

## **Questionnaire for the evaluation of the implementation of the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence by the Parties**

### Article 14: Education

**10. Please provide a few examples of promising teaching or prevention programmes, materials, or initiatives for use in formal education (from pre-school to higher education) that:**

- a. educate children and youth about equality between women and men, the right to personal integrity, mutual respect and non-violent conflict resolution in interpersonal relationships, including the notion of freely given consent;**
- b. address some or all the forms of gender-based violence against women and girls covered by the Istanbul Convention;**
- c. promote the inclusion of digital literacy and online safety in formal curricula as foreseen under GREVIO General Recommendation No. 1 on the digital dimension of violence against women;**
- d. ensure that teaching material used in school does not convey negative gender stereotypes of women and men of all ages;**
- e. offer tailored interventions aimed at preventing gender-based violence and empowering all girls, including those at risk of intersectional discrimination.**

There is a well-known sexual education program in the Autonomous Region of Navarra, that includes all the points mentioned. The program is called [Skolae: Berdin Bidean](#), and received a lot of backlash and attacks from conservative groups, but the regional government of Navarra has maintained it. The program, with a holistic approach to sexual education, received an [award from UNESCO](#) for the education of girls and women in 2019.

There are countless examples of guides on sexual education, from Autonomous Regions and also from municipalities. In Spain, most of them make emphasis on gender equality between women and men, gender violence, include videos and online resources, avoid gender stereotypes of women, and try to empower girls. Some examples are [Guía de educación afectivo sexual](#) (Burgos city council), [Coeducamos](#) (Autonomous Region of the Canary Islands), [Sexualidad y relaciones igualitarias](#) (Autonomous Region of Andalucía), [Ni ogros ni princesas](#) (Autonomous Region of Asturias), [Guía de educación sexual els postres costos, els postres drets](#) (Autonomous Region of Comunitat Valenciana)...

Education is a regional policy in Spain, the national government just sets the minimum bar, that is why most of the existing programmes are dependent on regional LGBTI+ associations, most of which are members of our Federation. These programmes are mainly funded by the different regional governments. Here are some examples:

- Red Educa: [a network of high school LGBTI+ teachers](#) in the island of Fuerteventura. This programme is led by the LGBTI+ association, [Altihay](#) and funded by the Canary Islands Government.
- Ponte a prueba: [high school quiz](#) for upper secondary students which aim to improve their knowledge on the fields of LGBTI+ History, Human Rights legislation, etc. This programme is led by the LGBTI+ association, [Altihay](#) and funded by the Canary Islands Government.
- In the city of Salamanca (Castilla y León region), the LGBT+ association, [Iguales LGTB+](#), in cooperation with the local government, provide workshops on SOGIESC.
- [Centros Educativos Seguros](#): the LGBT+ association, Somos LGTB+, in cooperation with the regional government of Aragón, provide workshops on SOGIESC for students, teachers, school boards and school counsellors.
- [Family Like](#): this programme aims to strengthen knowledge about SOGIESC and family diversity throughout rural areas of Extremadura. This programme is led by the LBT association, [Extremadura Entiende](#). This programme is funded by the Provincial Councils of both Cáceres and Badajoz.
- [Mujeres Jóvenes LTBI+: Lideresas en Diversidad y Feminismos](#): this programme seeks to empower Young LBTI+ women in Extremadura, boosting their skills and supporting them into becoming young leaders. This programme is led by Extremadura Entiende and funded by the government of Extremadura, through [its Youth Council](#).
- Generación diversa: Familias por la Igualdad: this programme targets LBTI+ women and rainbow families, with a particular focus on migrants and minors. Its goal is to prevent LGBTI-phobia within society, in the family context and at schools. This programme is led by Extremadura Entiende
- [Dereito A Saber](#): the LGBTI+ association, [ALAS A Coruña](#), in cooperation with the Provincial Council of A Coruña, provide workshops on SOGIESC for students, teachers, school boards, families and other staff working in educational facilities, such as clerk officers or cleaning staff.

## Article 15: Training of professionals

**11. Please complete tables I and II included in the Appendix in order to provide a comprehensive overview of the professional groups that receive initial and in-service training on the different forms of violence against women and domestic**

***violence. Please specify the frequency and scope of the training and whether it is compulsory.***

Under the art. 47 of the [Ley Orgánica 1/2004, de 28 de diciembre, de Medidas de Protección Integral contra la Violencia de Género](#) [Organic Law 1/2004, of December 28, on Comprehensive Protection Measures against Gender Violence], the government, the judiciary power and the autonomous regions, should guarantee specific training about equality and non-discrimination based on gender, and on gender violence, in the training of judges, prosecutors, judicial secretaries, police and forensic doctors. The training is not mandatory, it is supported by guidelines and protocols, and it is funded by the national government.

***12. Please specify if the expertise of women's rights organizations or specialist support services is integrated in the design and/or implementation of the training.***

We don't have this specific information, but we are sure that LGBTI+ organisations are not integrated in the design and/or implementation of these measures.

## Article 20: General support services

***22. Are all women victims of violence, irrespective of any of the grounds listed in Article 4 paragraph 3 of the Istanbul Convention, in particular asylum-seeking women, refugee women, migrant women, women from national or ethnic minorities, women with irregular residence status, women with disabilities and LGBTI women, able to benefit on an equal footing from existing healthcare services? Please describe any measure taken to reduce legal or practical barriers to their accessing regular healthcare services.***

LGBTI women are not excluded by law from existing healthcare services. In practice, there could be some exclusions, mostly on migrants, but those would be exceptions.

***24. Please provide information on how the authorities ensure that different groups of women and girls, inter alia women with disabilities, Roma women and other women belonging to national or ethnic minorities, migrant women and intersex persons are fully informed, understand and freely give their consent to procedures such as sterilisation and abortion.***

Regarding intersexual women, the [Ley 4/2023, de 28 de febrero, para la igualdad real y efectiva de las personas trans y para la garantía de los derechos de las personas LGTBI](#), [Law 4/2023, of February 28, for the real and effective equality of trans people and for the guarantee of the rights of LGTBI people], under its art. 19, genital

modification techniques on children under 12 years old are prohibited. Also, public administrations should promote protocols on intersexuality to guarantee the participation of intersex people in their decision process and, also, guarantee the gonadal and reproductive cell preservation. This preservation of gonadal and reproductive cells is also present in some autonomic laws for intersex and transexual people.

## Article 22: Specialist support services

**25. Please describe the type of specialist support services dedicated to women victims of the forms of gender-based violence covered by the Istanbul Convention (e.g., stalking, sexual harassment and domestic violence, including their digital dimension, female genital mutilation, forced marriage, forced sterilisation, forced abortion), including those specialist support services providing:**

**a. shelters and/or other forms of safe accommodation**

There are shelters for all women victims of gender-based violence in all autonomous regions and some dependant from municipalities like Madrid or Barcelona.

**b. medical support**

There is medical support, ranging from medical professionals attending to harm suffered by women in a gender-based violence case to forensics doctors to evaluate in court the violence suffered by women.

**c. short- and long-term psychological counselling**

Counselling is a right of women victims of gender-based violence.

**d. trauma care**

Trauma care is also a right of women victims of gender-based violence.

**e. legal counselling**

Legal counselling, at no cost, is also a right of women victims of gender-based violence.

**f. outreach services**

There are follow up services, social attention, and other outreach services.

**g. telephone helpline**

There is a telephone number for victims of gender-based violence, the 016 line.

**h. other forms of support**

There are numerous legal exemptions, job support measures, aids, and priority access for women of gender-based violence to the services or programs at a national level or autonomous regions.

## Article 25: Support to victims of sexual violence

**28. Please indicate if any of the below services are available in your territory:**

**a. sexual violence referral centres (e.g. specialist support services offering immediate medical care, forensic examination and crisis intervention to victims of sexual violence);**

Yes. There are some “Centros de crisis para víctimas de violencia sexual”. Although the new Ley Orgánica 10/2022, de 6 de septiembre, de Garantía Integral de Libertad Sexual mandates to offer these centres, [only in three autonomous regions](#), Asturias, Cantabria and Madrid.

**b. rape crisis centres (e.g. specialist support services offering long-term counselling, therapy and support to victims of sexual violence regardless of whether the sexual violence occurred recently or in the past);**

Yes. There are some “Centros de crisis para víctimas de violencia sexual”. Although the new Ley Orgánica 10/2022, de 6 de septiembre, de Garantía Integral de Libertad Sexual mandates to offer these centres, [only in three autonomous regions](#), Asturias, Cantabria and Madrid.

**c. any other specialised services offering short-term and/or long-term medical, forensic and psycho-social support to victims of sexual violence.**

## Articles 49 and 50: General obligations and immediate response, prevention and protection

**44. Are any measures taken to encourage women and girls who experience any of the forms of violence against women covered by the Istanbul Convention to report incidents of violence to the authorities? Please provide examples of any measures taken to instill confidence in law-enforcement officials, including those aimed at addressing any language or procedural difficulties they encounter when lodging complaints, in particular those of migrant women, asylum-seeking women, women with disabilities, women with addiction issues and other women and girls at risk of intersectional discrimination.**

There are yearly campaigns from the central government encouraging women to report incidents of violence. For example “[Ahora ya España es otra](#)” or “[Ser libre. Estar viva. España](#)”, “[¿Entonces quién?](#)”, “[Querernos vivas, querernos libres](#)”, “[Juntas](#)” or “[Practica los buenos tratos](#)”, “[CeroDieciseis](#)”, “[El Sexo es un sí](#)” or “[Machismo es violencia](#)”. There are also resources like those on the [Delegación del Gobierno contra la Violencia de Género](#).

There are, also, those campaigns at the regional and de municipal level. For example in [Barcelona](#) or [Madrid](#)

here is also a state-wide Pact against gender-based violence, which funds this type of measures at the regional and municipal level with 130 million euros.