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BEST PRACTICES



360

REWIND



Good Practices in matter of gender violence in migrant women. Spain

360 REWIN Project





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1. Introduction

Violence against women is considered a violation of human rights with serious and irreparable consequences for the victims who suffer it: physical, psychological, sexual, social, labor, economic consequences... the root of this type of violence is inequality. existing between women and men and the abuse of power of historically unequal relationships that have placed women in a situation of subordination to men, a form of asymmetric relationship that is reinforced by gender socialization. Although anyone can be a victim of violence, women are much more vulnerable since most attacks are committed by men (on other men or women), because violence does not affect everyone in the same way. others (given that the consequences caused by violence are linked to sex) and because gender is one of the variables that motivate the aggressor to maintain his status of privilege and power¹. Factors such as gender inequality, cultural norms and power structures influence this vulnerability.

It is about addressing and making visible an old problem that today we look at with different eyes that requires social awareness that leaves behind the perception of privacy that was associated with it (Ferrer and Bosch, 2006). Eradicating this violence means assuming a commitment to change that necessarily entails parallel prevention work, through educational and social intervention, along with comprehensive care for victims (United Nations, 2013).

According to the WHO (2013), 35% of women will be attacked (by their partners or outside the scope of relationships) at some point in their lives, with violence perpetrated by a partner being the most frequent, affecting 30%. % of women in the world. On the other hand, the European Human Rights Agency indicates that 33% of women have been subjected to physical and/or sexual violence since the age of 15, and 43% of them have suffered psychological violence from their partners or ex-partners.

These data, without a doubt, show that gender violence is suffered by women and girls, for the mere fact of being such, without there being specific variables that increase the possibility of suffering it due to race,

¹ UN expert group on violence against women.



religion, age, cultural level, social class, etc.; However, it is necessary to consider other variables that imply greater vulnerability, such as the situation of migrant women or women belonging to cultures in which the possibility of being the object not only of physical violence, but also of suffering other forms of violence, such as female genital mutilation, child marriage or human trafficking. In this sense, it is worth highlighting that migrant women suffer double discrimination, for being a woman and for being outside their country of origin. A fact that has alerted public policies in Spain, translating concern for migrant women into changes at the legislative level. Many women find themselves in an irregular administrative situation, lacking documentation and without the possibility of accessing it, being at the mercy of their aggressors and forced to silence their suffering, fearing being expelled from the country in which they are located.

Without a doubt, the effort made by public policies is unquestionable, but insufficient, since we cannot ignore the statistical data that show us results that are far from ending this serious social problem of great magnitude, and although we can assure that we are making some progress, it is slow; Even so, we must keep in mind the commitment of public powers in the fight against this violence and this is evident in the increase in social awareness and the necessary legislative modifications that have made Spain a benchmark in comparative law (Ruíz, 2021).

Ending gender violence requires a double approach: on the one hand, we must focus on raising awareness and prevention, and on the other hand, on the training of professionals in order to achieve effective interventions that eliminate, or at least minimize the damage that we sometimes inevitably generate in women, as a consequence of secondary victimization.

For all these reasons, it is necessary to address the violence exerted on women and girls in its entirety, taking into account the different forms of expression and their consequences, from a gender perspective because this "way of seeing" allows us to analyze and understand the way in which society has distributed gender mandates, that is, how certain social systems are created and maintained depending on whether you were born a man or a woman.

Including the gender perspective in the university environment, in the education and training of students, means including a new and



necessary perspective, a point of view through which we can recognize the inequality that still exists today, because despite the achievements achieved We must still continue to emphasize the need to eliminate existing differences and apply an appropriate approach to their treatment.

Prevention and awareness are the central axis of the necessary change both for the students and for the teams of professionals who intervene with abused women, their sons and daughters, and with the aggressors. Intervention with victims and perpetrators requires specialized knowledge, but also a review of one's own beliefs about the root of violence and the difficulties that this entails in professional practice. Furthermore, it is necessary to understand how violence develops and is maintained, what its consequences are and how to intervene with victims and perpetrators.

Specialized training becomes one of the most important tools we can count on to intervene with certain guarantees, avoiding secondary victimization and being able to respond to the most urgent needs at the time of intervention. Knowing the most appropriate approach, procedures and resources is essential so that the first contact between survivor and professional marks the beginning of their recovery.

We therefore propose a series of recommendations as good practices that are framed within the care and intervention with women, as well as with their sons and daughters who are victims of gender violence from a psychological perspective based on our professional experience with victims without neglect the gender perspective.

Preparing a Good Practices guide on gender violence requires providing information to those who intervene, directly or indirectly, with victims of violence and their closest environment, but also creating spaces in the educational field in which the necessary keys are provided to promote equality and good treatment and train professionals who will later develop their practice in this matter.

This Good Practices guide is aimed, on the one hand, at all agents whose work is directly related to the care and intervention of victims of gender violence and their sons and daughters with the aim of contributing to improving professional actions, and on the other hand, to students from different disciplines who must address violence against women in a transversal way.



It will not be easy for the abused woman to ask for help; The average time of exposure to abuse is usually 10 years, so the moment she makes the decision to break with violence, she must be attended to immediately in health, social, police or judicial departments.

2. The visibility of gender violence in Spain

In Spain, we can say that, although violence in couple relationships has always existed, it was not until 1997 when there was a turning point regarding its approach. The murder of Ana Orantes at the hands of her ex-husband, burned alive after appearing on a television program in which she made public her history of abuse spanning more than 40 years, marked a before and after, becoming a reference point for women. mistreated At that time they had separated and a sentence forced them to share what had been the family home.

Her murder changed the media's perception of this serious problem; From considering this violence as crimes of passion it became a serious problem; a problem that was not reported, but on the contrary, it was normalized and only belonged to the private sphere and therefore remained hidden. This murder caused a social change. His testimony managed to raise awareness and perceive its seriousness, multiplying the news about this type of violence². Precisely one year after this murder, the WHO (1998) stated that this violence is the most common form of violence and that the participation of the media is essential to report on this problem³. It can be said that this murder brought gender violence into the public debate, causing different legislative changes and promoting Law 1/2004 to which we will refer later.

In 1998, the Ombudsman's Report included a series of recommendations on this type of violence, focusing mainly on the reform of various regulations related to the matter: Penal Code, Civil

² Women, violence and the media.

https://www.mujeresenred.net/IMG/pdf/Dossier_MUJER_Y_VIOLENCIA.pdf

³ Gender violence a priority health issue.

http://www.who.int/gender/violence/violencia_infopack1.pdf



Code and Criminal Procedure Law⁴. It also contemplated the specialization of professionals in the legal field, development of protocols, improvement in police actions, reforms in labor legislation to prevent the aggressor from locating the victim in their workplace and programs for intervention with aggressors, to name a few.

Since that moment and we could say that until today, many legislative reforms have been carried out to fight against gender violence (L.O. 11/2003, of September 29, of Concrete Measures in the Matter of Citizen Security, Domestic Violence and Social Integration of Foreigners, L.O. 15/2003, of November 25, which modifies L.O. 10/1995 of November 23 of the Penal Code, Law 27/2003, of July 31, Regulating the Order for the Protection of Victims of Domestic Violence.

One of the most effective tools, which would change the situation for both professionals and victims and aggressors, was the L.O. 1/2004 of December 28, on Comprehensive Protection Measures against Gender Violence. Its objective was "to act against the violence that, as a manifestation of discrimination, the situation of inequality and the power relations of men over women, is exercised on them by those who are or have been their spouses or by those who are or have been linked to them by similar emotional relationships, even without cohabitation. This law accepted international recommendations on gender violence, based on art. 9.2 of the Spanish Constitution, which obliges the Public Powers to eliminate obstacles that threaten fundamental rights, as stated in the Practical Guide of the L.O. 1/2004 of the Observatory against Gender and Domestic Violence.

The popularly called "Comprehensive Law" has a marked multidisciplinary character because it harmonizes different approaches and perspectives from different disciplines: legal, social, psychological, health, educational... the preventive part aims to address gender violence in a comprehensive way, from education and awareness to protection and justice for victims.

⁴ Inclusion of psychological abuse and habituality; inclusion of ex-spouses or former partners who were united by an analogous emotional relationship, eliminate the figure of adultery, include criminal actions for abandonment of family or abduction of minors, eliminate the husband's right of correction over the wife, include protection measures for victim and child visitation regime, divorce, etc.)



It is about understanding gender violence as a complex problem that encompasses social, cultural, economic and psychological factors, which requires a comprehensive and multidisciplinary approach that includes criminal and social measures. Of great relevance is social assistance provided with economic resources that will favor the recovery of women with the creation of social and assistance programs and services to care for abused women; It also includes the creation of specialized courts in order to ensure greater coordination and the figure of the Prosecutor against Violence against Women who is responsible for the supervision and coordination of the Public Prosecutor's Office in this matter.

In order to "harmonize the response of the Spanish legal system, it establishes that the State and all the Autonomous Communities, within the scope of their respective powers, will adapt their regulations to the provisions established therein" (Cabrera and Carazo, 2009, p. 7); Currently each community has its own legislation on this matter.

The evolution has undoubtedly been significant, and especially in the increase in resources made available to victims: emergency centers, shelters, psychological support programs, financial aid, specialization of professionals, and specific regulations to eradicate this scourge that has ended the lives of many women.

The aforementioned reform of the Penal Code of 1989 will be followed by other reforms (1995, 1999, 2003), with the 2003 reform modifying the term. Another aspect that is included, from the State Attorney General's Office, is moral integrity and the passive subjects of this alleged crime are expanded, dating relationships (past or current) are incorporated and situations of dependency are included. In addition, aggravating factors are considered such as the violence occurring at home, in the presence of minors, using weapons or breaking a restraining order or communication order. Other later reforms (2015) convert misdemeanors (insults and unjust humiliation) into minor crimes.



In addition, we have Law 4/2015 of April 27, on the Statute of the Victim of Crime. This standard focuses on restorative justice. Its objective is to offer a legal and social response to the victims and their family, in the shortest possible time and to avoid secondary victimization, providing all the information they need, including the situation in which the aggressor is (in the case of gender violence); The norm allows the victim the possibility of being accompanied at all times by the person they wish, with the police and judicial institutions being responsible for informing them.

3. Special review of Organic Law 1/2004, of December 28, on Comprehensive Protection Measures against Gender Violence (LIVG)

This law represented great progress in the fight against gender violence in Spain. The Comprehensive Law (as it is popularly known) is said to be a benchmark in Europe by incorporating comprehensive care from a multidisciplinary perspective to prevent, protect and prosecute gender violence involving different areas of the State: justice, education, health and social policy, establishing a legal and political framework for the protection and prevention of gender violence, which has allowed greater recognition and protection of women's rights in Spain. In short, it includes protection measures to prevent, punish and eradicate violence, as well as provide assistance to women and their minor sons and daughters.

The objective of the law is to act against violence against women that is a consequence of discrimination and the situation of inequality and the power relations of men over women. This violence is exerted on them by those who are or have been their spouses or by those who are or have been linked to them by similar emotional relationships, even without cohabitation.

In its article 1 it defines gender violence as:



“Any act of physical and psychological violence, including attacks on sexual freedom, threats, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty. The gender violence referred to in this Law also includes violence that, with the aim of causing harm or damage to women, is exercised against their minor relatives or relatives by the people indicated in the first section.

Despite the controversy that it has always aroused, even before its promulgation, this law has been the response to the claim that women's associations and victims had been making, in response to the need for a tool to prevent and fight against violence. of genre. (Velasco & Mozos, 2008). It is noteworthy that this Law has been the subject of an honorable mention from the Future Policy Award 2014; This award has been awarded by UN Women, World Future Council and the Inter-Parliamentary Union and is awarded to the best laws and policies in the world that work to end violence against women and girls.

The measures implemented through this Law contemplate institutional and judicial protection through the creation of:

- Courts and Prosecutor's Offices specialized in violence against women in order to guarantee adequate treatment of the legal, family and social situation of the victims of this type of violence to provide a much more agile response to women. Regarding this criminal protection, the figure of the Prosecutor for Violence against Women is created in the same way, whose function is to supervise and coordinate the Prosecutor's Office.
- Specialized units in the Security Forces and Corps.
- Collaboration plans between the different areas of action: health, justice, security, social services.
- Forensic action protocols.
- The State Observatory of Violence against Women, which is responsible for advising, evaluating, collaborating with institutions, preparing reports and studies, as well as proposing actions on gender violence, its functions are regulated in Royal Decree 253/2006. , March 3.
- The Government's Special Delegation against Violence against Women, which coordinates and supervises the application of the



law and public policies related to gender violence. Among its functions are those of formulating public policies in relation to gender violence, coordinating and promoting the actions that are developed in this matter, working in collaboration and coordination with the Administrations with jurisdiction in the matter and the monitoring and evaluation of the actions carried out, the latter function being carried out in collaboration with the State Observatory of Violence against Women.

- Specialized units in the Security Forces and Corps.
- Collaboration plans between the different areas of action: health, justice, security, social services.
- Forensic action protocols (second additional provision)
- An alert and protection system for women victims of gender violence, which includes the creation of a gender violence registry and the designation of care and support points for victims, a Central Registry for the Protection of Victims of Domestic Violence. This registry depends on the Ministry of Justice and it records the penalties and security measures, precautionary measures and protection orders that have been agreed upon, the breaches and the procedures that are being processed (matters related to article 173.2 of the Penal Code).
- Employment Programs for women victims of gender violence, which seeks to promote the labor and social reintegration of women affected by gender violence.
- Coordination Units against Violence against Women and Violence against Women Units, which are integrated into the Delegations and Subdelegations of the Government and the Island Directorates. Its functions, organization, operation, collaboration with other administrations, monitoring and actions with victims are included in a Joint Instruction of the Ministries of Justice, the Interior, Treasury and Public Administrations, Employment and Social Security and Health, Social Services and Equality.

In relation to the protection of victims, once you have a Protection Order, the Comprehensive Monitoring for cases of gender violence is put into operation, called VIOGEN or VdG System, whose objective is to have all the information in a database. information about the victim and everything related to his case. All institutions that collaborate in their



protection can access this system (Police, Court, Prosecutor's Office, Penitentiary Institutions, Coordination Units...) based on what is established in the Protocol for the police assessment of the level of risk of violence against women in the assumptions of the Comprehensive Law.

In addition, it includes awareness, prevention and detection measures:

- Awareness plans
- Educational field
- Advertising area
- Health field

It also includes the rights of victims, universal rights for all women who have been subjected to violence, regardless of their origin, religion or any other personal or social condition or circumstance. The status of victim of gender violence that gives rise to the recognition of rights will be accredited by a conviction of the aggressor, a protection order, or any judicial resolution that agrees on a precautionary measure towards the victim, by report from the Public Prosecutor's Office in the one that indicates signs that the woman is a victim of this type of violence or through a report from social services, specialized services or shelters intended for abused women.

The rights to which they can benefit are the following:

- Right to information: through telephone number 016 for information and legal advice.
- Right to comprehensive social assistance (includes social care, emergency, support and shelter, and comprehensive recovery services).
- Right to free, immediate and specialized legal assistance (free legal assistance, regardless of the existence of resources to litigate, which will be provided immediately, in those judicial processes and administrative procedures that have a direct or indirect cause in the violence suffered).
- Labor rights (the purpose of which is to prevent them from leaving the labor market because of violence and they are recognized with rights to reconcile work with the situation, for their protection if they are forced



to leave their job and to seek their integration employment if they were not employed.

- Rights regarding Social Security (in terms of contributions, benefits)
- Rights regarding employment and labor insertion.
- Rights of public officials.
- Economic rights (specific financial aid for women victims of gender violence with special difficulties in obtaining employment, active insertion income, advance payment for non-payment of alimony, minimum vital income, priority access to protected housing and residences for the elderly)
- Right to immediate schooling (the sons and daughters of victims who are forced to change their address have the right to immediate schooling in their new place of residence).
- Right to scholarships and study aid.
- Right to registration for security reasons (victims who are under the protection of the assistance network: shelters, supervised apartments, etc. when registration cannot be possible at the actual residence, it will be carried out where the services determine social.

On the other hand, it is also worth highlighting Law 27/2003, of July 31, regulating the Order for the protection of victims of domestic violence. It is a tool designed to provide comprehensive protection to the victim of domestic and/or gender violence, immediately. This law is inspired by the Recommendation (2002) of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe on the protection of women against violence, which urged States to introduce and improve all those policies and instruments that guarantee maximum security and protection of women. victims.

Through a judicial order, criminal and civil measures are adopted, at the same time activating social protection mechanisms established by the State, the Autonomous Communities and the Local Corporations. This is a simple and quick procedure that takes place before the Court of Guard in order to implement provisional protection measures to ensure the



victim and his family: measures to restrict the freedom of movement of the aggressor, to prevent his approach to the victim (provisional detention, prohibitions on visits, residence, approaches or communication); measures of a civil nature, which guarantee the stability and legal protection of the woman and her family (attribution of the family home, custody and visitation regime with respect to sons and daughters, provision of food...).

The Protection Order may be requested *ex officio*, by the victim, at the request of a party, by the Public Prosecutor's Office, by the Court or the Public Prosecutor's Office, by the different police forces, and by the Social Services and assistance institutions. Once granted, the following will be launched:

1. Penal measures:

- Deprivation of liberty.
- Restraining order.
- Prohibition of Communication.
- Prohibition to return to the scene of the crime or residence of the victim.
- Removal of weapons or other dangerous objects.

2. Social measures:

- Launched by the State, the Autonomous Communities and the Local Corporations
- Active Insertion Income.
- Financial aid.
- Access to protected housing and residences for the elderly.
- Labor and Social Security rights.
- Application for residence authorization due to special circumstances (when there is a conviction).
- Application for independent residence authorization for reunited family members.

3. Civil measures:



Civil measures are valid for 30 days, so, within that period, the victim or his legal representative must have initiated a family procedure before the civil jurisdiction:

- Attribution of the use and enjoyment of the home.
- Custody regime, visits and communication with children.
- Food benefit.
- Protection measures for minors to avoid dangers or
- Damages (can be requested by the victim or her legal representative, by the Prosecutor when there are minor or incapable children).

We would also like to highlight the Law on Childhood and Adolescence that modified the Civil Code, the Law on the Protection of Minors, the Law on Immigration, and the Law on Gender Violence, among others). We have been able to verify that Spain's concern about violence against women has been present over time; It has been evolving and improving for the benefit of the victims and their sons and daughters; has provided the necessary resources to try to put an end to this serious problem and has improved the qualifications of the professionals whose role is to care for the victims.

Rights of migrant women in Spain

Regarding the situation of migrant women in Spain who are subject to gender violence, it should be noted that the legislation also contemplates different scenarios:

- Foreign woman who is a family member of a citizen of a Member State of the European Union or of a State party to the Agreement on the European Economic Area.



- Non-EU foreign woman: may be holders of one of the following two types of specific residence and work authorizations due to gender violence:

- Authorization for residence and independent work for foreign women reunited with their spouse or partner.

- Authorization for temporary residence and work due to exceptional circumstances for foreign women in an irregular situation.

- The temporary residence and work authorization held by a foreign woman will be renewed upon expiration in the event of termination of the employment contract or suspension of the employment relationship as a result of being a victim of gender violence.

1. Protection of foreign women in an irregular situation who are victims of gender violence.

2. Right to international protection: right to asylum and subsidiary protection.

3. Rights of Spanish women victims of gender violence outside the national territory: The Embassies and Consulates of Spain and the Ministries of Labor, Migration and Social Security will provide Spanish women with information to contact specialized resources for victims of gender violence. gender available in the country in which they reside, as well as guidance on the medical, educational and legal resources that local authorities make available to them in situations of gender violence. The Government Delegation against Gender Violence, in the event of the woman's return, will carry out coordination tasks with the Autonomous Communities in order to guarantee women the rights recognized by Spanish regulations and facilitate their social integration.



4. Gender violence in figures

In this section we have taken as reference the statistics provided by the General Council of the Judiciary and the Government Delegation for Gender Violence, and referring to the period of 2023, whose report indicates that the number of complaints has been increasing, registering a total of 546 daily complaints; A total of 199,282 complaints of gender violence were received (9.46% more than last year and 35,551 protection orders were agreed upon.

The number of women murdered by gender violence in the context of a partner and/or ex-partner since 2003, when the data began to be counted, until December 31, 2023 would be 1,240 murdered women. This violence leaves 431 minors orphaned. From January 1 to December 31, 2023, 58 women have been murdered due to gender violence. 58.6% of the fatalities were between 31 and 50 years old. En cuanto a la violencia vicaria entre el 1 de enero de 2013, primer año del que se dispone de información, y hasta el 31 de diciembre de 2023 se han confirmado 50 casos de menores de edad asesinados/as por violencia de género.

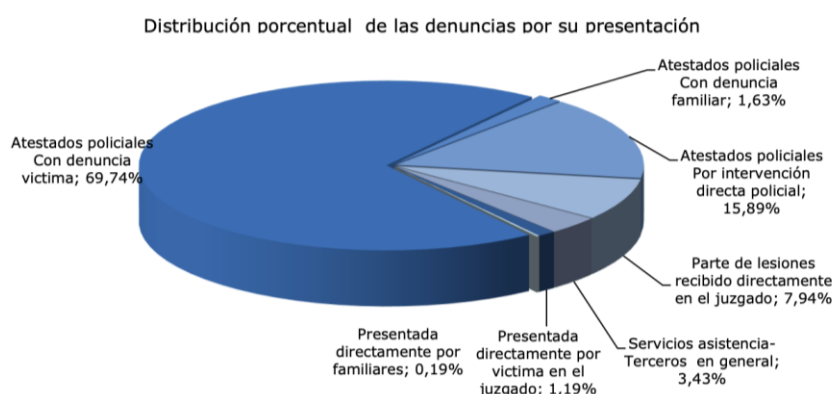
In relation to the nationality of the women, 126,963 victims of gender violence were Spanish (65.22%) while 67,695 women were foreigners (34.78%); 10% of the women refused to maintain the complaint and testify against their aggressor: a total of 19,500 victims refused to testify against their aggressors. Of them, 9,540 were Spanish and 7,299 were other nationalities. On the other hand, 19,500 victims took advantage of the exemption from the obligation to testify as witnesses.

Regarding protection orders, two out of every three women (64.8%) who requested protection were Spanish and 2.1% of the total (Spanish and foreign) were minors. In both cases, the percentages are similar to those recorded last year.

Regarding the profile of the reported aggressors, the majority are of Spanish nationality. They represent 64.7% (27,479), compared to 35.3% (14,999) of foreign nationality.

In relation to the VIOGEN system (comprehensive monitoring system in cases of gender violence), the total number of active cases as of December 31, 2023, was 83,341 cases; The number of women with police protection (active cases with an assessed risk level) as of December 31, 2023 was 51,099, with the highest percentage of active cases among women between 31 and 45 years of age.

Total Denuncias	Presentada directamente por víctima en el juzgado	Presentada directamente por familiares	Atestados policiales			Parte de lesiones recibido directamente en el juzgado	Servicios asistencia-Terceros en general
			Con denuncia víctima	Con denuncia familiar	Por intervención directa policial		
199.282	2.362	370	138.982	3.239	31.664	15.821	6.844
	1,19%	0,19%	69,74%	1,63%	15,89%	7,94%	3,43%



Number of complaints collected in 2023
Source: General Council of the Judiciary

Nacionalidad Mujeres Víctimas de Violencia de Género		
Españolas	125.826	65,02%
Extranjeras	67.695	34,98%
TOTAL	193.521	

Number of female victims in 2023

Source: General Council of the Judiciary

Nacionalidad Mujeres se acogen a la dispensa a la obligación de declarar como testigo Art. 416 Lecrim.		
Casos en que la víctima se acoge a la dispensa a la obligación de declarar como testigo Art. 416 Lecrim./por cada 100 mujeres víctimas de Violencia de Género		
Españolas	11.008	8,67
Extranjeras	8.492	12,54

Source: General Council of the Judiciary

País de nacimiento Víctima	Número de mujeres víctimas mortales
España	813
Otro país	423
No consta	18



Women murdered by gender violence by nationality.
Source: Special Government Delegation for Gender Violence

5. Proposal of good practices

5.1 In the area of intervention

Generally speaking, it will not be easy for the abused woman to recognize the situation she is in, which makes it difficult to break off the relationship or report it. The interview becomes the most valuable resource that professionals can have so that the woman can express and verbalize her history of abuse.

5.1.1 General intervention

- Provide awareness and training for professionals who care for victims.
- Provide fast, comprehensive, personalized and specialized attention, generating security and trust.
- Preferential attention to the victim, separating him from the rest of the people.
- Respect the process that the woman goes through, her time and her decisions.
- Know the situation she is in to satisfy her most urgent needs.

- Ensure that everything discussed is protected by secrecy and confidentiality, especially because in some locations with smaller numbers of inhabitants people know each other.
- Know basic interview techniques to help the victim express themselves and verbalize their history of abuse.
- Show sensitivity, quality and efficiency in the care and protection of victims, avoiding secondary victimization.
- Welcome and listen to the person who demands attention.



- Show a receptive, empathetic and understanding attitude through active listening.
- Conduct the interview in a reserved space that guarantees privacy and confidentiality
- Keep in mind that we believe what you tell us, this will help us gain your trust.
- Try to reduce their feeling of guilt by conveying the idea that there is no reason to justify violence and supporting the future decision to break off the relationship in the situation that other women have been able to overcome abuse and move forward.
- Listen to what he says, paying all our interest, and exercising active listening.
- Explain how violence arises, how it is maintained and its consequences.
- Explain your rights.
- Show attention and interest, even if you have withdrawn the complaint.
- Provide the victim with clear and accessible information about the rights recognized in current legislation and the resources that she may have at her disposal.
- Reduce exposure to professionals, so that the woman does not have to expose herself and detail her history of abuse on an ongoing basis.
- Do not justify the abuse or the behavior of the aggressor.
- Understand the "relapses" and attempts to forgive the aggressor, which are part of the cycle of violence in the reconciliation or honeymoon phase.
- Promote institutional coordination by facilitating transmission between all public and private institutions involved, from a multidisciplinary perspective.
- Identify the woman's support network.



- Do not “normalize” situations of abuse nor the possible “reconciliations” of her parents after episodes of abuse.

5.1 Specific intervention

5.1.1 Health field

Health services integrate professionals from different areas such as medicine (with its different specialties), nursing, psychology or social work; It may be the first resource that the woman accesses in search of support, but she will not be the one to address the issue and it must be the professional who is interested in her situation, personnel who must have sufficient qualifications not only for care, which is of utmost importance, but especially for early detection. Experience confirms that there are few cases in which a possible situation of abuse is identified, and the woman will not be asked, even though she may have attended the consultation too frequently. Some of the reasons are lack of time, difficulty in addressing the topic, lack of awareness, lack of training, not knowing what to do or what to say, etc. Hence the need for the health professional to meet alone with the victim, guaranteeing confidentiality, transmitting security and making him/her see that violence is not justified in any case. It is essential to confirm the suspicion of abuse and to be able to carry out an intervention and appropriate referral.

Following the recommendations of the WHO, understanding violence against women as a priority health problem:



- Don't be afraid to ask, most victims just want someone to lend them a hand. Especially when the professional asks directly without judging.
 - Carry out a screening by asking preventively all women who come for consultation and who show symptoms of abuse.
 - Provide comprehensive health care incorporating it into the medical history.
 - Offer
 - Understand that their behavior is subject to the discomfort caused by violence and fear.
 - Know the resources of the assistance network to refer the victim to those who must respond to their most urgent needs.
 - Avoid comments that minimize violence or that make the woman feel guilty.
 - Coordination
 - Prepare a medical report
 - Incorporate as much information as possible into the medical history and prepare
 - Assess other possible forms of violence (sexual, FGM, trafficking, etc.)
- * In relation to migrant women, the factors that make them more vulnerable will be taken into account: lack of knowledge of their rights and resources, having economic, work and communication difficulties, being in an irregular administrative situation and the resulting fear of being expelled. of the country, absence of support network, shame, etc.; these factors will prevent you from asking for help.
- Receive the woman alone, preventing her companion (if he is the aggressor) from being present during the interview, using strategies to divert his attention, in collaboration with other colleagues.
 - Use a safe space, where she can feel calm.



-Guarantee her confidentiality.

-Remember that the victims are the bearers of the evidence, and especially in the case of sexual assault, so she should not wash or change her clothes.

5.2.2 Police field

Have teams specialized in caring for victims of gender violence:

- Provide battered women with a rapid, effective and specialized police response.
- Check that it has been attended to by health personnel.
- Rigorously follow the collection of evidence from an alleged assault (in any of its manifestations) to that which can be collected at home.
- Accompany and protect the victim in his movements to carry out his daily activities (work, Court, Center .1.1.1.1 school, etc.)
- Facilitate the attention of female staff.
- Request information about the aggressor and her surroundings.
- Provide care to the woman as soon as possible; care cannot be delayed; waiting may lead to regret having gone to seek help. Any "excuse" will be good to go back on her decision.
- Establish agile ways of communicating between the victim and the corresponding Security Force or Corps, to assess the risk situation at all times.
- Facilitate the complaint and ensure that both she and her children, if any, have the protection they need and accompany her during the process.
- Have an adequate room that guarantees security and privacy. It is necessary to have a specific place for her care; It is very important that you do not coincide with the aggressor at any time.
- Provide a list of social resources for comprehensive care and put her in contact with said services. It is possible that, if we leave it in her hands, she will not wait to contact.
- Go to the home or place where the victim is and stay with them for the necessary time.
- Transfer her immediately to a health center if she has physical or psychological injuries.



- In case of sexual assault, transfer her to the health center ensuring evidence of the crime. Be avoided. to wash or change clothes.
- A detailed statement will be taken taking into account her emotional state.
- Inform the victim of the rights that assist them and the social resources available, if necessary, accompany them when they travel.
- Know the possible existence of weapons on the part of the aggressor so that he can carry out the voluntary surrender and report it to the judicial authority.

5.2.3 Educational field: awareness and prevention

Education as an agent of socialization is an excellent space to prevent violence from the transmission of values at all educational levels: from early childhood education to university education.

Furthermore, the educational system is key because it can promote equality between women and men to achieve social change due to its transformative nature and, on the other hand, it can promote research, so necessary to end violence. The social role of education both in the childhood and adolescent stages allows the identification of risks and vulnerability factors and in the university environment and also allows the modification of the schemes learned during childhood.

- Develop the learning of peaceful conflict resolution, from early childhood education.
- Incorporate awareness and prevention strategies in classrooms.
- Develop social and emotional skills in the adolescent population that allow them to have egalitarian relationships, providing them with security and self-esteem.



- Carry out activities that promote good treatment and equal relationships.
- Know the resources of the healthcare network.
- Prepare decalogues of good treatment
- Develop action protocols that include actions and strategies to act in a case of gender violence.
- Design non-sexist educational materials.
- Incorporate gender equality in all academic areas (teaching, training and research) in a transversal way.
- Consider continuous and specialized training on equality and gender violence for teachers at all educational stages.
- Develop, at more advanced levels of the educational system, activities that promote respect and equality between women and men, as well as the peaceful resolution of conflicts.

In short, education is a valuable instrument with which we can eliminate the obstacles that generate inequality and violence; Acquiring values such as equality, respect, tolerance and peaceful conflict resolution contribute to achieving a more just and egalitarian society.

6. Report of the 4 selected BBPPs and summary sheets of the same

PRACTICE 1

[chrome-extension://efaidnbmnnnibpcajpcqlclefindmkaj/https://www.sanidad.gob.es/areas/calidadAsistencial/excelenciaClinica/procedimientoComunSNS/docs/BP_CASTILLA_Y_LEON_Anexo_I_BBPP_VG_2012.pdf](https://www.sanidad.gob.es/areas/calidadAsistencial/excelenciaClinica/procedimientoComunSNS/docs/BP_CASTILLA_Y_LEON_Anexo_I_BBPP_VG_2012.pdf)



https://www.sanidad.gob.es/areas/calidadAsistencial/excelenciaClinica/procedimientoComunSNS/docs/BP_CASTILLA_Y_LEON_Anexo_I_BBPP_VG_2012.pdf

Intersectoral collaboration project for the prevention and treatment of gender violence

This programme has been recognised with the Quality Award by the National Health System of the Ministry of Health of Spain (2010).

The objective of this project, which is being carried out in the city of Salamanca through the Primary Health Care Management, is to improve prevention and care in gender violence, through intersectoral coordination from health services as the central axis on which the coordination with the rest of the resources pivots in collaboration with the Local Police and the Secondary Education Institute. It was presented to the BBPP competition having implemented and analysed the health action against gender violence with coordination as its axis.

At the local level, the health sector was considered an important axis on which resources are coordinated and networks are created that offer an adequate response to the prevention and care of gender violence. The objective was to improve the prevention of gender violence and the care of women victims of this violence in the city of Salamanca through coordination, with health services being the central axis in the coordination with other resources.

Regarding the target population, three aspects were assessed:

- In terms of care: female victims of VG in the city of Salamanca and their sons and daughters.
- At the training level: social and health professionals from Primary Care in the city of Salamanca.
- At the preventive level: adolescent population from a basic health area of Salamanca (Garrido Sur)
- Participants: health and social professionals from Primary Care, Local Police, teaching staff from the Secondary Education Institute

Regarding the methodology:

- Creation of a permanent intersectoral working group on gender violence in the Primary Care Management (health, police, teaching and social areas), coordinated by a nursing professional. Review of the literature and experiences of interest in prevention in the educational field.



- Design by the group of an action plan on VG. and all the activities carried out were designed and carried out within a framework of collaboration between the institutions.
- Situation analysis: The assessment of the problem of VG in the city of Salamanca was carried out through a prevalence study through the electronic clinical records of Primary Care.
- Care for women victims of gender violence) and through the realization of a pilot study in a secondary school in the adolescent population that collects information on the beliefs and social roles present at this stage, in relation to the myths that give rise to, perpetuate and justify gender violence, and the prevalence of gender violence in the study population.
- Training of professionals: To improve care for women victims of violence, primary care health and social professionals have been trained and raised awareness (290 in 14 workshops), with the main objective of acquiring knowledge and skills for the comprehensive approach to women who suffer violence and knowing the resources available in the health area to achieve multidisciplinary and coordinated care.
- Development of coordination systems and implementation of intervention protocols:

Specific coordination between the health and police systems in emergency care has been developed.

Three documents were adopted as a basis for all interventions: The Common Protocol for Health Action in the Face of Gender Violence, the Clinical Practice Guide for Violence against Women in Couples of the Junta de Castilla y León of 2010 and the Confidentiality Guide.

A prevention program was designed in the school environment. The contribution to the prevention of gender violence was a priority issue for the working group. The proposed activities were raised as pilot experiences, so that, after the initial evaluation, they could be carried out continuously and thus overcome the punctual interventions, which barely achieve results in prevention. A pilot School Prevention program was carried out during the first quarter of the 2010-2011 school year at the IES Venancio Blanco in Salamanca. Specific training was carried out for the teachers of the center to raise their awareness of the problem. The programme was carried out in classrooms, during tutoring hours. The number of educational sessions carried out by nursing professionals from 1st to 4th ESO was 36 (3 in each course).



The Local Police carried out 3 sessions in the 2nd year of Baccalaureate courses. As for the materials used, on the one hand the Briefcase =a2 (Equalized) Formulas for Equality of the was used. Author Eva Ma de la Peña Palacios. Awareness videos were added to the material. The Police used the material "The Guide for Girls and Boys. What We Need to Know about Gender Violence" by the author Luisa Velasco Riego", so that they distributed copies among the teachers and a summary brochure among the students. The selection of this material, after carrying out an exhaustive search of all the materials published at a national level, was made because it is an agile, dynamic tool, which encourages student participation, because it is easy to apply in the classroom and because it adjusts to the preventive objectives selected by the group.

The other preventive strategy was the implementation of the adolescent consultation on VG in two basic quotas of the Garrido Sur and Capuchinos de Salamanca Centres. It was carried out by two nursing professionals within the periodic reviews of the 110 Youth Care Service. It included the implementation of psychosocial approach questions for screening and brief educational interventions for the promotion of equality and non-violence and information on the concept of Gender Violence.

The results of the project seem encouraging, and it can be said that it has improved the awareness and training of health professionals, it has improved the care of women who suffer gender violence thanks to the coordination of the health, social and police systems and it has contributed to the prevention of gender violence through the collaboration of all sectors in the educational field.

At the present time, intersectoral collaboration continues in the care of women, in an agile and practical way (health and police areas); in addition, the police have served as a link with the judicial field. From a preventive point of view, the school programme at the ES is carried out continuously, with the midwives also being involved in its implementation, and we have among our objectives the longer-term evaluation when the development trajectory is broader.



Good Practice 1

Intersectoral collaboration project for the prevention and treatment of gender violence	
Element	Guiding questions
Area of intervention	<i>Awareness and prevention. Care and support.</i>
Short description of the best practice	<i>It aims to improve prevention and care in gender violence, through intersectoral coordination from health services as a central axis on which coordination with the rest of the resources pivots in collaboration with the Local Police and the Secondary Education Institute.</i>
Target audience	<i>The intervention/care/support is directed at women victims of gender violence and awareness and prevention is directed at the adolescent population (women in general).</i>
Actors who apply the methodology or use the tool	<i>Primary Care Health Area (medicine/nursing/social worker Local Police and Institute Teaching Staff.</i>
Type of violence opposed	<i>Any manifestation of violence (physical, psychological, sexual and economic violence)</i>
Introduction	<i>An intersectoral working group was created in Primary Care (health, police, educational and social areas) to exchange information and experiences on the different interventions carried out in the different areas and to coordinate them. Each of the interventions carried out has been done from a collaborative framework. The problem has been assessed by studying the prevalence in the clinical histories of primary care and in the adolescent population; health professionals have been trained and made aware of it and the intersectoral coordination strategies that exist as an essential instrument to care for and protect victims of violence have been presented, specifically developing coordination between the health and police systems in urgent care. An educational program has been developed in the school environment and diagnostic and prevention interventions on gender violence have been carried out in consultation, with special attention to the adolescent population. Gender has been taken into account in the intervention as women are victims of gender-based violence. Launched in 2010 to the present. This program has been recognized with the Quality Award by the National Health System of the Ministry of Health of Spain (2010).</i>



PRACTICE 2

https://mpt.gob.es/portal/delegaciones_gobierno/delegaciones/castillaleon/actualidad/notas_de_prensa/notas/2023/11/2023-11-06_01.html

AWARENESS AND PREVENTION CAMPAIGN AGAINST GENDER VIOLENCE

This project has been recognized in the provincial award category at the Meninas Castilla y León Awards in 2023 for the work carried out in the area of intervention and prevention of all types of violence against women and support for victims.

This award is given for the commitment made for years to fight against gender violence, a scourge suffered by many women, especially in rural areas where they must face greater difficulties, fighting for equality between women and men and against the most serious inequality: gender violence, contributing to the development of different materials so that the population has more information and to promote the request for help by women who suffer violence. Actions that start from the same objective: to involve citizens to raise their voices against gender violence, to raise the voices of those who are silent. This local entity has been developing multiple awareness-raising and training actions. Within the City Council's commitment to the fight against gender violence, when the situation requires it, there is the provision of accommodation in hotels/hostels in the area for victims of gender violence and, where appropriate, their children, with the full protection of the corresponding patrol of the Civil Guard in the area, in order to "avoid having to go to an Emergency Centre.

Regarding the preparation of materials, they are the following:

- Creation of an informative flyer to bring the concept of gender violence closer to the public, aimed mainly at understanding what this type of violence is and how it manifests itself and the obstacles that women living in rural areas encounter. The emergency telephone numbers 016, 112 and 062 are also included, as well as the telephone numbers of the Department of Social Services and the CEAS. In addition to the concepts mentioned above, a phrase has been included to attract the attention of both women who are victims of abuse and the general public: "Telling what is happening to you is the first step towards your recovery" as a way of raising awareness about the health



consequences of women who suffer from this serious problem. This material has been distributed to all establishments in the area, both public and private, in order to reach the majority of the population.

- Creation of an audiovisual. Creation of a video in which a good part of the business and associative network has been involved, as well as different public and private entities. The audiovisual, in addition to raising awareness among the population, aims to reject this type of violence and show support for abused women, so that they know they are not alone. All participants were given a purple ribbon, a symbol of solidarity towards abused women and the fight against gender violence. The audiovisual is specifically aimed at women victims of gender violence and the general population. The professionals who have participated: Subdelegate of Government. Mayor. Department of Social Affairs. Local Police. CEAS. Civil Guard. SACYL. Emergencies 112. Civil Protection. Association against cancer. Red Cross. IES Valverde de Lucerna. Property registry. Tourist Office. Municipal Sports House. Pharmacy. Parapharmacy. Mechanical workshops. Post Office. Hospitality companies. Commerce.



Good Practice 2

Awareness and prevention campaign against gender violence	
Element	Guiding questions
Area of intervention	<i>Awareness and prevention.</i>
Short description of the best practice	<i>Awareness and prevention campaign against gender violence with the publication of flyer and an audiovisual to raise awareness of this serious problem in rural areas.</i>
Target audience	<p><i>Preparation of materials for free distribution.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Preparation of an informative flyer to bring the concept of gender violence closer to the public, aimed primarily at understanding what this type of violence is and how it manifests itself.</i> - <i>Preparation of an audiovisual. Preparation of a video in which a good part of the business and associative fabric, as well as different public and private entities, have been involved. The audiovisual, in addition to raising awareness among the population, aims to reject this type of violence and show support for abused women, so that they know that they are not alone.</i> - <i>All participants were given a purple ribbon, a symbol of solidarity towards abused women and the fight against gender violence.</i>
Actors who apply the methodology or use the tool	<i>Specifically aimed at women victims of gender violence and the general population. Professionals involved: Deputy Government Delegate. Mayor. Department of Social Affairs. Local Police. CEAS. Civil Guard. SACYL. Emergencies 112. Civil Protection. Association against cancer. Red Cross. IES Valverde de Lucerna. Property Registry. Tourist Office. Municipal Sports Centre. Pharmacy. Parapharmacy. Mechanical workshops. Post Office. Hospitality companies. Commerce.</i>
Type of violence opposed	<i>Any manifestation of violence (physical, psychological, sexual and economic violence).</i>
Introduction	<i>The obstacles that women living in rural areas usually encounter are highlighted. The emergency telephone numbers 016, 112 and 062 are included, as well as the telephone numbers of the Department of Social Services and the CEAS of the town. A phrase is included to draw the attention of both women victims of abuse and the general public: "Telling what is happening to you is the first step towards your recovery" because it is a way of raising awareness about the health consequences of women who suffer from this serious problem. The material has been distributed to all establishments in the area, both public and private, to reach the majority of the population. In addition, the video reflects the involvement of most of the business and associative fabric, so in addition to raising awareness among the population, it aims to reject this type of violence and show support for abused women. It was made in 2021. The audiovisual material was disseminated through the press and social networks and the City Council website.</i>



PRACTICE 3

<https://www.atresmedia.com/tolerancia-cero/>

AGAINST ABUSE ZERO TOLERANCE

This project launched by the City Council of Puebla de Sanabria (Zamora) has been awarded by Antena3 news and the Mutua Madrileña Foundation in October 2024 as a good practice for its commitment to the fight against gender violence, in terms of raising awareness and preventing gender violence in the adolescent population.

It is part of the "Zero tolerance against abuse" campaign launched by the aforementioned entities with the aim of reinforcing social rejection of abuse and supporting victims, especially in the youth field, recognizing and rewarding the best actions promoted to raise awareness among the young population about zero tolerance towards gender violence. The City Council of Puebla de Sanabria (Zamora) has been selected from among 400 municipalities for its programs on gender violence and which highlights the initiatives promoted by the municipality in favor of equality and the prevention of this problem.

The award-winning activity was "Sanabria in Equality" which brought together more than 60 people of all ages in a sports day that promoted equality and respect between men and women. The event included the participation of prominent figures in football, such as Kenio Gonzalo, national Under-17 coach, Elena Fernández, goalkeeping coach for the Under-17 and Under-19 teams, and Javier Torres, former player for Real Madrid and Real Valladolid. Later, to complement this activity, a talk-colloquium on "Equality in sport" was held at the Puebla de Sanabria Castle, where the difficulties faced by girls in sports, especially in rural areas, were addressed. This meeting generated a space for reflection and awareness about the importance of promoting equality from an early age. In addition to these activities, there is a drawing competition on equality and gender violence aimed at primary school children and a photography competition for secondary school children. Both are part of an exhibition.



Good Practice 3

Zero Tolerance Against Abuse	
Element	Guiding questions
Area of intervention	<i>Awareness and prevention.</i>
Short description of the best practice	<i>This is a joint campaign carried out by Antena3 News and the Mutua Madrileña Foundation within the framework of corporate responsibility. This collaboration aims to reinforce social rejection of abuse and support victims, especially among youth.</i>
Target audience	<i>To the total population and especially to women in general.</i>
Actors who apply the methodology or use the tool	<i>Policy makers in local entities (Mayors of Town Councils throughout Spain).</i>
Type of violence opposed	<i>Any manifestation of violence (physical, psychological, sexual and economic violence)</i>
Introduction	<i>This initiative began in 2015 and is still active today. The aim of this collaboration is to reinforce social rejection of abuse and support victims, especially among youth. It includes renowned journalists who work to raise awareness in society about the importance of not tolerating abuse. Projects such as the webinar “Young people, mobile phones and gender violence” have been developed for students aged 13 to 16. The campaign includes the collaboration of Spanish town councils that want to join through the project “Municipalities against abuse”, which recognizes and rewards the best actions promoted to raise awareness among young people about zero tolerance towards gender violence. Antena 3 Noticias broadcasts a special program every year coinciding with the World Day against Gender Violence. Fundación Mutua Madrileña and Antena 3 Noticias also launch specific actions for the summer, such as the awareness campaign among young people about the importance of taking extreme precautions at summer parties. Every year, localities that carry out actions on gender violence are awarded. This year, 2024, 40 municipalities have been selected from the 400 participating localities. This good practice has been recognized by UN Women as one of the best international practices in terms of communication and dissemination in the fight against gender violence.</i>



PRACTICE 4

<https://violenciagenero.igualdad.gob.es/sensibilizacionconciacion/premios/premiosbuenaspracticas/>

MUNICIPAL PROSTITUTION ABOLITIONIST PLAN

This is a Good Practice awarded by the Government of Spain, in the annual BBPP competition: "Contest of good local practices against gender violence 2023" which is launched annually and in which the Federation of Municipalities and Provinces collaborates, which is the entity in charge of selecting the best practices. This good practice was implemented by the Riba-Roja de Túria City Council (Valencia).

It was classified in category 4: Promotion of training for the different agents to guarantee a specialized and comprehensive response to female victims.

The general objective was to provide the key agents of the municipality with the necessary training to understand the reality of prostitution and have tools to detect and intervene with women and girls in prostitution, as well as to move towards a society in which respect for human rights and, consequently, the need to abolish prostitution prevail.

Furthermore, the entity set itself the specific objective of providing specific training on prostitution, sexual exploitation and trafficking to key agents and the general population.

They started from an initial assessment in which it was observed that there was a discrepancy in the data provided by the informants from social services areas, and a lack of answers to several of the questions posed. Therefore, it was intuited that there was a lack of training and specialization, recognized by the informants, as well as a lack of adequate records of the cases detected, or a lack of knowledge of these and, in addition, the participants recognized a lack of suitability of the resource to assist women to leave the prostitution system.

The perception of the participants regarding the suitability of the resources they had to help women to leave prostitution was assessed, this assessment being negative, except for the Police, which they considered to be the appropriate resource.

The response of migrant prostituted women was also assessed, with the majority of women indicating that the resource was adequate to meet specific needs but that there were many obstacles to specialized



intervention: the language barrier, the cultural barrier, and lack of training.

Training was precisely another variable to be analyzed. The existence of previous training on prostitution and sexual exploitation that the participants had received was investigated, and it was discovered that the majority had not received training on the subject, except for a few people who had attended training voluntarily and outside the framework of their work. An interesting fact was the case of the State Security Forces and Corps: 100% of the participants indicated that they had not received training on the subject despite having expressed the suitability of the resources to help victims of the prostitution system. As for the methodology, the perspective close to communicative methodology was applied (Gómez, J. et al. 2006) that uses the dialogic turn (Beckgersheim, Butler & Puigvert, 2003) that focuses on the voices of all the people involved; what was intended was to understand and accept that knowledge is not foreign to who produces it by evaluating the following points:

- Characteristics of the care given to women in prostitution, referrals and type of help requested and provided.
- Characteristics of the women in prostitution who were assisted (economic need, origin, age, addictions, mental health, educational level, socioeconomic level and form of recruitment).
- Characteristics of the "clients/consumers" of prostitution.
- Minors and women at risk of being recruited for sexual exploitation.
- Perception of the level of aggressiveness of the pimps.
- Prostituted women murdered in the municipality. - Assessment of the suitability of community resources to help women leave the prostitution system.
- Prior training of operators in the subject.
- Assessment of the abolitionist objective and possible improvement actions in the municipality.



Good Practice 4

Municipal Prostitution Abolitionist Plan	
Element	Guiding questions
Area of intervention	<i>Intervention. Promotion of training for various agents to ensure a specialized and comprehensive response to women victims of gender violence.</i>
Short description of the best practice	<i>The initial premise is a lack of training and specialization, as well as a lack of knowledge of cases in the different areas of social services for assisting prostituted women when they leave prostitution.</i>
Target audience	<i>Special migrant women and women in general. Raising public awareness. Women in prostitution.</i>
Actors who apply the methodology or use the tool	<i>Social agents involved in cases of prostitution (Security Forces and Corps. Social Services.)</i>
Type of violence opposed	<i>Sexual violence</i>
Introduction	<i>Double program: "From the local for women" and "Here we are, look at your side". The first aims to develop equality policies aimed at creating and facilitating spaces for reflection, training and information on equal masculinities and to develop and approve ordinances, plans, protocols, projects and programs aimed at eradicating all types of sexual violence in the municipality. The second is to train the agents involved in the first line of action and intervention to develop a multidisciplinary intervention for victims of sexual violence and to become familiar with the concepts relating to sexual violence in order to correctly identify the reported crime, as well as to promote a rapid and coordinated intervention of all professionals in a situation of sexual violence, that is, with specialized attention to women in prostitution and help them leave the prostitution system. Launched by the Riba Roja de Turia City Council (Valencia) in 2023 and awarded in the BBPP competition of the Spanish Federation of Municipalities and Provinces of Spain.</i>



7. Final reflection

Migration as a vulnerability factor for migrant women

In the review and proposal of BBPP on gender violence we have verified that despite having a large volume of work carried out both in awareness and prevention, as well as in intervention, we lack specific material for the migrant population, that is, for women victims of gender violence. Even though we are aware that any good practice is applicable to migrant women, sometimes the professional may not take into account some vulnerability factors.

In order to take advantage of the conclusions of the workshop given to migrant women, and which is part of the project, we thought it appropriate to include some reflections shared by the group, giving the women a voice and making their resilience visible.

The program was applied to a heterogeneous group of women whose nationalities were: Colombia, Brazil, Peru and Argentina, aged between 27 and 64 years and with different sociocultural levels. All of them had an adequate command of the Spanish language. From the first session they opened themselves to the group with respect and trust, which allowed them to share emotions and foster the support network between them, interacting and each one contributing their experiences as migrants sharing spaces in the community.

The place chosen to teach the workshop was the "Monte Gándara" Early Childhood and Primary Education School located in Puente de Sanabria (Zamora) as it is the closest location for most of the participants. It is



a rural area where there are greater difficulties for integration into the community and access to training and employment.

The first session served as a bridge to create an appropriate climate where experiences and one's own life story could be shared, each of them from their starting point, from the difficulties and learning from these.

This first contact was a catharsis, bringing out ambivalent emotions of sadness, crying and joy, which could be collected and channeled appropriately.

The face-to-face sessions were complemented with the creation of a WhatsApp group that served as a space to resolve doubts and do different activities that they could do individually; The objective of creating this social network was to have more hours of dedication to the content and increase learning; This network was available throughout the month of April, becoming a space for interaction between the facilitator and the participants. Requesting to remain open once the training is completed, a fact that will benefit women by becoming a link between them.

When addressing the migration process and individual exceptions, the participants agree that they have verified that the dreams they initially had were fading, and obstacles emerged that they never took into account. The mismatch in expectations between "what was expected" before leaving the country of origin and "what was found" in the host country became aware. The idealization of the departure, the conditions they found upon arrival, the little or no social support



received, the fear, the uncertainty, etc. All of these verbalizations generated a lot of discomfort in the participants: demotivation, hopelessness, insecurity, unrest, abuse, instability; however, they stated that they had developed strategies to face the difficulties.

In general, they consider that expectations may be realistic in some situations, but not in others because the immigration process is not free of complications that may arise.

Upon arrival in the host country, they verbalize the difficulties they have had and still have in terms of resources, for example, in something as basic as the administrative procedures related to the residence permit, employment, registration, health care, access to training, these variables being an obstacle that hinders integration into the community in which they reside, increasing their vulnerability.

The participants verbalized the difficulties they have had and still have in accessing a residence permit, registration, employment, family reunification, access to training and health care. Having experienced in some specific cases extreme situations of denying health care due to their status as a migrant in an irregular administrative situation.

To solve the difficulties they have encountered, they say they have developed different strategies, for example: due to the lack of information, they looked for professionals who could answer their questions, as well as consult close people; Go to social help centers and look for a husband or common-law partner.



Sharing life stories has been very enriching to feel that they are part of the community and that they have the same concerns, the same fears, and the same dreams... as they say "we are important and we do not have to remain silent."

Without a doubt, inclusion is favored by the work of self-knowledge to promote personal and professional growth through a look at themselves, towards their interior, discovering their strengths to face the challenges, which they will continue to encounter, proactively and successful. We thought it appropriate to attach some of the reflections as testimonies from the participants.

Finally, they were proposed to participate in an activity organized by the Puebla de Sanabria City Council, for the creation of the "Paseo de la Solidaridad" dedicated to vulnerable groups remembering international days, including the "International Day of Migrants" to which they agreed to with enthusiasm, feeling a little more integrated.

Although Law 1/2004 (Comprehensive Law discussed above) guarantees the rights of foreign women from gender violence, it is difficult for them to request help, especially those who are in an irregular administrative situation. Far from their country of origin, they can live with other families who do not differ much from their lifestyle. They do not have the minimum conditions to live with dignity. In some cases they usually carry the weight of the family economy and barely have any income (Velasco, 2018).

To all the difficulties that abused women have, we must add the uprooted situation in which they find themselves, far from their

families, they feel alone, and they are much more vulnerable, which can lead them (as some of the participants have stated) in the workshop) even to “look for a husband” and perhaps, at any price.

It is important to empower women, to make them feel part of the community and to feel, as they say, “important” to face the future decisively and appropriately.

To conclude, note that the Workshop could be framed within BBPP with migrant women because it has contributed to the well-being of the group in general through learning and the creation of a support network among the group participants, feeling reinforced.







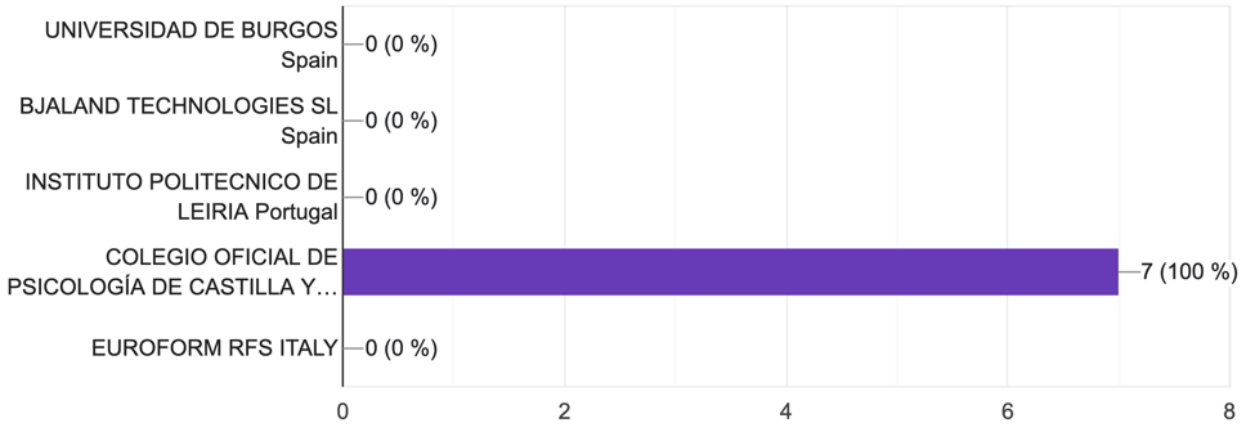
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1. L.	44	Peruvian	Higher education
2. E.	64	Brazilian	Vocational training
3. L.	31	Argentina	Secondary Studies
4. A.	39	Colombian	Nursing technician
5. A	40	Colombian	Food processing technique
6. N	27	Peruvian	Higher Nursing Technician
7. Z	53	Colombian	Administrative - Accounting



ASSESSMENT QUESTIONNAIRE RESULTS

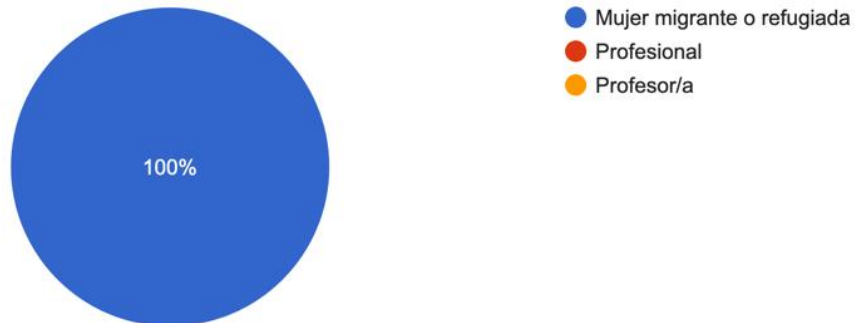
Por favor, selecciona tu organización

7 respuestas



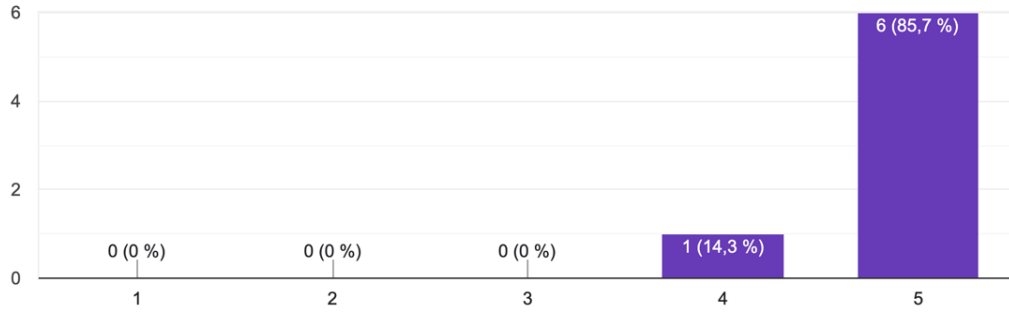
Rol de participación en el pilotaje

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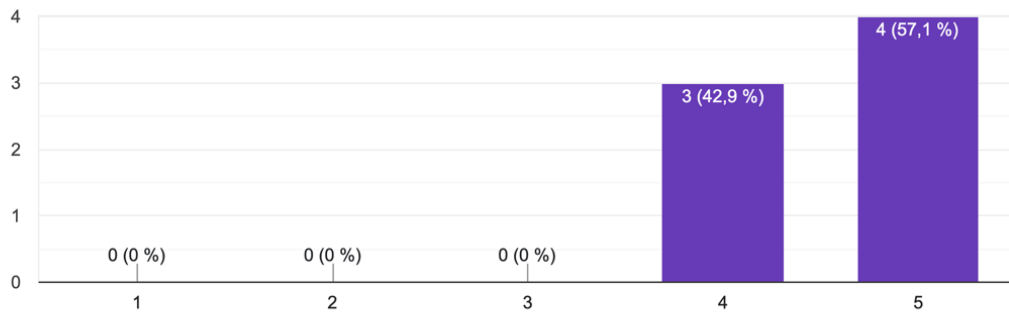
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7 respuestas



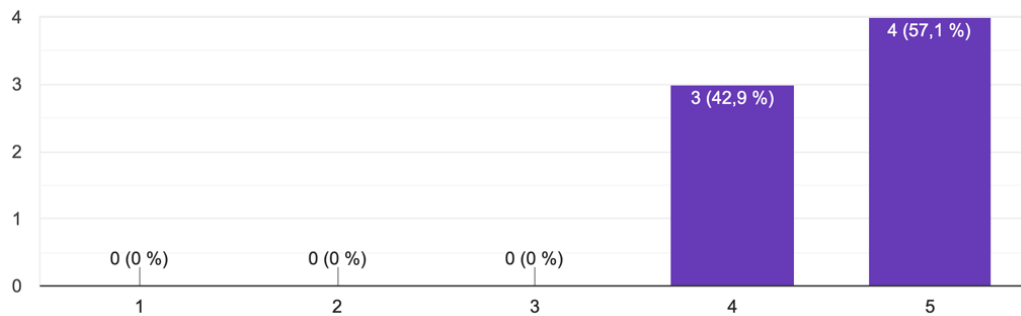
Contenidos abordados

7 respuestas



Duración del taller

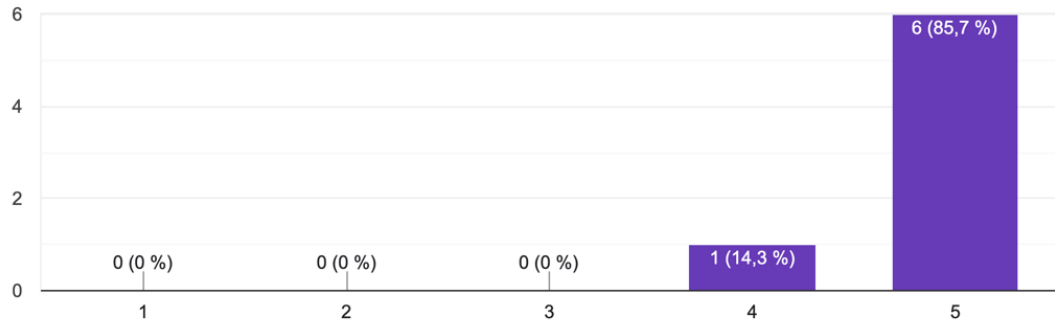
7 respuestas





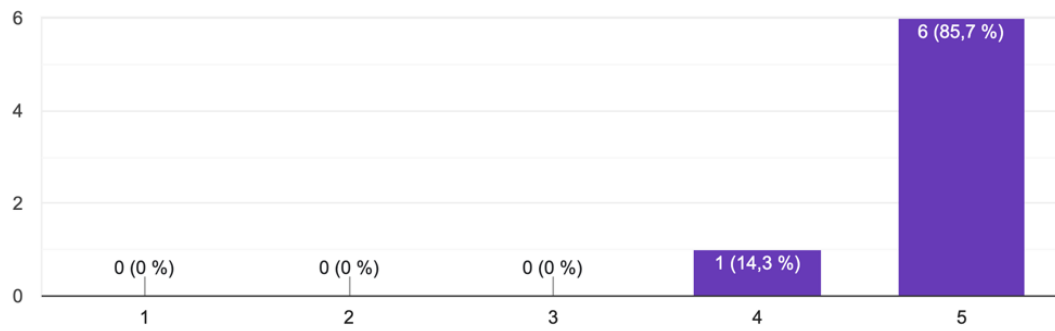
Ha mejorado tus competencias

7 respuestas



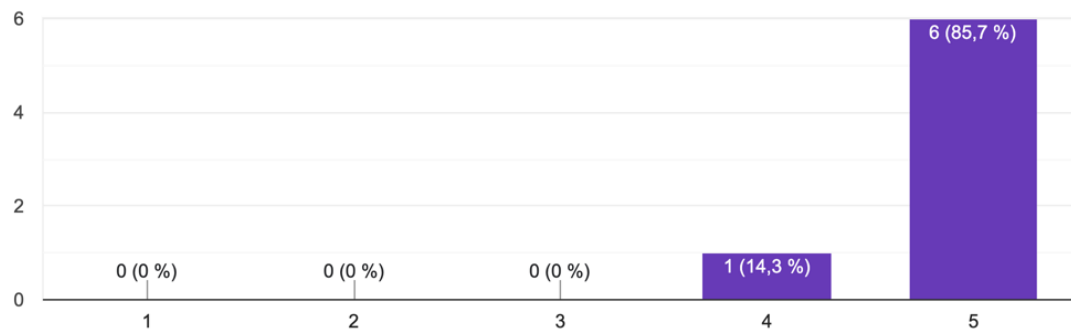
El desarrollo propuesto ¿te parece muy útil?

7 respuestas



¿Cumple el taller las expectativas?

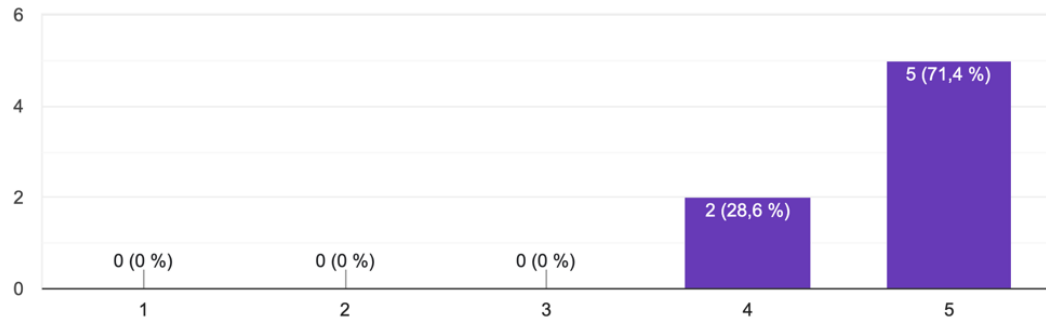
7 respuestas





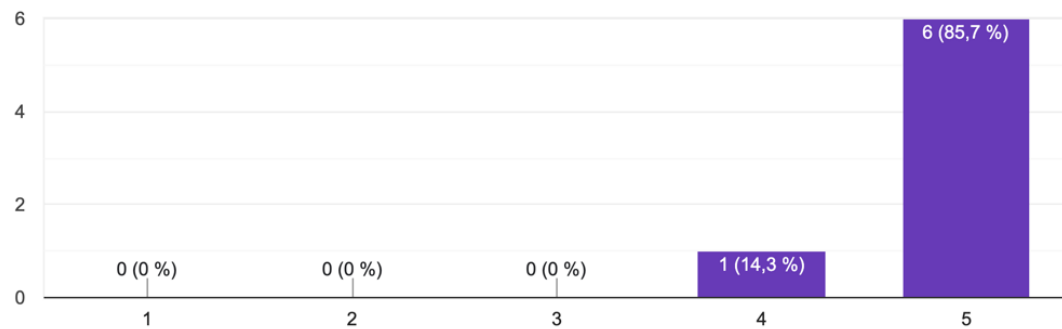
En general, ¿cómo evalúas la metodología utilizada?

7 respuestas



¿Cómo evalúas a la formadora?

7 respuestas



TESTIMONIALS

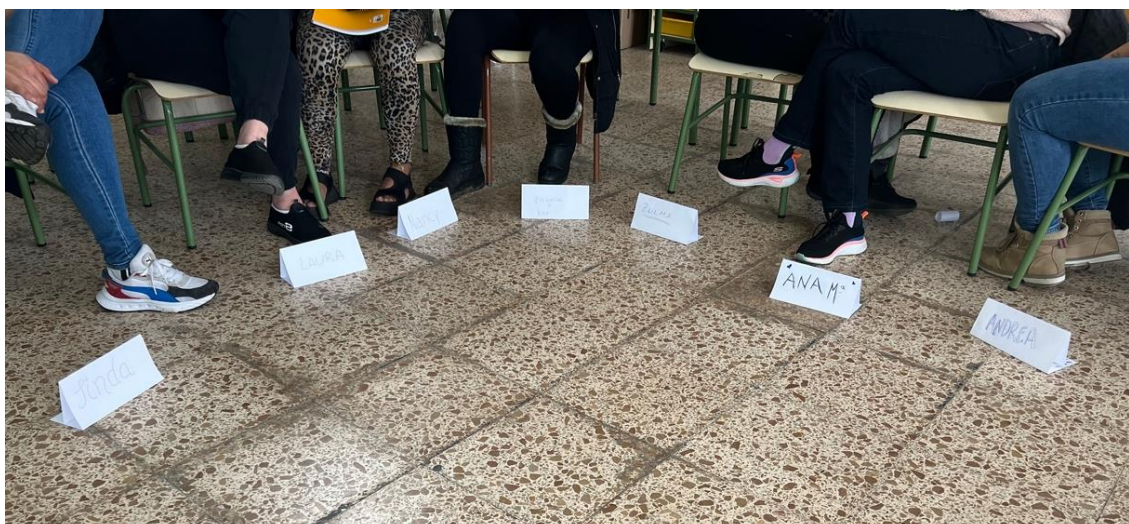
What do I tell myself?

A. (40 years)

I = ' U a ' U ' V f U j Y ž ' g h f c b [ž ' f Y g] `] Y b h ' d Y f g c b ž ' k \ because I act with my heart. I have made many mistakes that I regret, but I have learned from them and I hope not to make them again. I am hard-working, fun, loving, in love with life and despite adversities I almost never let myself be carried away by external appearance.

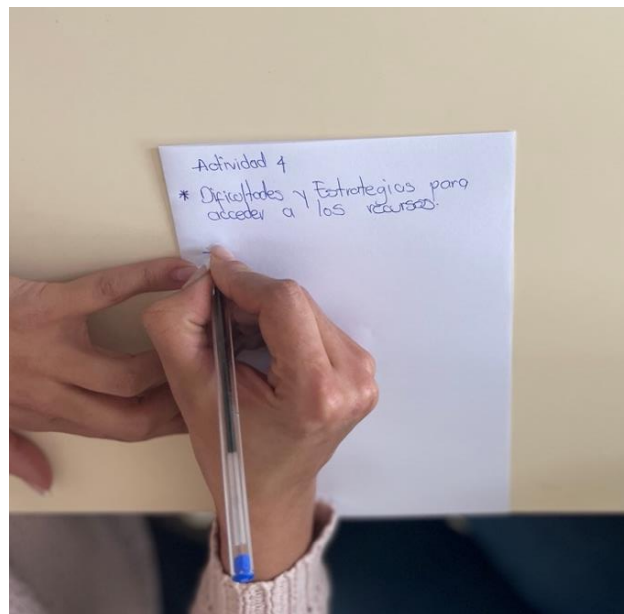
Having my children has been an excellent decision because they brighten my days and make my life more beautiful. Throughout my life I have had to make many decisions and they have not always been good, I have made quite a few mistakes in life, it is quite difficult for a Y ' h c ' a U _ Y ' X Y W] g] c b g " Ĩ

ĨForgive your mistakes, don't judge yourself so harshly. Think about all the good things you give and transmit to people. Keep going, you can; You are a tireless warrior. We all have something to regret in life, and we have to let go and value all the good things we have around us. Your daughters who are wonderful and are there for you. Think about yourself, do the things you like, enjoy life a little more without thinking about others, live, but live for yourself. Love yourself a little more. Keep with th at heart. Remember that what you give comes V U W_ " Ĩ



L. (44 years)

I am achieving, because you have learned to value yourself, to love yourself, you continue to know yourself and you have realized that you can do so much alone, that you never needed someone to make you happy, that Everyone can achieve their goals and objectives, that no one can make you feel less or harm you with words, that every day you can be well because you want it that way, I feel happy for you, because I believe that every day you are clearer about what you want. you want for your life, you know where you want to go and you have learned to manage your character better, you are more patient and you will always continue to be a warrior like your mother, keep going like this and you will fulfill your dreams because everything requires effort but after that you will have the reward"



L. (31 years)

Í 8 Y U f ' @ U i f U ž ' = ' U a ' d f c i X ' c Z ' k \ c ' m c i ' U f Y ž ' U achievements. You are a brave, resilient, conscious, thoughtful woman, a good person, with integrity, who despite what has happened tries to give the best of herself, move forward, get her act together, help, be empathetic without leaving you aside and Even if it took you a lot to get to where you are, don't give up, kid, everything is possible and you can try, okay. As a person you have grown by living alone, migrating and supporting yourself. You also got to know yourself more in depth, being reflective and getting to know yourself a little more every day. Proud of what you grew, learned, improved, projected, tried, bet, having your bad moments like everyone else, but knowing how to set limits; The same thing professionally, maintaining yourself day by day, not lowering your head for anyone, but facing work problems knowing that it is the only income, abroad, alone and in a rural area, what a woman. Thank you Laura for bringing out your best version to face challenges that enrich and at the same time are disorienting. In solitude I can be the most original with myself, with art, with music, with the light of the moon. I love my own company, being my support, almost one hundred percent, having learned that you cannot always



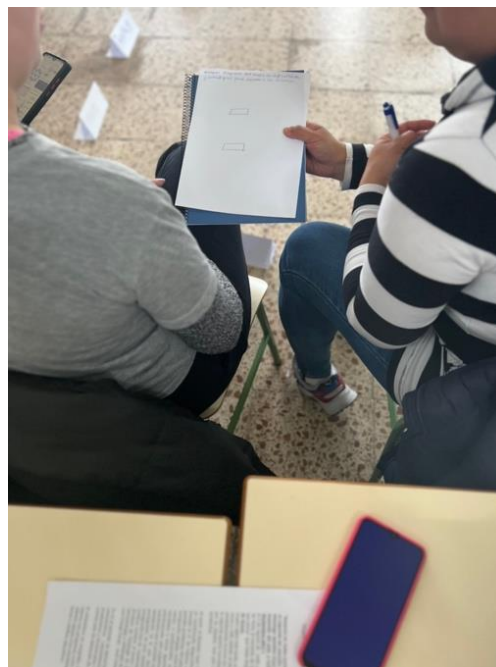
count on the hand of another, that if they are there you are grateful, but you do not depend when someone acts as your home, you enjoy those moments. Heal that wounded girl who believed that everyone did her harm on purpose, especially men, to be a more selective woman today, read between the

lines of the actions of others and enjoy good company with worthwhile men, but without losing my libido and desire. I love, revere and honor my entire body, I learned to love it and accept it as it is; What I love most is my hair, nor a smile because it is scarce and when it is born it

] g [Y b i] b Y ž ' b c f ' Z Y a] b] b] h m " ' H \ U b _ g ' V c X m " ' Í
m c i " Î

E. (64 years)

Í = ' U a ' U ' j Y f m ' \ U d d m ž ' Z i b ' d Y f g c b ' k] h \ ' U ' [f Y U h
*I have always wanted to do, an opposition, and have a good job. Not
having a job that you fear every day. I'm working for social security
for when I retire. "I want to fulfill my dreams, study a career and write
a book about the story of my life."*





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Organic Law 8/2015, of July 22, on Modification of the system of protection for children and adolescents and Law 26/2015, of July 28, on Modification of the system of protection for children and adolescents.

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Law 4/2015 of April 27, on the Statute of the Victim of Crime.

Organic Law 11/2003, of September 29, on Concrete Measures on Citizen Security, Domestic Violence and Social Integration of Foreigners.

Organic Law 15/2003, of November 25, which modifies L.O 10/1995 of November 23 of the Penal Code.

Organic Law 27/2003, of July 31, Regulating the Order for the Protection of Victims of Domestic Violence.

Criminal Procedure Law.

Royal Decree of September 14, 1882 approving the Criminal Procedure Law.



8. ANNEX. GOOD PRACTICES: GOVERNMENT DELEGATION FOR GENDER VIOLENCE IN SPAIN

ENTITY	PERFORMANCE AREA	GOALS	METHODOLOGY
WOMEN ASSOCIATION Program Can	Awareness and prevention Care and Support	Inform and train immigrant women on the prevention of gender violence.	Carrying out workshops. Participatory methodology where each attendee was able to resolve their doubts and make comments that seemed appropriate.



ENTITY	PERFORMANCE AREA	GOALS	METHODOLOGY
<p>ALMERÍA CITY COUNCIL</p> <p>Program</p> <p>City of good practices: action against gender violence</p> <p>Global campaign UNITE, SAY NO (UN Women) and "CLOTHESLINE PROJECT" (UN)</p>	<p>Awareness and prevention</p> <p>Detection and coordination</p> <p>Care and support</p>	<p>Address the problem of gender violence (in which we include not only the victims, but also society and institutions) from prevention, awareness, multidisciplinary care, employment and social support.</p>	<p>Promoters in the main points of the city to encourage people to participate in this Campaign. To do this, there will be tables with information panels, t-shirts and special paintings so that citizens can transmit their feelings and thoughts about violence against women through drawings, signs or words. A t-shirt and a letter signed by our mayor will be sent to relevant people in the field of culture, media, sports and political authorities of the main political parties, at the local, regional, national and European level; to inform you about our campaign and invite you to participate.</p>



ENTITY	PERFORMANCE AREA	GOALS	METHODOLOGY
<p>LAS ROZAS CITY COUNCIL</p> <p>Program Animal-assisted therapy with victims of gender violence</p>	Care and support	Progress towards a healthy lifestyle for women victims of gender violence. Develop self-esteem and a positive self-concept. Favor assertive communication tools	Animal Assisted Workshop Program in Social Services of the Most Excellent Las Rozas City Council as an effective resource for the recovery or adjuvant treatment of users included in an intervention process.

ENTITY	PERFORMANCE AREA	GOALS	METHODOLOGY
<p>CITY OF MADRID</p> <p>Program CAUCES: socio-labor insertion of women victims of gender violence</p>	Care and support	Promote the empowerment and improvement of the employability of women served by the Municipal Network for Attention to Victims of Gender Violence in couples or ex-partners, of the Madrid City Council	Workshops to support the socio-labor insertion of women victims of gender violence in the context of their partner or ex-partner



ENTITY	PERFORMANCE AREA	GOALS	METHODOLOGY
<p>MALAGA'S TOWN HALL</p> <p>Program Comprehensive care for minor sons and daughters of women victims of gender violence</p>	Care and support	Specialized care and intervention for minor victims of gender violence users of the project: The care offered is based on three axes of action: psychosocial, psychological, psychoeducational	Specialized care and intervention for project users: The care offered is based on three lines of action: - Psychological. - Psychosocial. - Psychoeducational. 2. Advice to mothers, in their role as educators. 3. Joint sessions with the family nucleus. 4. Collaboration and coordination with other organizations to cover the needs of the minor.

ENTITY	PERFORMANCE AREA	GOALS	METHODOLOGY
<p>MOTRIL CITY COUNCIL (Granada)</p> <p>Program Family exchange point</p>	Care and support	Space where individualized attention is provided to cases where situations of gender violence exist, neutral for the execution of visitation regimes in situations of breakdown of the family nucleus, which favors, on	It has a multidisciplinary approach since it incorporates the Courts, the Security Forces and the Equal Opportunities Area of the Motril City Council in the same project. With this we want to highlight that people from different organizations and professional areas work on the same



		<p>the one hand, the fundamental right of the minor to maintain the relationship with both parents. or other legally authorized family members, and the protection of women victims of gender violence.</p>	<p>objective, which gives a multidimensional and interdisciplinary character to the development of the project.</p>
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ENTITY	PERFORMANCE AREA	GOALS	METHODOLOGY
<p>SANTANDER CITY COUNCIL</p> <p>Program Comprehensive Attention Point for Violence (PAIV)</p>	<p>Care and support Detection and coordination</p>	<p>1.- Provide information, guidance and treatment to victims and their daughters and sons. 2.- Promote the autonomy of victims of violence. 3.- Develop teaching activities related to the problem of gender violence. 4.- Evaluation of</p>	<p>Individualized and/or family intervention - Comprehensive approach to the situation at hand - Interdisciplinary approach: Clinical Psychologist - Equality Agent - Specialist in Family Violence, Specialist in Social Intervention with Women. Social Worker- Equality Agent- Specialist in Family Violence, Family Mediator. Legal Advisor-Equality Agent-Family Mediator Labor Counselor-Equality Agent. -</p>



		results and specialized monitoring.	Transversality. - Institutional and inter-institutional coordination.
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ENTITY	PERFORMANCE AREA	GOALS	METHODOLOGY
POZUELO DE ALARCÓN CITY COUNCIL. Madrid. Program Group psychological intervention for women victims of gender violence	Care and support	Respond to the needs detected in women survivors of Intimate Partner Violence, who currently attend the psychological support service at the Municipal Point of the Regional Gender Violence Observatory of the Pozuelo de Alarcón City Council, within the framework of the Violence Program.	The methodology used in the program is based mainly on the use of group dynamics, under a psychoeducational and psychotherapeutic learning framework. It is also an active and participatory methodology, adapted to the members of the group. The intervention techniques used are: psychoeducation on gender violence, relaxation training, cognitive therapy and exposure therapy.



ENTITY	PERFORMANCE AREA	GOALS	METHODOLOGY
<p>SUANCES CITY COUNCIL Cantabria</p> <p>Program Legal assistance and advice to women victims of gender violence in the rural area of the municipality of Suances</p>	<p>Care and support</p>	<p>Specialized service that, in addition to promoting the comprehensive development of women through concrete and specific actions, also serves to prevent, detect, and intervene in situations of violence already suffered, through personalized attention and specialized legal advice.</p>	<p>1.- Data collection and user file 2.-Individualized work 3.-Network work</p>



ENTITY	PERFORMANCE AREA	GOALS	METHODOLOGY
<p>MOLINA DE SEGURA CITY COUNCIL. Murcia.</p> <p>Program for adolescents: good emotional relationships</p>	<p>Awareness and prevention</p> <p>Care and support</p>	<p>Prevention-intervention program in violent relationships in dating with adolescent minors and in secondary education centers in the municipality</p>	<p>The intervention process will be carried out by the multidisciplinary team of the Center for Attention to Victims of Gender Violence (CAVI), with each professional intervening according to their functions. Although the coordination and responsibility of the program will be the responsibility of the psychologist; The Social Worker and the Legal Advisor will intervene at any time during the process, both at the individual, family and group level.</p>

ENTITY	PERFORMANCE AREA	GOALS	METHODOLOGY
<p>Valencia City Council</p> <p>Program</p>	<p>Care and support</p>	<p>Hera is a project presented by the local Valencia Police (leading partner) and approved by the European Commission</p>	<p>1.-For training: The methodological model chosen was "Research/Action", establishing as an initial activity the carrying out of the exploratory study on the quality of police attention and, as</p>



Hera Project for secondary prevention of gender violence

within the framework of the Daphne III Program that combats violence against women, young people and children. The general objective of this project is to improve police work processes in relation to gender violence, trying to provide a more effective response to this crime and having the victim herself as the driving force, who becomes the protagonist of the entire process of police intervention. It is presented from an innovative perspective of approaching the phenomenon of secondary victimization, giving the victim an active role in

subsequent activities, the training actions directed at the local police and the victims, as well as the preparation of DIARIES for the victims,.... The purpose of the study was to collect significant data on the degree of practical application of the existing protocols for attention to VVG and its impact on the protection of victims (aspects to improve, limitations, incidents, etc.) In this way, the information collected could be very useful and applicable in the development of the training contents of the courses aimed at the police force, as well as as in the design of a work proposal with female victims in relation to their needs for personal reinforcement and self-defense (self-esteem, self-knowledge, etc.). The entire planning and execution process was carried out in an interdisciplinary manner between the Social Worker and the GAMA group, specifically with the coordination of said group, to provide the work with coherence



		<p>their recovery and protection process through empowerment strategies.</p>	<p>and continuity. 2.-For the development of good practices: - Creation of generic templates for a global vision of the phenomenon in each partner country. Annex X Base template with Spanish legislation. -Conclusions and presentation of good practices detected, to be discussed at an international Symposium. Annex I Good practices Symposium. - Preparation of a good practices manual. Annex II Manual of good practices. 3.-For the preparation of legislative proposals: – Interviews with the victims where the points in which the system needs to be strengthened are extracted (police, judicial, legislative...) – Qualitative knowledge of the GAMA agents, when carrying out the interviews and monitoring of victims of gender violence. – Consult experts from the judicial sector to assess the failures and shortcomings of current legislation.</p>
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ENTITY	PERFORMANCE AREA	GOALS	METHODOLOGY
Autonomous City of Ceuta Program Psychosocial Care Project	Awareness and prevention Detection and coordination Care and support	The fundamental idea has been to provide a comprehensive assistance service to women victims of Gender Violence, as well as to minors exposed to gender violence in the afternoon, with a multidisciplinary Red Cross team attending to the cases.	Psychosocial Care Service for Women Victims of Gender Violence - Psychosocial Care Service for Minor Sons and Daughters of Women Victims of Gender Violence - Psychosocial Care Service for the foreign immigrant population, Victims of Gender Violence. - Gender violence prevention workshops in schools.

ENTITY	PERFORMANCE AREA	GOALS	METHODOLOGY
PRAT DE LLOBREGAT CITY COUNCIL. Barcelona Program	Awareness and prevention Detection and coordination	Axis protocol that functions as a practical tool to facilitate the coordinated work of	1.-In the awareness workshops: a proposal is made included in a guide that is offered to all school centers in the municipality, each center can choose the workshop or workshops it wishes to carry out and sends the request to the Women's Program that it



<p>Guide protocol for the prevention and professional action against sexist violence</p>	<p>Care and support</p>	<p>various professionals who are dedicated to caring for women victims of sexist violence in the municipality.</p>	<p>manages. the demand for its implementation, subsequently an evaluation form of the activity is collected, during the year 2013 the following have been carried out in the academic environment: 6 Gender Violence Prevention Workshops and 4 Conferences "Violence against women in the media audiovisual". And awareness-raising activities have been scheduled for the general population within the framework of the International Day Against Violence on November 25. 2.-In the coordination of the technical commission, a schedule of the annual bimonthly meetings is made to facilitate the programming of the members' agendas, an agenda is made and a record of each session is prepared, at the end of the years a report is made 3.-In the case monitoring commission, each service that cares for the female victim of GBV, carries out its personalized work plan and calls a case monitoring meeting to coordinate the actions to be carried out and to Agree on a work plan agreed upon by the different professionals who intervene or who should intervene in the case.</p>
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ENTITY	PERFORMANCE AREA	GOALS	METHODOLOGY
<p>SAN SEBASTIÁN DE LOS REYES CITY COUNCIL. Madrid.</p> <p>Program Improvement of the comprehensive intervention of gender violence with the adaptation of a specific computer application in data processing.</p>	<p>Detection and coordination Care and support</p>	<p>New application of multiprofessional intervention in gender violence</p>	<p>Work in NETWORK, both for the adaptation of the application to the specialization of the subject, and in the subsequent intervention.</p>

ENTITY	PERFORMANCE AREA	GOALS	METHODOLOGY
<p>SANTA COLOMA DE GRAMANET CITY COUNCIL. Barcelona</p>	<p>Awareness and prevention Detection and coordination</p>	<p>Joint intervention protocol between the different institutions and services of the city involved in this</p>	<p>The Municipal Network for Attention to Women in Situations of Sexist Violence is established and a Technical Commission is created as an operational body. The</p>



<p>Program Local protocol for the comprehensive approach to violence against women</p>	<p>Care and support</p>	<p>fight, which must be a useful and updated tool to respond to the needs of women who suffer sexist violence.</p>	<p>Technical Commission is made up of all the agents and/or services that intervene or can intervene in the comprehensive approach to sexist violence. To design this new protocol, we started from the preparation of a previous diagnostic work that includes the evaluation of the key aspects of the reality of violence against women in the city of Santa Coloma de Gramanet, as well as the impact of the application of the previous protocol. This diagnosis has made it possible to improve knowledge of both the situation in Santa Coloma de Gramanet and the services and institutions involved and at the same time reinforce the awareness of its components and the establishment of relationship links that enable true subsequent networking.</p>
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ENTITY	PERFORMANCE AREA	GOALS	METHODOLOGY
<p>TORREJON DE ARDOZ CITY COUNCIL. Madrid.</p> <p>Program Protection, support, care and accompaniment 24 hours a day for women victims of gender violence through mobile devices</p>	Care and support	Improve the quality of the service, as well as the support, attention and accompaniment to victims who suffer gender violence in the city of Torrejón de Ardoz through the use of mobile devices and new technologies.	1.- Coordination and immediacy in the actions of UFA agents. 2.- Minimum errors in terms of location. 3.- Innovation. We have been the pioneers in this initiative. 4.- Ease of use. 5.- Discretion. Being an everyday object, it does not raise any suspicion in its use. 6.- Quick delivery of the device in case of emergency

ENTITY	PERFORMANCE AREA	GOALS	METHODOLOGY
<p>VILAGARCIA DE AROUSA CITY COUNCIL. Pontevedra</p> <p>Comprehensive intervention program with women victims of violence</p>	Care and support	Project that arises from the need to incorporate daughters and sons in the comprehensive recovery project, as a central part of the recovery process of their mothers in addition	1.-The group as a reference space. 2.- Dialogue as a tool 3.-The use of resources such as stories, body language, music,...



<p>and their sons and daughters</p>		<p>to being victims themselves. The action consists of carrying out two parallel personal development workshops. One aimed at women and the other at their daughters and sons.</p>	
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ENTITY	PERFORMANCE AREA	GOALS	METHODOLOGY
<p>ELIANA CITY COUNCIL. Valencia</p> <p>Program 24-hour Multidisciplinary Care Team against Violence</p>	<p>Sensibilización y prevención Detección y coordinación Care and support</p>	<p>This program is aimed at preventing possible cases of gender violence and raising awareness in society about this serious problem.</p>	<p>Attention to victims of abuse, and subsequent follow-up of cases</p>



ENTITY	PERFORMANCE AREA	GOALS	METHODOLOGY
<p>AYUNTAMIENTO DE GELVES</p> <p>Programa Aprendiendo a decir no</p>	<p>Sensibilización y prevención Detección y coordinación Care and support</p>	<p>Proyecto con objetivos específicos en las tres áreas divididos por áreas de actuación: alumnado, profesorado, profesionales, asociaciones y ciudadanía en general.</p>	<p>Juegos de roles y uso de las nuevas tecnologías</p>

ENTITY	PERFORMANCE AREA	GOALS	METHODOLOGY
<p>CÁDIZ CITY COUNCIL</p> <p>Program Breaking the cycle therapeutic program for children of victims of gender violence.</p>	<p>Care and support</p>	<p>Provide specific support and attention to the sons and daughters of women victims of violence in their psychological and relational aspects derived from these traumatic situations.</p>	<p>Integrative. All agents involved in the detection and intervention of gender violence are trained and sensitized. • Comprehensive. Attention is given and covered to women in all areas and needs related to the problem of gender violence, including care for their sons and daughters. • Globalizing: It takes into</p>



			account all the agents involved • Coordinated: It works in coordination with services and social agents that may be in relation to minors.
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ENTITY	PERFORMANCE AREA	GOALS	METHODOLOGY
CITY COUNCIL OF PONTEAREAS Pontevedra Program Comprehensive care for women victims of abuse in Pontearreas	Care and support	Comprehensive care service that guarantees the monitoring of the victim during the judicial, police, and social integration process, providing advice and legal and social tools.	Direct communication between the Civil Guard and the CIM Direct dealings with judicial agents Continuous support from the CIM psychologist and lawyer

ENTITY	PERFORMANCE AREA	GOALS	METHODOLOGY
CÓRDOBA CITY COUNCIL Program	Care and support	Individual and personalized legal advice to women victims of gender or family violence who request it.	1.- individual attention 2.- personalized 3.- integral



<p>Agreement between the women and equality delegation of the city council of Córdoba and the Córdoba bar association for the free legal advice service to victims of gender violence</p>			
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ENTITY	PERFORMANCE AREA	GOALS	METHODOLOGY
<p>PALENCIA CITY COUNCIL Program Help me help them</p>	<p>Care and support</p>	<p>Psychological care for minor victims of gender violence that helps their stability and emotional security.</p>	<p>Systemic ecological model Positive parenting approach Networking</p>

ENTITY	PERFORMANCE AREA	GOALS	METHODOLOGY
<p>ISLAND COUNCIL OF TENERIFE. Santa Cruz of Tenerife</p>	<p>Care and support</p>	<p>Implement an inter-institutional channel of collaboration and coordination that</p>	<p>Implement an inter-institutional channel of collaboration and coordination that guarantees the visibility and reporting of violent situations, the regularization of</p>



<p>Program Interinstitutional protocol for intervention with foreign victims of gender violence</p>		<p>guarantees the visibility and reporting of violent situations, the regularization of their residence and the comprehensive protection of migrant women victims of gender violence, where the defense and effective achievement of their rights always prevails. human beings, regardless of the administrative situation in which they find themselves, guaranteeing specialized attention with a gender perspective throughout the entire process.</p>	<p>their residence and the comprehensive protection of migrant women victims of gender violence, where the defense and effective achievement of their rights always prevails. humans, regardless of the administrative situation in which they find themselves. Technical Coordination Tables will be held in which the study of the cases presented for the application of this protocol will be carried out, analyzing all the possible alternatives and the most viable ones for each of the users. In which representatives of the three administrations involved will participate. A fluid telephone/e-mail coordination system will be established between all the Institutions involved in this protocol, which guarantees the most agile and operational response possible for foreign women victims of gender violence. The itinerary established by the Protocol when processing the request for administrative regularization of the 4th</p>
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			<p>victim could be summarized as follows: from the Specialized Service in Gender Violence that activates the PIE, the file is sent to the Unit Against Violence against Women of the Government Subdelegation, which in turn sends it to the Immigration Office where the file is processed and resolved. Once resolved, the resolution is sent again to the Violence Unit of the Subdelegation, where the woman will go to pick it up by appointment and accompanied by the service lawyer and interpreter in her case. (described in detail in the work methodology section)</p>
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ENTITY	PERFORMANCE AREA	GOALS	METHODOLOGY
CUNTIS CITY COUNCIL Pontevedra Program Women's care service	Care and support	Provide the city council with a specialized resource that promotes and/or facilitates the	1.- The methodology used is fundamentally interviews and direct observation. 2.- Group dynamics with women's associations and training



		comprehensive development of women, which serves to prevent situations of abuse and violence towards women and their care and treatment in cases where a situation of abuse has occurred.	activities. 3.- New elements are introduced as the evaluations are carried out
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ENTITY	PERFORMANCE AREA	GOALS	METHODOLOGY
PUÇOL CITY COUNCIL. Valencia Program Police coordination table for the protection of victims	Sensibilización y prevención Care and support	Comprehensive care, monitoring and protection for victims of gender violence	Participatory 2.-Consensus for actions 3.- Exchange of information and common data bank VIOGEN

ENTITY	PERFORMANCE AREA	GOALS	METHODOLOGY
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<p>BELLREGUARD CITY COUNCIL. Valencia</p> <p>Program Protocol for action in cases of gender violence of the Local Police of the Bellreguard City Council</p>	<p>Care and support</p>	<p>Act against gender violence that, as a manifestation of discrimination, the situation of inequality and the power relations of men over women, is exercised on them by those who are or have been their spouses or by those who are or have been linked to them by similar emotional relationships, even without cohabitation</p>	<p>1. Assistance to the female victim, without detainee. Accompany her to the health center and then appear at the Civil Guard Post to prepare the report. If possible, together with the victim and witnesses, or at least with the identifying information of one and the other 2. Assistance to the female victim, with the detainee. Accompany her to the health center and then appear at the Civil Guard Post to prepare the report. Always ensuring that the car does not coincide with the victim and the witnesses. 3. Assistance to the Judicial Authority, for the purposes of summoning defendants and witnesses, accompaniment of "away people" to collect belongings from the home, procedures in the municipal registry, transfers of women users of protected housing or municipally managed shelters. 4. Cooperation with the Civil Guard, at its request, for control of remote areas, recourse to social services,</p>
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			<p>controls of wanted vehicles, location of victims or defendants with changed or incorrect addresses and telephone numbers. 5. Cooperation on one's own initiative, when violations of the precautionary measure or sentence are detected, with immediate arrest and appearance at the Civil Guard Post for the preparation of the report. In the event of non-compliance due to reconciliation, the Civil Guard Unit will be informed, taking preventive measures for this purpose. 6. Establishment of officials who centralize and distribute information. To deal with victims of gender violence, in the case of the Local Police, you must be a career official (IVAS Course).</p>
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ENTITY	PERFORMANCE AREA	GOALS	METHODOLOGY
FUENLABRADA CITY COUNCIL. Madrid	Care and support	Provide a comprehensive response to GBV by	1.- Teamwork



<p>Program Municipal program of comprehensive care for women victims of violence</p>		<p>providing care to female victims and seeking its eradication through awareness and social change</p>	<p>2.- Institutionalized coordination, extended to the entire territory 3.- Gender training of professional teams</p>
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ENTITY	PERFORMANCE AREA	GOALS	METHODOLOGY
<p>PROVINCIAL COUNCIL OF PALENCIA.</p> <p>Program Social intervention model for victims of gender violence residing in rural areas</p>	<p>Care and support</p>	<p>Identification of 100% of victims of gender violence in the province of Palencia; Preparation of a procedural manual and a catalog of resources, services and benefits regarding gender violence; Training professionals for the implementation of the model; Implementation of the figure of the case coordinator and</p>	<p>An implementation plan was established in the CEAS for all the actions referred to above, which basically includes the following steps 1. Collection of information 2. Preparation of the catalog of resources and benefits 3. Training and implementation of the model 4. Implementation of the figure of the coordinator of case and assignment of active cases by CEAS 5. Registration system.</p>



		assignment of 100% of active cases; Registration and monitoring system.	
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ENTITY	PERFORMANCE AREA	GOALS	METHODOLOGY
CABEZÓN DE PISUERGA CITY COUNCIL. Valladolid Program Can	Sensibilización y prevención Care and support	Campaign focused on breaking the silence and empowering victims of gender violence, a project addressed in different municipal areas: education, health, social services.	Divulgation Mentalization Follow-up

ENTITY	PERFORMANCE AREA	GOALS	METHODOLOGY
TAVERNES BLANQUES CITY COUNCIL. Valencia Program	Awareness and prevention Care and support	Local administration coordination plan focused on prevention, detection and legal advice to	



Zero tolerance - comprehensive municipal plan of Tavernes Blanques		victims of gender violence.	
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ENTITY	PERFORMANCE AREA	GOALS	METHODOLOGY
TOWN HALL OF LAS TORRES DE COTILLAS. Murcia Program Specialized care service for women victims of violence	Awareness and prevention Care and support	Address in a comprehensive and continuous manner the problem of violence against women from different professional approaches: social, psychological and legal.	1.- Multidisciplinary intervention from the three areas: social, legal and psychological 2.-Coordination between the three professionals of the center 3.- Coordination, awareness and prevention with the rest of the social agents 4.- Accompaniment of the professionals to different resources

ENTITY	PERFORMANCE AREA	GOALS	METHODOLOGY
OVIEDO CITY COUNCIL. Asturias. Program	Care and support	Make available to the women of the municipality a specialized and multidisciplinary resource	1.-Joint diagnosis of women's needs, always respecting their will. 2.- Comprehensive and coordinated assistance to the victim of gender



<p>Integrated legal and psychological advice service</p>		<p>(psychological and legal) for assistance and continued treatment for victims of gender violence, which responds to their specific needs at all times, acting in collaboration with the rest of the Administrations. and Organizations involved, to guarantee comprehensive social assistance and prevent situations of abuse towards women.</p>	<p>violence, providing information and response to all the needs that, from a psychological and legal point of view, the woman may present in each phase of the breakup process. 3.-Facilitate or manage, in appropriate cases, the request for public aid and resources for the protection and assistance of women</p>
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ENTITY	PERFORMANCE AREA	GOALS	METHODOLOGY
<p>GRANOLLERS CITY COUNCIL. Barcelona Program</p>	<p>Care and support</p>	<p>Contribute to the strengthening of personality and promote</p>	<p>It is a participatory methodology that tries to put the participants in a situation so that they can recognize how they act, while finding new ways of doing things. At</p>



<p>Personal Strengthening Group (GEP)</p>		<p>a positive and constant self-perception.</p>	<p>the beginning of the group, during the first session of framing the work, they are told that the group is thought of as a small section of the Camino de Santiago. It is about taking a trip with 17 stages, all of which make up an itinerary and which are related to each other. So that they can record what happens to them and make sense of the experience, they are given a page-sized notebook. This notebook is a personal and non-transferable road diary, which will be a travel tool that will allow them to record what we will tell them to write down, and that they can also use inside or outside the group context. All sessions share a common framework; It begins by doing body work and movement, to increase body awareness: In most participants, it happens that they usually suffer or have physical discomfort or pain of many types, in addition to prejudices and a bad relationship with the body. Afterwards, a dynamic is proposed</p>
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			<p>that in each session is framed within a specific work topic. The dynamics usually last 30-40 minutes and most are accompanied by music chosen ex-process to facilitate the participants' involvement and motivation in the action. Next, they are asked to share the experience with another classmate, in this way we make it easier for them to express how they feel and to identify what has become more present or difficult for them and to identify it on a cognitive level. Once they have shared verbally how they felt and what they realized, they have about 10 minutes to write in the Journey Diary. Now comes the time to sit in a circle or wheel, generally on the floor, using cushions, mats or, in some cases, a chair. This form facilitates communication and establishes training among equals, allows everyone to have eye contact and fosters bonding. This space is given a time of no less than 30 minutes, and it is about sharing what</p>
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			<p>each person has experienced, how they have felt, what has happened to them. Facilitating techniques carry out interventions that serve to facilitate insight into what has been experienced. Taking into account the theme of each session, related material is usually provided in the form of notes, or selected texts, articles, poems, bibliographic data, as well as the reading of a story, paragraph or anything that provides greater knowledge or complements what has been worked on. each session. In this way there is a theoretical contribution that bases what the participants may have experienced. As a closing, we usually narrow the circle and make variations that range from listening to a song with lyrics full of meaning referring to what we have worked on, or we do a massage, or a small moment of relaxation, conscious breathing, or some small act or exercise that helps assimilation and closure of the</p>
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			<p>session. Session number 1 and 17 have a different format and correspond to a group presentation session and a closing session. In the first we explain the general objectives of the group to the professionals who facilitate it and then each participant introduces themselves and asks them what their motivation/objective is for doing it. In the last session, a closing activity is done, which we call joint creation and then we leave about 40 minutes so that each person can express themselves and share what the group experience has been useful for them. At this moment is where each one makes a qualitative assessment of it and the professionals can have feedback from each one of all the work done.</p>
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ENTITY	PERFORMANCE AREA	GOALS	METHODOLOGY
<p>VALLADOLID CITY COUNCIL Program Job insertion plan for people at risk of exclusion due to gender and victims of sexist violence</p>	<p>Awareness and prevention Care and support</p>	<p>Achieve the emancipation of victims of gender violence through personal empowerment and economic independence. The aim is to: Make visible and promote a non-stereotypical image in the labor market of people at risk of social exclusion due to gender and victims of sexist violence; Prevent discrimination in access and maintenance of employment for victims of gender violence</p>	<p>0.- Review of the starting situation and, where appropriate, support in the request for social support resources. 1.- Psychosocial support and improvement of social skills through individual and group coaching for personal empowerment and creation of a support network. 2.- Consulting and training in personal image. Hairdressing and aesthetic work with each participant and wardrobe renewal METHODOLOGY 3.- Development of personalized individual and group work orientation itineraries WORK: 4.- Training for employment: referral to external training actions and/or programming and development within the specific training program 5.- Development of group and individual entrepreneurship itineraries 6.- Comprehensive legal consulting and training in labor matters (basic labor</p>



			rights and obligations) 7.- Digital identity, right to be forgotten and safe use of social networks 8 .- Employment prospecting to locate employment opportunities and collaborating companies with the Labor Insertion Plan for people at risk of social exclusion due to gender reasons and victims of sexist violence. 9.- Support for the reconciliation between family life and participation in the program through support with babysitting services and/or home help
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ENTITY	PERFORMANCE AREA	GOALS	METHODOLOGY
TOWN HALL OF THE VILLAGE OF AGAETE. The Palms Program	Awareness and prevention Detection and coordination	Guarantee comprehensive protection, guidance, advice and multidisciplinary care. Develop actions aimed at	1.- Active and coordinated participation of the service's technical staff. 2.- Comprehensive and multidisciplinary intervention 3.- Identification of the



Prevention Service and Comprehensive Care for Women and Minor Victims of Gender Violence	Care and support	raising social awareness and preventing gender violence	problem, planning of the work, execution of said work and evaluation.
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ENTITY	PERFORMANCE AREA	GOALS	METHODOLOGY
AUTONOMOUS BODY FOR TAX MANAGEMENT AND OTHER CITY COUNCIL SERVICES. MALAGA Program Protocols against gender violence for Management and Customer Service Personnel	Care and support Detection and coordination	Eradicate gender violence in our two main interest groups and with the greatest impact on the organization.	1.- Action protocols approved and established 2.-Interviews with the cases that occur (data collection and follow-up with area).

ENTITY	PERFORMANCE AREA	GOALS	METHODOLOGY
VALENCIA CITY COUNCIL LOCAL POLICE	Care and support	Optimization of comprehensive care for	1.- Participatory action 2.- Preventive - Educational



<p>Program Police protection systems for victims of gender violence from the local level: GAMA Group</p>		<p>victims of gender violence and their daughters and sons.</p>	<p>3.- Administrative</p>
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ENTITY	PERFORMANCE AREA	GOALS	METHODOLOGY
<p>LA CORUÑA CITY COUNCIL</p> <p>Program Equality School Bus: Get involved</p>	<p>Awareness and prevention</p>	<p>The use of the EQUALITY SCHOOL BUS: NEXT STOP GET INVOLVED! It provides citizens in general with direct contact at street level, providing personalized and specialized information and collecting citizen concerns now, which they try to resolve by referring them to</p>	<p>1. The monitor-educators serve the population in different spaces and times: on the bus itself, on the street and in spaces belonging to other institutions (classrooms of educational centers, civic centers, etc.). Each one of them in a different space. 2. Direct dealings with citizens in general and with the young population in particular requires mastery of the subject and notable social skills such as active listening and the ability for dialogue, debate and group dynamics. 3. The daily road log is very important as an</p>



		Centers specialized in the subject.	instrument to test social opinion and collect information from the monitored, useful information to detect new needs on which to place greater emphasis in future campaigns.
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OTHER BBPP THAT DESERVE SPECIAL ATTENTION

GENDER VIOLENCE OBSERVATORY
BANK OF GOOD PRACTICES FOR THE PREVENTION OF GENDER VIOLENCE

NAME	GOALS	METHODOLOGY
Mask-19	Offer a resource so that those women who may suffer sexist violence, whether in their homes	This initiative arose in March 2020 from the Government of the Canary Islands in collaboration with the Pharmaceutical Associations, within the



	<p>or on the street, have an alert system in pharmacies, thus being able to indirectly contact emergency services.</p>	<p>framework of the State of Alarm and the consequent confinement of the population due to the health and social crisis of COVID-19. The campaign consists of informing the entire population that those women who are at risk for their physical, psychological and/or sexual integrity, both in their place of residence and on the street, can go to the pharmacy and request a "Mask 19". These establishments have remained open throughout the State of Alarm because they carry out essential work. Thus, under this word -Mask 19- as a code, the pharmacy staff contacts 112 or 016 to alert you of the situation and receive precise instructions.</p>
<p>Guide for the empowerment of immigrant women against gender violence</p>	<p>The Guide aims to be a tool that collaborates in the eradication of sexist violence and that serves to promote chained processes of awareness among women in general and foreign women in particular.</p>	<p>When immigrant women arrive in Spain, they suffer a series of factors that make them more vulnerable to gender violence. In many cases, their residence permit is linked to their spouse, on whom they depend financially, their socio-labor situation is highly precarious, or they do not have family support networks. To this we can add that they are suffering attacks and do not know how to act or have deficiencies when it comes to identifying them as such.</p>



		<p>This guide aims to inform both professionals who work with this group and immigrant women who are victims of gender violence about rights and resources. It is based on a research work that corroborated the absence of sufficient information on gender violence and immigrant women. This was possible from reflection with foreign women who have faced sexist violence, as well as with those opinions expressed by social agents who, in the Community of the Basque Country, work with victims in the field of assistance or reporting. The empowerment that this guide seeks to promote consists of the process of becoming aware of individual and community strengths, as well as the skills to assert the rights that must be guaranteed to us. It is about being able to regain prominence in the management of life and escape from submission to face violence.</p>
<p>SYNCHRONIZED</p>	<p>The objective is to stop the possible sexual violence that women encounter when practicing sports.</p>	<p>The Platform is made up of women. To enter you have to link your own social network (Twitter or Facebook), through which you will have a reference to the person behind the profile and the email through which you register.</p>



		<p>Through the platform you can publish a training session indicating start and end date, race level and starting place. It thus allows other users to search for the times and places that best suit them, as well as being able to filter the levels with which they start to carry out the races and sign up to share that route.</p>
<p>VI2GEN</p>	<p>Offer a resource so that women victims of gender violence and people around them can ask for help from professionals safely and secretly, as well as send evidence for the subsequent judicial process.</p>	<p>This tool has been implemented by the Terrinches Women's Center (Ciudad Real) This tool can be accessed via a QR code or a direct link. In order not to leave a digital trace, you must enter with private browsing. You must fill out the form with the information that you believe is appropriate and necessary and you can also add photos, videos, audios or documents that may serve as evidence for the complaint. When you submit the form, all the information will reach the system and expert people will contact you as soon as possible. It is important to know that, once the form is submitted, you will receive a reference code for your query that you must remember. It is recommended to write it down in a safe place.</p>



<p>Don't leave her alone. Guide for family members and close people of women victims of gender violence</p>	<p>Recognize the importance of the role of families and close people in cases of gender violence so that they are involved in the support and protection of women victims of gender violence in their environment.</p> <p>Provide families and loved ones with the necessary information about the reality of gender violence and guidelines for action, as well as specialized care services.</p>	<p>Through a study carried out in 2019 by the Igual a Igual Foundation, on the time it takes for victims of gender violence to tell their situation, it was revealed that those who participated in it took 8 years and 8 months (as time medium) in telling their situation, either through specialized services or by filing a complaint. Among the main reasons why they do not tell what happened or ask for help are fear of the aggressor's reaction (50%), believing that they could solve it alone (45%) and not recognizing themselves as a victim of gender violence (36%). Furthermore, in the 2019 Macrosurvey on violence against women, the women interviewed who reported suffering violence from their partner stated that 50.7% told what happened to a friend, 36.2% had told their partner. mother and 25.4% to a sister.</p>
<p>Quick Response Guide</p>	<p>The department aims to help citizens understand the different expressions of gender violence and offer practical keys to detect it, prevent it or act against it.</p>	<p>It is based on the conviction that all people can offer effective help, no matter how minimal, by being part of the social network of relationships, interactions and human exchanges of a community and having received the pertinent information. The guide allows both women and the rest of society to more easily:</p>



1. Know what gender-based violence is.
 2. Unequivocally identify a situation.
 3. Do not panic if you decide to intervene actively and know what to say and what not, and how to listen effectively.
 4. Where to call for help.
- In each territory there are key people who can play a crucial role in helping a woman at risk. Some actions such as giving initial information, knowing how to listen, where to go or who to call, can be of great importance. These people form a support network in the communities based on close relationships.
- To make it more accessible, this guide has been published in three different formats: large paper version, navigable version and pocket paper version.



<p>EscApp</p>	<p>The objective is to offer victims of gender violence information about various resources such as the situation of shelters, contact with police stations and hospitals, as well as advice and help to deal with their situation. It also aims to be a resource for the victims' environment and anyone who may encounter similar situations and need information on how to act.</p>	<p>It is a free downloadable application designed by the Xunta de Galicia to inform and support women who suffer gender violence and anyone who detects a possible situation of gender violence in their environment and wants to obtain information about it.</p> <p>It camouflages itself in devices to leave no trace. It appears as a generic information app and has a password to enter and guarantee the privacy of the victims.</p> <p>This mobile application is available for different Android and IOS devices</p>
<p>Do not cut yourself</p>	<p>The objectives of the campaign are, mainly, to recognize and address gender violence in which the direct victim is a woman younger.</p>	<p>The achievement of the stated objectives is carried out through the establishment of a first level of consultation and guidance through a free, safe and confidential care service, through an online help line; a telephone line service, and a second level of care and intervention through a specialized care unit created for this purpose.</p>
<p>Solidarity Network of Victims of Gender Violence in Universities</p>	<p>The objective of the network is to follow the most successful examples at an international level, especially universities such</p>	<p>The objective of the network is to follow the most successful examples at an international level, especially universities such as Harvard, Wisconsin, Oxford, Colorado, etc. and make visible this problem</p>



as Harvard, Wisconsin, Oxford, Colorado, etc. and make visible this problem that affects both the university community and society in general, and especially provide support to the victims.

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