack of funding, service can often not be provided 24 hours a day and multilingually.

15 shelters are state run and 100% financed by the local city departments of social development. Only 1 women's shelter is operated by an NGO located in Murmansk, which does not receive any money from the state: In Russia "... women's NGOs were never able to run shelters due to a lack of resources and a lack of recognition by the state, which is controlling and bureaucratic. NGOs have difficulties in getting registered and risk losing their registration. It is also very difficult to get permission to run a shelter as a non-state organization."<sup>190</sup>

## Table Women's SHELTERS:



Number of Shelters	Shelter Places available	Shelter Places needed	Shelter Places missing	Shelters with 24/hour service	Shelters with multi-lingual service	State Funding per %
16	200 approx.	14.222	14.022	0	0	99%

## Further Services for Women Victims of Violence:

Despite extremely difficult conditions, women's organizations have managed to establish women's crisis centres. There are 19 main crisis centres for women that provide services such as hotline counselling, face-to-face counselling and self-help groups. These are operated by NGOs. Women's centres are supported by "ANNA - Association No to Violence - National Centre for Prevention of Violence Moscow", which started as the first crisis centre in Russia in 1993. "ANNA" brings together over 150 NGOs and government agencies dealing with violence against women.<sup>191</sup> Intervention centres have not been established so far.

## National Action Plan

There is no special National Plan of Actions for Combating Violence against Women in the Russian Federation. From 2001 to 2005 the National Action Plan for Gender Equality adopted by the Ministry of Labour and Social Development came into force. There were problems in implementing the plan since it has taken a lot of time until the plan was

# RUSSIAN FEDERATION

reorganized by the Ministry of Labour and Social Development and by the Ministry of Health. That was an interagency plan with the Ministry of Interior being a key institution responsible for legal protection of survivors. However, special laws or acts on any forms of violence against women have not been adopted, except of Article 152 on trafficking in minors. The latter was included into the Criminal Code in 2003. There are no other National Action Plans focusing on equal rights / violence against women thus far.<sup>192</sup>

## Endnotes

---

<sup>187</sup> These data were officially provided by Ministry of Interior to Amnesty International in 2005.

<sup>188</sup> The State Party's Report to the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), 1999

<sup>189</sup> ANNA Association No to Violence - National Centre for Prevention of Violence Moscow: <http://www.owl.ru/anna>

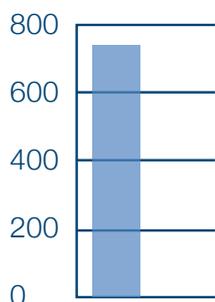
<sup>190</sup> Website of ANNA: [http://www.owl.ru/anna/index\\_ru.htm](http://www.owl.ru/anna/index_ru.htm), in Rosa Logar: The European Women's Shelter Movement and its contribution to change: New challenges and future perspectives, 2008, p.11.

<sup>191</sup> Ibid

<sup>192</sup> The information was provided by Tatiana Melnikova, Chief Consultant, Department for Social Policy, Family & Women, Ministry for Health Care and Social Development of Russia.



# SERBIA



Nb. Of Shelters: 8

Rec. Nb. Of Shelter Places: 739

Nb. Of Shelter Places: ?

## General country information

**Population:** 7.397.651

**Female inhabitants:**  
3.800.809

**CEDAW ratified:** yes (2001)

**Optional Protocol of CEDAW ratified:** yes (2003)

**Member of Council of Europe:**  
yes (2003)

**Member of European Union:** no

## Facts and Figures

**Latest number of femicides yearly:** no data available – approx. 1 woman weekly or 50 women yearly: estimation by WAVE Focal Point “Autonomous Women’s Centre.”<sup>193</sup>

**Latest number of DV cases reported by police yearly:**

2.191 cases (2006), 1.397 cases (2005), 1.009 cases (2004), 664 cases (2003), 192 cases (2002).<sup>194</sup> Only 16.5% of domestic violence cases were reported to the police in Serbia.

**Latest number of DV cases reported by women’s shelters yearly:** no data available

**Prevalence of DV:** according to the latest research carried out in 2002, every 3<sup>rd</sup> women in Serbia is a victim of physical violence, every 2<sup>nd</sup> is a victim of psychological violence, and 1 woman out of 11 reports sexual violations. These numbers were confirmed by indirect interrogations of respondents: 50.1% of the respondents know at least 1 case of domestic violence in other families; 26.9% have some indication that a woman and her children are affected by domestic violence (Vidaković, 2002: 14,15). Although several studies on violence against women<sup>195</sup> have been carried out in Serbia, no systematic, comprehensive survey of different forms of gender-based violence has been conducted on a nationally-representative sample. Roma women, but also women from other discriminated groups are underrepresented.

## SERVICES FOR WOMEN VICTIMS OF VIOLENCE

### Women’s Helplines:

Presently in Serbia, 1 helpline is reachable from the whole country and is advertised as a national helpline for women and girls survivors of violence. Phone calls and services, which are not provided 24 hours a day, are free of charge for clients. Multilingual counselling is also not supplied to women speaking another language other than Serbian.

About 35 regional helplines can be contacted by women and girls survivors of violence, Roma women survivors of violence, and women with disabilities affected by violence. These helplines usually do not offer 24 hour service. Except of 2 hotlines specializing in Roma women affected by violence, multilingual counselling is not available. Most regional women’s helplines are financed by donors from international organisation. About 5% of the costs are covered by state funding.

## Table Women's HELPLINES:



	Number of Helplines	Call free of charge	Helplines with 24/hour service	Helplines with multi-lingual service	State funding per %
National	1	1	0	0	no answer
Regional	33-35	no answer	0	2	5%

## Women's Shelters:

WAVE Focal Point "Autonomous Women's Centre in Belgrade"<sup>196</sup> is not only the first one established in Serbia, but also one of the oldest in Eastern Europe, operating since 1993. Currently there are 8 shelters accommodating women survivors of domestic violence. Multilingual service is not provided to clients and only 3 women's refuges have financial resources to be available 24 hours a day.

## Table Women's SHELTERS:



Number of Shelters	Shelter Places available	Shelter Places needed	Shelter Places missing	Shelters with 24/hour service	Shelters with multi-lingual service	State Funding per %
8	no answer	739	/	3	0	no answer

## National Action Plan

A NAP against violence against women does not exist in Serbia. In 2006 the "National Strategy for Improvement of Women's Position and Gender Equality" was drafted for the period from 2007-2010. It was developed by 6 work groups consisting of more than 30 women's NGO's and other experts. One of these 6 groups was especially focussed on violence against women. This work group was also joined by experts of the two WAVE Focal Points - "Autonomous Women's Centre" and "Centre for prevention of Domestic Violence". The elaborated document was partly adopted by Sector for Gender Equality (within the Ministry of Work and Social Issues): the content was shortened and changed to a certain extent. Now NGOs are waiting for its implementation.

Usually national strategies ignore the problem of violence against women or do not address it properly. For example: a National Action Plan against violence has been developed without involvement of women's NGOs. It neither defines violence against women as a special category of violence nor are there any special measures mentioned to tackle this problem. This Action Plan has not been enacted thus far.

In 2008, the autonomous province of Vojvodina developed the "Strategy Against Domestic Violence in Vojvodina in 2007"<sup>197</sup>, which is currently undergoing the enactment procedure.

## Endnotes

<sup>193</sup> Data collected by police are not available. The estimations are based press-clipping for all reports on murders of women for a specific period carried out by the Autonomous Women's Center: <http://www.womenngo.org.yu>

<sup>194</sup> Data from National Institution for Statistics

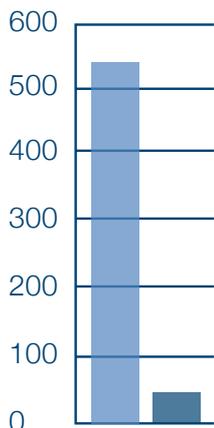
<sup>195</sup> (1) Out of a total sample of 1.456 girls/women aged 15 to 50 from in Belgrade, 23.7% declared to have had an experience of violence against women at some point in their lives. (Study on Domestic Violence and its Health Consequences, Autonomous Women's Center, 2005.); (2) Study on Domestic Violence, Victimology Society of Serbia, 2002: sample of 700 adult women from rural and urban municipalities in seven Serbian cities; (3) Studies of Prevalence and Characteristics of Sexual Violence against Adolescents (Brankovic, in 2001; 2003; 2005; 2007): nationally-representative sample of 4000 high-school students in Serbia.

<sup>196</sup> Autonomous Women's Centre Belgrade: <http://www.womenngo.org.yu/english/>

<sup>197</sup> Strategy against Domestic Violence in Vojvodina in 2007:

[http://www.minrzs.sr.gov.yu/portal/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=category&layout=blog&id=14&Itemid=135](http://www.minrzs.sr.gov.yu/portal/index.php?option=com_content&view=category&layout=blog&id=14&Itemid=135)

# SLOVAKIA



Nb. Of Shelters: 2  
 Rec. Nb. Of Shelter Places: 539  
 Nb. Of Shelter Places: 46

**General country information**  
**Population:** 5.393.637  
**Female inhabitants:** 2.775.353  
 = 51,45 % of total population  
**CEDAW ratified:** yes (1993); 3<sup>rd</sup>  
 and 4<sup>th</sup> periodic report – 41<sup>st</sup> session 2008<sup>198</sup>  
**Optional Protocol of CEDAW ratified:** yes (2000)  
**Member of Council of Europe:** yes (1993)  
**Member of European Union:** yes (2004)

**Facts and Figures**  
**Latest number of femicides yearly:** no data available  
**Latest number of DV cases reported by police yearly:** no data available  
**Latest number of DV cases reported by women’s shelters yearly:** no data available  
**Prevalence of DV:** out of all adult women in Slovakia aged 15-65 who have had an intimate partner, 29.3% have experienced violence from at least 1 of their partners, which means every 3<sup>rd</sup> woman<sup>199</sup>.

## SERVICES FOR WOMEN VICTIMS OF VIOLENCE

### Women’s Helplines:

According to WAVE Focal Point “FENESTRA - Interest Association of Women”<sup>200</sup> in Slovakia, 6 national and 1 regional helpline specializing in women victims of violence can be contacted. Only some of them are reachable 24 hours a day.

### Table Women’s HELPLINES:



	Number of Helplines	Call free of charge	Helplines with 24/hour service	Helplines with multi-lingual service	State funding per %
National	6	no data	some	no data	no data
Regional	1	no data	no data	no data	no data

## Women's Shelters:

Despite the fact that every 3<sup>rd</sup> women living in Slovakia experiences violence caused by their partners at least once in their life, there are only 2 shelters available for women victims of violence providing a total capacity of 46 shelter places. 493 shelter places must be established in order to fulfil the number of family places recommended by the European Parliament. The Slovakian government however is "... speaking of 31 women's shelters, ... This clearly shows what not all states have understood yet, namely, that survivors of violence need specialized services applying principles of empowerment and safety and that services like homeless shelters or general social services do not offer adequate support."<sup>201</sup> Both women's shelters are 75 – 80% state funded.

## Table Women's SHELTERS:



Number of Shelters	Shelter Places available	Shelter Places needed	Shelter Places missing	Shelters with 24/hour service	Shelters with multi-lingual service	State Funding per %
2	46	539	439	no answer	no data	75 - 80%

## National Action Plan

Slovakia has worked out a "National Action Plan on Prevention and Elimination of Violence against Women for years 2005-2008"<sup>202</sup> in cooperation with NGOs such as WAVE Focal Point "FENESTRA - Interest Association of Women". This cooperation of drafting and implementing documents and plans on violence against women was described as unsystematic and inconsistent. As a result, separate activities are carried out especially at the local and regional levels mostly initiated by the NGOs. Besides that, the NAP fails to define the expected financial and personnel costs for its effective implementation. In reality, the government has not allocated any funds for implementation of the NAP; the tasks assigned to political instances only formally.<sup>203</sup>

## Upcoming Issues

Currently attention is turned towards the implementation of the new Slovak NAP. Further, a draft has been developed regarding new police legislation on protection of violence against women. NGOs working in the field of domestic violence claim to allocate funds for increasing the number of women's refuges for setting up specialized services within the social services network that reflect the needs of women – survivors of violence. At the present time, no Intervention Centre is coordinating services provided to women affected by violence. 2 women's refuges providing services specifically to women – survivors of couple violence and their children - offering approx. 46 places and 5 counselling centres provide services specifically to the above target group in Slovakia.

## Endnotes

<sup>198</sup> Shadow Report to the United Nation Committee on the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women for the Slovak Republic 41<sup>st</sup> Session 30 June to 18 July 2008; United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, <http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/cedaw/cedaws41.htm>

<sup>199</sup> Bodnárová, B. -Filadelfiová, J., Domestic violence and Violence against Women in the Slovak Republic, Summary Report from the Representative Research, Bratislava: SŠPR, 2003

<sup>200</sup> FENESTRA - Interest Association of Women: <http://www.fenestra.sk>

<sup>201</sup> Rosa Logar: The European Women's Shelter Movement and its contribution to change: New challenges and future perspectives, 2008, p.10

<sup>202</sup> National Action Plan on Prevention and Elimination of Violence against Women for years 2005-2008, Ministerstvo práce sociálnych vecí a rodiny SR: <http://www.employment.gov.sk/new/index.php?SMC=1&id=1473>

<sup>203</sup> Shadow Report to the United Nation Committee on the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women for the Slovak Republic 41<sup>st</sup> Session 30 June to 18 July 2008; p. 19, United Nations Human Rights: [http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/cedaw/docs/ngos/IWRAW\\_Asia\\_Pacific\\_Slovak41.pdf](http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/cedaw/docs/ngos/IWRAW_Asia_Pacific_Slovak41.pdf)

# SCOTLAND

## General country information

**Population:** 5.168.000 (Stand 2008)

**Female inhabitants:**

2.647.693 = 51,45 % of total population

**CEDAW ratified:** yes (1986)

**Optional Protocol of CEDAW ratified:** yes (2005)

**Member of Council of Europe:** founding member

**Member of European Union:** yes (1973)



## SERVICES FOR WOMEN VICTIMS OF VIOLENCE

### General information about migrant and minority women and their access to services

The questionnaire was answered by: **Scottish Women's Aid**

Domestic abuse total police reported incidents in 2008 - 2009 is 53,681. Of which 44,748 were male-perpetrator/female-victim. There is no data available specifically on migrant and minority women.

It was estimated that females make up over 51.4% of the population of Scotland.<sup>204s</sup>

There are two national help lines in Scotland- the Scottish Domestic Abuse Helpline and the Rape Crisis Scotland helpline. The national help lines don't offer multilingual service.

Currently SWA has 41 affiliated member groups that provide refuge/shelter for up to 531 households (a household is a woman on her own or a women with children). There are two women's shelters that provide specialized services for migrant and minority women. Altogether they can accommodate 13 households. There are also specialist services for MM but these are very limited, may be less than ten which are providing counselling, help lines and intervention centres.

Legal aid is provided free of charge although depending on the income level, women may have to make financial contribution. Legal aid is not always provided in different languages.

Concerning public relations it can be said that there is some multi-lingual information material on the issue of trafficking. This information material is available in different languages such as Urdu, Punjabi, Kurdish, Arabic, Polish, Chinese. These are different resources in different parts of the country.

One very good point is that lobbying and campaigning is currently specifically focused on the situation of women who have no recourse to public funds.

With regard to protective measures it can be said that the police can arrest the perpetrator and prepare evidence for the prosecutor. There are specialist officers in all police forces in Scotland with additional training in how to respond to women who have been sexually assaulted or women who have been abused by a partner and there is a civil law protection order available to women victims of violence.

Scotland doesn't have a specific law or policy on forced marriage, but there is a Scottish government working group now looking at it and how to respond it.

There is legislation against FGM in Scotland- the Prohibition of Female Genital Mutilation (Scotland) Act 2005. There is a work ongoing to address human trafficking into Scotland. There is no data on how effective this legislation is.

## Main problems and barriers for migrant and minority women

According to our focal point one of the main problems in Scotland is that migrant and ethnic minority women may not know about the protective orders available to them; language barriers, no knowledge of Legal Aid (the financial support women can get to access a lawyer).

Depending on their migrant status MM women may not be able to access services because they are not eligible for state financial support (public funds). Additionally, there is a lack of specialist support services for minority women in Scotland.

When it comes to access to women's shelters refugees do not apply restrictions, however, women have to be able to pay accommodation costs. For some migrant women with insecure immigration status (and therefore no access to public funds) this could exclude them from accessing refuge.

If shelters accommodate women without documents, they lose rental income i.e. they have to subsidise women who have no access to public funds.

Concerning restrictions towards children of migrant and ethnic minority women it can be a problem in some areas where boys over 16 may not be accommodated. Boys over 16 and under 21 may be considered vulnerable and as such the social work department may have a responsibility to accommodate them.

Women have to stay two years in a marriage before they can get residence permit on their own. A simple partnership doesn't give the woman any rights. Same sex partnerships can get right of residence based on their partner's citizenship.

There is a domestic immigration law. This means that if the relationship breaks down within the two year probationary period and there is sufficient evidence of violence, the woman can get indefinite leave to remain in the UK. The problem is about the level of evidence required to make an application. It can also be difficult to access a suitably qualified lawyer.

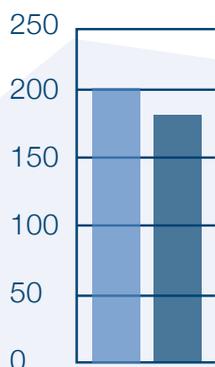
The police don't issue orders in Scotland and moreover, a very big problem is that police lack understanding of the issue; there is a lack of minority community engagement with police. For this reason migrant women may be afraid to go to the police. Moreover, the language barriers make it difficult to access services.

Although legal aid generally is for free migrant and minority women may have to pay some costs themselves depending on their level of income.

### Endnotes .....

<sup>204</sup> <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/stats/mnw-02.asp#17>

# SLOVENIA



Nb. Of Shelters:	12
Rec. Nb. Of Shelter Places:	201
Nb. Of Shelter Places:	182

## General country information

**Population:** 2.010.377

**Female inhabitants:** 1.023.395 = 50,9 % of total population

**CEDAW ratified:** yes (1992)

**Optional Protocol of CEDAW ratified:** yes (2004)

**Member of Council of Europe:** yes (1993)

**Member of European Union:** yes (2004)

## Facts and Figures

**Latest number of femicides yearly:** 7 women (2007)

**Latest number of DV cases reported by police yearly:** 4.329 cases (2007)

**Latest number of DV cases reported by women's shelters yearly:** no data

**Prevalence of DV:** no country research done yet; according to the estimation of WAVE Focal Point "Association SOS Helpline for Women and Children"<sup>205</sup>, every 5<sup>th</sup> woman experiences domestic violence in Slovenia.

## SERVICES FOR WOMEN VICTIMS OF VIOLENCE

### Women's Helplines:

In Slovenia, 1 national helpline for women and children victims of violence operates free of charge. Due to a lack of funding, neither service can be provided 24 hours a day all year, nor is counselling offered multilingually. The helpline is reachable for women survivors only 10 hours during week and 4 hours during weekends and holiday. Currently the total budget to run the women's helpline averages up to approximately 107.000 EUR per year. A part is covered by the Ministry of Work, Family and Social Affairs and by municipalities. The remaining amount is financed through private foundations.

### Table Women's HELPLINES:



	Number of Helplines	Call free of charge	Helplines with 24/hour service	Helplines with multi-lingual service	State funding per %
National	1	1	0	0	no answer
Regional	0	/	/	/	0%

## Women's Shelters:

In Slovenia 11 women's shelters and 1 crisis centre are available for women victims of violence and their children. They provide a total number of 182 beds in 63 rooms. In order to reach the number recommended by the European Parliament, 19 more family places are needed. All women's refuges are reachable 24 hours a day however women are not accepted at night. They first have to attend a counselling meeting where they decide whether to be accommodated in a shelter or not. Service is not offered multilingually. All Slovenian women's shelters are financially supported by the Ministry of Labour, Ministry of Family and Social Affairs and by municipalities. The financial means allocated through state funding are insufficient to cover all costs. Managers of shelters are forced to undertake fundraising activities, collecting money from private foundations, donations, and the Church.

### Table Women's SHELTERS:



Number of Shelters	Shelter Places available	Shelter Places needed	Shelter Places missing	Shelters with 24/hour service	Shelters with multi-lingual service	State Funding per %
12	182	201	19	12	0	no answer

## National Action Plan

Slovenia does not have a National Action Plan prepared to tackle domestic violence against women.

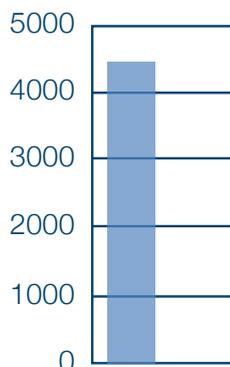
## Upcoming Issues

Currently, the new law "Family Violence Protection Act", which went into force in March 2008, is being critically monitored. A discussion is taking place on how to implement the alterations most effectively for women survivors of domestic violence. Further attention is turned to establishing a training program to educate social workers and professionals.

### Endnotes

<sup>205</sup> Association SOS Helpline for Women and Children: <http://www.drustvo-sos.si>

# SPAIN



Nb. Of Shelters: 120 approx.

■ Rec. Nb. Of Shelter Places: 4.447

■ Nb. Of Shelter Places: no answer

## General country information

**Population:** 44.474.631

**Female inhabitants:** 22.531.907 = 50,66 % of total population

**CEDAW ratified:** yes (1984)

**Optional Protocol of CEDAW ratified:** yes (2001)

**Member of Council of Europe:** yes (1977)

**Member of European Union:** yes (1986)

## Facts and Figures

### Latest number of femicides yearly:

71 women (2007); 560 women (1999-2007)<sup>206</sup>

**Latest number of DV cases reported by police yearly:** 80.751 total complaints (2006), 33.950 cases first 3 months in 2008<sup>207</sup>.

**Latest number of DV cases reported by women's shelters yearly:** no answer

**Prevalence of DV:** extrapolating the data for 2006 to the total number of women aged 18 and over residing in Spain at the beginning of 2008, the number of women considered abused would rise to more than 1.800.000. The number of women who classify themselves as having been abused in the last year would be approx. 608.000.

## SERVICES FOR WOMEN VICTIMS OF VIOLENCE

### Women's Helplines:

In Spain there is 1 national women's helpline, which was established under the Real Decreto 903/1997 in June 1997. It is available for women affected by violence and their children 24 hours a day. Clients receive multilingual services if needed and the phone call is free of charge. The Spanish national women's helpline is 100% subsidized through state funding.

Besides that 17 regional helplines – the 112 helplines<sup>208</sup> – can be contacted by women victims of domestic violence. All of them operate free of charge. Only 1 regional helpline provides 24 hour service and multilingual counselling to the clients.

## Table Women's HELPLINES:



	Number of Helplines	Call free of charge	Helplines with 24/hour service	Helplines with multi-lingual service	State funding per %
National	1	1	1	1	100%
Regional	17	17	1	1	100%

## Women's Shelters:

In 1985, the first Spanish women's refuge was opened in Murcia Region which currently counts 6 women's shelters providing 85 shelter places to women survivors of violence and their children. As reported by WAVE Focal Point "IMRM - Instituto de la Mujer de la Región de Murcia"<sup>209</sup>, all 6 shelters are fully state funded and provide multilingual counselling. 24 hour service is only offered by 1 shelter. All over Spain there are about 120 shelters for women affected by violence.

## Table Women's SHELTERS:



Number of Shelters	Shelter Places available	Shelter Places needed	Shelter Places missing	Shelters with 24/hour service	Shelters with multi-lingual service	State Funding per %
120 approx.	no answer	4.447	/	no answer	no answer	no answer

## National Action Plan

The "Plan Nacional de sensibilización y prevención de la violencia de género"<sup>210</sup> was prepared by the Spanish government in 2006. In 2008 it was resolved by the Ministry of Equality to improve this Action Plan.<sup>211</sup> No deadline has been set.

### Endnotes

<sup>206</sup> Comisión para la investigación de malos tratos a mujeres: [www.malostratos.org](http://www.malostratos.org)

<sup>207</sup> Ministerio de Igualdad: <http://www.migualdad.es/violencia-mujer/index.html>

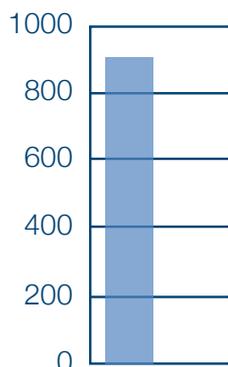
<sup>208</sup> 122 helpline: <http://www.112.es/>

<sup>209</sup> IMRM - Instituto de la Mujer de la Región de Murcia: [www.imrm.es](http://www.imrm.es) (10.12.2008) Sources: Annual report of the national observatory on violence against women; National Action Plan 2008; Organic Act 1/2004 of 28 December on Integrated Protection Measures against Gender Violence.

<sup>210</sup> Plan Nacional de sensibilización y prevención de la violencia de género, Ministerio de Igualdad: <http://www.migualdad.es/violencia-mujer/index.html>

<sup>211</sup> For further information see Ministerio de Igualdad: <http://www.migualdad.es/>

# SWEDEN



## General country information

**Population:** 9.113.257

**Female inhabitants:** 4.589.734 = 50,36% of total population

**CEDAW ratified:** yes (1980)

**Optional Protocol of CEDAW ratified:** yes (2003)

**Member of Council of Europe:** yes (1949)

**Member of European Union:** yes (1995)

Nb. Of Shelters: 150

Rec. Nb. Of Shelter Places: 911

Nb. Of Shelter Places: no answer

## Facts and Figures

**Latest number of femicides yearly:**

20 women approx.

**Latest number of DV cases reported by police yearly:** 25.000 cases approx.

**Latest number of DV cases reported by women's shelters yearly:** no answer

**Prevalence of DV:** about 300.000 women are likely to experience domestic violence

## SERVICES FOR WOMEN VICTIMS OF VIOLENCE

### Women's Helplines:

The Swedish national women's helpline was established in December 2007. It is operated by the "National Centre for Knowledge on Men's Violence Against Women." The helpline is available 24 hours a day, 365 days a year providing help multilingually. Depending on the language qualifications of the staff, they work with interpreters if needed. The service and also the phone call is free of charge for all clients applying for support. The Swedish national women's helpline receives funding from the state.

Further, 150 regional women's helplines – operated by women's refuges – are available for women survivors of violence. All of them can provide their services free of charge and clients also do not pay for the phone call. No exact number of how many helplines can be contacted 24 hours a day, all year is available. The same applies for the question as to whether multilingual service is provided or not. Shelters have different financing models: all of them are subsidized by the state through funding coming from municipalities and additionally carry out fundraising activities in order to collect the money needed for operating the helpline.

### Table Women's HELPLINES:



	Number of Helplines	Call free of charge	Helplines with 24/hour service	Helplines with multi-lingual service	State funding per %
National	1	1	1	1	no answer
Regional	150	150	some	some	no answer

## Women's Shelters:

In 1978 the first Swedish women's shelter was established in Stockholm. Since then 149 more women's shelters have been set up by 2008. There are 2 umbrella organisations for women's shelters in Sweden – WAVE Focal Point "Roks, the National Organisation for Women's and Girls' Shelters in Sweden"<sup>212</sup> was founded in 1984. It consists of about 100 member organisations, both women's and girls' shelters. All of them operate women's helplines and 5 of them offer specialized multilingual service. In 1996 the second umbrella organisation and WAVE Focal Point "SKR, the Swedish Association of Women's Shelters"<sup>213</sup> - was founded.

It is difficult to estimate the percentage of state funding since every member organisation works independently and a variety of financing strategies are applied. Many shelters receive funding from their local and/or regional municipalities, but to what extent differs greatly throughout the country.

### Table Women's SHELTERS:



Number of Shelters	Shelter Places available	Shelter Places needed	Shelter Places missing	Shelters with 24/hour service	Shelters with multi-lingual service	State Funding per %
150	no answer	911	/	some	some	no data

## National Action Plan

Based on several working meetings and in close cooperation with NGOs such as WAVE Focal Point "Kvinnojouren i Göteborg"<sup>214</sup> - the Swedish government prepared a "National Action Plan for combating men's violence against women, violence and oppression in the name of honour and violence in same-sex relationship"<sup>215</sup> in 2007. The Swedish government invested a great deal of money into this topic since the Action Plan was realised in November 2007.

## Upcoming Issues

A new research centre is currently being built on the Swedish west coast which aims to collect all kinds of information about domestic violence against women and to provide training for all professions working with women affected by violence. Until now there was only 1 centre on the Swedish south coast which was responsible for the whole country.

## General information about migrant and minority women and their access to services

The questionnaire was answered by:

**Swedish Association for Women's Shelters and Young Women's Empowerment Center, SKR**

The migrant population is 13,8% of the total population in Sweden. There is no statistic specifically available on the percentage of how many of these are female. However, the Migration Board thinks that it is a 50/50 division.

There are about 160 women's shelters in Sweden, and the numbers are increasing. Out of ten of these shelters are women's shelters specialized on migrant and minority women and provide multi-lingual counselling and services. These specialized shelters are for Muslims, Romans, Iranians, Finns and for migrant and minority women in general. These few specialized shelters provide culturally sensitive services. They can offer help in more than 30 different languages, be sensitive to religious and cultural differences.

However, these women's shelters do not receive adequate funding from the state and moreover they always need to seek project funding to go on.

# SWEDEN

With regard to the funding in general it is rather difficult to access data on the percentage of state funding and other financial sources. Mainly the funding depends on various factors such as organisation, period of time, and what the money is going to be used for.

## Main problems and barriers for migrant and minority women

Although migrant and ethnic minority women generally have access to all the women's shelters in Sweden, Roma women are excluded because of prejudice and discrimination. There are some restrictions concerning the access to women's shelter as well. For example, boys over the age of 12 are sometimes not accepted in women's shelters. These boys and their mothers can get to rent one of the shelters apartment owned by the women shelter or the social services.

The language barriers also cause a lot of problems when it comes to understanding the needs and concerns of migrant and ethnic minority women.

Another problem is that social services are not covered for them and also the migration board doesn't necessarily pay for them. Furthermore, it's also possible that migrant and ethnic minority women in the need of a shelter are send away from a women's shelter due to the costs they cause. They are then send away to a hostel. This is due to the fact that social services cover them and in order to do so they have to pay an accommodation fee. This makes the office for social services choose the cheaper option, a hostel and thus ignore the protection of the woman and the child.

Another reason why it is very hard for women's shelters to accommodate migrant and ethnic minority women is that they must stay in women's shelters for a long time which causes an economic problem for these shelters. Migrant and ethnic minority women most likely can't afford to have apartments of their own because they don't have a residence permit.

Most of the women's shelters in Sweden can't provide culturally sensitive services such as various languages. They then try to get help by interpreters or request the staff of the specialized shelters.

### Endnotes

<sup>212</sup> Roks, the National Organisation for Women's and Girls' Shelters in Sweden: <http://www.roks.se>

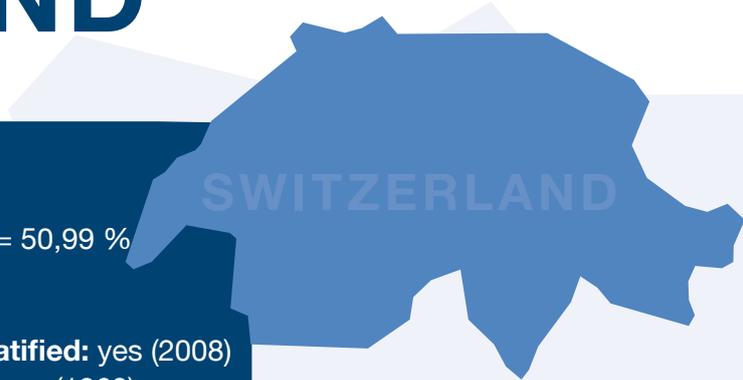
<sup>213</sup> SKR, the Swedish Association of Women's Shelters: <http://www.kvinnojour.com>

<sup>214</sup> Kvinnojouren i Göteborg: [www.kvinnojourgoteborg.com](http://www.kvinnojourgoteborg.com) | [www.kvinnojour.com](http://www.kvinnojour.com)

<sup>215</sup> National Action Plan for combating men's violence against women, violence and oppression in the name of honour and violence in same-sex relationship, Government Office of Sweden: [www.regeringen.se](http://www.regeringen.se)



# SWITZERLAND



SWITZERLAND

## General country information

**Population:** 7.508.739

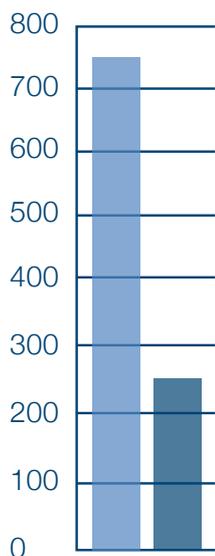
**Female inhabitants:** 3.829.380 = 50,99 % of total population

**CEDAW ratified:** yes (1997)

**Optional Protocol of CEDAW ratified:** yes (2008)

**Member of Council of Europe:** yes (1963)

**Member of European Union:** no



Nb. Of Shelters: 18

Rec. Nb. Of Shelter Places: 750

Nb. Of Shelter Places: 247

## Facts and Figures

**Latest number of femicides yearly:**

25 women older than 14 years (2000 – 2004)<sup>1216</sup>

**Latest number of DV cases reported by police yearly:** no data available; no unified, nationwide statistic on domestic violence available in Switzerland. First statistics on domestic violence are planned to be published in 2010.

**Latest number of DV cases reported by women's shelters yearly:** approx. 1032 women in 2007<sup>217</sup>

**Prevalence of DV:** no answer - statements differs a great deal, depending on the Cantons

## SERVICES FOR WOMEN VICTIMS OF VIOLENCE

### Women's Helplines:

The first Swiss women's helpline was founded in 1956. There is no national helpline for women affected by domestic violence in Switzerland, but 1 for all people in difficult situations called "Die Dargebotene Hand" and 1 especially for children and teenagers with all kind of problems - "Pro Juventute". Both offer telephone and email counselling<sup>218</sup>.

Instead of a national women's helpline, 2 internet platforms, "violencequefaire.ch - informations, réponses et discussions sur la violence dans le couple"<sup>219</sup> and "comeva.ch"<sup>220</sup>, offer counselling to French speaking people affected by family violence while the website "stop it"<sup>221</sup> provides support to German speaking women victims of domestic violence. Besides that, about 25 regional women's helplines can be contacted by women in danger. According to WAVE Focal Point "Fachstellen gegen häusliche Gewalt Schweiz", 18 of them are operated by the Swiss women's refuges free of charge. The remaining regional helplines are run by the 7 "Opferhilfestellen". Clients do not pay for phone calls when accessing the services of the latter. All regional helplines offer multilingual counselling in German, French, Italian, and English. Most of them are at least partially funded by the state.

### Table Women's HELPLINES:



	Number of Helplines	Call free of charge	Helplines with 24/hour service	Helplines with multi-lingual service	State funding per %
National	0	/	/	/	0%
Regional	25 approx.	25	8	25	20-95%

## Women's Shelters:

The first women's refuge in Switzerland - the „Notunterkunft für geschlagene Frauen“ was established in 1979. In 2008 a number of 18 women's shelters with a total capacity of 247 shelter places in 118 rooms are available for women affected by domestic violence and their children. Due to a lack of shelter places, women from Switzerland are accommodated in Liechtenstein from time to time. 503 more family places are required to reach the number of shelter places suggested by the European Parliament. The shelter staff in Swiss women's refuges is highly qualified to work with survivors of domestic violence. They have a good overview of all services available in the region. Except in case of danger, women can only contact a shelter in the region where they reside. Most refuges are available 24 hours a day all year. Multilingual counselling is usually provided in German, French, Italian and English. If needed, interpreters support the conversation between women and social workers.

According to the announcement of the umbrella organisation of Swiss and Liechtenstein women's shelters, "DAO - Dachorganisation der Frauenhäuser Schweiz"<sup>222</sup>, on the occasion of the international women's day 08.03.2008, the total budget of all 18 women's shelters was up to 13 million Franken in 2006. The shelters are partly subsidised by state. The funding however does not cover the total costs of shelter operation. For this reason many women's refuges are forced to invest a lot of time into fund raising activities and are dependent on donations.

## Table Women's SHELTERS:



Number of Shelters	Shelter Places available	Shelter Places needed	Shelter Places missing	Shelters with 24/hour service	Shelters with multi-lingual service	State Funding per %
18	247	750	503	14	18	55% approx.

## Further Services for Women Victims of Violence:

10 out of 18 shelters additionally run counselling centres for women survivors of domestic violence. Further, there are other counselling centres and shelters providing help to victims of domestic violence such as: "FIZ – Fachstelle Frauenhandel und Frauenmigration"<sup>223</sup>, "Mädchen Haus Zürich"<sup>224</sup>, or "Centre d'accueil MalleyPrairie".<sup>225</sup>

## National Action Plan

Switzerland has a National Action Plan on equality of women and men - "Gleichstellung von Frau und Mann" - which also contains a chapter on violence against women. In 1999, the Action Plan was developed in cooperation with Amnesty International, domestic violence experts, but without NGO expert, working in the field of violence against women. A motion on preparing a specific Action Plan on Domestic Violence against Women was filed and defeated in 2005.

### Endnotes

<sup>216</sup> Tötungsdellkte. Fokus häusliche Gewalt. Polizeilich registrierte Fälle 2000-20004: Bundesamt für Statistik. 2006: <http://www.bfs.admin.ch/bfs/portal/de/index/news/publikationen.Document.83618.pdf>

<sup>217</sup> Data provided by Frauenhaus Thun.

<sup>218</sup> Pro Juventute: [www.143.ch](http://www.143.ch)

<sup>219</sup> Violencequefaire.ch - informations, réponses et discussions sur la violence dans le couple: [www.violencequefaire.ch](http://www.violencequefaire.ch)

<sup>220</sup> Comeva.ch: [www.comeva.ch](http://www.comeva.ch)

<sup>221</sup> Stop it: [www.stopit.ch](http://www.stopit.ch)

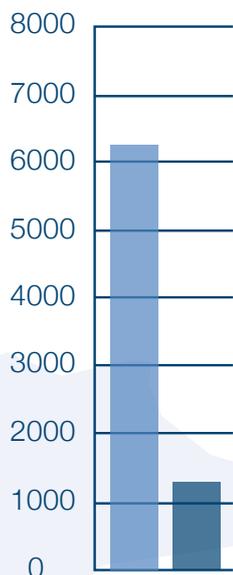
<sup>222</sup> DAO - Dachorganisation der Frauenhäuser Schweiz, <http://www.frauenhaus-schweiz.ch/index.php?id=25>

<sup>223</sup> Fachstelle Frauenhandel und Frauenmigration - FIZ: [www.fiz-info.ch](http://www.fiz-info.ch)

<sup>224</sup> Mädchen Haus Zürich: [www.maedchenhaus.ch](http://www.maedchenhaus.ch)

<sup>225</sup> Centre d'accueil Malley Prairie: <http://www.malleyprairie.ch/fr/index.php>

# TURKEY



Nb. Of Shelters:	52
Rec. Nb. Of Shelter Places:	7.256
Nb. Of Shelter Places:	1.297

## General country information

**Population:** 72.561.312 (TUIK, 2009)

**Female inhabitants:** 36.098.842  
= 49,7% of total population (TUIK, 2009)

**CEDAW ratified:** yes (1985)

**Optional Protocol of CEDAW ratified:** yes (2002)

**Member of Council of Europe:** yes (1949)

**Member of European Union:** no

## Facts and Figures

**Latest number of femicides yearly:**

no data available

**Latest number of DV cases reported by police yearly:**

no data available

**Latest number of DV cases reported by women's shelters yearly:** no data available

**Prevalence of DV:** no data available

## SERVICES FOR WOMEN VICTIMS OF VIOLENCE

### Women's Helplines:

In Turkey there are 3 women's help-lines supporting women affected by domestic violence. 1 of them is advertised as a national helpline of available for all women in the whole country 24 hours a day. However, this helpline is not exclusively for domestic violence and it can be called by children, elderly and disabled. Services as well as phone calls are free of charge, however counselling is not offered multi-lingually. The national helpline is 100% state funded. Additionally, 2 regional help-lines can be contacted by women in danger: while 1 helpline serves women living in the city of Istanbul however it takes calls all around Turkey; the other helpline takes calls coming from the district of Istanbul. Istanbul has more than 10 million inhabitants. Both regional help-lines provide service free of charge 24 hours a day to women and their children affected by domestic violence. Multilingual counselling is not offered. In contrast to the national helpline, the 2 regional help-lines are mainly financed through other funding (e.g. private funding or EU funding). They partly receive financial means from municipalities.

### Table Women's HELPLINES:



	Number of Helplines	Call free of charge	Helplines with 24/hour service	Helplines with multi-lingual service	State funding per %
National	1	1	1	0	100%
Regional	2	2	2	0	1 = 0%

## Women's Shelters:

As of April 2009, there are 52 women's shelters in Turkey. 27 of which established by General Directorate of Social Services and Child Protection (SHCEK); 19 of which by other entities such as municipalities, 3 of which by governorates and 3 of which by NGOs for abused women, with a total capacity of 1,297 shelter places<sup>226</sup>. By the end of 2010, with the establishment of 8 shelters (320 women) by the EC funded project "Shelters for Women Subject to Violence", the capacity will be raised by 25%. However, there is still need for establishing new shelters for women according to internationally accepted standards, preferably by or in partnership with municipalities that can provide for their sustainability.

In compared to the numbers of the previous Country Report (20 women's shelters with 340 shelter places) Turkey has made a significant progress by taking concrete measures in combating with violence against women in one year. It also promises even more progress at the end of 2010. To an extent, Turkey owes this progress to the Municipality Law (5393) which requires establishment of 1 shelter for a municipality with a population of 50.000.

However, there is still a great need to open more shelters in line with the recommendation of the European Parliament which proposes 1 shelter place for 10.000 people. Regarding this number Turkey still needs to open shelters with 5.671 family places for women victims of violence and their children. The most challenging problem in Turkey is to establish women's shelters which are managed by feminist principals. Most of the shelters are state owned and managed as governmental institutions. NGO and state cooperation should be enhanced in the establishment and management of shelters. State should provide funding for shelters managed by woman NGOs.

The shelters do not provide multilingual services. Despite the fact that most Kurdish women living in the country are fluent in Turkish, no special services are available for them.

### Table Women's SHELTERS:



Number of Shelters	Shelter Places available	Shelter Places needed	Shelter Places missing	Shelters with 24/hour service	Shelters with multi-lingual service	State Funding per %
52	1.297	7.256	5.959	no data	0	27 = 100%, 25 = 50%

## Further Services for Women Victims of Violence:

The Directorate General on the Status of Women has been established under Prime Ministry in 1990. In recent years, the multiagency cooperation has attracted serious attention and several protocols has been signed among this Directorate and other Ministries in order to train the professional staff (like police, judicial staff and healthcare personnel) on domestic violence. The progress towards adopting multiagency approach has also been supported through the implementation of several EU funded projects in this field.

Turkey has also revised the Turkish Penal Code (5237) in 2004 with a more strict tone in combating with violence against women. Moreover, the Prime Ministry's Circular (2006/17) has not only identified the responsibilities of relevant institutions but also served for strengthening the multi agency cooperation among these institutions.

Although there is progress in providing services for victims of domestic violence there are no intervention centres in Turkey adopting a pro-active approach.

## National Action Plan

There are two current National Action Plans (NAP); first one is Gender Equality National Action Plan (2008-2013) and the second one is Combating Domestic Violence Against Women National Action Plan (2007-2010).

The first NAP has been prepared by using policy paper in 7 critical areas (education, health, economy, power and decision making processes, poverty, media and environment) in order to promote gender equality in Turkey. The draft NAP has been discussed with the relevant parties and finalized by taking the opinions of these parties in to account.

The second NAP has targeted improvements in 6 main fields such as legal arrangements, social awareness and mental transformation, advancement of women's socio-economic status, protective services, curative and rehabilitation services and inter-sectoral cooperation. There are ongoing meetings to renew this NAP and it will be renewed at the end of 2010.

## General information about migrant and minority women and their access to services

The questionnaire was answered by: **Association for Solidarity with Asylum Seekers and Migrants**

In Turkey, there are 234.111 migrants in Turkey mostly from Germany, Bulgaria and Northern Cyprus.<sup>227</sup> There are 16.169 asylum seekers and refugees<sup>228</sup> mostly from Iraq (45%), Iran (33%) and Afghanistan (17%).

This Association provides services for the asylum seekers and refugees and has provided information mainly on the services provided for particularly asylum seeker and refugee women.

In Turkey, asylum seekers and refugees reside in 30 cities which are identified by the Ministry of Interior. The Association for Solidarity with Asylum Seekers and Migrants is the implementing partner of United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and has offices in 11 cities Istanbul, Ankara, Tokat, Afyon, Nevsehir, Kirsehir, Nigde, Kayseri, Gaziantep, Konya, Amasya) of Turkey. Most of these offices employ psychologists, social workers and translators (male/female). They work in coordination with UNHCR and whenever asylum seekers and/or refugees need support they apply the nearest offices of this Association.

Women who faced with violence from their partners apply the offices of this Association in different cities of Turkey. The specialists fill a Sex-Gender Based Violence Incident Report if the applicants are victims of such abuse. Then, they are referred to police if they would like to do so, or referred to a hospital or primary healthcare center if there is any need. Translators may also accompany victims in several cases. These victims are also provided with free legal assistance. This Association also follows the pace of cases in security offices in order to prevent any kind of discrimination.

If a woman has received a residence permit through marriage then she has to stay in Turkey 5 consecutive year<sup>229</sup> in order to be entitled to permanent residence permit. This also makes women dependent on their violent husbands or partners.

Shelters in Turkey accept the application of migrant, refugee and asylum seeker women who are victims of violence. There are also 2 shelters accepting particularly victims of trafficking. However, there is not a single shelter only for migrants. The shelters do not provide multilingual services however; translators can accompany them during counsellings.



The information materials which have been prepared for asylum seekers and refugees are published in several languages like Arabic, Farsi, Somali, French and English. These materials are available in UNHCR and Office of the Foreigner Police.

There is also a Guesthouse for Asylum Seekers with 100 places which is affiliated to the Ministry of Interior. The asylum seekers may also accommodate in this Guesthouse.

In Turkey, an EU twinning project which has an objective of opening reception centers for migrants has started recently. These reception centers may also serve as places providing support to migrant victims of violence in future.

## Endnotes .....

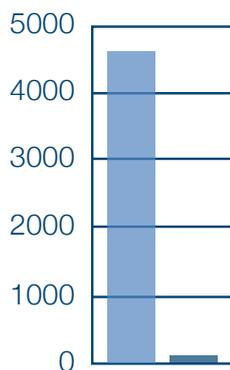
<sup>226</sup> United Nations Population Fund, April 2009

<sup>227</sup> TÜİK Census of Population in 2000

<sup>228</sup> UNHCR Turkey Office

<sup>229</sup> Turkish Nationality Law (5901)

# UKRAINE



Nb. Of Shelters:	3
Rec. Nb. Of Shelter Places:	4,646
Nb. Of Shelter Places:	100 approx.

## General country information

**Population:** 46.465.691

**Female inhabitants:** 25.031.011 = 53,86 % of total population

**CEDAW ratified:** yes (1981)

**Optional Protocol of CEDAW ratified:** yes (2003)

**Member of Council of Europe:** yes (2005)

**Member of European Union:** no

## Facts and Figures

**Latest number of femicides yearly:** no answer

**Latest number of DV cases reported by police yearly:** according to an analysis of court proceedings in the Ukrainian Supreme Court, carried out in 2005, a total number of 309.200 victims affected by violent crimes were registered. 98.500 of them were women and 13.500 minors.

In Ukraine, violence against women is only mentioned in relation to trafficking cases: 415 crimes of trafficking were registered in 2005. The rate is by 54.3 % higher than in 2004. As informed by the "West-Ukrainian Women's Perspectives Center", every month about 5–8 women have either reported the refusal of police to accept a written statement about domestic violence or the hostile reaction of police officers towards complaints of domestic violence.

No other data are available on cases of violence against women regarding the court practice in the Ukraine, since no analyses thus far have been carried out.

**Latest number of DV cases reported by women's shelters yearly:** no answer

**Prevalence of DV:** no answer

## SERVICES FOR WOMEN VICTIMS OF VIOLENCE

### Women's Helplines:

In Ukraine there is no women's helpline providing specific service to women survivors of domestic violence. Women affected by violence can only contact a general national helpline if help is needed, which is not available 24 hours a day. The operating costs are solely covered by international funding allocated by the European Commission, ECPAT, UNICRI, etc.

## Table Women's HELPLINES:



	Number of Helplines	Call free of charge	Helplines with 24/hour service	Helplines with multi-lingual service	State funding per %
National	1	1	0	no answer	0%
Regional	no answer	/	/	/	0%

## Women's Shelters:

In the Ukraine, only 3 women's shelters provide protection to women victims of domestic violence with a total capacity of approximately 100 shelter places. In consideration of the number of shelter places recommended by the European Parliament, 4.546 more family shelter places are needed. In addition, there are 12 shelters for victims of human trafficking; 7 operated by NGOs with support from the International Organization for Migration and other international donors, and 5 operated by the government.

## Table Women's SHELTERS:



Number of Shelters	Shelter Places available	Shelter Places needed	Shelter Places missing	Shelters with 24/hour service	Shelters with multi-lingual service	State Funding per %
3	100 approx.	4.646	4.546	no answer	no answer	no answer

## National Action Plan

In Ukraine the current "National Plan of Action on the improvement of the position of women and assistance to introduction of gender equality in society 2001 - 2005 years"<sup>230</sup> contains the actions related to violence against women.

### Endnotes

<sup>230</sup> National Action Plan 2001 - 2005, Stop violence against women: [http://www.stopvaw.org/National\\_Action\\_Plan\\_of\\_Action.html](http://www.stopvaw.org/National_Action_Plan_of_Action.html)

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

- C**EDAW Committee (2007a): CEDAW decisions No. 05/2005 *Şahide G. v Austria*, Thirty-ninth session, 23 July-10 August 2007.
- C**EDAW Committee (2007b): CEDAW decisions No. 06/2005 *Fatma Y. v Austria*, Thirty-ninth session, 23 July-10 August 2007.
- C**ouncil of Europe (2002): Recommendation Rec(2002)5 of the Committee of Ministers to member States on the protection of women against violence adopted on 30 April 2002 and Explanatory Memorandum, Strasbourg.
- C**ouncil of Europe Campaign to Combat Violence against Women, including Domestic Violence (2006), Blueprint, Document EG-TFV (2006) 8rev5, Strasbourg.
- C**ouncil of Europe (2006): Combating Violence against women. Stocktaking study on the measures and actions taken in Council of Europe member States, prepared by Carol Hagemann-White with the assistance of Judith Katenbrink und Heike Rabe/University Osnabrück, on behalf of the Gender Equality, and Anti-Trafficking Division/Directorate General of Human Rights and Legal Affairs, Strasbourg.
- C**ouncil of Europe (2007a): Legislation in the Member States of the Council of Europe in the field of violence against women, Volume I: Albania to Ireland, published by the Directorate General of Human Rights, Strasbourg, January 2007
- C**ouncil of Europe (2007b): Legislation in the Member States of the Council of Europe in the Field of Violence against Women, Volume II: Italy to United Kingdom, published by the Directorate General of Human Rights, Strasbourg.
- C**ouncil of Europe (2008): Council of Europe task Force to Combat Violence against Women, including Domestic Violence (EG-TFV) - Final Activity Report, Gender Equality, and Anti-Trafficking Division/Directorate General of Human Rights and Legal Affairs, Strasbourg.
- C**oy, Maddy, Kelly, Liz, Foord, Jo et al (2007): Map of Gaps: The Postcode Lottery of Violence against Women Support Services, End Violence Against Women, London.
- E**uropean Parliament (2006): European Parliament resolution on the current situation in combating violence against women and any future action (2004/2220(INI), adopted 2 February 2006, Brussels.
- E**uropean Court of Human Rights (2007): Judgement Case of *Kontrová v. Slovakia* (Application no. 7510/04), Strasbourg 31 May 2007.
- E**SE Association (2007): Life in a shadow - research on the dark number and institutional response toward domestic violence in Republic of Macedonia, Skopje.
- G**raham, Dee L. with Rawlings, Edna I. and Rigsby, Roberta K. (1994): *Loving to Survive. Sexual Terror, Men's Violence and Women's Lives*, New York and London.
- H**agemann-White, Carol (2006): Combating violence against women : stocktaking study on the measures and actions taken in Council of Europe member states (Council of Europe), Equality Division, Directorate General of Human Rights, Strasbourg.
- H**anmer, J., Gloor, D., Meier, H. et al. (2006): Agencies and evaluation of good practice: domestic violence, rape and sexual assault, Report within the Research Project CAHRV (Co-ordination Action on Human Rights Violations), funded by the European Commission's Sixth Framework Programme, Osnabrück.
- H**erman, Judith L. (1992): *Trauma and Recovery. The aftermath of violence – from domestic abuse to political terror*, New York.
- H**ester, Marianne (2005): Children, abuse and parental contact in Denmark, in: Eriksson, Maria et. al : *Tackling Men's Violence in Families. Nordic issues and dilemmas*, The Policy Press, Bristol, 13-30.
- J**ohnson, Janet E., Brunell, Laura (2006): The Emergence of Contrasting Domestic Violence Regimes in Postcommunist Europe, *Policy and Politics* 34 (4): 578:98.
- K**elly, Liz, Dubois, Lorna (2008): Combating violence against women: minimum standards for support services, Strasbourg.  
SEESAC -South Eastern and Eastern Europe Clearinghouse for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons (Ed.) (2007): *Firearms Possession and Domestic Violence in the Western Balkans: A Comprehensive Study of Legislation and Implementation Mechanisms*, Belgrade/Serbia.
- L**ogar, Rosa (2008): Good Practices and Challenges in Legislation on Violence against Women, paper presented at the UN Expert Group Meeting on good practices in legislation on violence against women, 26-28 May 2008, <http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/>, 31 July 2008.
- M**üller, Ursula/Schrötte, Monika (2004): *Lebenssituation, Sicherheit und Gesundheit von Frauen in Deutschland. Eine repräsentative Untersuchung zu Gewalt gegen Frauen in Deutschland. Im Auftrag des Bundesministerium für Familie, Senioren, Frauen und Jugend*, Berlin, 2004.
- O**SCCE (2006): Analysis of the Criminal Justice System of Albania. Report by the fair trial development project. OSCE Presence in Albania.

**SEESAC** -South Eastern and Eastern Europe Clearinghouse for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons (Ed.) (2007): Firearms Possession and Domestic Violence in the Western Balkans: A Comprehensive Study of Legislation and Implementation Mechanisms, Belgrade/Serbia.

**Simona Pikálková** (2004): 2 International Violence Against Women Survey – The Czech Republic/2003: Sociological Research on Domestic Violence: <http://studie.soc.cas.cz/index.php3?lang=eng&shw=246>, 10.12.2008.

**United Nations** (1989): Convention on the Rights of the Child, General Assembly resolution 44/25 of 20 November 1989, New York.

**United Nations** (1992): General Recommendation No. 19 on Violence against Women, Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) 11th session, 1992, New York.

**United Nations** (1993): Vienna Declaration, UN Dokument A/CONF.157/DC/1/Add.1.

**United Nations** (1996): The Beijing Declaration and the Platform for Action. Fourth World Conference on Women Beijing, China 4-15 September 1995, New York.

**University of Modena and Reggio Emilia, Modena Group on Stalking** (2007): Protecting Women from the new crime of stalking Comparison of Legislative Approaches within the European Union, Final Report: [http://stalking.medlegmo.unimo.it/RAPPORTO\\_versione\\_finale\\_011007.pdf](http://stalking.medlegmo.unimo.it/RAPPORTO_versione_finale_011007.pdf), 10.12.2008.

**Schröttle, Monika** (2004): Lebenssituation, Sicherheit und Gesundheit von Frauen in Deutschland. Eine repräsentative Untersuchung zu Gewalt gegen Frauen in Deutschland. Im Auftrag des Bundesministerium für Familie, Senioren, Frauen und Jugend. Berlin.

**Verein Autonome Österreichische Frauenhäuser** (2007): Statistik der Autonomen Österreichischen Frauenhäuser 2007, Wien.

**World Organisation Against Torture - OMCT in cooperation with Azerbaijan Federation of Human Rights Organizations – AFHRO** (2004): Violence against Women in Azerbaijan. Alternative Country Report to the United Nations Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights: [http://www.omct.org/pdf/VAW/2004/Azerbaijan\\_CESCR33rd.pdf](http://www.omct.org/pdf/VAW/2004/Azerbaijan_CESCR33rd.pdf), 10.12.2008.

**WAVE-Network – Women against Violence Europe** (2002): More than a Roof over your Head: A Survey of Quality Standards in European Women's Refuges, Vienna.

**WAVE-Network - Women against Violence Europe** (2004): Away from Violence. European Guidelines for Setting up and Running a Women's Refuge, Manual, Vienna.

**WAVE-Network - Women against Violence Europe** (2006): Bridging Gaps – From good intentions to good cooperation, Manual, Vienna.

## ONLINE-SOURCES

Amnesty International Report 2008:  
<http://report2008.amnesty.org/>  
(10.12.2008)

International Women's Rights Action Watch – Asia Pacific:  
<http://www.iwraw-ap.org/>

Open Society Institute:  
<http://www.soros.org/>  
(10.12.2008)

Stop Violence Against Women:  
<http://www.stopvaw.org/>  
(10.12.2008)

United Nations Human Rights:  
<http://www2.ohchr.org/>  
(10.12.2008)



## FOCAL POINTS

### ALBANIA

#### **GENDER ALLIANCE FOR DEVELOPMENT CENTER (GADC)**

**Contact person: Eglantina Gjermeni**

P.O. Box 2418

Rr. "Abdyl Frasheri", P.10/1, Ap.3

Tirana | Albania

Phone: +35 5 425 551 4

Fax: +35 5 422 555 15

E-mail: [qdi@gadc-al.org](mailto:qdi@gadc-al.org)

Web: <http://www.gadc-al.org>

#### **WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION "REFLEKSIONE"**

**Contact person: Milva Ekonomi, Anila Vendresha**

P.O. Box 2412/1 Tirana, Albania

Phone: +35 5 42 39523

Fax: +35 5 42 39523

E-mail: [refleks@ngo.or.al](mailto:refleks@ngo.or.al)

Web: <http://www.gadc-al.org>

#### **WOMEN'S FORUM ELBASAN**

**Contact person: Shpresa Banja**

Lagja, 5 Maj, Rruga, Fetha Ekmekciu, Pallati 450/1

Elbasan | Albania

Phone: +35 5 682 218 459; ++35 5 542 400 51

Fax: +35 5 542 555 09

E-mail: [forumi\\_gruaselbasan@yahoo.com](mailto:forumi_gruaselbasan@yahoo.com)

### ARMENIA

#### **WOMEN'S RIGHT CENTER**

**Contact person: Susanne Vardanyan**

3 Spondiaryan street 14,

375003 Yerevan | Armenia

Phone: +37 4 105 428 28

Fax: +37 4 105 322 81

Mobile: +37 4 914 162 49

E-mail: [wrcarm@arminco.com](mailto:wrcarm@arminco.com)

Web: <http://www.wrcorg.am>

## AUSTRIA

### **AUSTRIAN WOMEN'S SHELTER NETWORK - INFORMATION CENTRE AGAINST VIOLENCE AOEF**

**Contact persons: Daniela Almer, Maria Rösslhumer**

Bacherplatz 10/ 4

1050 Vienna | Austria

Phone: +43 1 544 082 0

Fax: +43 1 544 082 024

E-mail: [informationsstelle@aoef.at](mailto:informationsstelle@aoef.at)

Web: <http://www.aoef.at>

### **NETWORK OF AUSTRIAN COUNSELLING CENTRES FOR WOMEN AND GIRLS - NETZWERK ÖSTERR. FRAUEN- UND MÄDCHENBERATUNGSSTELLEN**

**Contact persons: Sabine Gruber, Hannah Steiner**

Stumpergasse 41-43/II/R3

1060 Vienna | Austria

Phone: +43 1 595 376 0

Fax: +43 1 595 376 1

E-mail: [netzwerk@netzwerk-frauenberatung.at](mailto:netzwerk@netzwerk-frauenberatung.at)

Web: <http://www.netzwerk-frauenberatung.at>

### **DOMESTIC ABUSE INTERVENTION CENTRE VIENNA**

Neubaugasse 1/3

A-1070 Vienna | Austria

Phone: +43/1/585 32 88

Fax: +43/1/585 32 88-20

E-mail: [office@interventionsstelle-wien.at](mailto:office@interventionsstelle-wien.at)

Web: <http://www.interventionsstelle-wien.at>

## AZERBAIJAN

### **“CLEAN WORLD” SOCIAL UNION**

**Contact person: Mehriban Zeynalova**

18 Mammadyarov str. apart.5 Icheri Sheher

1010 Baku | Azerbaijan

Phone: +994 1 249 710 58

E-mail: [tamedunyasu@gmail.com](mailto:tamedunyasu@gmail.com)



## FOCAL POINTS

### BELARUS

#### **LAW INITIATIVE - COMMISSION ON WOMEN'S RIGHTS**

**Contact person: Blöndal Plekhanov**

Plekhanov Str. 32, Bl. 1, Ap. 284

220094 Minsk | Belarus

Phone: +375 1 722 158 68

Fax: +375 1 722 158 68

E-mail: fli@open.by

### BELGIUM

#### **PROVINCE OF ANTWERP DEPARTMENT SOCIAL WELFARE AND HEALTH/ PROVINCIAL COORDINATOR PHYSICAL AND SEXUAL VIOLENCE AND AID TO VICTIMS, ANTWERP**

**Contact persons: Pascale Franck, Ann Belien**

Boomgaardstraat 22 bus 100

2600 Berchem | Belgium

Phone: +32 3 240 616 8

Phone: +32 3 240 616 9

E-mail: pascale.franck@welzijn.provant.be

#### **COLLECTIF POUR FEMMES BATTUES**

**Contact person: Marie-Jo Macors**

4020 Liège | Belgium

Phone: +32 4 223 456 7

E-mail: macorsmajo@yahoo.fr

### BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

#### **MEDICA ZENICA INFORMATION**

**Contact person: Sabiha Husić, Irma Ahmić**

Krivače 40

72000 Zenica | Bosnia Herzegovina

Phone: +38 7 324 639 20

Fax: +38 7 324 639 24

E-mail: medica1@bih.net.ba

Web: <http://www.medicazenica.org>

## BULGARIA

### **NADJA CENTRE**

**Contact person: Rossanka Venelinova**

Benkovski St. 12, Vhod A

1000 Sofia | Bulgaria

Phone: +35 9 298 193 00

Fax: +35 9 298 941 74

E-mail: [nadja@cablebg.net](mailto:nadja@cablebg.net)

Web: <http://www.wav.hit.bg>

### **BULGARIAN GENDER RESEARCH FOUNDATION**

**Contact person: Rada Elenkova**

5 Evlogi Georgiev, Blv

1142 Sofia | Bulgaria

Phone/Fax: +35 9 296 353 57

E-mail: [office@bgrf.org](mailto:office@bgrf.org)

Web: <http://www.bgrf.org/en/>

## CROATIA

### **AUTONOMOUS WOMENS HOUSE ZAGREB**

**Contact person: Valentina Andrašek, Neva Tölle**

P.O. Box 19

10001 Zagreb | Croatia

Phone: +38 5 145 511 30

Fax: +38 5 145 511 30

E-mail: [azkz@zamir.net](mailto:azkz@zamir.net)

Web: <http://public.carnet.hr/azkz/#info> | <http://www.zinfo.hr>

### **BABE**

**Contact persons: Sanja Sarnavka, Zdravka Sadzakov**

Grupa za zenska ljudska prava

Ilica 16

10 000 Zagreb | Croatia

Phone: +38 5 146 636 66

Fax: +38 5 146 626 06

SOS: 0800200144

E-mail: [babe@babe.hr](mailto:babe@babe.hr)

Web: <http://www.babe.hr/> | <http://www.ekviva.net>



## FOCAL POINTS

### CYPRUS

#### **MEDITERRANEAN INSTITUTE OF GENDER STUDIES (MIGS)**

**Contact person: Susana Pavlou**

46 Makedonitissas Avenue P.O Box 24005

1703 Nicosia | Cyprus

Phone: +35 7 223 512 74

Fax: +35 7 223 536 82

E-mail: [susana@medinstgenderstudies.org](mailto:susana@medinstgenderstudies.org)

Web: <http://www.medinstgenderstudies.org>

### CZECH REPUBLIC

#### **ROSA – CENTRE FOR BATTERED AND LONELY WOMEN/**

#### **ROSA – CENTRUM PRO TÝRANÉ A OSAMĚLÉ ŽENY**

**Contact person: Marie Vavroňová**

Podolská 242/25

147 00 Praha 4 | Czech republic

Phone/Fax +42 0 602 246 102

Phone (SOS line) +42 0 602 246 102

E-mail: [info@rosa-os.cz](mailto:info@rosa-os.cz)

Web: <http://www.rosa-os.cz/> | <http://www.stopnasili.cz>

#### **PROFEM - CENTRAL EUROPEAN CONSULTING CENTRE**

**Contact person: Marie Lienau**

ředitelka proFem o.p.s.

Pižeňská 66

150 00 Praha 5 | Czech Republic

Phone/Fax: +42 0 224 910 722 4

Mobile: +42 0 774 433 005

E-mail: [info@profem.cz](mailto:info@profem.cz), [profem@ecn.cz](mailto:profem@ecn.cz)

Web: <http://www.profem.cz>

## DENMARK

### **L.O.K.K. - LANDSORGANISATION AF KVINDERKRISECENTRE – NATIONAL ORGANISATION OF SHELTERS AND REFUGES FOR BATTERED WOMEN AND THEIR CHILDREN**

**Contact person: Birgit Søderberg**

c/o 3F Kampmannsgade 4  
1790 Copenhagen | Denmark  
Phone: +45 3 295 901 9  
Fax: +45 3 295 906 9  
E-mail: sekretariat@lokk.dk  
Web: <http://www.lokk.dk>

### **KVINNUHUSID**

Postsmoga 278  
110 Tórshavn  
Faroe Islands | Iceland  
Phone: +31 7 200  
E-mail: [post@kvinnuhusid.fo](mailto:post@kvinnuhusid.fo)  
Web: <http://www.kvinnuhusid.fo>

## ESTONIA

### **TARTU CHILD SUPPORT CENTER**

**Contact person: Lemme Haldre**

Kaunase Str. 11-2  
50704 Tartu | Estonia  
Phone: +37 2 748 466 6  
Fax: +37 2 748 466 6  
E-mail: [ch.abuse@online.ee](mailto:ch.abuse@online.ee)  
Web: <http://www.tugikeskus.org.ee/>

### **WOMEN'S SHELTER OF TARTU**

**Contact person: Sirje Otsavel**

Räni Pöik 11  
50403 Tartu | Estonia  
Phone: +372 5 594 949 6  
E-mail: [info@naistetugi.ee](mailto:info@naistetugi.ee)



## FOCAL POINTS

### ESTONIA

#### **ESTONIAN WOMEN'S SHELTERS UNION**

Narva mnt. 25-410

10120 Tallin | Estonia

Phone: +37256240606

E-mail: varjupaikadeliit@enu.ee

Web: <http://www.naisteliin.ee>

### FINLAND

#### **WOMEN'S LINE, FINLAND**

**Contact person: Pirjo Pehkonen**

Mannerheimintie 40 A15

00100 Helsinki | Finland

Phone: +35 8 943 610 08

Fax: +35 8 949 461 7

E-mail: [toimisto@naistenlinja.com](mailto:toimisto@naistenlinja.com)

Web: <http://www.naistenlinja.com>

#### **WOMEN'S AID IN ESPOO / NAISTEN APU ESPOOSSA RY**

**Contact person: Sirkka-Liisa Aaltio**

Jänismetsäntie 2

0294 Espoo | Finland

Phone: +35 8 959 151 30

Fax: +35 8 959 15 13 20

E-mail: [toimisto@espoonturvakoti.com](mailto:toimisto@espoonturvakoti.com)

Web: <http://www.espoonturvakoti.com>

### FRANCE

#### **FNSF - FÉDÉRATION NATIONALE SOLIDARITÉ FEMMES**

**Contact person: Christine Clamens and Clarisse Agostini**

75, boulevard Macdonald

F-75019 Paris | France

Phone: +33 1 403 380 90

Fax: +33 1 403 312 14

E-mail: [fnsf.doc@wanadoo.fr](mailto:fnsf.doc@wanadoo.fr)

Web: <http://www.solidaritefemmes.asso.fr>

## GEORGIA

### **WOMEN'S INFORMATION CENTER (WIC)**

**Contact Person: Helen Rusetskaya**

0102, 40, Tsinamdzgrvishvili St

380002 Tbilisi | Georgia

Phone: +99 5 329 529 34

Fax: +99 5 329 426 99

E-mail: office@ginsc.net

Web: <http://www.wicge.org>

## GERMANY

### **BIG E.V. - BERLINER INTERVENTIONSPROJEKT GEGEN HÄUSLICHE GEWALT**

**Contact person: Ulrike Kreyszig**

Durlacher Str. 11a

10715 Berlin (Wilmerdorf) | Germany

Phone: +49 3 061 709 100

Fax: +49 3 061 709 101

E-mail: mail@big-interventionszentrale.de

Web: <http://www.big-interventionszentrale.de/>

### **4. AUTONOMES FRAUENHAUS BERLIN / COCON E.V. FRAUENVEREIN**

**Contact person: Karin Wieners**

P.O. Box 87 0134

13161 Berlin | Germany

Phone: +49 3 091 611 836 (Notruf, rund um die Uhr)

Fax: +49 3 091 611 837

E-mail: oeffentlichkeit@viertes-frauenhaus-berlin.de

Web: <http://www.viertes-frauenhaus-berlin.de>

### **FRAUENHAUS INITIATIVE ERFTKREIS E.V.**

**Contact person: Elke Griemens**

P.O. Box 2250

50356 Erftstadt | Germany

Phone: +49 2 237 768 9

Fax: +49 2 237 631 12

E-mail: frauenhaus.erftkreis@t-online.de



## FOCAL POINTS

### GERMANY

#### **FRAUENHAUSKOORDINIERUNG E.V.**

**Contact persons: Eva-Maria Bordt, Michaela Schändlinger**

Heinrich Hoffmann Str. 3

60528 Frankfurt/Main | Germany

Phone: +49 6 967 062 52

Fax: +49 6 967 062 09

E-mail: frauenhaus@paritaet.org

Web: <http://www.frauenhauskoordinierung.de/>

#### **ZIF - ZENTRALE INFORMATIONSTELLE DER AUTONOMEN FRAUENHÄUSER DER BRD**

**Contact persons: Eva Hack, Christina Aman**

Postfach 101103

34011 Kassel | Germany

Phone: +49 5 618 203 030

Fax: +49 5 618 203 030

E-mail: zif-frauen@gmx.de

Web: <http://autonome-frauenhaeuser-zif.de>

#### **KOFRA - KOMMUNIKATIONSZENTRUM FUER FRAUEN ZUR ARBEITS- UND LEBENSSITUATION**

**Contact persons: Hermine Eitel, Roswitha Zirngibl**

Baaderstr. 30

80469 Munich | Germany

Phone: +49 8 920 216 36

Fax: +49 8 920 216 65

E-mail: kofra-muenchen@t-online.de

Web: <http://www.kofra.de>

#### **PAPATYA - KRISENEINRICHTUNG FÜR JUNGE MIGRANTINNEN**

**Contact person: Eva Kultus**

P.O.Box 410266

12112 Berlin | Germany

Fax: +49 3 020 051 991

E-mail: info@papatya.org

Web: <http://www.papatya.org>



### **THERAPEUTISCHE FRAUENBERATUNG E.V.**

**Contact person: Wiebke Landwehr**

Groner Str. 32/33

37073 Göttingen | Germany

Phone: +49 5 514 561 5

Fax: +49 5 515 316 211

E-mail: [info@therapeutische-frauenberatung.de](mailto:info@therapeutische-frauenberatung.de)

Web: <http://www.therapeutische-frauenberatung.de>

### **GESCHÄFTSSTELLE DES BUNDESVERBANDES**

### **FRAUENBERATUNGSSTELLEN UND FRAUENNOTRUFEN - FRAUEN GEGEN GEWALT E.V.**

**Contact persons: Heidrun Brandau, Katja Grieger**

Rungestrasse 22-24

10179 Berlin | Germany

Phone: +49 3 032 299 500

Fax: +49 3 032 299 501

E-mail: [info@bv-bff.de](mailto:info@bv-bff.de)

Web: <http://www.frauen-gegen-gewalt.de>

### **WOMEN'S COUNSELLING CENTER WARENDORF/ FRAUENBERATUNGSSTELLE WARENDORF**

**Contact person: Katharina Schildheuer-Rowe**

Freckenhorster Straße 1

D-48231 Warendorf | Germany

Phone: +49 0258160975

Fax: + 49 0258196839

E-mail: [info@frauenberatung-warendorf.de](mailto:info@frauenberatung-warendorf.de)

Web: <http://www.frauenberatung-warendorf.de>

## **GREECE**

### **FEMINIST NET**

**Contact person: Roula Scoutari**

Nikitara 8-10

10678 Athens | Greece

Phone: +30 1 382 812 6

Fax: +30 1 284 916 9

E-mail: [scoutari@otenet.gr](mailto:scoutari@otenet.gr)

Web: <http://feminist.net.tripod.com/>



## FOCAL POINTS

### GREECE

#### **FEMINIST NET**

**Contact person: Roula Scoutari**

Nikitara 8-10

10678 Athens | Greece

Phone: +30 1 382 812 6

Fax: +30 1 284 916 9

E-mail: scoutari@otenet.gr

Web: <http://feminist.net.tripod.com/>

#### **EUROPEAN ANTI-VIOLENCE NETWORK**

Zacharitsa Str. 12

117 42 Athens | Greece

Phone: +30 210 922 5491

Email: [info@antiviolence-net.eu](mailto:info@antiviolence-net.eu)

Web: <http://www.antiviolence-net.eu>

### HUNGARY

#### **NANE - WOMEN'S RIGHTS ASSOCIATION**

**Contact persons: Györgyi Tóth, Gabriella Szabó**

PO box 502

1447 Budapest | Hungary

Phone: +36 1 337 286 5

Fax: +36 1 267 490 0

E-mail: [info@nane.hu](mailto:info@nane.hu)

Web: <http://www.nane.hu/>

### ICELAND

#### **STIGAMOT – CONSELLING AND INFORMATION CENTRE ON SEXUAL VIOLENCE SAMTÖK KVENNA GEGN KYNFERDISOFBELDI**

**Contact person: Gudrun Jonsdottir**

Vesturgatu 3

101 Reykjavik | Iceland

Phone: +35 4 562 686 8

Fax: +35 4 562 685 7

E-mail: [stigamot@stigamot.is](mailto:stigamot@stigamot.is)

Web: <http://www.stigamot.is>



## **WOMEN'S SHELTER IN ICELAND**

**Contact person: Sigthrudur Gudmundsdottir**

Drífa Sndal Box 1486

121 Reykjavík | Iceland

Phone: +35 4 561 120 5

E-mail: [kvennaathvarf@kvennaathvarf.is](mailto:kvennaathvarf@kvennaathvarf.is)

Web: <http://www.kvennaathvarf.is/>

## IRELAND

### **SAFE IRELAND**

**Contact person: Sharon O'Halloran**

27 Church Street

Athlone

Co. Westmeath | Ireland

Phone: +35 3 906 479 078

Fax: +35 3 906 479 090

E-mail: [sharon@safeireland.ie](mailto:sharon@safeireland.ie); [info@safeireland.ie](mailto:info@safeireland.ie) | Mary Crilly: [mcrilly@sexualviolence.ie](mailto:mcrilly@sexualviolence.ie)

Web: <http://www.safeireland.ie>

### **WOMEN'S AID FEDERATION IRELAND**

**Contact person: Monica Mazzone**

47 Old Cabra Road, Everton House

Dublin 7 | Ireland

Phone: +35 3 186 847 21

Fax: +35 3 186 847 22

E-mail: [info@womensaid.ie](mailto:info@womensaid.ie)

Web: <http://www.womensaid.ie>

## ITALY

### **CASA DELLE DONNE PER NON SUBIRE VIOLENZA**

**Contact persons: Anna Pramstrahler, Angela Romanin**

Via dell'Oro 3

40124 Bologna | Italy

Phone: +39 0 513 331 73

Fax: +39 0 513 399 498

E-mail: [casadonne@women.it](mailto:casadonne@women.it)

Web: <http://www.casadonne.it>



## FOCAL POINTS

### ITALY

#### **ASSOCIAZIONE NAZIONALE D.I.RE CONTRO LA VIOLENZA (DONNE IN RETE CONTRO LA VIOLENZA)**

**Contact person: Pirrone Marcella**

Via Mazzini 57/a

48100 Ravenna | Italy

Phone: +39 0471 281826

Fax: +39 0 544 216 316

E-mail: [direcontrolaviolenza@women.it](mailto:direcontrolaviolenza@women.it)

Web: <http://www.centriantiviolenza.eu/>

### LATVIA

#### **ASSOCIATION SKALBES**

**Contact person: Dace Beinare**

Kungu 34,

1050 Riga | Latvia

Fax: +37 1 722 292 2

Phone: +37 1 672 229 22

E-mail: [skalbes@skalbes.lv](mailto:skalbes@skalbes.lv)

Web: <http://www.skalbes.lv>

### LIECHTENSTEIN

#### **FRAUENHAUS FÜRSTENTUM LIECHTENSTEIN**

**Contact person: Dace Beinare**

P.O. Box 1142

9490 Vaduz | Liechtenstein

Phone: +42 3 380 020 3

Fax: +42 3 380 020 4

E-mail: [info@frauenhaus.li](mailto:info@frauenhaus.li)

Web: <http://frauenhaus.li>

## LITHUANIA

### **VILNIUS WOMEN'S HOUSE / CRISIS CENTRE FOR WOMEN**

**Contact person: Lilija Vasiliauskiene**

Pilies 36 - 10 | 2009 Vilnius | Lithuania

Phone: +37 0 526 163 80 | Fax: +37 0 526 163 80

E-mail: vmotnam@delfi.lt

## LUXEMBOURG

### **FEMMES EN DETRESSE ASBL**

**Contact person: Joëlle Schrank**

P.O. Box 1024

1010 Luxembourg | Luxembourg

Phone: +35 2 407 335

Fax: +35 2 407 334

E-mail: organisation@fed.lu

Web: <http://www.fed.lu>

## MACEDONIA

### **UNION WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS OF THE REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA (NCWM – UWOM)**

**President/Contact person: Savka Todorovska**

str. Vasil Gorgov bb, baraka 4, P.O Box 571

1000 Skopje | Macedonia

Phone: +38 9 231 343 90

Fax: +38 9 232 381 84

E-mail: sozm@mt.net.mk

Web: <http://www.sozm.org.mk/mak/Za%20nas.asp>

## MALTA

### **APPOGG GHAT-TFAL, FAMILJI, U L-KOMUNTÁ (ADULT AND FAMILY SERVICES)**

**Contact person: Mary Anne Gauci**

36, Triq San Luqa, Gwardamangia

MSD09 Malta | Malta

Phone: +35 6 229 590 00

Fax: +35 6 212 253 54

E-mail: marianne.gauci@gov.mt

Web: <http://www.appogg.gov.mt>



## FOCAL POINTS

### MOLDOVA

#### **AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL MOLDOVA**

**Contact persons: Veaceslav Balan, Ina Coropceanu**

P.O Box 209

2012 Chisinău | Moldova (Rep. of)

Phone: +37 3 222 741 22

Fax: +37 3 222 770 34

E-mail: [info@amnesty.md](mailto:info@amnesty.md) | [V.Balan@amnesty.md](mailto:V.Balan@amnesty.md)

Web: <http://www.amnesty.md>

### MONTENEGRO

#### **SOS CENTER FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN VICTIMS OF VIOLENCE NIKSIC**

**Contact person: Natasa Medjedovic**

Vuka Karazdica 97

81400 Niksic | Montenegro

Phone: +382 40 213 086

Fax: +382 40 213 358

E-mail: [natasa.medjedovic@sosnk.org](mailto:natasa.medjedovic@sosnk.org)

### THE NETHERLANDS

#### **STICHTING BLIJF GROEP**

**Contact person: Aleid van den Brink, Chairperson of the Dutch committee for Women's Shelters in the Federation of Shelters**

Postbus 2938

1000 CX Amsterdam | Netherlands

Phone: +31 2 052 101 50

Fax: +31 2 062 496 64

E-mail: [directie@blijfgroep.nl](mailto:directie@blijfgroep.nl)

Web: <http://www.blijfgroep.nl> | <http://www.leo-online.eu> (Federation of Shelters)

#### **MOVISIE**

**Contact person: Nonja Meinster**

Postbus 19129

3501DC Utrecht | Netherlands

Phone: +31 3 078 920 00

E-mail: [r.wieleman@movisie.nl](mailto:r.wieleman@movisie.nl)

Web: <http://www.movisie.nl>

## NORWAY

### **KRISEENTERSEKRETARIATET/THE SECRETARIAT OF THE SHELTER MOVEMENT**

**Contact person: Tove Smaadahl**

Storgata 11

0155 Oslo | Norway

Phone: +47 9 057 911 8

Fax: +47 2 301 030 1

E-mail: [tsm@krisesenter.com](mailto:tsm@krisesenter.com)

Web: <http://www.krisesenter.com>

### **NORWEGIAN LEAGUE OF WOMEN SHELTERS**

**Contact person: Wenche Holmberg Nielsen**

Karl Johansgt. 8

0154 Oslo | Norway

Phone: +47 2 242 151 0 | +47 4 817 678 2

E-mail: [post@norskkrisesenterforbund.no](mailto:post@norskkrisesenterforbund.no)

Web: <http://www.norskkrisesenterforbund.no>

## POLAND

### **CENTRUM PRAW KOBIET**

**Contact person: Urszula Nowakowska**

ul. Wilcza 60 lok.19

00-679 Warsaw | Poland

Phone: +48 2 266 225 17

Fax: +48 2 265 201 17

E-mail: [temida@medianet.com.pl](mailto:temida@medianet.com.pl); [temida@cpk.org.pl](mailto:temida@cpk.org.pl)

Web: <http://www.cpk.org.pl/>

## PORTUGAL

### **CONTACT PERSONS: RAQUEL CARDOSO VIEITAS, MARGARIDA MEDINA MARTINS**

**Contact person: Urszula Nowakowska**

Al. D. Afonso Henriques 78 - 1º Esq.

1000 Lisbon | Portugal

Phone: +35 1 213 802 160

Fax: +35 1 213 802 168

E-mail: [sede@amcv.org.pt](mailto:sede@amcv.org.pt)

Web: <http://www.amcv.org.pt/>



## FOCAL POINTS

### ROMANIA

#### **ALEG ASSOCIATION FOR LIBERTY AND EQUALITY OF GENDER**

**Contact person: Camelia Blaga**

Str. Uzinei, nr 14, bloc 17, etaj 2, apartament 9

Sibiu | Romania

Phone/Fax: +40 0 269 242 078

E-mail: aleg\_romania@yahoo.com

#### **ARTEMIS COUNSELLING CENTRE AGAINST SEXUAL ABUSE**

**Contact persons: Sorina Bumbulut, Imola Antal**

Str. Rene Descartes nr.6

400486, Cluj Napoca | Romania

Phone: +40 2 645 926 89

Fax: +40 2 645 926 89

E-mail: secretar\_afiv\_titkar@yahoo.com

Web: <http://www.artemis.com.ro>

#### **CPE – CENTER PARTNERSHIP AND EQUALITY**

**Contact person: Irina Muresan (Communication Coordinator at CPE)**

Bdul Natiunile Unite nr. 4bl. 106, sc. A, et. 3, ap. 11 sector 5

Bucharest | Romania

Phone: +40 2 133 541 75 | +40 2 133 541 80

Fax: +40 2 133 541 76

E-mail: info@cpe.ro

Web: <http://cpe.ro>

### RUSSIA

#### **ANNA ASSOCIATION NO TO VIOLENCE - NATIONAL CENTER FOR PREVENTION OF VIOLENCE**

**Contact persons: Marina Pisklakowa, Andrei Sinelnikov, Larissa Ponarina**

26/2-27, Petrovka Street

Moscow 127 051 | Russia

Phone/Fax: +7495 6237479

Phone: +79 2 621 214 42

E-mail: annamosc@rol.ru | annaruss93@gmail.com

Web: <http://www.anna-center.ru>

## SERBIA

### **AUTONOMOUS WOMEN'S CENTER AGAINST SEXUAL VIOLENCE**

**Contact persons: Lepa Mladjenovic**

Tirsova 5a

11000 Belgrade | Serbia

Phone: +38 1 112 645 328

Fax: +38 1 112 687 190

E-mail: [azc@azc.org.rs](mailto:azc@azc.org.rs)

Web: <http://www.womenngo.org>

### **CENTER FOR PREVENTION OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE**

**Contact person: Mirjana Tejic**

Katerine Bogdanovic 25/3

11000 Belgrade | Serbia

Phone/Fax: +38 1 113 542 064

E-mail: [centarpn@yahoo.com](mailto:centarpn@yahoo.com) | [tejicm@eunet.yu](mailto:tejicm@eunet.yu)

## SLOVAKIA

### **PRO FAMILIA FOUNDATION**

**Contact person: Eva Sopková**

Gorého 1, P.O. Box 59

066 65 Humenné | Slovakia

Phone: +42 1 933 775 777 3

Fax: +42 1 577 75 77 73

E-mail: [profamiliahe@nextra.sk](mailto:profamiliahe@nextra.sk)

Web: <http://www.profamilia.sk>

### **FENESTRA - INTEREST ASSOCIATION OF WOMEN**

**Contact person: Dušana Karlovská**

P.O.Box F-12

042 92 Kosice | Slovakia

Phone: +42 1 557 297 504; | +42 1 905204 440

Fax: +42 1 557 297 505

E-mail: [fenestra@fenestra.sk](mailto:fenestra@fenestra.sk)

Web: <http://www.fenestra.sk>



## FOCAL POINTS

### SLOVAKIA

#### **ALIANCIA ŽIEN SLOVENSKA - ALLIANCE OF WOMEN IN SLOVAKIA**

**Contact person: Katarína Farkašová**

Nábělkova 2,

841 05 Bratislava | Slovakia

Phone/Fax: +42 1 903 519 550

E-mail: alianciazien@alianciazien.sk

### SLOVENIA

#### **ASSOCIATION SOS HELPLINE FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN**

**Contact persons: Maja Plaz, Spela Veselic**

P.O. Box 2726

1001 Ljubljana | Slovenia

Phone: +38 6 154 435 13

Fax: +38 6 152 419 93

E-mail: drustvo-sos@drustvo-sos.si

Web: <http://www.drustvo-sos.si>

### SPAIN

#### **FAAMV - FEDERACIÓN DE ASOCIACIONES DE ASISTENCIA A MUJERES VIOLADAS - RAPED WOMEN'S ASSISTANCE FEDERATION**

C/O'Donnell 42

28009 Madrid | Spain

Phone: +34 9 157 401 10

Fax: +34 9 157 327 08

E-mail: cavasmadrid@yahoo.es

Web: <http://www.violacion.org/>

#### **ASOCIACIÓN DE MUJERES VALDÉS SIGLO XXI**

**Contact person: Aurora Valdés Suárez**

C/ Los Lagos s/n

33787 Barcia, Valdés | Spain

Phone: +34 6 579 504 07

E-mail: valdesanas@telefonica.net

Web: <http://www.valdesanas.es>



## **IMRM INSTITUTO DE LA MUJER DE LA REGIÓN DE MURCIA**

**Contact person: Andres Abad**

Avda. Infante D. Juan Manuel 14 3ª planta

Murcia | Spain

Phone: +34 9 683 750 20

E-mail: andres.abad@carm.es | mariad.andreu2@carm.es

Web: <http://www.imrm.es>

## **OFICINA DE GÉSTION, PREPARACIÓN Y SUPERVISIÓN DE PROGRAMAS EUROPEOS. FUNDACIÓN PARA LA ATENCIÓN E INCORPORACIÓN SOCIAL (FADAIS).**

**CONSEJERÍA PARA LA IGUALDAD Y BIENESTAR SOCIAL.**

Avda. Hytasa, edif. Toledo II, Modulo 3

Código Postal

41006-Sevilla | Spain

Phone: +34 95 553 295 | Corporativo 353 295

E-mail: [olivia.luna.c.ext@juntadeandalucia.es](mailto:olivia.luna.c.ext@juntadeandalucia.es)

## **SWEDEN**

### **ROKS, THE NATIONAL ORGANISATION FOR WOMEN'S AND GIRLS' SHELTERS IN SWEDEN**

Hornsgatan 66, 1 tr

118 21 Stockholm | Sweden

Phone: +46 8 442 993 0

Fax: +46 8 612 732 5

E-mail: [kvinnjouren.linkoping@roks.se](mailto:kvinnjouren.linkoping@roks.se)

Web: <http://www.roks.se/>

### **SWEDISH ASSOCIATION OF WOMEN'S SHELTERS**

**Contact person: Katarina Björkgren**

Bondegatan 40

116 33 Stockholm | Sweden

Phone: +46 7 032 848 31

E-mail: [info@kvinnjour.com](mailto:info@kvinnjour.com) | [katarina.bjorkgren@kvinnjour.com](mailto:katarina.bjorkgren@kvinnjour.com)

Web: <http://www.kvinnjour.com>



## FOCAL POINTS

### SWITZERLAND

#### **FRAUENHAUS BIEL**

**Contact person: Myriame Zufferey**

Kontrollstrasse 12

2503 Biel | Switzerland

Phone: +41 3 232 203 44

Fax: +41 3 232 256 25

E-mail: Myriame.zufferey@solfemmes.ch

#### **KONFERENZ DER KANTONALEN INTERVENTIONSSTELLEN, INTERVENTIONSPROJEKTE SOWIE FACHSTELLEN GEGEN HÄUSLICHE GEWALT SCHWEIZ**

#### **INTERVENTIONSTELLE HALT-GEWALT SCHWEIZ**

**Contact person: Karin Häberli (Interventionsstelle Halt-Gewalt Basel-Stadt)**

Rheinsprung 16

4001 Basel | Switzerland

Phone: +41 6 126 744 93

E-mail: karin.haerberli@jsd.bs.ch

#### **DACHORGANISATION DER FRAUENHÄUSER DER SCHWEIZ UND LIECHTENSTEIN**

**Kontakt: Susan Peter und Gabriel Chu**

Postfach 2543, 5001 Aarau

Phone: +41-79/435 16 08

E-mail: dao@frauenhaus-schweiz.ch

Web: <http://www.frauenhaus-schweiz.ch>

### TURKEY

#### **MORCATI - WOMEN SHELTER'S FOUNDATION**

**Contact person: Zelal Yalcin**

Katip Mustafa Celebi mah.

Anadolu sok. 23/7

Beyoğlu/Taksim, Istanbul | Turkey

Phone: +90-212-2925231/32

E-mail: morcati@ttnet.net.tr

Web: <http://www.morcati.org.tr>



## **KADIN 2000 - WOMEN'S HUMAN RIGHTS INFORMATION & DOCUMENTATION CENTRE**

**Contact person: Füsün Tayanc**

Arjantin Cad. 22/10

TR-06700 Kavaklıdere - Ankara | Turkey

Phone: +90-312-4671337

Fax: +90-312-4681833

E-mail: info@kadin2000.gen.tr

Web: <http://www.kadin2000.gen.tr>

## **KADIN DAYANISMA VAKFI - THE FOUNDATION FOR WOMEN'S SOLIDARITY**

**Contact person: Nursen Ayaz**

Mithatpasa Cad. 10/11

06240 Ulus - Ankara | Turkey

Phone: +90-312-432 07 82

Fax: +90-312-430 40 05

E-mail: kadindv@yahoo.com.tr

## **UKRAINE**

### **WOMEN'S INFORMATION CONSULTATIVE CENTER**

**Contact person: Olena Suslova**

Saksahanskoho 12 A/11

252033 Kiev | Ukraine

Phone: +38 0 442 270 704

Fax: +38 0 442 270 704

E-mail: olena@wicc.kiev.ua

### **SUMY LOCAL CRISIS CENTER (SLCC)**

**Contact person: Zakharchenko Svitlana**

Phone: +38 0 542 781 810 | +38 0 542 601 717

Mobile: +38 0 997 919 412

Fax: +38 0 542 621 834

E-mail: smkc@mail.ru | svetykz@gmail.com



## FOCAL POINTS

### UNITED KINGDOM

#### **WAFE - WOMEN'S AID FEDERATION ENGLAND**

**Contact person: Nicola Harwin**

P.O. Box 391

Bristol BS99 7WS | England

Phone: +44 1 179 444 411

Fax: +44 1 179 241 703

E-mail: [info@womensaid.org.uk](mailto:info@womensaid.org.uk)

Web: <http://www.womensaid.org.uk>

#### **NIWAF - WOMEN'S AID FEDERATION NORTHERN IRELAND**

**Contact persons: Annie Campbell**

129 University Str.

Belfast BT7 1HP | Northern Ireland

Phone: +44 1 232 249 041

Fax: +44 1 232 239 296

E-mail: [info@niwaf.org](mailto:info@niwaf.org)

Web: <http://www.niwaf.org/>

#### **SCOTTISH WOMEN'S AID**

**Contact person: Lily Greenan**

2nd Floor, 132 Rose Street

Edinburgh EH2 3JP | Scotland

Phone: +44 1 312 266 606

Fax: +44 1 312 262 996

E-mail: [lily.greenan@scottishwomensaid.org.uk](mailto:lily.greenan@scottishwomensaid.org.uk)

Web: <http://www.scottishwomensaid.org.uk/>

#### **WISE - CENTRE FOR WOMEN'S STUDIES/ POLITICS DEPARTMENT & WOMEN IN SCOTLAND AND EUROPE**

**Contact person: Chris Corrin**

Glasgow University

Glasgow G12 8RT | Scotland

Phone: +44 1 413 574 218

Fax: +44 1 413 305 071

E-mail: [c.corrin@socsci.gla.ac.uk](mailto:c.corrin@socsci.gla.ac.uk)



### **ABERYSTWYTH WOMEN'S AID**

**Contact person: Penny Dunsford**

4 Pound Place

Aberystwyth, Ceredigion

SY23 1LX Wales

Phone: +44 0 197 061 222 5

Helpline: +44 0 197 062 558 5

E-mail: [info@aberwa.org.uk](mailto:info@aberwa.org.uk)

### **REFUGE**

**Contact person: Janqui Mehta**

4th Floor, International House, 1 St Katharine's Way

London E1W 1UN | United Kingdom

Phone: + 44 2 073 957 700

Fax: + 44 2 073 957 721

E-mail: [info@refuge.org.uk](mailto:info@refuge.org.uk)

Web: <http://www.refuge.org.uk>

### **THE HAVEN WOLVERHAMPTON**

**Contact person: Kath Rees**

P.O. Box 105

Wolverhampton, WV1 4LP

Phone: +44 1902 572140

Helpline: +44 1902 713001

Fax: +44 1902 572144

E-mail: [info@havenrefuge.org.uk](mailto:info@havenrefuge.org.uk)

Web: <http://www.havenrefuge.org.uk>



## WAVE COUNTRY REPORT 2009

The annual Conference of the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) set in March 2010 will undertake a fifteen-year review of the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action.

On this occasion we aim to draw up a "WAVE Country Report 2009" on the current situation of migrant women and ethnic minority women, survivors of violence and their children in Europe.

In this way we would like to ask you to answer the following questions on the situation of minority/migrant women in your country. In case you know a woman's shelter focussing particularly on advocating and supporting the rights of migrant/minority women, please help us getting in touch.

**We kindly ask you to answer the questions and send the filled out questionnaire back to us until 19<sup>th</sup> November.**

Since we might want to call you for more detailed information let us know about a date/time convenient to you.

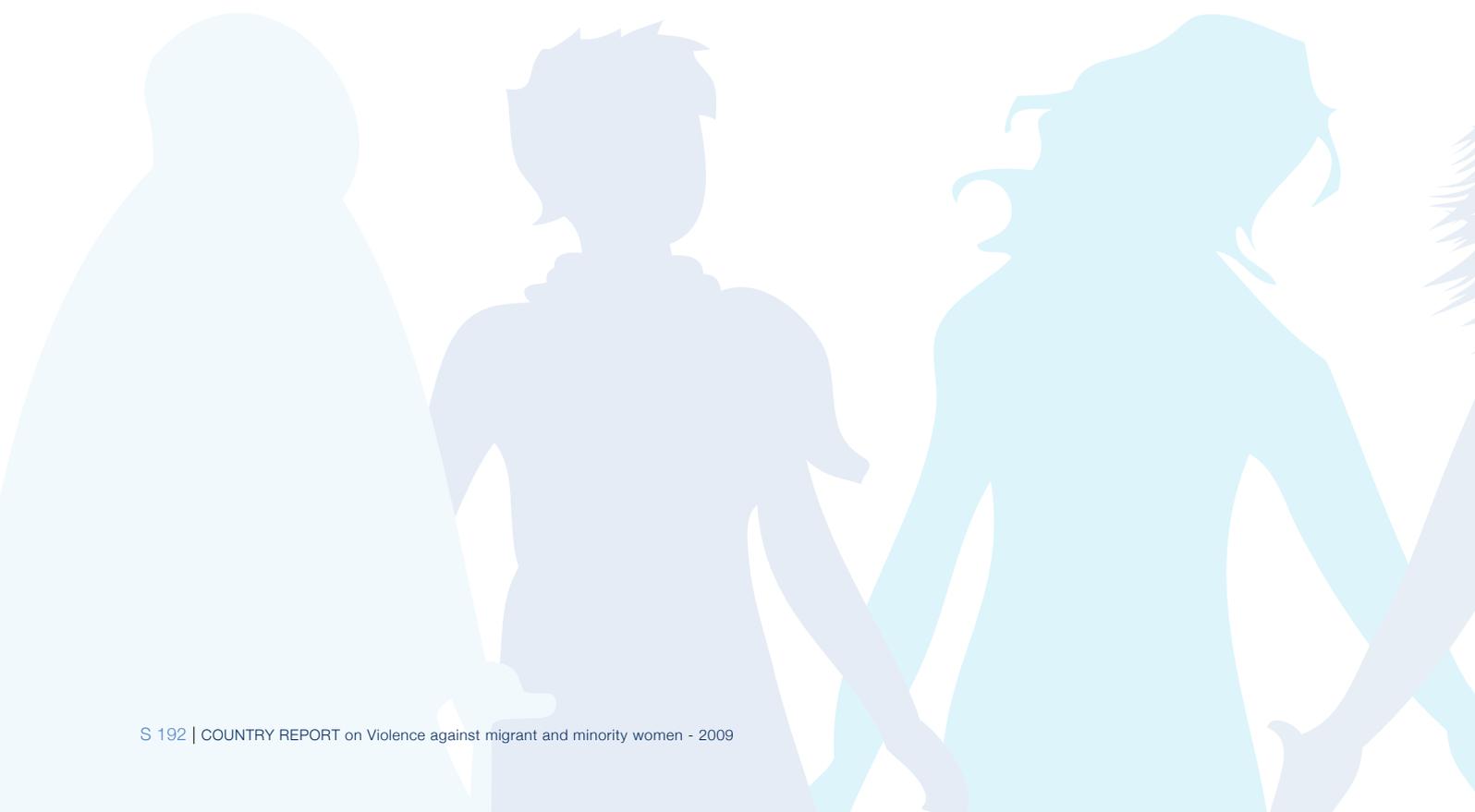
Please do not hesitate to contact us for further information:

[regina.webhofer@wave-network.org](mailto:regina.webhofer@wave-network.org)

Phone: +43-(0)1-5482720

We thank you very much for your help and support and are looking forward to getting in touch with you!

THANK YOUR FOR YOUR EFFORTS!





# QUESTIONNAIRE, S.1

**Name of Organisation** .....

**Country:** .....

**Name of Person who answers the questionnaire:** .....

**Email:** .....

**Telephone number:** .....

**Date:** .....

**The definition of migrants and minorities (MM)** varies from country to country, depending on the laws of each country. They are usually distinguished according to the motives (economic, family reunion, refugees) or legal status (irregular migration, controlled emigration/immigration, free emigration/immigration) of those concerned. The variations of definitions existing between countries indicate that there are no objective definitions of migration. In this questionnaire we are using a broad definition “migrant and minority women” shortened MM. There we distinguish on the basis of a legal status.

- (1) migrant women without documents
- (2) migrant women without residence permit
- (3) migrant women with insecure or temporary residence permit
- (4) asylum seekers/refugees
- (5) ethnic minorities (black, Asian, Roma etc.)

[http://portal.unesco.org/shs/en/ev.php-URL\\_ID=3020&URL\\_DO=DO\\_TOPIC&URL\\_SECTION=201.html](http://portal.unesco.org/shs/en/ev.php-URL_ID=3020&URL_DO=DO_TOPIC&URL_SECTION=201.html)

## I. Data & Figures on migrant women in

**(a)** How high is the percentage of migrant women in your country?

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

**(b)** According to your experience, what are the biggest problems which MM women survivors of violence are facing in your country?

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

# QUESTIONNAIRE, s.2

## II. MM women and access to services for women survivors of violence

### (1) MM women and access to women's shelters

**(a)** According to the WAVE Country Report 2008 there are .... **women's shelters** in your country? Is this still the case? Did anything change?  
(Definition of women's shelters = specific shelter only for women and children who are survivors of violence)

.....  
.....  
.....

**(b)** Are there any **women's shelters specialized on migrant and minority women** in your country? If yes, how many? For which groups of women?  
(Definition of women's shelters specialized on MM women = specific shelters only for MM women and children who are survivors of violence.)

.....  
.....  
.....

**(c)** Do women's shelters specialized on MM women receive adequate funding?  
approximate % of state funding:  
approximate % of other financial sources:

.....  
.....

**(d)** Do MM women generally have **access to women's shelters** in your country?

Are there any restrictions?

If yes, what kind of restrictions? Which groups of women are excluded because of these restrictions?

.....  
.....  
.....

**(e)** What about **(1) women without documents, (2) women without residence permit, (3) women with insecure or temporary residence permit, (4) asylum seekers/refugees (5) ethnic minorities (black, Roma etc.)**? Do they have access to women's shelters in your country? Are there any negative consequences if women's shelters accommodate these women?

.....  
.....  
.....

**(f)** How is the funding situation for MM women in **women's shelters**?

Do these shelters receive funding for accommodating MM women and children?

approximate % of state funding:

approximate % of other financial sources:

.....  
.....

## QUESTIONNAIRE, s.3

Are there any problems/restrictions?

.....

.....

.....

**(g)** What about **children of MM women**? Are they allowed to stay in women's shelters? Are there any restrictions? What kind of restrictions? If there are any age restrictions for boys, most probably they will not be accepted in women's shelters. As migrant women often do not have a social network which could support them. In this regard what alternatives do boys have?

.....

.....

.....

### **(2) MM women and access to specialized services in women's shelters**

**(h)** Do women's shelters in general provide culturally sensitive **services** such as native language counselling for MM women? What kinds of services are provided to these women? In which languages?

.....

.....

.....

**(i)** Are culturally sensitive **services** such as native language counselling also provided for children of MM women?

.....

.....

.....

**(j)** In order to provide better services for MM women and their children in your shelter, what else do you need to improve?

.....

.....

.....

**(k)** What is the approximate % of MM women accommodated by women's shelters in your country?

€	(exact %)
€	up to 25%
€	25-50%
€	50 – 75%
€	more than 75%
€	no data available

**(l)** How many MM women are employed in women's shelters and in women's shelters specialized for migrant women?

.....

.....

# QUESTIONNAIRE, S.4

## (3) MM women and access to other women's services

(m) Are there other **specialized services for MM women** survivors of violence available in your country such as counselling services, helplines and intervention centres for MM women? How many organisations are providing these services and for which women's group? In which languages?

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

(n) According to the WAVE report there is / are ... **national helpline(s) for women survivors of violence**? Is this still the case or has this number changed?

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

(o) If there is a national helpline, does it offer multilingual services? If yes, in which languages?  
*(also see WAVE Country Report)*

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

(p) Is **legal aid** provided to MM women in your country? Is it provided free of charge? Is it provided in different languages?

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

## III. Residency regulations in your country

Now we would like to ask you about the situation of migrant women who do not have an independent residence permit but are dependent on their husband/partner regarding their residence status:

(a) For how long do women have to stay in a relationship / marriage before they can get a residence permit of their own?  
*(e.g. Austria - 5 years)*

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

(b) Does a partnership/cohabitation give a woman the right to a residence permit dependent on the partner?

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....



## QUESTIONNAIRE, S.5

- (c) Does a same sex partnership/cohabitation give a woman the right to a residence permit dependent on the partner?

.....

.....

.....

.....

- (d) Is violence against women considered in the residency regulations of your country? Are there any exceptions of getting residence permit for MM women if they experience violence? Which regulations are these? Are these regulations sufficient to meet the needs of these women? If not, what are the problems?

*(For example in Austria, there are regulations preventing women from losing their residence permit in case of violence however she has to prove the violence through injunction or fault divorce. MM women are often afraid of contacting police, they do not have legal aid and the money to pay a lawyer, etc.)*

.....

.....

.....

.....

- (e) Is there anything else which is important to be mentioned in terms of violence against women (VAW) and residency regulations?

.....

.....

.....

.....

### IV. MM women and access to labour market and other public services

- (a) Do following women's groups have access to the **labour market**?

(1) **migrant women without documents**

yes  no

(2) **migrant women without residence permit**

yes  no

(3) **migrant women with insecure or temporary residence permit**

yes  no

(4) **asylum seekers/refugees**

yes  no

(5) **ethnic minorities (black, Roma etc.)**

yes  no

**If yes**, under which conditions? Are women survivors of violence considered in regulations for accessing the labour market? What are problems?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

## QUESTIONNAIRE, S.6

(b) Do following women's groups have access to **education programmes (language courses)**?

- |   |                              |                             |
|---|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (1) migrant women without documents                           | yes <input type="checkbox"/> | no <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (2) migrant women without residence permit                    | yes <input type="checkbox"/> | no <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (3) migrant women with insecure or temporary residence permit | yes <input type="checkbox"/> | no <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (4) asylum seekers/refugees                                   | yes <input type="checkbox"/> | no <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (5) ethnic minorities (black, Roma etc.)                      | yes <input type="checkbox"/> | no <input type="checkbox"/> |

If **yes**, under which conditions? Are women survivors of violence considered in regulations for accessing **education programmes (language courses)**? What are problems?

---

---

---

---

(c) Do following women's groups have access to **social benefits**?

- |   |                              |                             |
|---|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (1) migrant women without documents                           | yes <input type="checkbox"/> | no <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (2) migrant women without residence permit                    | yes <input type="checkbox"/> | no <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (3) migrant women with insecure or temporary residence permit | yes <input type="checkbox"/> | no <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (4) asylum seekers/refugees                                   | yes <input type="checkbox"/> | no <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (5) ethnic minorities (black, Roma etc.)                      | yes <input type="checkbox"/> | no <input type="checkbox"/> |

If **yes**, under which conditions? Are women survivors of violence considered in regulations for accessing **social benefits**? What are problems?

---

---

---

---

(d) Do following women's groups have access to **health care**?

- |   |                              |                             |
|---|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (1) migrant women without documents                           | yes <input type="checkbox"/> | no <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (2) migrant women without residence permit                    | yes <input type="checkbox"/> | no <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (3) migrant women with insecure or temporary residence permit | yes <input type="checkbox"/> | no <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (4) asylum seekers/refugees                                   | yes <input type="checkbox"/> | no <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (5) ethnic minorities (black, Roma etc.)                      | yes <input type="checkbox"/> | no <input type="checkbox"/> |

If **yes**, under which conditions? Are women survivors of violence considered in regulations for accessing **health care**? What are problems?

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



# QUESTIONNAIRE, S.8

## V. Access to services: campaigning, information material, ...

(a) Do MM women receive information material on protection laws and women's services when they arrive in your country? How is this organized?

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

(b) Are there information campaigns on VAW specifically addressing MM women? **If yes** please give examples.

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

(c) Is there any information material about women's services available to MM women?  
**If yes** in which languages are they provided? How are these information materials disseminated?

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

(d) What else is done in your country to address MM women?

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

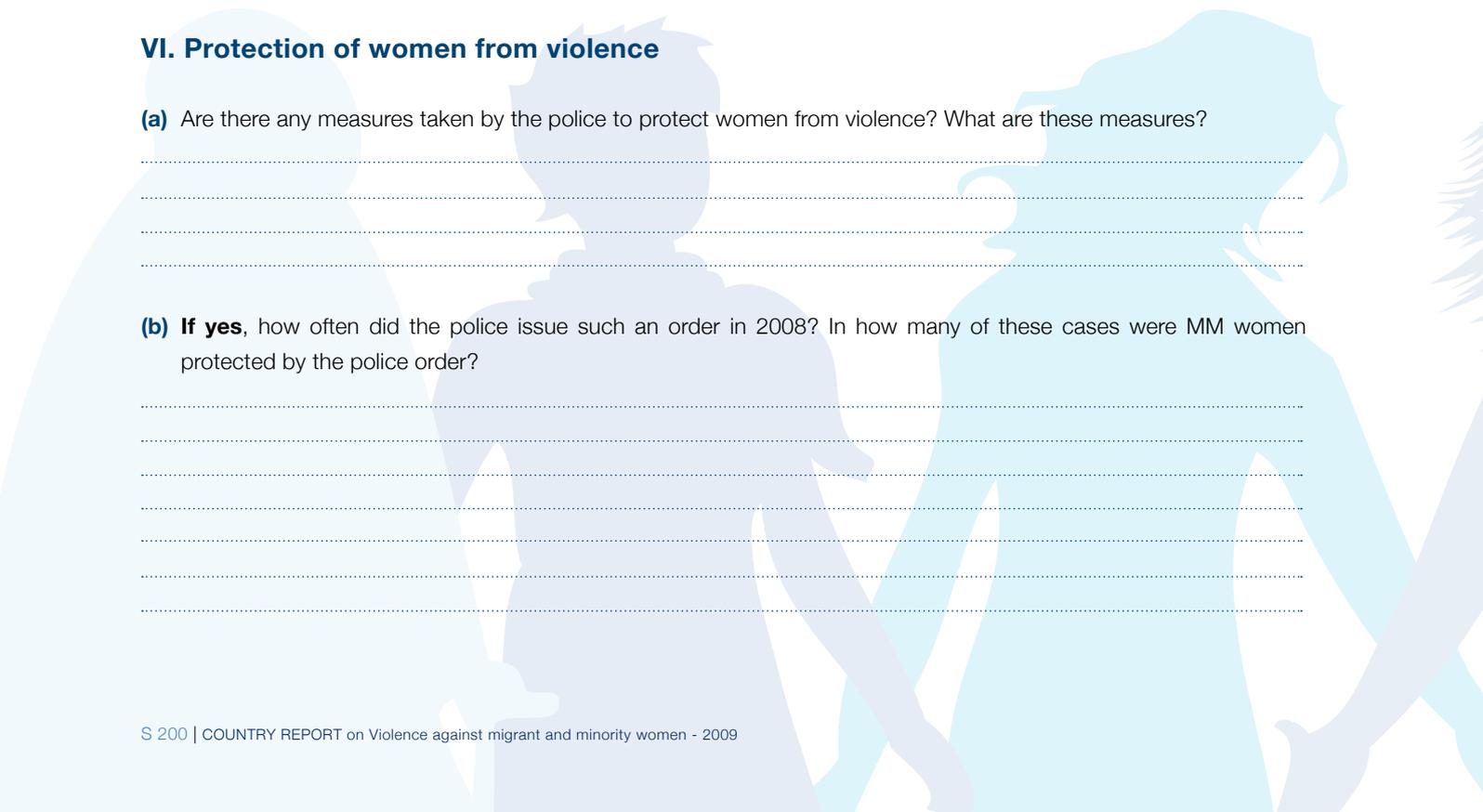
## VI. Protection of women from violence

(a) Are there any measures taken by the police to protect women from violence? What are these measures?

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

(b) **If yes**, how often did the police issue such an order in 2008? In how many of these cases were MM women protected by the police order?

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....





## QUESTIONNAIRE, s.9

- (c) In general, what is your view about the work of the police regarding the protection of MM women from violence?  
What are the problems?

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

- (d) Is there a civil law protection order available to women victims of violence?

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

- (e) **If yes**, how many civil law protection orders have been issued by the courts in 2008? In how many of these cases were the protection orders granted to MM women?

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

- (f) In general, what is your view about the work civil courts regarding the protection of MM women from violence?  
What are the problems?

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

- (g) How often were acts of violence reported to the authorities in 2008? In how many of these cases the victims were MM women?

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

- (h) Is there any statistic about how many of these reported cases ended with a conviction in 2008? If yes, what are the figures? How many of the cases involving MM women were convicted?

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

- (i) Do MM women have the right to free legal aid ? Under what circumstances?

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....





**WAVE Network & European Info Centre Against Violence**

Bacherplatz 10 / 4, 1050 Vienna, Austria

phone: +43-(0)1-5482720

fax: +43-(0)1-5482720-27

ZVR:187612774

e-mail: [office@wave-network.org](mailto:office@wave-network.org)

[www.wave-network.org](http://www.wave-network.org)

