



## **TERMINOLOGY**

### **Good practice 1.**

Unifying terminology used by different States. This doesn't preclude guarantee the sovereignty of each State when establishing if a behaviour has to be punished in a greater or less extent. This would allow us to know the European reality of gender-based violence. Currently is difficult to make scientific studies, the proposal is a triple differentiated terminology:

- Gender-based violence.
- Gender-based violence in an emotional relation.
- Domestic violence.

## **STATE POLICY**

### **Good practice 1 (state policy).**

That the States develop specific and comprehensive policy to fight against gender-based violence, differentiating it from other types of violence, because it is not different from others as the result but as the reason which is made for. This perpetuates a patriarchal system who dominated our society for many centuries and the State should try to stop with inequalities that this system produces. We think it is necessary to create specific policy, focused and oriented to this specific violence.

### **Good practice 2 (state policy).**

A determinate public body coordinates policies carried out against this serious scourge that affects all countries without exception. That body has to be coordinated with local institutions for adding initiatives to promote equality of opportunity and social awareness of this universal problem.

### **Good practice 3 (state policy).**

Considering good practice in terms of State policy, the following:

- 1- Policy of social awareness on gender-based violence.
- 2- Equality policy.
- 3- Requirement of training for professionals who work with this scourge (police officers).
- 4- Supporting the empowerment of the victims and improving their protection.
- 5- Agency coordination.

We believe that equality and his achievement are a priority.

## **LEGAL FRAMEWORK**

### **Good practice 1 (legal Framework).**

Crimes of gender-based violence in emotional relations (spouse, ex-spouse, couples, ex-couples, partner, ex -partner) as well as other crimes of gender-based violence, should be typified in a specific way and as a public crime (it is not necessary a complaint of the victim) with precautionary measures and several penalties.

Should be typified as such at the first violence episode, threats or coercion... it is not necessary usual behaviour.

### **Good practice 2 (legal Framework).**

Minimum standard of welfare protection of women victims of gender-based violence should be regulated and specified by the law and States must ensure implementation.

### **Good practice 3 (legal Framework).**

Cases of gender-based violence should be prosecuted by specialized Courts. Offenders, before entering in such Courts, must attend specific course of awareness on gender-based violence and his consequences.

### **Good practice 4 (legal Framework).**

Procedures should be quick and swift to avoid double victimization.

**Good practice 5 (legal Framework).**

The Court of violence against women must be empowered to rule on civil matters related to the case, for example, about the care and welfare of children.

**Good practice 6 (legal Framework).**

Courts should know the causes related to the arising of a process of gender-based violence: breaches of restraining order, harassment of the victim, threats following the complaint...

**Good practice 7 (legal Framework).**

Implementing protection order to the Framework of European country, respecting the legislation of each country but trying, throughout studies on the phenomenon, to reach a common tool, even more similar in all countries. Because needs of victims don't change depending on the country and wherever they are must be guaranteed their safety. Right to life is the most important right and State must guarantee it.

**POLICY ORGANIZATION AND STRUCTURE.****Good practice 1 (policy organization).**

It would be better to have a single police body who deals with gender-based violence in all steps (prevention, intervention y protection), but if this is not possible because of each State has several concurrent in the same geographical area on gender-based violence, must be empowered the institutional coordination mechanism to avoid secondary victimization.

**Good practice 2 (policy organization).**

Partners think that one specialized unit has to deal with this crime and this unit has to be exclusively committed to this complex task. (Prevention, intervention and protection).

**Good practice 3 (policy organization).**

When policy use specialized units to manage gender-based violence it has to consider as a priority, the integration of interdisciplinary teams or otherwise, empowering the links of coordination with resources at a social, psychological level. In this way, it will be provided a comprehensive service to the victim avoiding secondary victimization.

**Good practice 4 (policy organization).**

Police unit responsible for managing gender-based violence has to use a tool to identify, asses and manage the risks for the victim. Management and assessing of risks should be made through a common tool, accessible for all qualified policies. Risk is a vital, dynamic element, so it is necessary to make an initial assessment and subsequent evolution of that, depending on objective and subjective circumstances of the case.

**Good practices 5 (policy organization).**

All staff police should make a general monograph of gender-based violence and about the consequences for the victims and the offenders. This allows an action much more professional and emphatic.

**Good practice 6 (policy organization).**

After a generic training can be created a specific team. The peculiarities of this agent are:

- Empowered social skills.
- Sensibility to gender-based violence.
- Objectivity and Communications skills.
- Responsibility and leadership.
- Positive attitude toward life.
- Be a sensitive person.
- Studies about matters related to this crime (law, criminology, psychology, social work)
- Have generic and specific training course.

### **Good practice 7 (policy organization).**

On the experience of Partners who have specific bodies, there are a number of basic features that such body should have:

- Voluntary staff.
- Formed by men and woman.
- Full-time committment.
- Being able to act, in some case, without uniform.
- Time adapted to needs of victim.

### **Good practice 8 (policy organization).**

Standardizing actions in prevention, intervention and protection; in this way, each police officer knows his duties, what to have or not to do, what to ask or not...this will avoid unnecessary victimization; don't forget that each case will be different and our specialization will allow us to choose the most suitable option for the case.

### **Good practice 9 (policy organization).**

Should be necessary rooms to meet the victims, separated from police service. There should be a waiting room for the children of the victim.

### **Good practice 10 (policy organization).**

Partners consider a good practice to file police activity in all steps of the crime. (From the first call until protection). They also consider necessary agreements and cooperation between institutions involved with the victim.

## **INFORMATION PROCESSING**

### **Good practice (processing information).**

If managing case of gender-based violence is carried out for many officers in the same geographic area, it is necessary a tool for the treatment of common information (common database) with informations from each police body. Information between bodies should be fluid.

## CARE STRATEGIES TO AVOID DOBLE VICTIMIZATION.

### **Good practice: care strategy.**

- Support to the victim by a single police.
- Possibility to declare before a specialized personal.
- Suitable police unit (rooms with toys for children, private room without possibility of interruption).
- Police Management to avoid a visual confrontation between victim-offender (video).
- Possibility to take the complaint at the victim's house (computers and portable print)
- Full information to the victim about process (steps, process situation of the offender)
- Possibility to act without statutory uniform, especially in escort or protection of the victim.
- Possibility of using police vehicles without labelling.
- Adaptation of police time to victim' needs.
- Empowering victim to avoid police to decide what she has or not to do. She has to decide about her own life.

## PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT.

### **Good practice in performance management.**

It should be an agreed measure to indicate what practices are effective in the fight against gender-based violence and to identify "what looks good". This requires cross-comparative studies between countries to obtain appropriate indicators. Among other, the work proposed by the partners is about: annual fluctuation in number of incidents, number of complaints, survey of victimization, recidivism.

## SUPPORT SERVICES FOR THE VICTIMS.

### **Good practice 1 (support victim).**

There must be a network of temporary shelter (public or private) to allow the victim, in extreme risk situation, to leave her home and to live the rest of her life with some degree of security. But it is believed more convenient for the recovery of the victim to stay at home, so police must have sufficient means to ensure her protection. Laws against harassment, imprisonment for those who violate separation, or partial public funding to improve housing security (alarm, block window).

### **Good practice 2 (support victim).**

Treatment and rehabilitation of offenders should be as a form to defend the victim, as well as serving for rehabilitation. Programs must be serious and have some temporal continuity.

### **Good practice 3 (support victim).**

A 24 hours help-line. This line is founded by a public found, independently of professionals who make service (NGO).... Professionals are specialized in gender-based violence.

### **Good practice 4 (support victim).**

It is considered good to implement technological support to the victims, that permits to continue her life increasing her level of safety. That, linked to implementation of self-protection measures is essential for the safety of the victim.

## TRAINING POLICIES

### **Good practice (training).**

It is essential a specialized training. The content of training will be adapted to the particular circumstances of each country. As a general rule, gender-based violence is a global problem, and specialist officers should know three dimension of that problem: social, juridical and policy and help victim in each of these dimensions.

## CONCLUSION

### PREVENTION:

- ✓ **Responsibility of specialist officers. Carrying out awareness lectures for different groups (NGO, professional groups)**

### INTERVENTION

**We think intervention has two parameters: victim and offender. Therefore, we need the work to be divided in two areas: victim/offender.**

- ✓ **First intervention is the basis for subsequent prosecution; therefore officers should be expert about it.**
- ✓ **In first policy intervention, when it is taken the victim's statement, it is carried out a first assessment of risk. Will be put objective questions and a computer program will assess the answers to obtain a first risk.**
- ✓ **There should be a fast protective system for the victim (restraining orders) that provide civil and penal measures in a quick procedure.**

### PROTECTION

- ✓ **A single police assigned for each case. He will carry out the risk developments.**
- ✓ **Developing personal dossier for each victim (address, telephone number, school of children, offender's vehicle, photography, and criminological profile).**
- ✓ **Personal contact with victim as well as telephone contact to know circumstances of her life.**

