

Professionisti contro la violenza domestica

Esempi di buone pratiche

Diana Basinskaite
Margarete Berg
Assunta Bigelli
Lucia Ferilli
Antoine Gambin
Sylwia Kurszewska
Liudmila Mecajeva
Sandra Paulos
Ines Polzin
Petra Viegas
Sabine Wiemann



PACT

Promoting Awareness for Cooperation and Training in the Field of Domestic Violence



Coordinatore del progetto:

BUPNET GmbH
Göttingen, Alemanha
www.bupnet.de



AMCV
Lisboa, Portugal
www.amcv.org.pt



Social Innovation Fund
Kaunas, Lituânia
www.lpf.lt



Orizzonte
Città della Pieve, Itália
www.orizzonte.info



Opportunities Aid Foundation
St. Julians, Malta
www.oafmalta.org



Centre for Continuing Education
Sopot, Polónia
www.cku.sopot.pl



die Berater
Vienna, Áustria
www.dieberater.com

Pagina web

www.pact-eu.org

This document has been developed in the framework of the project.

PACT
Promoting Awareness for Cooperation and Training in the field of domestic violence
(2009-3404/001-001)

PACT has been funded with support from the European Commission.



Lifelong Learning Programme



This document reflects the views only of the author, and the Commission cannot be held responsible for any use which may be made of the information contained therein.

INDICE

Prefazione	4
Introduzione	6
The Integrated Domestic Violence Programme in Malmoe, Sweden.....	10
BIG e. V. - Berliner Interventionszentrale bei häuslicher Gewalt, Berlin, Germany	14
Rede de Apoio a Mulheres em Situação de Violência (RAMSV), Montijo, Portugal ...	17
Rede Municipal de Intervenção na Violência Doméstica (RMIVD), Loures, Portugal.	21
Kaunas District Women Crisis Centre, Kaunas, Lithuania	25
The Municipal Interdisciplinary Team for Solving Domestic Violence Problems,	28
Sopot, Poland	28
“Amica Donna” – From a grass root to a national organisation, Montepulciano, Italy ..	32
Austrian Anti-Violence Legislation – Network of legal and social institutions for women survivors of domestic violence, established by Austrian Legislation	36
Dignity for Domestic Violence Survivors (ESF 3.43) European Social Fund project in Malta.....	41

Prefazione

“Nel mondo, in paesi ricchi e poveri allo stesso modo – le donne sono picchiate, fatte oggetto di traffici, stuprate e uccise. Queste violazioni dei diritti umani non infliggono solo grande danno e sofferenza agli individui – esse dilanano il tessuto di intere società.”

(UN Handbook for Legislation on Violence against Women, Department of Economic and Social Affairs Division for the Advancement of Women, 2010).

La violenza contro le donne attraversa tutti i livelli socio-economici, età, gruppi, razze, religioni e paesi. Sono stati pubblicati numerosi studi che documentano la prevalenza della violenza domestica e le sue gravi conseguenze su donne e bambini.

Spesso la stessa violenza e le situazioni problematiche in cui si verifica non sono le sole difficoltà a cui la vittima deve far fronte. Per ottenere un adeguato livello di aiuto, le donne che hanno subito violenza molto spesso devono entrare in contatto con parecchie agenzie differenti. Hanno bisogno di cure mediche specialistiche e assistenza in relazione alle loro ferite. Il comportamento violento è illegale e deve essere segnalato alla polizia. La polizia e i procuratori verificano se i crimini sono stati commessi, se sono dimostrabili, portando quindi alla condanna l'autore di violenza. Per riuscire ad andare avanti nella sua vita, una donna che ha subito violenza ha bisogno di sostegno psicosociale. I bambini hanno bisogno di aiuto per elaborare le loro esperienze, e l'autore di violenza ha bisogno di cambiare il suo comportamento.

Se c'è una disfunzione in una qualsiasi di queste aree vi è un rischio evidente di conseguenze negative per la donna. Diventa anche più difficile per le agenzie interessate assolvere in pieno alle loro diverse funzioni.

Il progetto PACT, Promozione della Consapevolezza per la Cooperazione e la Formazione nel Campo della Violenza Domestica, intende aumentare il livello di consapevolezza e di conoscenza tra tutti i gruppi pertinenti che intervengono nel campo della violenza domestica così come tra i professionisti nell'istruzione e formazione professionale, come moltiplicatori.

Il progetto va dal gennaio 2010 al dicembre 2011, e si basa sui contributi dei sette partner del progetto. Parlando con i professionisti dei sette paesi partner (Austria, Germania, Italia, Lituania, Malta, Polonia, Portogallo) nel corso dei due anni del progetto, due sono i temi principali individuati come essenziali per un'efficace prevenzione ed intervento nel campo della violenza domestica, cioè la sensibilizzazione e il lavoro in rete.



Questo libretto contiene una selezione di nuovi esempi di buone pratiche raccolti durante il progetto PACT. Il criterio principale utilizzato per la selezione delle pratiche è stato la capacità di sostenere i professionisti nell'affrontare efficacemente uno o più degli aspetti evidenziati in quell'area. La pratica doveva inoltre essere già esistente e operativa e dovrebbe essere facilmente trasferibile.

Nel campo della violenza domestica, le esperienze hanno dimostrato che la creazione di reti tra le competenti istituzioni sul campo è un modo appropriato per migliorare la situazione delle donne / bambini e per rendere il lavoro più efficiente. Lo scambio di conoscenza ed esperienza, la buona informazione sul lavoro degli altri, l'accesso diretto ad altre organizzazioni sono i più grandi vantaggi di queste reti di cooperazione

Introduzione

”Un criterio centrale che caratterizza una rete è la natura dei suoi rapporti, che a sua volta dipende dalle risorse che vengono scambiate per una questione di priorità. La differenziazione può inoltre essere fatta tra

- Scambio di rete
- Supporto di rete
- Rappresentanza di interessi/rete di patrocinio
- Rete orientata ai risultati
- Reti orientate al processo

Le reti assumono diverse forme organizzative che sono funzionali a seconda del contesto. In questo modo emergono diverse forme di networking, che vanno dalle singole associazioni alle associazioni come i club(...) Per esempio, fattori come la frequenza delle riunioni, il grado di formalizzazione, le strutture decisionali (sedute congiunte, la moderazione, ecc) il numero e l'eterogeneità dei membri coinvolti, l'apertura o l'esclusività di accesso, l'area geografica (ad esempio lavorare a livello comunale o internazionale), che può essere presentato in modo diverso a seconda della rete e il contesto, servono tutti quali elementi per la classificazione." (Ulteriori approfondimenti vedi “The Art of Networking”, p.15)

Le reti sono utili:

- se i loro attori hanno un obiettivo comune che può essere raggiunto meglio attraverso le attività di networking;
- a raggruppare le risorse;
- allo scambio di informazioni ed esperienze;
- per rappresentare il campo di interesse comunemente;
- per avere un concetto generale per garantire l'efficacia di intervento;
- per rafforzare le persone che agiscono;
- ecc.

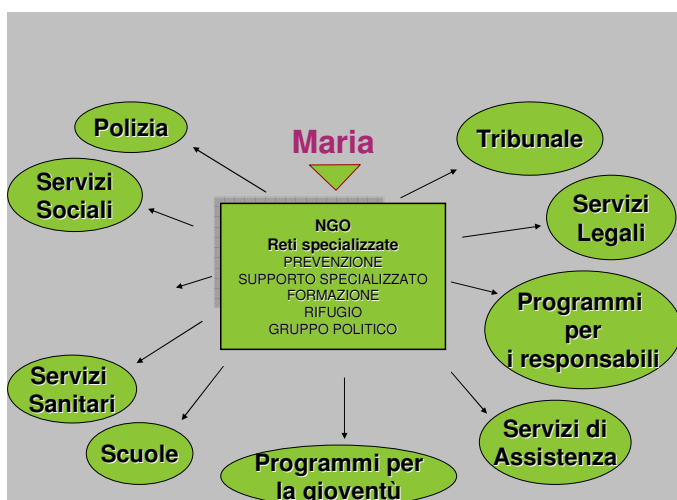
D'altra parte, le reti non hanno successo:

- se coprono un argomento troppo ampio;
- se sono troppo burocratiche;
- se sono sfruttate da qualcuno a spese degli altri;
- se i singoli membri sono troppo dominanti;
- se vi è rivalità interna;
- se non sono aperte a nuovi sviluppi;

- se i partecipanti non credono alla necessità del progetto;
- ecc.

Nel campo della violenza domestica, le esperienze hanno dimostrato che la creazione di reti tra le istituzioni competenti del settore è un modo appropriato per migliorare la situazione delle donne / bambini e per rendere il lavoro più efficiente. Lo scambio delle conoscenze e dell'esperienza, essendo ben informati su quello a cui gli altri stanno lavorando, e avere flussi diretti ad altre organizzazioni, sono i più grandi vantaggi di queste reti di cooperazione.

Per dirla in modo più concreto: quali agenzie dovrebbero essere coinvolte per sostenere Maria che è stata assalita dal suo compagno e che ha deciso di lasciarlo, portando con sé i suoi due figli?



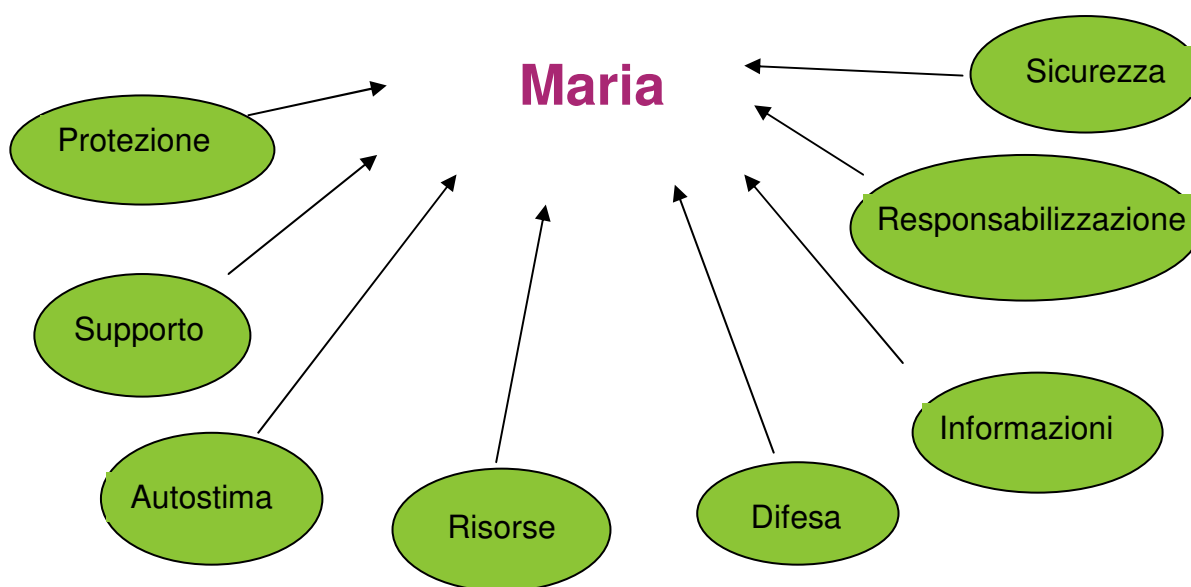
Aiutare Maria richiede un approccio inter-disciplinare che chiama a cooperare il personale di una grande varietà di strutture e istituzioni. La collaborazione efficiente di tutti gli enti coinvolti è essenziale per garantire che la vittima e i suoi figli possano avere la massima protezione e sicurezza.

Maria ha bisogno di cure mediche e assistenza in relazione alle sue ferite. Dovrebbe essere incoraggiata a denunciare alla polizia il fatto, in modo che la polizia e il pubblico ministero possano verificare se l'abuso può essere dimostrato, e quindi portare alla condanna del colpevole. Quindi Maria, per essere in grado di andare avanti con la sua vita, ha bisogno di sostegno psicosociale. I suoi figli hanno bisogno di aiuto per elaborare le loro esperienze, e il perpetratore ha bisogno di cambiare il suo comportamento.

Se c'è un errore in una qualsiasi di queste aree vi è un rischio evidente di conseguenze negative per la donna. Diventa anche più difficile per le agenzie interessate assolvere le loro diverse funzioni.

Diversi paesi agiscono su diversi livelli riferendosi al tema della VD. Modelli di altri paesi europei contribuiscono a dare un orientamento e confrontare l'attuale situazione nei rispettivi paesi. Per i paesi che hanno iniziato, in maggiore o minor misura, a trattare l'argomento, i modelli d'intervento possono essere una sorta di linea guida.

Impatto



Sono disponibili diversi esempi, per esempio in internet, che mostrano l'effettiva collaborazione di molti attori in un partenariato: alcuni sono dati qui nel contesto del corso.

Eppure ci sono regioni / paesi in cui i partenariati multi-attore e le reti non sono stati stabiliti

Il progetto PACT, costituito da sette partner, ha raccolto esempi di buone pratiche per evidenziare differenti approcci di collaborazione efficiente in una rete pluridisciplinare. Il criterio principale utilizzato per la selezione degli esempi è stato la loro praticabilità e la loro trasferibilità. Inoltre la pratica doveva essere già esistente e operativa e doveva essere facilmente trasferibile.

Gli esempi di buone pratiche evidenziano i seguenti aspetti:

- il background
- il tipo di collaborazione
- gli attori coinvolti
- gli scopi principali



- le attività
- il successo e i risultati
- la strategia / l'approccio

Queste pratiche sono alla base dell'importanza e del valore di lavorare in partnership per risultati sostenibili per le vittime. Eppure, la prevalenza della violenza domestica richiede ulteriori sforzi in termini di efficiente prevenzione, intervento e di sostegno.

Il team di PACT si augura che gli esempi scelti possano servire come una linea guida per avviare nuove collaborazioni e di consolidare quelle esistenti.

The Integrated Domestic Violence Programme in Malmö, Sweden

Il Programma Integrato di Violenza Domestica (IDVP) a Malmö, fondato nel 1999, è gestito principalmente dalle autorità locali, l'autorità di polizia e il settore sanitario. È coordinato da un gruppo di coordinamento e di guida e ha un coordinatore a tempo pieno. Il IDVP costituisce un tentativo di prevenire il verificarsi di violenze contro donne e bambini nel contesto delle relazioni intime.

Uno degli obiettivi più importanti è quello di rendere visibile la violenza che occorre nelle relazioni intime e fornire alle donne supporto al loro bisogno di sentirsi al sicuro nel segnalare questa violenza. La collaborazione di tutti gli enti coinvolti si basa su valori comuni e sulla conoscenza a proposito del tema. Il lavoro con la violenza domestica di ciascun partner coinvolto è chiaramente descritto in un manuale.

Gli attori del network

- Malmö Police District
- Malmö University General Hospital
- Prison and Probation Service
- Prosecution Service
- Malmö Women's Shelter and
- other voluntary organisations.

Tipo di network

Formalised network with its own steering group comprised of management representatives from the social services, the police, the healthcare sector and the prison and probation service, and a co-ordinating group comprised of representatives from the agencies affected. In addition, a full-time co-ordinator has been assigned responsibility for further developing the work of the programme.

Informazione di base

The programme was established in 1999 and is a large-scale collaborative project run primarily by the local authority, the police authority and the healthcare sector. These three actors have played a central role in designing the programme and its content. The Integrated Domestic Violence Programme has been designed on the basis of a concrete picture of what a woman needs when she has been subjected to assault. Women who have been the victims of assault need treatment for their injuries (from the healthcare sector), they need to report the assault (to the police) and they

need support in the form of counselling (provided by the local authority) to enable them to break off the abusive relationship.

Obiettivi

- to make violence against women and children visible
- to prevent violence against women and children
- to work to promote equality between men and women

Descrizione delle attività

- developing a special programme for providing medical treatment in connection with sexual and physical assaults (University General Hospital);
- developing a programme designed to influence the behaviour of men convicted of domestic violence (prison);
- creating special domestic violence division (police) and introduction of special domestic violence prosecutors encouraging more women to report violence to the police and increase the likelihood of convicting the perpetrators;
- publishing a handbook by the agencies involved in the programme in which each agency describes its work with domestic violence;
- establishing an organisation which includes a steering group, a co-ordinating group and a full time co-ordinator.

Successi / risultati

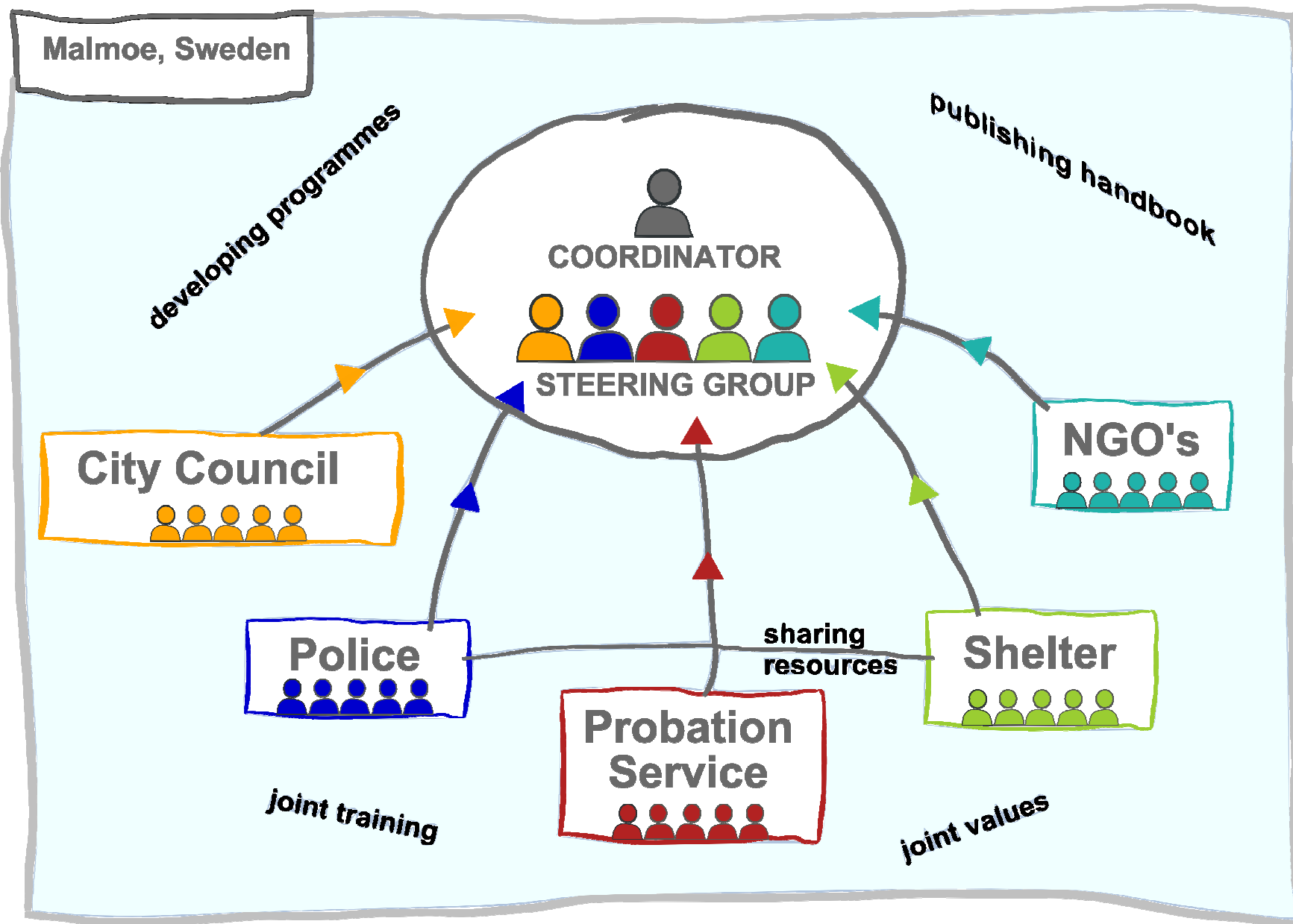
The project has achieved one of its most important goals, i.e. that of “making the violence committed in intimate relationships more visible and providing women with the support they need to feel safe in reporting this violence”. The number of cases of women reporting having been assaulted by a male acquaintance has increased by 50 percent. The proportion of such reports that result in a prosecution has increased by almost 100 percent since the start of the project.

Strategia / approccio / principi / cultura di collaborazione

- strong collaborative work: jointly producing data and developing proposals for where to direct activities and the measures to be introduced; all involved partners have participated in the implementation of the programme and participate in the ongoing work;
- common values: training programmes have been conducted jointly to develop a common base of values and knowledge both in relation to the subject itself and one another's tasks and working methods;



- sharing resources: jointly creating and using resources, e.g. the crisis centre for children and youth provides interview and examination rooms to police and forensic medical services on the premises of the local authority.
- common agreements: staff agree in consultation as to what the respective professional groups will do and when it will be done.



BIG e. V. - Berliner Interventionszentrale bei häuslicher Gewalt, Berlin, Germany

BIG e. V. –Berliner Interventionszentrale bei häuslicher Gewalt (Centro di Intervento alla Violenza Domestica di Berlino), Germania) BIG è una base di Berlino, senza scopo di lucro la cui missione è quella di ridurre la violenza domestica. BIG è stata fondata nel 1995 da donne e uomini che lavorano in progetti contro la violenza domestica (DV) a Berlino. Ha funzionato come progetto modello nazionale fino al 2001 e durante questo periodo è stato sostenuto dal Ministero federale della famiglia, dai cittadini anziani, dalle donne e dalla gioventù nonché dal Dipartimento del Lavoro di Berlino, dalle donne e affari sociali. Come risultato della cooperazione di oltre 150 esperti BIG ha messo a punto nuove misure e strategie efficaci contro la violenza domestica. Ciò ha avuto un grande impatto sulle politiche federali tedesche: Il primo e il secondo piano d'azione per combattere la violenza contro le donne - formulata dal governo federale tedesco - l'integrazione di 133 misure del governo federale per contrastare ogni forma di violenza contro le donne, compresa la violenza domestica, si basa sulla conoscenza e sull'esperienza acquisita dal BIG.

Gli attori del network

- police
- civil and criminal justice systems
- youth welfare
- aliens office
- representatives of the women's projects and children's protection organisations

Tipi di network

Formalised network with its own steering group comprised of management representatives from the social services, the police, the healthcare sector and the prison and probation service, and a co-ordinating group comprised of representatives from the agencies affected. In addition, a full-time co-ordinator has been assigned responsibility for further developing the work of the programme.

Informazione di base

Since 1995 BIG has brought together all different professions concerned with domestic violence as well as political decision-makers. As a result of the cooperation of more than 150 experts BIG has developed new and effective measures and strategies against domestic violence. This had a great impact on German federal policies: The First and the Second Action Plan to Combat Violence against Women – formulated by the German Federal Government – integrating 133 Federal Gov-

ernment measures to counteract all forms of violence against women including domestic violence, is based on the knowledge and experience gained by BIG.

Obiettivi

- to establish cooperation and networking between all institutions and organisations whose work involves dealing with domestic violence;
- to improve the legal framework conditions;
- to provide more effective assistance plans for the women and children concerned;
- to ensure appropriate criminal prosecution and sanctioning of the perpetrators;
- to provide in-depth information/knowledge about the extent and consequences of domestic violence;
- to raise awareness by providing information for the public;
- to raise awareness among the victims and among the institutions involved;
- to create and implement prevention.

Descrizione delle attività

- making experts on domestic violence (women and men on the staff of women's projects as well as from the domains of policing, justice administration, migration, youth welfare, social affairs and health) conduct a dialogue, to improve their co-operation;
- planning and deciding on specific action against domestic violence, together with all the parties involved;
- offering support for the victims of domestic violence, e.g. via the BIG Hotline, and to see whether the assistance and support for victims is functioning as well as possible;
- recording gaps and deficiencies in practice and to see to it that they are eliminated;
- accepting complaints, to bring about improvements in the assistance given to women who are affected by domestic violence and their children - also in specific individual cases;
- offering mediation between the parties involved if complaints or conflicts take place;
- providing training for different groups of professionals and extensive prevention at elementary schools.

Successi / risultati

- Guiding principles for policing in DV-cases.
- Proposal for a new law for the protection from violence and for police laws
- Model applications for protection orders.
- Directive for the improvement of the legal situation of migrant women.

- In 2002 a new law was enacted, specifically designed for women being subordinated to domestic violence and/or stalking.
- BIG Hotline and Mobile Intervention: In 1999, the first German hotline against domestic violence was set up in Berlin. The BIG hotline still provides daily services to all persons affected by and institutions dealing with domestic violence. If advice by telephone is not sufficient, a co-operator can also give advice on the spot.

Strategia / approccio / principi / cultura di collaborazione

- Interdisciplinary approach: all involved partners discovered both the opportunities and limits of the other professions and exchanged know-how across different sectors and departments. Establishing and making use of these cooperation structures has led to effective working results.

Source and further information: www.big-interventionszentrale.de (available in DE and partially in EN).

Good practice example provided by BUPNET, Germany

Rede de Apoio a Mulheres em Situação de Violência (RAMSV), Montijo, Portugal

La rete di sostegno alle donne in Situazioni di violenza (RAMSV) a Montijo - Portogallo, è iniziata nel 2001 ma è stata stabilita formalmente attraverso un protocollo di collaborazione formalizzato nel 2005. L'obiettivo principale della rete è di fornire una risposta efficace alle vittime di violenza domestica e prevenire la ricaduta del maltrattante / violenza. Per raggiungere questo obiettivo la rete si riunisce regolarmente, ma anche si articolano tra loro ogni qualvolta è necessario poiché è molto chiaro il ruolo di ciascun partner. La strategia della rete si basa sulla valutazione del rischio, l'accompagnamento dei sopravvissuti e la progettazione di una strategia di sicurezza e le azioni da implementare.

Gli attori del network

- Municipality of Montijo
- Women Information Space
- Housing Department
- Urban Rehabilitation
- Social Security Institute
- Employment Centre of Montijo
- ARS LVT/Sub-região de Saúde de Setúbal (Health Centre of Montijo)
- Hospital Centre Barreiro-Montijo
- Public Security Police
- National Guard
- Directorate General of Social reintegration
- Commission for the Protection of Children and Youth of Montijo (CPCJ Montijo)
- CERCIMA
- Community Centre Mais Cidadão (Esteval neighbourhood) - UMNSC
- Shelter - UMNSC

Tipo di network

The evaluation of Training Actions on Domestic Violence held in March 2001 directed to professionals of local entities, who deal direct or indirectly in this field, resulted in an integrated response by the participant entities, named – Support Network to Women in Violence Situation (RAMSV). The network was formalised through a collaboration protocol signed on March 8th, 2005.

Informazione di base

Initially the Network was founded by the Municipality of Montijo by Women Information Space and Housing Department, the CPCJ Montijo, Employment Centre of Montijo, PISCA do Esteval (Intervention Project in a Social Neighbourhood), Social Reintegration Institute (Team of Montijo), ECAE and Adult Education (Montijo and Alcochete), the Health Centre and CERCIMA.

Months later, the Network was extended to the Public Security Police, National Guard of Afonsoeiro and Barreiro Hospital. In March 2002 it was once again extended to the Shelter for Women and Children Victims of Violence (equipment built by the Municipality) to the Montijo Hospital.

Obiettivi

The main aim of the network is to provide an effective response to survivors of domestic violence and prevent the relapse of the perpetrator/violence.

Descrizione delle attività

- organising periodical meetings of the network for partnership maintenance, procedures evaluation, experience sharing and training actions;
- providing information and training actions directed to the local community on topics such as gender equality, domestic violence, multiple discrimination, among others;
- working along the principles commonly established in the protocol, i.e. that different entities have specific roles according to their competencies: different partners give support in their field of action and within the limits of their skills.
- The network allows an effective collaboration and communication among partners avoiding that the victim has to go to every service, enhancing thus the available answers.

Successi / risultati

The constitution of the network allowed to raise institutional and technical awareness about the issue through the partnership interaction, sharing and training activities promoted in the context of the network activities. As a consequence, the skills level of the professionals involved has increased and the communication among the partners has improved. This has resulted in an effective forwarding of domestic violence cases.

The network has given effective support to women who have been looking for juridical, psychological, social support and, in the most extreme cases, for shelter. Till June 2011, 816 women have been accompanied by the Women Information Space of the Municipality of Montijo. From 2008 to 2010 there was an increase of 56% of requests from women asking for support services and accompaniment.

Strategia / approccio / principi / cultura di collaborazione

Besides the communication among partners, as referred previously, the strategy of the network is based on risk assessment, accompaniment of the survivors, designing a safety strategy and implementing respective actions. The network intends to make available the required resources in order to provide survivors and victims of domestic violence with integrated support services in the social and juridical areas, all by promoting women's autonomy and empowerment. The network also provides the maximum protection of the victims and their children.

Good practice example provided by AMCV, Portugal.



Rede Municipal de Intervenção na Violência Doméstica (RMIVD), Loures, Portugal

La rete comunale sull'intervento alla violenza domestica (RMIVD) a Loures - Portogallo, è stata istituita formalmente poco tempo fa- ottobre 2011, ma era in atto in modo informale sin dal 2010. La rete è coordinata dal Comune di Loures - vale a dire dalla "Espaço Vida - Centro de Atendimento a Vitimas de Violencia Doméstica do Concelho de Loures" (spazio vitale). Questa risorsa specializzata e multidisciplinare si propone di prevenire la violenza domestica, fornire consulenza e protezione ai sopravvissuti, l'accompagnamento psico-sociale dei maltrattanti e la mediazione familiare. Questa rete si propone di ottimizzare le risorse e potenziare una risposta integrata al problema della violenza domestica. La collaborazione di tutti gli enti coinvolti si basa sui valori comuni e sulla conoscenza a proposito del tema, così come sulla necessità di una risposta efficace e tempestiva alle situazioni di violenza domestica, in combinazione con iniziative di prevenzione e di intervento immediato.

Gli attori del network

- Municipality of Loures
- Public Prosecutor
- Public Security Police
- National Guard
- Health Centres Group of Loures and Sacavém
- Commission for the Protection of Children and Youth of Loures

Tipo di network

Formalised network, where partners' organisations signed a collaboration protocol. The network has its own steering group composed by representatives of the social services, police and guard, healthcare sector, childcare protection commission and legal area. The direct communication among the entities is one of the characteristics of the network ensuring an effective response to the situation. Since it is quite a new partnership, the concrete work programme is still to be established by all members, and the coordinator will be responsible for its implementation. It is foreseen to have a meeting every three months in order to speak about specific cases to establish an action plan and to discuss the intervention process.

Informazione di base

The network was formally established in October 2011, but started the cooperation in May 2010 with the perspective of becoming a formalised structure. The organisations involved had previously worked closely together with the Municipality. The setting up of the network is a result of the identified needs by the Municipality and Life Space that the response in this field not always worked smoothly and there was also a need for a closed intervention. The design of the network is based

on the women's needs when facing a domestic violence situation, namely: counselling (municipality), healthcare (healthcare sector), report the situation and request for safety measures (police/guard), legal information, requests, juridical processes (prosecutor) child protection (CPCJs). All actors involved are aware of their role in the network.

Obiettivi

This specialised and multidisciplinary network intends to prevent domestic violence, to provide counselling and protection to survivors, psychosocial accompaniment of perpetrators and familiar mediation.

Other objectives include:

- to define and implement prevention strategies of D.V. in the region of Loures;
- to enhance the partner organisations' intervention, promoting a concerted and specialised social intervention in the field of domestic violence;
- to contribute to reduce the number of victims of D.V. in the region of Loures;
- to collect, treat and disseminate information about D.V.;
- to assure the qualification, permanent training and supervision of professionals who participate in RMIVD;

Descrizione delle attività

- implementing prevention actions;
- creating, implementing and monitoring the municipal plan for Domestic Violence Prevention in a participatory and integrated manner;
- preventing relapse by reducing, changing or eliminating violent behaviours;
- providing counselling services;
- intervening at counselling level, either in the response planning or in the accompaniment, promoting communication among different partners in the specific response seeking, addressing the qualification of the counselling and decreasing secondary victimisation;
- offering training;
- preparing training and awareness plans directed to professionals that take part of RMIV according to their needs;
- carrying out evaluation;
- defining and applying evaluation methodologies and tools regarding the work accomplished in the RMIVD.

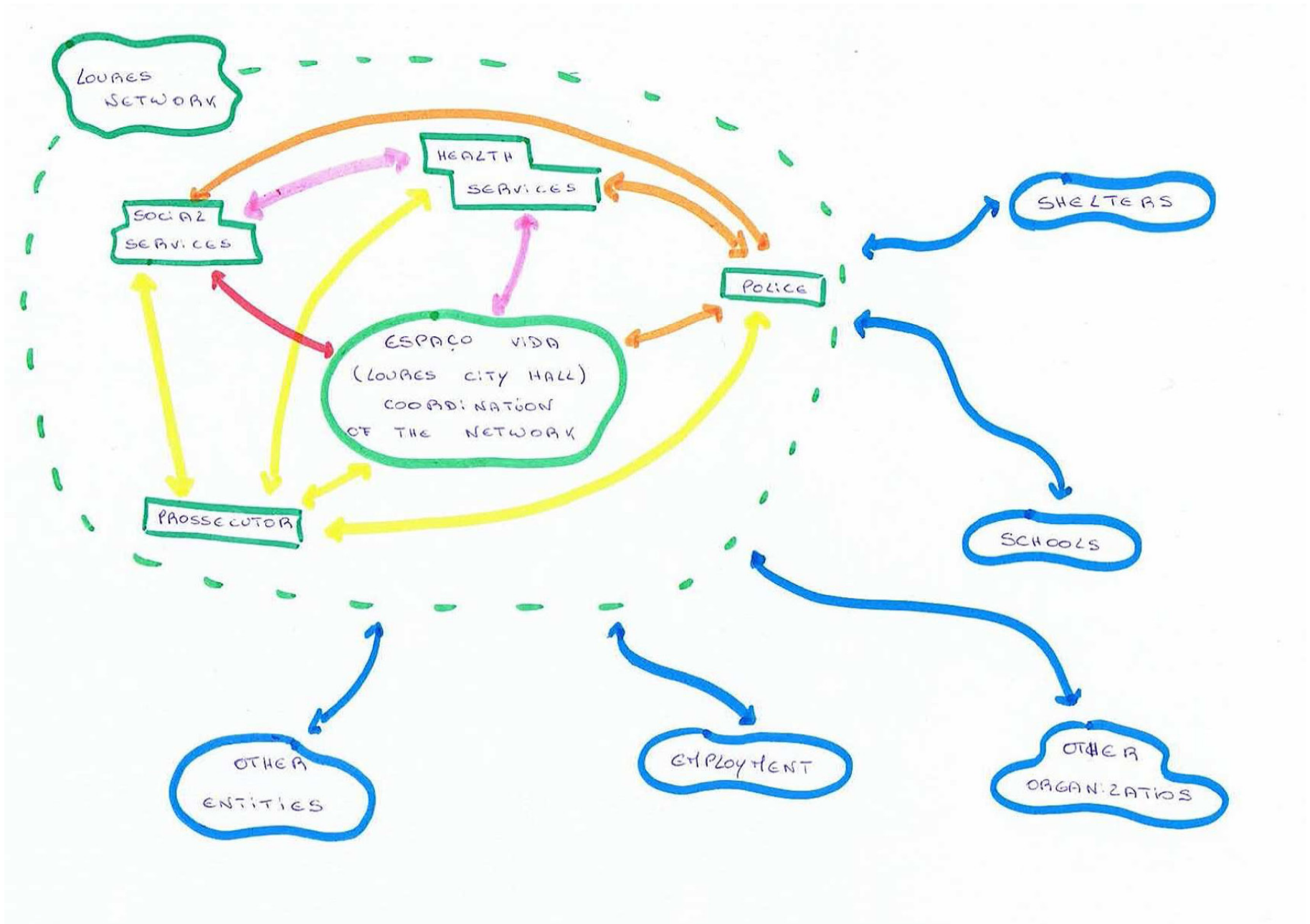
Successi / risultati

The project has accomplished one of the proposed goals, namely the formalisation of the partnership through the signature of a Cooperation Protocol. Since it is a new network, the success is based at this moment on the recognition of its importance and its usefulness. All partner organisations are willing to offer integrated and effective answers to cases of domestic violence. Since the beginning of the Life Space (May 2010), the network has already accompanied 206 cases of D.V. and receive on average 14 new cases per week. At external level: survivors report the fact of having someone to trust and not being isolated.

Strategia / approccio / principi / cultura di collaborazione

- Strong collaborative work: network members cooperate, in accordance with their specific area of expertise, to elaborate and implement the Action Plan of RMIVD; to elaborate dissemination products in the field of domestic violence and to promote awareness raising campaigns.
- Common values: a training programme was implemented to develop a common language, knowledge and understanding as well as to build a common basis of values regarding domestic violence and the area of competence of each member.
- Common agreements: participate in RMIVD meetings; ensure privileged communication channels for a quick and effective intervention in given situations.

Good practice example provided by AMCV, Portugal.



Kaunas District Women Crisis Centre, Kaunas, Lithuania

Il centro di crisi delle donne del distretto di Kaunas (KDWCC) ha iniziato la sua attività come organizzazione non governativa nel 1999 nell'ambito delle iniziative delle donne locali volte a migliorare la situazione delle donne e a contribuire a garantire le pari opportunità, per ridurre il problema della violenza all'interno della famiglia e della società. Nello stesso anno, il centro di crisi delle donne del distretto di Kaunas ha iniziato ad avviare e coordinare una serie di progetti nazionali ed internazionali sviluppando così una rete di organizzazioni di diverse attività che è legata alla violenza domestica, alla sua prevenzione e al sostegno alle vittime. La missione principale della rete stabilita è la fornitura di servizi sociali alle donne e ai loro familiari che si trovano in una situazione critica, proteggendo i loro diritti ed influenzando l'approccio della società alla violenza.

Gli attori del network

Cooperation among all bodies aims at attaining the goals specified above. In some cases the co-operation agreements are signed in order to implement a certain project.

Under cooperation agreements (in total 12 organisations):

- Children Rights Protection Services in Kaunas City and Kaunas District
- Kaunas County Police Headquarters
- Centres of Social Services in Kaunas City and Kaunas District
- Lodging House
- Centres for addictive disorders
- Other bodies

Under verbal agreements:

- Christian Charitable Foundation "Tevo namai" (Father's home)
- Kaunas Grace Homes
- Kaunas House of Generations
- other related NGOs

Obiettivi

- to provide assistance to individuals in emergency situations, as well as to victims of violence of any kind,
- to carry out educational and preventive actions on violence against women, children and men;
- to organise discussions, conferences, training courses, workshops, lectures;
- to establish and maintain a network with other NGOs and to participate in their programmes;

- to cooperate with state authorities;
- to publish materials on, family communication, domestic violence against women, and other issues relevant within society.

Successi / risultati

- KDWCC became well known in certain sectors of society through the partners in the network.
- The number of clients asking for support from KDWCC increased significantly thanks to the well-spread information on the centre and its services via network.
- Common work helps to find better and more efficient solutions to arising problems.
- Networking with partners helps to implement the projects in a better quality thus achieving better results to prevent domestic violence.

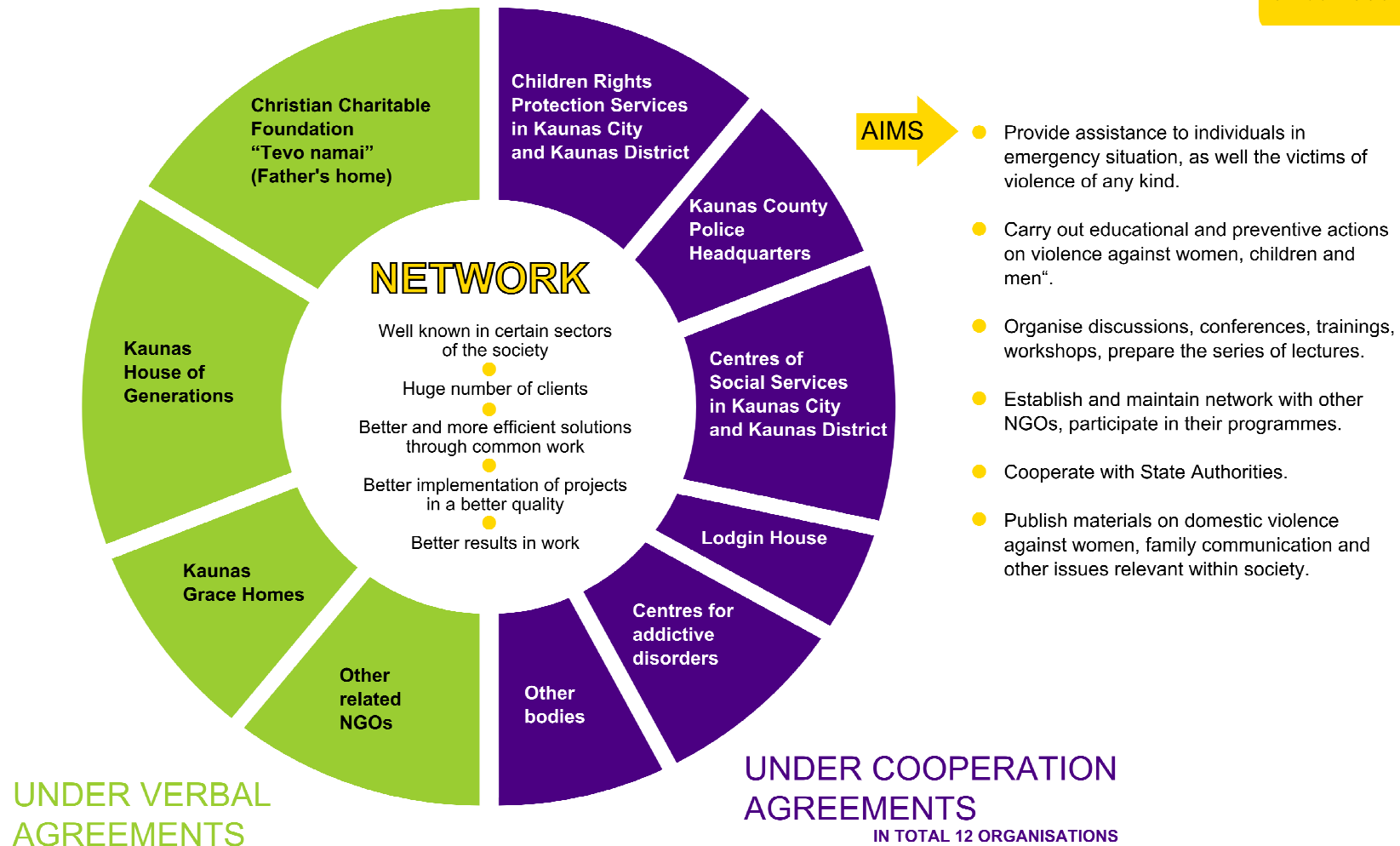
Strategia / approccio / principi / cultura di collaborazione

- Clear roles and areas of intervention: the Centre makes sure that the victims of domestic violence are addressed directly to the entity which can provide the service which is mostly needed in a given situation, e.g. if a woman who experienced domestic violence contacts the KDWCC the specialists of the centre inform her on her rights and support her to report to the police. Moreover, the Centre urges her to go to the Children Rights Protection Service if the situation of violence faced by the woman can have negative influence on her children.
- Organisation of round table discussions: At least twice a year (or rather every three months), KDWCC organises round-table discussions with their partners to talk about problems and difficulties encountered in the common work in order to identify strong and weak points. These are analysed to detect areas of improvement to plan possible changes that would prove to be more effective and to establish future cooperation guidelines. According to the provision stated in the cooperation agreement, partners tend to invite each other to the seminars, workshops and/or other events.
- Extending the network: In 2006 KDWCC joined National Coalition against Domestic Violence “Ne – šeiminiam smurtui!” (NO to Domestic Violence!) together with other five Lithuanian NGOs working in the field of prevention of domestic violence. The Coalition members meet once a year to discuss their activities, the further cooperation with the Ministry of Social Security and Labour and other related bodies.

Good practice example provided by SIF, Lithuania

Kaunas District Women Crisis Center (KDWCC)

since 1999



The Municipal Interdisciplinary Team for Solving Domestic Violence Problems, Sopot, Poland

Il Programma Nazionale per contrastare la violenza domestica in Polonia, ha lo scopo di coordinare gli sforzi e garantire un approccio interdisciplinare alla lotta contro la violenza domestica. Il programma è implementato su differenti livelli dal governo locale. Ognuno dei quasi 2500 comuni ha l'obbligo di creare "La squadra interdisciplinare Comunale per risolvere i problemi di violenza domestica" così come è stato introdotto nella legge polacca il 10 giugno 2010. Questi sono gruppi di persone distaccate, provenienti da ambienti professionali per il coordinamento, la standardizzazione, l'analisi e la risoluzione dei problemi locali di violenza domestica. Scopo di ogni squadra è quello di diagnosticare il problema della violenza domestica nella loro regione, dopodiché o intraprendere azioni di prevenzione nella comunità o fare interventi nelle famiglie colpite dalla patologia. Queste squadre sviluppano e implementano piani di assistenza individuali, avviano azioni contro coloro che usano la violenza, e quindi monitorano la situazione nelle famiglie. I membri di queste squadre devono documentare le azioni intraprese e i loro effetti. La scheda di solito stabilisce i "gruppi di lavoro" che lavorano direttamente nella comunità per risolvere i problemi relativi ai singoli casi di violenza domestica. La collaborazione di tutti gli attori coinvolti si basa su valori comuni e sulle esperienze diverse. I membri di queste squadre sono rappresentanti delle diverse entità coinvolte nel governo nella lotta contro la violenza per esempio quelle locali, i centri di assistenza sociale, la polizia, tribunale, ma anche le diverse organizzazioni. Al giorno d'oggi circa il settanta per cento dei casi di violenza domestica in Polonia è affrontato da una squadra interdisciplinare.

Gli attori del network

The composition of interdisciplinary teams has been specified in Polish legal regulations. Each team is a network of professionals representing:

- social welfare centres,
- the municipal committee of solving alcohol problems,
- the Police,
- education organisations,
- health organisations,
- NGOs,
- as well as superintendents and probation officers.

Tipo di network

Interdisciplinary teams are appointed by the district or city mayor. This multifaceted approach is based on the close interdisciplinary cooperation of local institutions, entities involved in combating domestic violence and services working in the field.

Informazione di base

Creation of interdisciplinary teams is part of the national system of counteracting the domestic violence which consists also in:

- developing and implementing the municipal programme to prevent domestic violence and protecting victims of domestic violence;
- providing counselling and intervention for the prevention of domestic violence, in particular through educational activities designed to strengthen care and educational competences of parents in families being at risk of domestic violence;
- ensuring that people affected by domestic violence get necessary support in the centres providing the support for victims.

Obiettivi:

“To intervene, to prevent violence against women and children, to help efficiently, quickly and professionally in case of child and family abuse situation.”

Descrizione delle attività :

- implementing activities identified in the municipal programme against domestic violence and protection of victims of domestic violence;
- integrating and coordinating the activities of entities included in the team, in particular:
 - making a diagnosis of the problem of domestic violence;
 - taking actions in the field to combat phenomenon of the violence;
 - taking intervention in the environment affected by domestic violence;
 - disseminating information on institutions, people and opportunities for getting support in the local environment;
 - initiating action against those using violence in the family.

Successi / risultati

The strength of the interdisciplinary team is its scope of action. It covers the entire environment of the victim: home, school or institutions already giving support. Interdisciplinary team is not a random group of people. Normally, members of the working group are professionals being the closest to the family in the system, i.e. social worker, representative of health care and police officer from

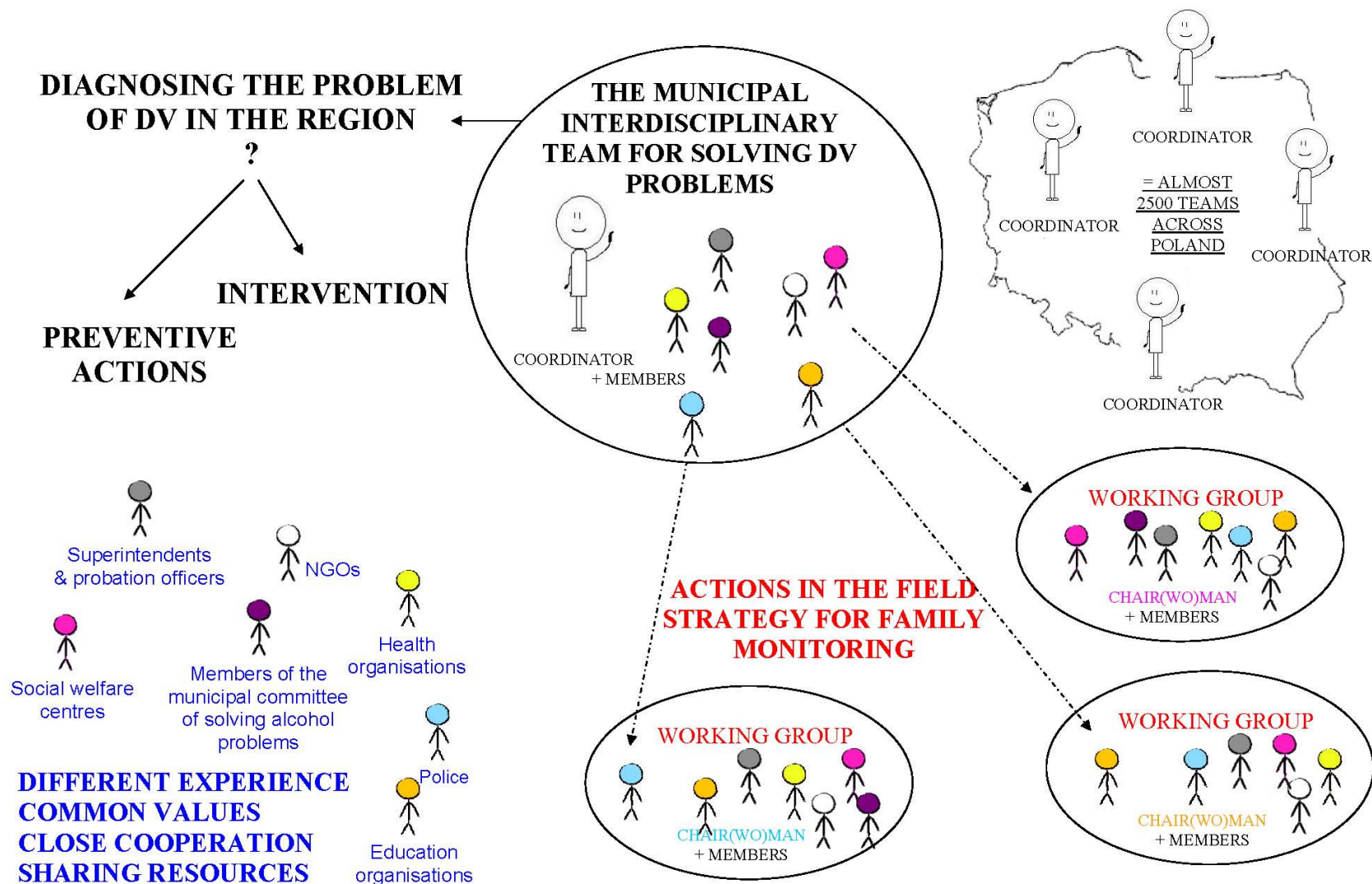
the particular family's district as well as the representative of the school which the children attend. In this way the support is real and brings tangible benefits. Working with members of the families in which violence occurs has the greatest chance of success when it is carried out by an interdisciplinary team and when the cooperation relies primarily on the exchange of information adequate to a given situation, without artificially dividing responsibilities of team members. Thus it can be avoided that the victim suffers from conflicting or duplicative activities of the different specialists. Work of interdisciplinary teams benefits both team members and families assisted. The possibility of bringing a common diagnosis of the problem in the family and developing joint support strategies as well as the possibility of taking planned, coordinated, not overlapping and not mutually exclusive actions are only few of the positive outcomes of common work of different professionals in interdisciplinary teams. As a consequence they give faster, fuller and more adequate support to victims. Such system of prevention and solving of violence problems is considered to be efficient. However, being relatively new approach, there is still potential for development and improvement to make it even more effective. This is why it remains open to the implementation of efficient and verified methods aimed at reducing negative consequences of violence.

Strategia / approccio / principi / cultura di collaborazione

- Common goals and values, strong collaborative work between individual services and institutions operating in local community; all involved entities agree to participate in the ongoing work; all agree in consultation as to what the respective professional will do and when it will be done
- Regular meetings at strategic level (interdisciplinary board) and at the operational level (working groups): The interdisciplinary team meets with the heads of various departments and institutions. These meetings are carried out at least once every three months and are currently evaluating the effectiveness of actions taken, and planning of change and adaptation to the evolving needs and legislation. Working groups meet more often to determine the methods and tools for their work and the methods of evaluation from their every day work as well as to discuss processes of solving problem in particular families.
- Sharing of responsibility (which under no circumstances can mean avoid liability) for actions which for a single family increases the efficiency of each worker, or all the links in the interdisciplinary team.

Good practice example provided by CKU, Poland

MISSION: TO INTERVENE, TO PREVENT VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND CHILDREN, TO HELP EFFICIENTLY, QUICKLY AND PROFESSIONALLY IN CASE OF CHILD AND FAMILY ABUSE SITUATION.



“Amica Donna” – From a grass root to a national organisation, Montepulciano, Italy

L' Organizzazione femminile "Amica Donna" è stata fondata nel 2003 a Montepulciano come organizzazione radice per il sostegno alle donne vittime e sopravvissute alla violenza domestica. Nel giugno 2009 Amica Donna ha costituito la sua prima rete di contatti chiamata "Aurore" con altre due organizzazioni di auto-aiuto. Nell'aprile 2010 ha aderito alla rete di coordinamento "TOSCA", una congregazione di tutti i centri toscani di aiuto. Nel novembre 2010 è diventata membro del coordinamento nazionale dell'organizzazione dei Centri di Crisi italiana chiamata "DIRE". Nel 2011 Amica Donna ha aderito al progetto EU-PACT come una delle parti interessate e ha partecipato al pilotaggio del programma di formazione PACT. Questo importante passo in avanti, verso un'organizzazione formalizzata, è stato possibile perché fin dall'inizio Amica Donna ha sviluppato una missione chiara e ha stabilito forti relazioni tra tutti i membri e con le altre istituzioni della catena di sostegno contro la violenza sulle donne. Tutti i membri dell'organizzazione si impegnano costantemente nella formazione continua.

Gli attori del network

- Amica Donna, Montepulciano
- Montepulciano City Council
- Ministry of Equality, Provincia di Siena
- Regional social services and ambulance
- Regional consultant services
- Regional services for health education
- Carabinieri, police and lawyers
- National network of women's shelters "Dire"
- Regional network TOSCA of help centres in Tuscany

Tipo di network

Amica Donna is a formalised network: working in a formalised network helps to facilitate and to optimise the proceedings for support and protection of women victims of domestic violence and women at risk; helping individual women to get out of violent relationships means also to interact in society and to combat every type of violence against women.

Informazione di base

All services are run by volunteers, who get continuously trained, such as in training courses financed by the Provincial government of Siena or self-financed. Further training is run by supervision sessions with a psychologist and self-training through group discussion. Only the lawyer and the psychologists get a professional fee.

Working as volunteers is one of the principles of Amica Donna, because all staff members define themselves as women on their own way to autonomy, liberation from any kind of ideology and traditional conditionings.

All members of Amica Donna are aware of taking responsibility for their own lives as a self conducted process. Working as a volunteer means to practice and to develop three talents: Competence, Voluntariness, Responsibility.

Obiettivi

- to support and protect women from violence;
- to promote the change of cultural norms that consider violence as an anti-social and unacceptable behaviour;
- to counsel and receive women who experienced any form of domestic violence or maltreatment (physical, psychological, sexual, economical, stalking and assisted violence);
- The network works along the following three principles called the “Rule with the three A”:
 - *Ascoltare* – to listen to the others without judging;
 - *Accogliere* – to receive a women in difficulties with empathy;
 - *Accompagnare* – to accompany a women during the whole process of leaving a violent relationship

Descrizione delle attività

- Helpline 24 hours (landline during the office time, a mobile phone during the rest of the day rotating among the staff member of Amica Donna).
- Reception and accompaniment of women who want to leave their violent relationships. Assistance by a psychologist
- Legal counselling.
- Prevention and awareness rising.
- Project planning.
- Participation in national conferences and coordination meetings of the head-organisations “TOSCA” and “DIRE”.
- Research and development of training material.
- Training: Amica Donna offers training sessions to other organisations such as women’s organisations, medical staff and police.

Strategia / approccio / principi / cultura di collaborazione

The method of assisting women to get out of violent relationships is based on strong and empathic relationships between women and on the valorisation of the female gender. The strength lies in recognising women's specific needs and interests with the aim to enhance their auto-determination and autonomy thanks to empowerment. The underlying principle is the recognition of a woman as a subject and not as an object. This includes also the relationship between the woman who looks for help and the one who assists her.

The woman who receives a woman victim or survivor of violence listens to her with empathy and without judging. She compiles all facts of violence and maltreatment, assesses the risk and elaborates a safety plan for the woman and, if necessary, also for the involved children, and gives first information about the possibilities where and how to find help. In case children are involved Amica Donna helps to get into contact with the appropriate help organisations, such as social services which are specialised in child care.

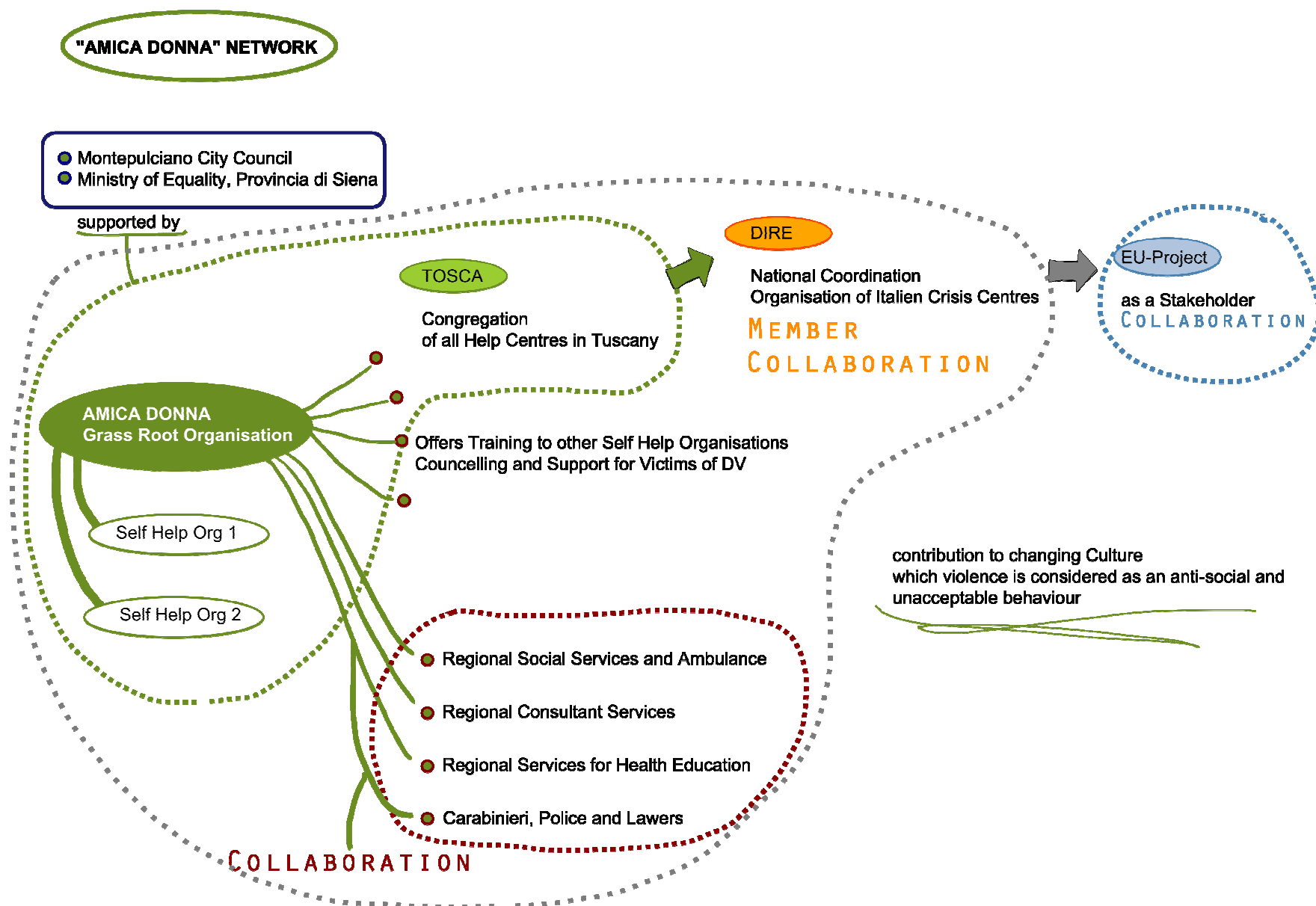
Values and strategies on which Amica Donna takes action:

1. The woman stands in the centre of all activities.
2. To listen and to recognize others and their opinions.
3. Empowerment of women – be it within or beyond the network of Amica Donna.
4. Promoting cultural change of society to achieve equality between women and men.
5. Promoting self-determination of women.
6. Giving a platform to gender questions.
7. Self-esteem as the first step of all activities.
8. Working as a group and not only as individuals.
9. Sharing decision making processes with all members.
10. Willingness to change personally and to improve all abilities continuously.

Contact: Associazione Amica Donna

Piazza del Capitano, 7
53045 Montepulciano (SI), ITALY
TEL: 0039 0578 712418 mobile 0039 327 9999228
www.associazioneamicadonna.it

Good practice example provided by Orizzonte, Italy



Austrian Anti-Violence Legislation – Network of legal and social institutions for women survivors of domestic violence, established by Austrian Legislation

La legge della federazione austriaca sulla protezione contro la violenza (Gewaltschutzgesetz) è andata in vigore il 1° maggio 1997. Con essa l'Austria ha creato la base legale in un pacchetto comprensivo di misure per la protezione contro la violenza domestica che in tutto l'Europa è considerato come un "modello di buone pratiche". Il successo del sistema austriaco parte da una combinazione di misure legislative e sociali e la cooperazione stretta di tutte le istituzioni legali e sociali, includendo la polizia, la sezione famiglia del tribunale e le agenzie austriache di pronto soccorso che offrono aiuto e supporto in maniera diretta per vittime e sopravvissute della violenza domestica.

Gli attori del network

- Police
- Family Court
- Intervention offices (one in each Austrian province), which cooperate with other supporting organisation/institutions (women shelters, etc.)

Tipo di network

Formalised Network which is established by Austrian legislation.

Informazione di base

In 1997 the Federal Act on Protection Against Domestic Violence came into force in Austria. This Act is based on the principle that victims of violence may stay in their homes and perpetrators have to leave the environment of the persons towards whom they have been violent.

This law was eventually a product of the continuous cooperation of Austria's women's shelters movement with the police and individual court representatives on the one hand and the former Minister of women, who had defined violence against women as one of the focuses of her work, on the other.

Women's organisations, and especially the Association of Women's Shelters in Vienna, were involved in the preparation of the Act from the very start.

The Act consists of three elements that are linked to each other:

1. eviction order by the police: the perpetrator has to leave the flat for 10 days;
2. interim injunction under civil law, which provides protection for a longer period;
3. support of victims by domestic abuse in intervention centres.

The latter measure is most essential, because victims need active assistance to enforce their rights vis-à-vis the perpetrator.

There are intervention centres in all nine provinces of Austria, which pursue a proactive approach: the police communicate the reports on interventions in cases of domestic violence to the intervention centre in charge, and the centre actively contacts the victim and offers assistance.

Obiettivi

- The Act focuses on the state's obligation to protect women and children in their own homes.
- The main aspect of this Act has been to provide effective instruments to deal with and prevent domestic violence, such as the possibility to issue eviction orders and the corresponding barring orders.
- Protection of people experiencing violence
- Efficient cooperation between the police and competent victims' protection services, which will actively contact at-risk persons and offer support and counselling
- Prevention of violence against women and children to the greatest possible extent.

Descrizione delle attività

- Fostering the cooperation between police and court: Exclusion and prohibition of entry of the offender, which must be imposed and implemented by the police if, on the basis of certain facts, it can be assumed that a dangerous attack on life, health or freedom is imminent. During this period or after a maximum of 10 days, the vulnerable person herself may demand an interlocutory injunction at the framework's second pillar, at the family court.
- Providing victims with immediate comprehensive support services. This is realised through the development of intervention offices - independent victim protection centres set up (one in each county) to implement the aims of the abovementioned Law. They have NGO status and are subsidised by the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the Ministry responsible for women (currently the Ministry for Social Security and Generations). Their advice is free and available for women, children, men, regardless of their citizenship. These intervention offices are responsible for networking and cooperation between all institutions involved, including also men's support offices and women's shelters. The latter are autonomous NGOs, which offer housing and protection to abused or vulnerable women and children.
- The theme of responding to violence against women and children is an integral part of police training in Austria.
- A model project for working with perpetrators has been established.
- An advisory council for the prevention of violence has been established.

Successi / risultati

- Since the Act has come into force the number of eviction orders issued by the police has risen steadily: from 2,673 in 1998 to 6,347 in 2007. This is most probably not the result of an increase in violence but indicates a change in attitude among the authorities concerned, in particular the police: violence against women and children is no longer regarded as a private matter, but the state intervenes and those affected have access to concrete protection measures.
- Evaluation studies show that intervention centres are of great significance for the empowerment of women suffering from violence.
- The budgets of the intervention centres have been increased. Since then it has again been possible to support all victims of domestic violence after eviction orders have been issued. The Women's Minister also achieved a budget increase by more than 30% for women's agencies active in the field of violence.
- A number of other measures were also taken in Austria, such as the passing of the Anti-Stalking Act, which came into force in July 2006, and the right to Court Assistance Services: as of January 2006, all victims of domestic violence have been granted the right to cost-free psychosocial and legal court assistance during criminal proceedings, and in addition, the victims' rights to information, considerate treatment and participation in proceedings have been enhanced.
- The Act has set the course for the cooperation of the institutions in charge of domestic violence, in particular cooperation between the police, intervention centres, youth welfare departments and family courts.

Strategia / approccio / principi / cultura di collaborazione

The Austrian Federal Act on Protection Against Domestic Violence follows seven principles:

1. Violence in the domestic environment is a public matter and has to be prevented in the sense of public interest.
2. Principle of priority for the safety of those at risk of domestic violence
3. Principle to focus on the relationship of violence – since domestic violence is a result of an imbalance of power within the family.
4. Principle of a 2-phase model: in the initial stage, intervention doesn't depend on the will of the victim, but is a statutory procedure. The second phase, however, relies more on the autonomy of the victim, and their will to change the situation.

5. Violence has to be banned – even if it is carried out in the private environment. Domestic violence has to be treated as a crime
6. Emphasis on the perpetrators' responsibility
7. Necessity to follow an holistic and multi-institutional approach

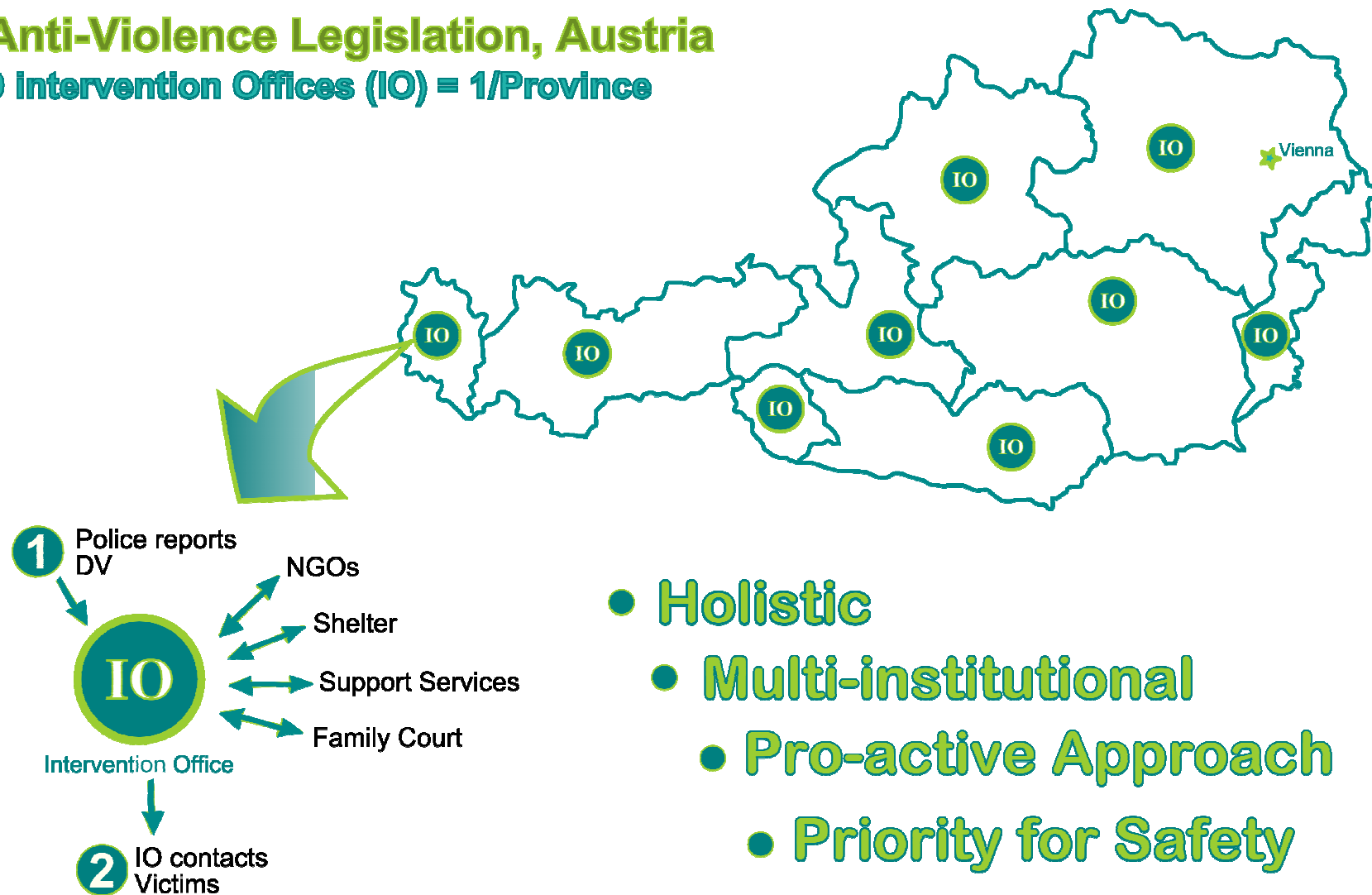
References:

Dearing, Albin: Das österreichische Gewaltschutzgesetz und seine Realisierung; Referat 16. Konferenz des European Forum for Victim Services, Prague, May 2002.

Logar, Rosa: National and international measures to prevent domestic violence against women and children; conference proceedings: Ten years of Austrian anti violence legislation: International conference in the context of the Council of Europe campaign to combat violence against women including domestic violence, November 2007, Vienna & St. Pölten, Austria.

Anti-Violence Legislation, Austria

9 Intervention Offices (IO) = 1/Province



Dignity for Domestic Violence Survivors (ESF 3.43) European Social Fund project in Malta

Questo progetto finanziato dalla EU (ESF 3.43) da un contributo alla creazione di capacità personali lavorando con i gruppi vulnerabili con la meta di aumentare la coesione sociale. Include il lavoro di empowerment delle vittime, di renderle capaci di partecipare in maniera effettiva, di inclusione e di benessere. L' inclusione significa anche inclusione nel mondo di lavoro che assicuri che le vittime che vivono con/ oppure stanno per uscire da una situazione di violenza domestica saranno capaci di contribuire miglior al benessere della società e che fa crescere la loro dignità e la indipendenza economica. Questo progetto ha anche come scopo la creazione di una rete tra le NGO coinvolte con le altre agenzie di supporto per scambiare buone pratiche e esperienze.

Gli attori del network

- National Commission on Domestic Violence
- Stakeholders including police, education authorities, support organisations

Tipo di network

National Commission is the beneficiary of the project funding and organised all activities with the other stakeholders in DV as beneficiaries of training, participants in networking activities and exchange.

Informazione di base

The Commission on Domestic Violence was set up under Article 3 of the Domestic Violence Act (Chapter 481) on March 1, 2006. The main role of the Commission is that of advising the Minister responsible for social policy on all aspects of Domestic Violence.

These aspects include:

- the fight against domestic violence, especially in raising awareness of the problem;
- suggesting areas for research, identifying training for professional groups.

The Commission has set up a Subcommittee on Service Development, which brings together representatives from the Commission, Agenzija Appogg (Designated Agency), the various Shelters in Malta, a practitioner in the field from Gozo and a former service user. The main aim of this Subcommittee is to help the Commission in its task of monitoring and safeguarding standards of practice and to further facilitate networking between practitioners in the field and others in related spheres.

DIGNITY was proposed by the Commission as a European Social Fund project and it was approved in 2010. Implementation was between 2010 and 2012.

Obiettivi

- capacity building of personnel working with vulnerable groups
- increase social cohesion
- empowerment of the victims, enabling them towards effective participation, inclusion and well-being
- inclusion into the labour market
- building networks among NGOs and other agencies
- share best practices and experiences.

Descrizione delle attività

The project is made up of a number of components, and some components have already been concluded. These include:

- the organisation of an international visit by professionals to a domestic violence shelter in the Czech Republic;
- the carrying out of a nationwide research study on ‘the prevalence of domestic violence against women in Malta and its impact on employment prospects’; and
- the organisation of specialised training for various professionals who come in contact with domestic violence victims/survivors.

Successi / risultati

Training activities have been well attended and participation was active. It was representative of the stakeholders that was expected and desired, i.e. included actors that occupy key positions in the support chain of survivors of domestic violence.