

**Group of Experts on Action against Violence  
against Women and Domestic Violence  
(GREVIO)**

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**Report submitted by Spain  
pursuant to Article 68, paragraph 1  
of the Council of Europe Convention  
on preventing and combating violence  
against women and domestic violence  
(1<sup>st</sup> thematic evaluation round)**

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**SPANISH GOVERNMENT REPORT ON THE  
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE COUNCIL OF  
EUROPE CONVENTION ON PREVENTING  
AND COMBATING VIOLENCE AGAINST  
WOMEN AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE  
(ISTANBUL CONVENTION)  
1<sup>st</sup> THEMATIC EVALUATION ROUND**

COUNCIL OF EUROPE



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# GLOSSARY

- ANAR:** Care for children and adolescents at risk
- APRAMP:** Association for the Prevention, Reintegration and Care of Prostituted Women
- ATENPRO:** Attention and Protection Telephone Service for Victims of Gender Violence
- CCAA:** Autonomous Communities
- CEJ:** Centre for Legal Studies
- CEPAIM:** State Consortium of Entities for the Comprehensive Interaction with Migrants
- CISNS:** Interterritorial Council of the National Health System
- CGPJ:** General Council of the Judiciary
- COVIGE:** Commission against Gender Violence of the
- DERA:** Statistical Data on Autonomous Resources
- DGP:** Directorate General of the Police
- DGVG:** Government Delegation against Gender Violence
- EEVG:** European Survey on Gender-Based Violence
- EEVM:** State Strategy to Combat Male Violence
- EIGE:** European Institute for Gender Studies
- ESS:** European Statistical System
- FEMP:** Spanish Federation of Municipalities and Provinces
- FGE:** General Public Prosecutor's Office
- GBV:** Gender-based Violence
- GDP:** Gross Domestic Product
- GREVIO:** Group of Experts on action against violence against women and domestic violence
- HIPEST:** Facts of Statistical Interest
- IFEMA:** Fair Institution of Madrid
- IJE:** Spanish Youth Report
- IMLCF:** Institutes of Legal Medicine and Forensic Sciences
- INAP:** National Institute of Public Administration
- INE:** National Statistics Institute
- INJUVE:** Spanish Youth Institute
- INTCF:** National Institute of Toxicology and Forensic Sciences
- LGTBI:** Lesbian, Gay, Transgender, Bisexual and Intersex

**LOPIVI:** Law on the Comprehensive Protection of Children and Adolescents from Violence

**MIR:** Ministry of Interior

**MOOC:** Massive Open Online Courses

**MUFACE:** General Mutual Society of Civil Servants of the State

**MVI:** Minimum Vital Income

**MZC:** Women in Conflict Zone

**OAV:** Victim's Assistance Offices

**OAVD:** Offices for Assistance to Victims of Crime

**ONCE:** Spanish National Organisation of the Blind

**PAS:** Parental Alienation Syndrome

**PEIEMH:** Strategic Plan for the Effective Equality of Women and Men

**PEIO:** Equal Opportunities Strategic Plan

**PRTR:** "Recovery, Transformation and Resilience Plan" of the European "Next Generation" recovery funds

**RAI:** Active Insertion Income

**RBI:** Basic Insertion Income

**RUSSVI:** Unified Registry of Social Services on Violence against Children

**SDG:** Sustainable Development Goal

**SIE:** Information and Evaluation System

**SIRAJ:** System of Administrative Support Records

**SNS:** Spanish National Health Service

**UCM:** Complutense University of Madrid

**UFAM:** Family and Women's Care Units

**UN:** United Nations

**UNED:** University of Distance Education

**UVFI:** Comprehensive Forensic Assessment Units

**VioGén:** Comprehensive Monitoring System in Cases of Gender-based Violence

**VioSex:** System of Registry, Monitoring and Prevention of Sexual Offences

## INTRODUCTION

On 11 May 2011, The Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence was signed in Istanbul and ratified by the Plenipotentiary of Spain and ratified in 2014 through publication in the Official State Gazette (Boletín Oficial del Estado) on 6 June, coming into force on 1 August of the same year. This Convention, better known as the Istanbul Convention, is the first binding instrument in the European sphere on violence against women and domestic violence, and the international treaty of greatest scope to address this serious breach of human rights.

Chapter IX of the Convention establishes a monitoring mechanism, entrusting the Group of Experts on action against violence against women and domestic violence (GREVIO) with the task of observing the application of the same and setting up a series of rules of procedure. Article 68, paragraph 3, of the convention and Rule 30 of the Rules of Procedure of GREVIO (the Rules of Procedure) mandate GREVIO to carry out subsequent evaluation procedures divided into rounds. That same articles states that “At the beginning of each round, GREVIO shall select the specific provisions on which the evaluation procedure shall be based and shall send out a questionnaire”. Thus, GREVIO has decided to focus its 1st thematic evaluation round on the theme of building trust by delivering support, protection and justice.

This report is intended to comply with the obligation referred to in article 68.4 of the Convention, which states that “Parties shall respond to this questionnaire, as well as to any other request of information from GREVIO”. This questionnaire was sent to Spain on 4<sup>th</sup> July 2023 by means of a communique from the Council of Europe in which it announced the start of the monitoring process for Spain, setting the deadline for the presentation of the official report on 22<sup>th</sup> December 2023.

In the four years since the Spanish Government submitted its Baseline Report, on 18 February 2019, Spain has made a series of important advances (including legislative reforms and public policies) aiming to address all acts of violence considered violence against women as referred to in Article 3.a. of the Convention. This report refers to interventions made in the years 2019 to 2023.



# **PART I. CHANGES IN COMPREHENSIVE AND CO-ORDINATED POLICIES, FUNDING AND DATA COLLECTION IN THE AREA OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE**

## **ARTICLE 7: COMPREHENSIVE AND CO-ORDINATED POLICIES**

### **1. New policy development:**

Since GREVIO's evaluation of Spain in 2019, significant progress has been made towards compliance with the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence (Istanbul Convention). In this regard, various regulations, public policy instruments and resources have been adopted to adapt this framework to all forms of violence against women.

As the GREVIO report recognises for Spain, since 2004 our country has been a pioneer in tackling the eradication of violence against women in intimate partner or ex-partner relationships, by approving Organic Law 1/2004, of 28 December, on Comprehensive Protection Measures against Gender-Based Violence, the aim of which is "to act against violence which, as a manifestation of discrimination, the situation of inequality and the power relations of men over women, is exercised against women by those who are or have been their spouses or those who are or have been linked to them by similar relationships of affection, even if they do not live together".

However, as we have already noted, since GREVIO's last evaluation of Spain, significant progress has been made in extending this policy to all forms of violence against women. With regard to the **regulations approved to prevent, protect, care for and repair women victims of male violence and their children**, the most important milestone was the approval, in 2022, of Organic Law 10/2022, of 6 September, on the comprehensive guarantee of sexual freedom, which focuses on addressing sexual violence. However, in addition to this organic law, the following regulations have been passed in chronological order from 2020 to 2023:

- **Royal Decree-Law 12/2020, of 31 March, on urgent measures for the protection and assistance to victims of gender-based violence.** It made it possible to address the challenges of COVID-19 more effectively: measures were approved to guarantee the functioning of assistance and comprehensive protection services for victims of gender-based violence, as well as urgent measures to favour the implementation of the funds of the State Pact against Gender-based Violence (State Pact) by the autonomous communities.
- **Organic Law 2/2020, of 16 December, amending the Criminal Code to eradicate forced or non-consensual sterilisation of persons with disabilities who are judicially incapacitated.** It prohibits forced or non-consensual sterilisation in Spain.

- Organic Law 3/2020, of 29 December, which amends Organic Law 2/2006, of 3 May, on Education. It includes actions aimed at improving the prevention of male violence in the educational sphere and, with its approval, complies with various educational measures included in the State Pact, approved in Spain in 2017.
- Royal Decree-Law 141/2021, of 9 March, which establishes the regulation of free legal aid. It takes into account particularities in the case of assistance to victims of gender-based violence, subsequently modified by Royal Decree 586/2022 of 19 July. The reform of 2022 consisted mainly in providing that the professionals of the public defender's office related to a specific intervention in this field should not have a criminal record in gender-based violence.
- Law 6/2021, of 28 April, which amends Organic Law 20/2011, of 21 July, of the Civil Register. It amends Articles 54 and 55 of the Civil Registry Law to facilitate the change of surnames in the case of victims of gender-based violence or their descendants who are or have been part of the family nucleus of cohabitation.
- Law 8/2021, of 2 June, on reforming civil and procedural legislation to support persons with disabilities in the exercise of their legal capacity. It includes crucial measures for the protection of child victims of gender-based violence, such as the suspension of visits in the event of signs of gender-based violence (reform of Article 94) or the elimination of the requirement of parental authorisation for the psychological care of a child, even without the existence of a complaint by the mother, as long as she attends public comprehensive care services.
- Organic Law 8/2021, of 4 June, on the comprehensive protection of children and adolescents against violence. This law combats violence against children and adolescents from a holistic approach, offering a comprehensive response to the multidimensional nature of its risk factors and consequences. The law addresses violence against children in all areas. This organic law is related, among others, to the commitments and objectives of the State Pact and introduces the protection of minors against all forms of violence as one of the guiding principles of administrative action, including those produced in their family and gender environment. In addition, it incorporates, on the one hand, female genital mutilation, forced marriage and child marriage in violence and, on the other hand, the prohibition of "False Parental Alienation Syndrome (PAS)". In the field of health, this Organic Law establishes the need to create a new Commission against violence against children and adolescents, in which, in addition to the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Social Rights and 2030 Agenda, the Ministry of Equality, the Ministry of the Presidency, Justice and Relations with the Courts, as well as all the autonomous communities and the health professional associations are represented. In addition, the law mandates the development of "Common Guidelines for the Health Sector Response to Violence against Children and Adolescents", as well as an annual report describing trends in cases of violence against children and adolescents and actions taken by the health sector.
- Organic Law 2/2022, of 21 March, on improving the protection of orphans who are victims of gender-based violence. It extends and improves the measures aimed at their assistance and protection, with the introduction of new benefits in cases of orphan hood as a consequence of gender-based violence.
- Royal Decree-Law 6/2022, of 29 March, adopting urgent measures in the framework of the National Response Plan to the economic and social consequences of the war

in Ukraine. The displacement of millions of refugees as a result of the war in Ukraine led to the adoption of measures related to victims of violence against women and victims of human trafficking and sexual exploitation. In this sense, in order to allow access to potential victims of human trafficking and sexual exploitation, including those derived from the displacement of people fleeing the armed conflict in Ukraine, this Royal Decree-Law enabled the accreditation of these situations by means of a report issued by the public services responsible for the comprehensive care of these victims or by social entities duly recognised by the competent Public Administrations as specialised in the matter. Furthermore, it takes into account the possibility of providing grants for the prevention, detection, care and protection of victims of violence against women and victims of human trafficking and sexual exploitation, within the framework of the humanitarian crisis.

- Organic Law 10/2022, of 6 September, on the comprehensive guarantee of sexual freedom. Its objective is "the guarantee and comprehensive protection of the right to sexual freedom and the eradication of all forms of sexual violence", considered as such "acts of a sexual nature that are not consensual or that condition the free development of sexual life in any public or private sphere, including sexual aggression, sexual harassment and the exploitation of the prostitution of others (...), sexual violence committed in the digital sphere, non-consensual pornography and sexual extortion". Female genital mutilation, forced marriage, sexual harassment and trafficking for sexual exploitation are also considered sexual violence.
- Organic Law 1/2023, of 28 February, which modifies Organic Law 2/2010, of 3 March, on sexual and reproductive health and the voluntary interruption of pregnancy. As stated in the explanatory memorandum, it "also covers existing forms of violence in the area of women's sexual and reproductive health, in line with the Istanbul Convention". The purpose of the aforementioned organic law is to guarantee fundamental rights in the field of health and reproductive health, to regulate the conditions for the voluntary interruption of pregnancy and sexual and reproductive rights, and to establish the obligations of the public authorities so that the population reaches and maintains the highest possible level of health and education in relation to sexuality and reproduction. It also aims to prevent and respond to all manifestations of reproductive violence against women.
- Law 3/2023, of 28 February, on Employment. It recognises women victims of gender-based violence and their first-degree descendants as a priority group in employment policy. This implies their identification in the National Employment System for differentiated employment actions. The Spanish Active Employment Support Strategy should also highlight specific employment opportunities for this group. In addition, incentives are offered for hiring these women through Royal Decree-Law 1/2023, which establishes bonuses for hiring women who are victims of gender-based violence, sexual violence and trafficking in human beings and sexual or labour exploitation, and also for replacement contracts for these women victims, considering them to be persons of priority attention.
- Law 4/2023, of 28 February, for the real and effective equality of trans people and for the guarantee of the rights of LGTBI people. This law promotes the equality of transgender people and their health care. It involves various government agencies to ensure principles of non-discriminatory care. It requires training of health personnel in the needs of transgender people, establishes specific protocols and allows for specialised services. These measures aim to ensure equitable and quality health care for transgender people in Spain.

In the area of **public policies**, several specific plans and strategies on male violence have been approved to improve the implementation of the Istanbul Convention in Spain, focusing on all forms of violence against women:

- Contingency Plan against Gender-Based Violence in the face of the COVID 19 crisis (2020). Following the declaration of the state of alarm due to the pandemic, the Ministry of Equality drew up this Contingency Plan, approved by the Council of Ministers on 17 March 2020. Among the measures promoted, an institutional campaign for the prevention of male violence was carried out and disseminated in the media, with the aim of reaching all parts of Spain and of informing women victims that specialised resources continued to be active during the period of confinement. In addition, the Plan considered the following as essential services for the protection of and assistance to victims: 016 telephone service, ATENPRO service and telematic devices for the control of compliance with restraining measures, emergency centres, shelters, supervised flats and safe accommodation. It also enabled the implementation of an instant messaging service via WhatsApp, staffed by psychologists specialised in gender-based violence, to provide immediate psychological support and assistance to victims through the 016 telephone service. It also enabled the publication of an action guide for women who were suffering from gender-based violence in a situation of home stay derived from the state of alarm by COVID-19.
- Plan España te Protege (Spain Protects You against Male Violence Plan) (2020). As part of the Recovery, Transformation and Resilience Plan (PRTR, which served to channel the funds allocated by Europe to repair the damage caused by the COVID-19 crisis), aimed to extend, improve and expand comprehensive care services for all forms of violence against women. Specifically, the following three projects were included:
  - (I) Improvement, digitisation and expansion of the comprehensive telephone and telematic assistance service for victims of all forms of violence against women.
  - (II) Modernisation and expansion of the assistance and protection devices for victims of all forms of violence against women.
    - Improving technology, equipment, management and extension of the number of users by extending the tele-assistance service for the care and protection of victims (ATENPRO) to all forms of violence against women.
    - Improvement of the service of control devices for protection measures for women victims of gender-based violence, with the aim of extending them to victims of sexual violence.
  - (III) Creation of 24-hour comprehensive care centres for victims of sexual violence in the 50 provinces and in the 2 autonomous cities of Spain: creation of 24-hour Crisis Centres, providing face-to-face, telephone and telematic care 24 hours a day, 365 days a year.
- Plan for Improvement and Modernisation against Gender-Based Violence (2021). In May 2021, Spain experienced a spike in the number of murders by men in intimate partner or ex-partner relationships. In this context, the Ministry of Equality and the Ministry of the Interior, within the framework of their respective competences, launched a process to review institutional actions in response to male violence, with special attention to measures for the prevention and detection of violence and the

protection of victims. All of this, with the aim of advancing in the consolidation of the institutional response to male violence as a matter of State. The Council of Ministers approved, through the Resolution of 28 July 2021, the Agreement of the Council of Ministers of 27 July 2021, which established a "Catalogue of urgent measures of the Plan for Improvement and Modernisation against Gender-Based Violence", which incorporates 15 measures in the areas of: prevention and awareness-raising, early detection, economic autonomy and housing for victims, measures for vicarious violence and for the protection of children as direct victims of gender-based violence, protection and security, and inter-institutional coordination and specialised training.

- National Strategic Plan against Trafficking and Exploitation of Human Beings 2021-2023. It establishes 5 priority objectives and 16 of action involving both public institutions and the third sector, the aim of which is to enable a multidisciplinary and comprehensive approach to the exploitation of human beings.
- Action Plan against Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents of the Child Protection System (2022-2024) of the Ministry of Social Rights and 2030 Agenda and the Ministry of Equality.
- III Strategic Plan for the Effective Equality of Men and Women 2022-2025. This is the public policy instrument for equality between women and men, in compliance with Organic Law 3/2007, of 22 March, for the effective equality of women and men. It is the Government's main instrument for guiding the institutional and social changes required to make progress in achieving equality between men and women and, therefore, the eradication of all forms of violence against women. Axis 7 (feminist policies) incorporates the objective of "Ensuring lives free of male violence for women".
- State Strategy to Combat Male Violence 2022-2025. It is configured as an instrument for planning and organising all public policy actions at the three levels of the Spanish public administration (State, Autonomous Communities and Local Entities), aimed at preventing, comprehensively assisting and combating all forms of violence against women. In order to comply with the observations made by GREVIO, this Strategy addresses for the first time in the framework of a public policy of state scope specific measures for the eradication of all forms of violence, not only those that are exercised in the sphere of intimate partner or ex-partner violence, thus advancing in compliance with the Istanbul Convention.
- Operational Plan for the Protection of the Human Rights of Trafficked and Sexually Exploited Women and Girls and Women in Contexts of Prostitution 2022-2026, "Plan Camino". It aims to offer economic, employment and social alternatives to victims of trafficking, sexual exploitation and women in the context of prostitution. The Road Plan includes a total of 28 measures and 5 lines of action: 1) Investigation and data collection; 2) Prevention and discouragement of demand; 3) Information, multi-agency management and accreditation of victims; 4) Comprehensive health care, specialised social care, economic autonomy and housing support; and 5) Formal identification and documentary regularity. These include the First Socio-Labour Insertion Plan for victims of trafficking, sexual exploitation and for women and girls in contexts of prostitution, which develops a set of measures aimed at alleviating the main needs of women in contexts of prostitution so that they can leave behind the scenarios of exploitation and violation of rights. To this end, it proposes facilitating the right to reparation, strengthening comprehensive psychosocial and health care,



promoting alternative employment that guarantees economic rights, as well as access to adequate, accessible and non-discriminatory housing.

- First Strategic Plan for the Prevention of Sexual Violence 2023-2027. Created by the Secretary of State for Security, it comprises a series of measures aimed at promoting prevention, awareness-raising, training, the development of protocols and procedures, the creation of inter-ministerial working groups and scientific research in the field of sexual violence. The focus is on protection and support for victims, as well as prosecution of perpetrators. The Plan aims to foster cooperation between various institutions and agencies, review protocols, improve training and conduct research to expand scientific knowledge on sexual violence. Among the goals are the creation of a new VioSex System as a unified registry of sexual violence for the follow-up and comprehensive prevention of reported cases, as well as the establishment of the National Office against Sexual Violence to coordinate comprehensive and specific measures according to the needs of victims of different forms of sexual violence.
- Multi-annual Joint Plan on Violence against Women 2023-2027. It is a multilateral plan, jointly approved by the Ministry of Equality, the Autonomous Communities and the cities of Ceuta and Melilla. The Sectoral Conference on Equality, at its plenary meeting held on 22 July 2022 in Tenerife, approved the agreement on the establishment of a framework for joint action to guarantee the stability and permanence of public policies and services deriving from the State Pact. This agreement aims to consolidate the work against violence against women in the State as a whole, advancing in the institutionalisation and permanence of the commitments acquired in the framework of the State Pact, which were updated on 25 November 2021 by the majority of political parties with parliamentary representation. To this end, the aim of the agreement is to promote the design of collaboration mechanisms that guarantee budgetary and administrative stability in order to support current and future services linked to the State Pact, and to establish an appropriate framework for collaboration and cooperation between public administrations to achieve the articulation of a comprehensive, effective and coordinated inter-institutional response of all institutions with competencies in the prevention and fight against violence against women, and the protection and assistance to its victims, and to ensure the existence, throughout the territory of the State, of a set of minimum services in accordance with the competences of each administration, which guarantee the effective exercise of the rights of victims of violence against women enshrined in current State legislation, and in particular in Organic Law 1/2004, and in Organic Law 10/2022. This cooperation framework is articulated through a multi-annual Joint Plan that includes a reference catalogue of policies and services on violence against women, and a common information and evaluation system. The reference catalogue is divided into 4 areas of action: 1) Prevention and awareness-raising against all forms of violence against women; 2) Comprehensive social assistance and reparation; 3) Protection and access to justice; 4) Coordination, participation and promotion of mainstreaming. This is in accordance with Articles 7, 11, and Chapters III and IV of the Istanbul Convention.

In addition, during these years, protocols, agreements and procedures were approved to advance compliance with the Istanbul Convention in Spain:

- Procedure for the accreditation of situations of gender-based violence. With the aim of reaching a consensus on the basic procedures or minimum common guidelines

for the accreditation of situations of gender-based violence, as well as to extend its effectiveness to the entire territory of the State, in 2021 the Resolution of 2 December 2021, of the Secretary of State for Equality and against Gender-based Violence, was approved, which publishes the Agreement of the Sectorial Conference on Equality, of 11 November 2021, regarding the accreditation of situations of gender-based violence. Following the provisions of Article 7 of the Istanbul Convention, it establishes the procedures for the administrative accreditation of situations of gender-based violence by the Autonomous Communities and the Cities of Ceuta and Melilla, thus facilitating victims' access (without the need to file a complaint) to the rights regulated in Chapter II of Organic Law 1/2004.

- *The number of administrative accreditations of situations of gender-based violence granted in Spain between 2019 and 2023, when their compilation has been possible, are detailed, broken down by Autonomous Community or City, in the Appendix I.*
- Procedure for the administrative accreditation of the condition of the victim of trafficking in human beings for sexual exploitation. Article 47 of Royal Decree-Law 6/2022, of 29 March, adopting urgent measures in the framework of the National Response Plan to the economic and social consequences of the war in Ukraine establishes: "Possible situations linked to human trafficking and sexual exploitation, including those derived from the displacement of people fleeing the armed conflict in Ukraine, may be accredited through a report issued by the public services in charge of comprehensive care for these victims. or by specialized social entities duly recognized by the Public Administrations competent in the matter. This status is held by those entities that formally collaborate with public administrations in the care of this sector, through a public subsidy, a specific contract or agreement, or through an official protocol or other formal instrument on trafficking or sexual exploitation. This accreditation will give access to the rights of information and referral to healthcare resources established in state regulations and in Article 12 of the Warsaw Convention and, if the rest of the requirements are met, to the Minimum Vital Income". In compliance with this article, the Government and the Autonomous Communities and Cities approved at the Sectorial Conference on Equality of 27 May 2022 the procedure for the administrative accreditation of the status of victim of human trafficking and/or sexual exploitation, and established that "the list of specialised social entities authorised to issue detection reports will be determined by mutual agreement between the Ministry of Equality and the corresponding Autonomous Communities".
  - *The number of administrative accreditations of the status of victim of trafficking in human beings for the purpose of sexual exploitation issued since the publication of the Resolution are detailed, broken down by Autonomous Community or City, in the Appendix I (the number of accreditations of the status of victim of trafficking granted in previous years is also provided, in those cases in which their compilation has been possible).*
- The Directorate General of the Police (DGP) has approved, by resolution dated 15 February 2021, the Protocol of action in cases of gender-based violence in the National Police. This protocol establishes a series of guidelines for action with the aim of eradicating conduct constituting gender-based violence within the National Police, thus reinforcing its commitment to the defence and protection of human

rights, and real and effective equality between women and men, two of the objectives included in the Institutional Strategic Plan.

- DGP Resolution, dated 19 December 2022, approving the Protocol on sexual harassment and harassment on grounds of gender, sexual orientation and sexual identity. With the aim of coordinating common internal guidelines that guide, with homogeneous action guidelines, the fight to eradicate conduct constituting sexual harassment or harassment based on gender, orientation and sexual identity, also including prevention, training, awareness-raising and sensitisation.
- Within the Civil Guard, by Resolution of 22 July 2019, of the Director General, the Protocol for action against sexual harassment and harassment based on sex was approved. Through this Protocol, the Guardia Civil reaffirms its commitment to establish an organisational culture of norms and values against sexual and gender-based harassment, stating as a basic principle the right of the Guardia Civil to have a working environment free of these types of harassment. Specifically, its bodies, units and management personnel must provide all the means at their disposal to prevent, avoid and, where appropriate, detect and eliminate any situation of sexual harassment or harassment on grounds of sex, as well as to act in the face of any conduct that leads to such situations, guaranteeing in all cases that the assistance and protection of victims and witnesses is carried out following the principles of confidentiality, respect, professionalism, objectivity, impartiality and speed.
- Likewise, from the internal sphere of the Guardia Civil, by Resolution of 6 July 2021, of the Director General, the protocol for action in situations of violence against women affecting Guardia Civil personnel was approved. The protocol is addressed generically to any violence that affects women civil guards disproportionately, that is exercised against them because of their feminine condition and that is not limited to that produced in the sphere of intimate partner relationships, but includes both private or domestic violence and public violence. As a concrete manifestation, the protocol focuses mainly on gender-based violence, in the terms defined by Organic Law 1/2004, as this is the expression most present in the casuistry analysed.

On the other hand, during these years, **other instruments and resources were also approved to improve the prevention, detection, eradication, protection and reparation of all forms of male violence in Spain.** Not only in intimate partner or ex-partner violence, but also in other forms of violence in order to advance in the fulfilment of the Istanbul Convention:

- Adaptation of the 016 telephone service. In 2021, the 016 telephone service for information, legal advice and immediate psychosocial care was adapted to all forms of violence against women. This service had been in operation since 2007, but only dealt with enquiries about violence against women in intimate partner or ex-partner relationships.
- Adaptation of the State Observatory on Violence against Women. In 2022, Royal Decree 752/2022, of 13 September, establishing the functions, operating regime and composition of the State Observatory on Violence against Women was approved. It adapts the body to all forms of violence against women and expands and renews the membership of civil society.
- Femicides. From 2022, Spain will not only count the murders of women in intimate partner or ex-partner relationships (which it has been doing since 2003), but will



extend this data collection to include murders due to family femicide, sexual femicide, social femicide and vicarious femicide.

- Access to Minimum Vital Income (MVI) for victims of gender-based violence. Support for economic autonomy is a fundamental pillar of comprehensive assistance measures for victims of violence against women. The state and regional regulatory framework has consolidated specific aid for victims of gender-based violence, for example, the “Renta Activa de Inserción” (RAI) unemployment benefit and the aid of Art. 27 of Law 1/2004. In 2020, the Ministry of Equality went a step further by promoting the inclusion of victims of gender-based violence in the environment of the partner or ex-partner and victims of trafficking and sexual exploitation as specially protected beneficiaries in their access to the MVI, strengthening the pathways for the economic autonomy of women, children and daughters.
- Instruction 11/2022 was published in October 2022 and is a measure implemented by the Secretary of State for Security to prevent violence against women. It updates the procedures for action by the State Security Forces in cases of special complexity or "resistant" to risk management and security. In this way, actions aimed at improving the care and protection of victims are complemented, taking into account their idiosyncrasies.
- The Secretary of State for Security has also implemented Instruction 1/2023, related to information on "recidivist aggressors" in cases of gender-based violence. This instruction establishes a protocol for security forces to alert women victims of gender-based violence in certain cases where their aggressors have a history of violent behaviour in previous relationships. The aim is to intensify the monitoring of offenders, especially repeat offenders, and to deepen the investigation around the victim. When information is entered into the VioGen System and a repeat offender is detected, judicial and prosecutorial authorities are automatically notified, improving the information available to them. In addition, it establishes the obligation to inform the victims of the agreed measures when the aggressor is notified that he is under police control. This practice also applies to repeat offenders who may be released from prison on furlough or on parole. In cases of repeat offenders involved in high-risk situations, police specialists update the risk assessment of previous victims, contacting them to increase their precautions. Communication is not systematic or generalised, but is assessed on a case-by-case basis to determine the degree of risk and the need for the victim and her environment to be aware of the offender's background.

In addition, violence against women has been included in various **sectoral plans of other public policies**, which has also allowed the principle of intersectionality to be promoted:

- Spanish Disability Strategy 2022-2030. It focuses on ensuring equal access to rights for women and girls with disabilities and on eradicating violence and discrimination against them. To achieve this, measures have been put in place that include promoting the identification, prevention and protection of women and girls with disabilities from multiple discrimination. Training and support programmes, the accessibility of services for victims of violence and the elimination of harmful practices are also promoted. The Ministry of Social Rights has launched annual grants to support programmes to combat violence against women, with a special focus on women with disabilities and women in vulnerable situations.

- Youth Strategy 2030. Which establishes the "Basis for a new social contract with young people", the result of a process of reflection on what kind of country and society we want to have ten years from now, and on how to build a more egalitarian, sustainable and socially just present and future for young people, society and the environment in general. This instrument is intended to be the common framework from which we build the new social contract that is necessary to ensure that our young people are not left on the sidelines and that allows them to build autonomous life projects.
- National Strategy for Roma Equality, Inclusion and Participation (2021 - 2030). The approval of this strategy responds to the Spanish government's commitment to social cohesion and progress, paying special attention to people in a situation of poverty or social exclusion, such as a very high percentage of the Roma population. It also consolidates the actions that have been carried out in the fields of education, employment, health and housing, but also has an impact on the areas of social inclusion, equality and participation. It has a gender mainstreaming approach and considers the diversity within the Roma population, as well as broadening the scope to include the fight against discrimination and anti-Gypsyism.
- Strategy for the eradication of violence against children and adolescents, which contains 5 strategic areas, for each of which an objective is established, a series of lines of action, as well as the most important measures and their respective goals to evaluate the impact. It aims to be a roadmap for the different administrations, entities and actors to work hand in hand to strengthen the work of prevention of all forms of violence; improve detection and early intervention from a comprehensive and multidisciplinary approach; make violence against children and adolescents visible in order to know the magnitude of this problem; generate a culture of zero tolerance towards violence and good treatment, and promote the creation of environments that protect all children without distinction.
- The National Strategy for the Fight against Homelessness in Spain 2023 - 2030, approved by the Council of Ministers on 11 July 2023, is a framework for action that seeks to address the situation suffered by more than 28,500 people in our country and to reduce the number of people in involuntary homelessness in Spain by 95% over the next seven years. It aims to provide a comprehensive response to the situation of these people from a global and coordinated approach of all public administrations, through a framework of joint action that allows the promotion of policies to improve the situation of homeless people, one of the most serious expressions of social exclusion and vulnerability in our society.

## 2. Measures to ensure the definitions' alignment with Article 3 of the Convention:

- Organic Law 1/2004, of 28 December, on Comprehensive Protection Measures against Gender-based Violence (article 1):
  - “1. The purpose of this Act is to combat the violence exercised against women by their **present or former spouses or by men with whom they maintain or have maintained analogous affective relations, with or without cohabitation**, as an expression of discrimination, the situation of inequality and the power relations prevailing between the sexes.

2. The present Act establishes integrated protection measures whose goal is to prevent, punish and eradicate this violence and lend assistance to women, their minor children and children under their guardianship or custody who are victims of such violence.

3. The gender-based violence to which this Act refers encompasses **all acts of physical and psychological violence, including offences against sexual liberty, threats, coercion and the arbitrary deprivation of liberty.**

4. The gender-based violence referred to in this Law **also includes violence which, with the aim of causing harm or damage to women, is perpetrated against their family members or close relatives who are minors** by the persons indicated in the first section”.

- Organic Law 8/2021, of 4 June, on the comprehensive protection of children and adolescents against violence (article 1):

“1. The law aims to **guarantee the fundamental rights of children and adolescents to their physical, psychological and moral integrity in the face of any form of violence**, ensuring the free development of their personality and establishing comprehensive protection measures, including awareness-raising, prevention, early detection, protection and reparation of harm in all areas in which they carry out their lives.

2. For the purposes of this law, **violence is understood as any action, omission or negligent treatment that deprives minors of their rights and well-being, that threatens or interferes with their orderly physical, psychological or social development**, regardless of the form and means of its commission, **including through information and communication technologies**, especially digital violence.

In any case, violence shall mean **physical, psychological or emotional abuse, physical, humiliating or degrading punishment, neglect or negligent treatment, threats, insults and slander, exploitation, including sexual violence, corruption, child pornography, prostitution, bullying, sexual harassment, cyber-bullying, gender-based violence, genital mutilation, trafficking in human beings for any purpose, forced marriage, child marriage, unsolicited access to pornography, sexual extortion, public dissemination of private data** as well as the presence of any violent behaviour in their family environment”.

- Organic Law 10/2022, of 6 September, on the comprehensive guarantee of sexual freedom (articles 1 and 3):

“1. The purpose of this organic law is the **guarantee and comprehensive protection of the right to sexual freedom and the eradication of all sexual violence.**

2. The purpose of this organic law is the adoption and implementation of effective, comprehensive and coordinated policies between the different competent public administrations, at state and autonomous community level, which guarantee awareness, prevention, detection and punishment of sexual violence, and include all relevant comprehensive protection measures that guarantee a specialised comprehensive response to all forms of sexual violence, immediate comprehensive care and recovery in all areas in which the lives of women, girls, boys and adolescents, as the main victims of all forms of sexual violence, develop”.

“1. The objective scope of application of this organic law includes **sexual violence, understood to be any act of a sexual nature that is not consensual or that conditions the free development of sexual life in any public or private sphere, including the digital sphere. Sexual feminicide**, understood as homicide or murder of women and girls linked to conduct defined in the following paragraph as sexual violence, is considered to be included in the scope of application for statistical and reparation purposes.

In any case, crimes foreseen in Title VIII of Book II of Organic Law 10/1995, of 23 November, of the Criminal Code, **female genital mutilation, forced marriage,**

**harassment with sexual connotation, and human trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation are considered sexual violence.** Special attention will be paid to sexual violence committed in the digital environment, including the dissemination of acts of sexual violence, non-consensual pornography and child pornography in any case, and sexual extortion through technological means”.

- State Strategy to Combat Male Violence 2022-2025:
  - o "The concept of male violence [...] **refers to all acts of violence considered violence against women as referred to in Article 3.a of the Council of Europe Convention** on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence (Council of Europe, 2011), also known as the Istanbul Convention".
  - o "The term 'women' also includes girls under the age of 18".
- III Strategic Plan for the Effective Equality of Women and Men 2022-2025: It refers, in general terms, to the concept of "male violence". Specifically, and notably, it is aligned with the objectives of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, with the Istanbul Convention and the Warsaw Convention, with the European Strategy for Gender Equality 2020-2025, with the commitments of the Programme of the Government of Spain for the 14th Legislature, and with the Plan for Recovery, Transformation and Resilience 2021-2026.
- Multi-year Joint Plan on Violence against Women 2023-2027: It is presented as a framework for joint action to guarantee the stability and permanence of public policies and services derived from the State Pact against Gender-based Violence (State Pact). This agreement aims to consolidate the work against violence against women in the State as a whole, advancing in the institutionalisation and permanence of the commitments acquired in the framework of the State Pact, which were updated on 25 November 2021 by the majority of political parties with parliamentary representation. To this end, the aim of the agreement is to promote the design of collaboration mechanisms that guarantee budgetary and administrative stability in order to support current and future services linked to the State Pact, and to establish an appropriate framework for collaboration and cooperation between public administrations to achieve the articulation of a comprehensive, effective and coordinated inter-institutional response of all institutions with competencies in the prevention and fight against violence against women, and the protection and assistance to its victims, and to ensure the existence, throughout the territory of the State, of a set of minimum services in accordance with the competences of each administration, which guarantee the effective exercise of the rights of victims of violence against women enshrined in current State legislation, and in particular in Organic Law 1/2004, and in Organic Law 10/2022.  
This cooperation framework is articulated through a multi-annual Joint Plan that includes a "Reference Catalogue of policies and services on violence against women", and a "Common information and evaluation system".

### 3. Women's rights at the centre:

In the last three years, the Spanish Government has approved regulations and public policies that incorporate the intersectional approach at their core, as well as measures aimed at putting women's rights and their empowerment at the centre, such as the following:

- Organic Law 10/2022, of 6 September, on the Comprehensive Guarantee of Sexual Freedom, which adopts intersectionality as a basic concept to describe the State's obligations in the face of discrimination and its impact. Gender discrimination is indivisibly linked to other discrimination factors such as disability, racial or ethnic origin, sexual orientation, sexual identity, social class, administrative status, country of origin, religion, conviction or opinion or marital status.  
It also includes a gender and intersectionality perspective as a prism from which to ensure that all judicial actions, protection and support measures and services for victims are adapted to their diverse needs and respect and strengthen their autonomy, with special attention to child victims and victims with disabilities.  
Among other measures with an intersectional approach included in this law is the **modification of article 31.bis of Organic Law 4/2000**, of 11 January, on the rights and freedoms of foreigners in Spain and their social integration, to avoid the initiation of administrative disciplinary proceedings in the case of women victims of sexual violence who report their situation, as was already the case for victims of gender-based violence; they will also have the right to residence and work under the terms established for authorisations for exceptional circumstances in the aforementioned Organic Law 4/2000.
- The State Strategy to Combat Gender Violence (2022-2025), approved by the Council of Ministers on 22 November 2022, which guides the actions of the Spanish Government in the field of gender violence until 2025. It is a strategic planning and management instrument for public policies to prevent and combat **all forms of violence against women, in a single document**. The State Strategy is based on a number of key principles such as a human rights approach, a feminist approach, participation, **intersectionality**, due diligence, reparation, transparency and accountability, and therefore recognises women's diversity in the face of discrimination on the basis of racialisation, religion, ethnicity, origin, class, age, ability, sexual orientation, or habitat.  
With a comprehensive approach throughout the entire process of awareness-raising, detection, prevention, care and reparation of male violence, it contemplates 266 measures structured into the following 4 lines of action, which in turn contain a series of strategic lines:
  - o Axis 1: Updating and consolidating the framework of responsibilities and obligations of the public authorities with regard to the different forms of gender-based violence
  - o Axis 2: Awareness-raising, prevention and detection of different forms of gender-based violence
  - o Axis 3: Protection, security, care and comprehensive reparation
  - o Axis 4: Coordinated and multi-agency response for the protection and guarantee of rights
- Accreditation System for Victims of Gender-based Violence and Victims of Sexual Violence. The accreditation of the situations of gender-based and sexual violence that give rise to the recognition of rights goes beyond a final court sentence, a protection order or any other court decision granting a precautionary measure in favour of the victim or by a report from the Public Prosecutor's Office stating the existence of indications that the applicant is a victim of violence. Situations of violence against women may also be accredited by means of a report from the social services, specialised services, or the shelter services of the competent Public Administration for victims of gender violence, or by any other title, in those cases in



which this is provided for in the sectorial regulatory provisions that regulate access to each of the rights and resources.

In the case of victims who are minors, accreditation may also be provided by official health documents for communication to the Public Prosecutor's Office or to the judicial body.

- Resources:

- ATENPRO: The Attention and Protection Telephone Service for victims of gender violence (ATENPRO), by providing victims with a mobile phone equipped with the appropriate technology, offers them immediate and remote attention, ensuring a rapid response to any eventualities that may arise, 24 hours a day, 365 days a year, wherever they are in Spain.

The service allows users to contact, via a mobile phone, a Care Centre located in the national territory and staffed by personnel specifically trained to provide an appropriate response to their situation, either acting on their own or mobilising other human and material resources.

In addition, the service also makes programmed calls of a preventive nature, in order to periodically contact the victims and thus permanently monitor their situation and keep their personal details, family circumstances, etc. up to date, as well as to check that the service is working properly.

This service is managed by the Spanish Federation of Municipalities and Provinces (FEMP) and is currently provided by the Red Cross. **The current Agreement, signed on 26 June 2023, aims to channel the nominative grant given to the FEMP to all victims of violence against women in any of its forms contemplated in the Istanbul Convention and the Warsaw Convention.**

To ensure the proper implementation of the ATENPRO Service, there is a Monitoring Committee responsible for analysing the information related to the ATENPRO service that contributes to the supervision, monitoring, evaluation and proposals for improvement of the implementation of the service. Everything will be ready for its implementation by January 8, 2024.

- 016. Languages and hearing impairment: The Ministry of Equality, through the Government Delegation against Gender Violence (DGVG), provides a telephone service for information, legal advice and immediate psychosocial care by specialised personnel for all forms of violence against women, through the short number 016; by email at the 016 online service (016-online@igualdad.gob.es); by WhatsApp (600 000 016); and through an online chat (since 2022) on the DGVG website.

In March 2021 the 016 hotline was extended to cover all forms of violence against women included in the Istanbul Convention, and in March 2022 it was extended to provide information and advice on human trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation and/or sexual exploitation. Currently, in addition to offering information and legal advice on all forms of violence against women, the 016 service deals with calls that for emergency reasons and due to the situation of violence require immediate psychosocial attention, which are attended to by psychology or social work professionals.

Agreements have been signed between the Ministry of Equality (DGVG) and the respective Autonomous Regions to achieve coordination with similar services in the Autonomous Regions.

Some of the outstanding features of the service are that it is free of charge and confidential, that it is accessible to people with hearing and/or speech disabilities and low vision, and that it is available 24 hours a day in 53 languages by telephone.

- **Camino Plan:** As mentioned in [Question 1](#), in September 2022 the Government approved the "Operational Plan for the Protection of the Human Rights of Women and Girls Victims of Trafficking, Sexual Exploitation and Women in Contexts of Prostitution (2022-2026)" (Plan Camino). This plan includes specific actions to combat trafficking in women and girls for the purpose of sexual exploitation, as well as sexual exploitation in general, and provides measures to offer economic, labour and social alternatives to women and girls in prostitution.

In November 2022, as part of this plan, the "1<sup>st</sup> Socio-Labour Insertion Plan for women and girls victims of trafficking and sexual exploitation" was implemented at state level, financed with European "Next Generation" recovery funds. During the implementation of the programme, agencies worked in collaboration with public administrations to address the difficulties faced by women in prostitution. These difficulties included:

- Obstacles for transgender women in accessing the labour market and violence in health systems. Comprehensive support was provided, including legal and social counselling.
  - Most of the women assisted had irregular administrative statuses, which made them more vulnerable to violence and additional challenges such as abusive rents and racist violence. Entities offered legal support and help with administrative regularisation prior to labour market insertion.
  - Women with family responsibilities faced difficulties in accessing the labour market due to work-life balance problems. They focused on finding solutions tailored to their individual circumstances.
  - With regard to girls and adolescents, the entities have also made efforts to train specialised child protection personnel and in the guardianship systems of the different public administrations not only for identification but also for prevention and eradication from this broad, feminist and intersectional perspective.
- Awareness-raising campaigns with an intersectional and women's agency approach published by the Ministry of Equality. Among them:
    - Campaign "[The violence you do not see](#)" (2020).
    - Campaign "[Sex is a yes](#)" (2021).
    - Campaign "[To want us alive; to want us free](#)" (2022).
    - Campaign "[Yes, it is racism](#)" (2022).
    - Campaign "[In Spain we call it 'Iigualdad'](#)" (2022).
    - Campaign "[Now that you see us, let's talk](#)" (2023).
    - Campaign "[Spain is proudly different](#)" (2023).
    - Campaign "[To be free. To be alive. Spain](#)" (2023).
    - Campaign "[Now Spain is different](#)" (2023).
  - Specific studies on vulnerable groups and studies with an intersectional and women's agency approach. Among them:
    - Study "[Women over 65 years old victims of gender-based violence](#)" (2019).
    - Study "[Women victims of gender violence in the rural world](#)" (2020).
    - Study "[Female genital mutilation in Spain](#)" (2020).
    - Study "[Women, disability and gender-based violence](#)" (2020).

- Study “[Sexual violence in women with intellectual disabilities](#)” (2020).
- Study “[Gender-based violence in Roma population](#)” (2022).

## **ARTICLE 8: FUNDING**

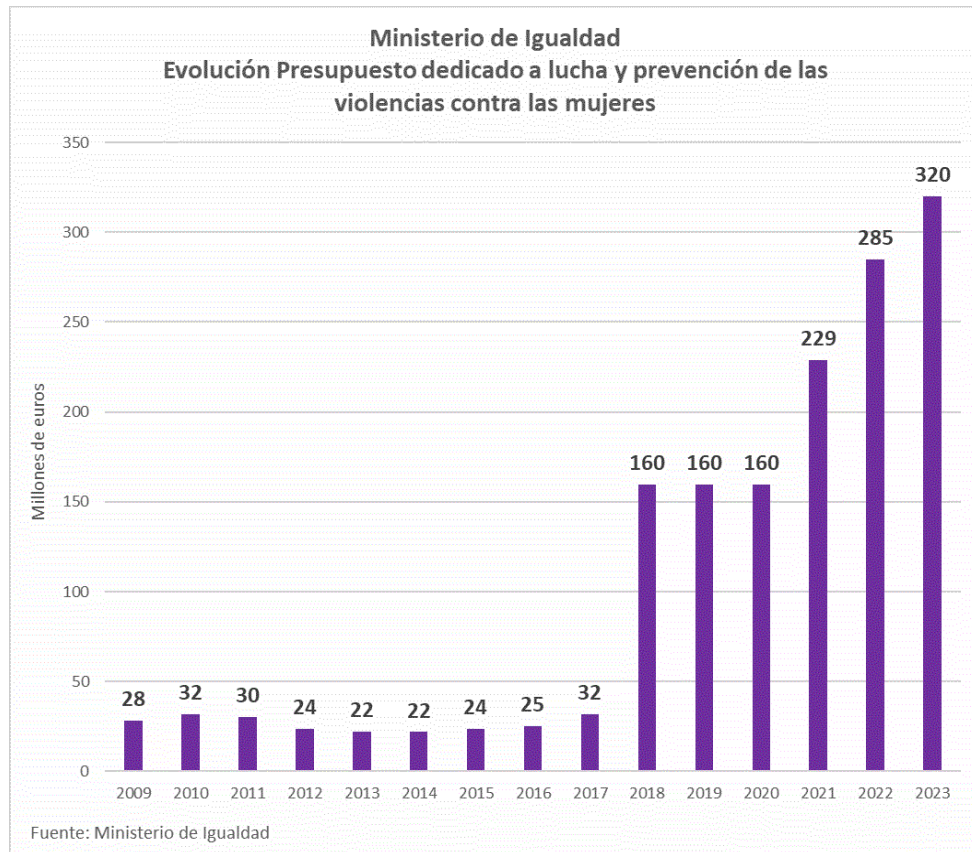
### **4. Resources for the implementation of integrated policies, measures and programmes:**

From 2019 until today, the budget dedicated by the Ministry of Equality to the fight and prevention against male violence has increased from 160 million euros in 2019 to 320 million euros in 2023, therefore meaning a doubling of resources throughout this legislature (2019-2023).

This historic investment can be materialised in the following ways:

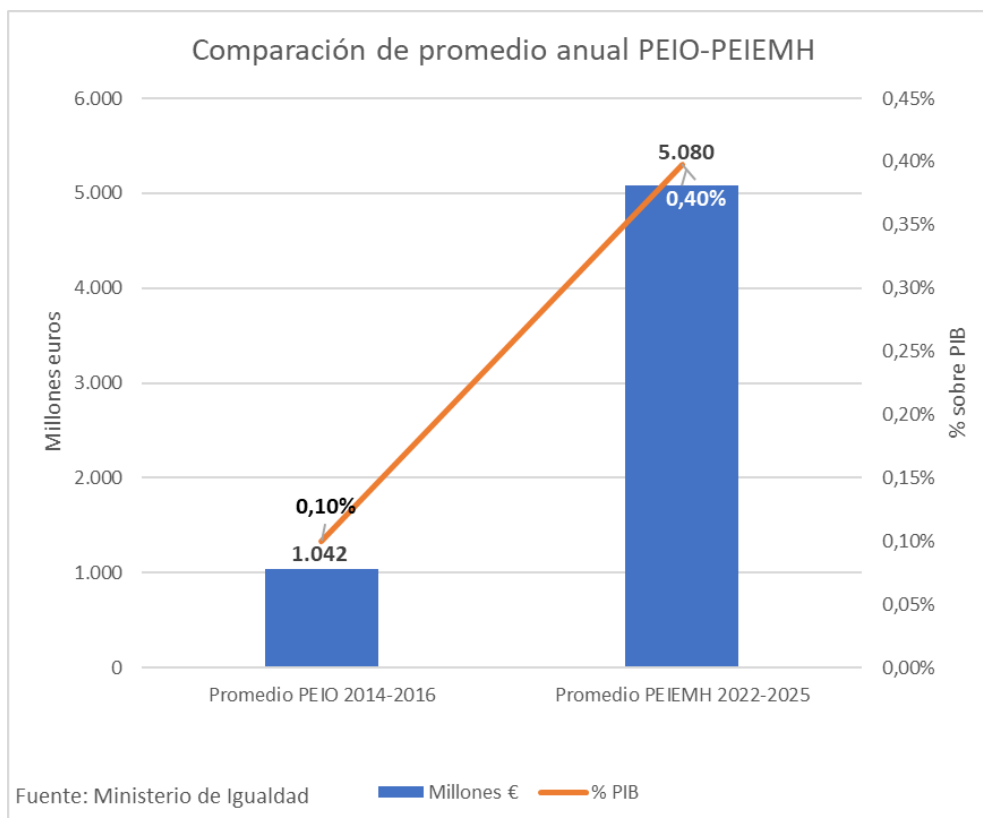
- An increase in the funds of the State Pact against Gender-based Violence (State Pact), destined for all the Autonomous Communities and Cities with Statute of Autonomy: as confirmed by the audit report of the Court of Auditors, 200 million per year in total. In 2023, an additional 40 million have been increased from the Ministry of Equality.
- New investments through the “Plan España te Protege contra las Violencias Machistas” (Spain Protects You against Male Violence Plan), whose objective is to extend, improve and expand comprehensive care services for all forms of violence against women, with the fundamental objective of complying with international standards and the current legal system. The plan is being financed with European “Next Generation” recovery funds, with an estimated budget of €170,420,259, channelled through the Recovery, Transformation and Resilience Plan (PRTR).
- A stronger commitment to funding the feminist movement, women's associations and human rights associations (including through the provision of grants).
- Resources for public policies aimed at advancing effective equality between women and men have increased fivefold compared to the previous Plan for Equality between Women and Men 2014-2018: Spain moves from 0.1% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in budget with a positive impact on equality to 0.4% of GDP in the III Strategic Plan for the Effective Equality of Women and Men (PEIEMH), which will run from 2022-2025.





In a cross-cutting manner, the implementation of public policies aimed at preventing, eradicating and fully assisting victims has materialised through two major state public policies, involving all the competent ministries, as well as all the Autonomous Communities (CCAA):

- The State Strategy to Combat Male Violence 2022-2025 (EEVM): with an investment of 2,308 billion euros. Through this new Strategy, 1,107 billion more have been allocated than the one approved in 2016.
- III Strategic Plan for Effective Equality between Women and Men (2022-2025): the overall budget of the PEIEMH 2022-2025 amounts to 20,319 billion euros. Compared to the previous equal opportunities strategic plan (PEIO) (1,042 billion euros per year), the current PEIEMH allocates 5,08 billion euros per year.



\*PIB: Producto Interior Bruto= GDP: Gross Domestic Product

## 5. Resources for women's rights organisations:

- In 2015, the total amount of subsidies allocated to the feminist movement and women's associations through public calls for subsidies and direct resolutions aimed at raising awareness, prevention and direct attention to discrimination against women, amounted to 3.11 million euros.
- In 2019. the total amount was 6 million euros.
- In 2023. the total amounts to 59.33 million euros, a 1808% increase compared to 2015, and a 10-fold increase compared to 2019.

Specifically, with regard to the call for grants to organisations for the care of women and girls who are victims of trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation, it is important to highlight the effort made in recent years to increase the amount of this call, from 4 million euros in 2020 to 7 million euros in 2023.

In addition, the amount of the call for grants to finance programmes or projects to raise awareness, prevention and research into the different forms of violence against women, with the aim of preventing violence against women and disseminating the values of equality, diversity and tolerance, in line with the measures included in the State Pact against Gender-based Violence has also been increased, amounting to 77 million euros in 2023 (7.7% more than in 2022). In this call, the number of applications and projects funded has been much higher than the estimated figures, and has experienced a considerable increase between 2022 and 2023, reaching 289 applications received (31% more than in 2022) and 163 projects funded (16% more than in 2022).

As already mentioned, within the framework of the Camino Plan, in November 2022, the "1st Social and Labour Insertion Plan for women and girls who are victims of trafficking,

sexual exploitation and women under prostitution” was launched at state level, through the granting of five subsidies from the Secretary of State for Equality and Against Gender-based Violence to the entities Médecins Du Monde, Fundación Cruz Blanca, Obra Social Adoratrices, Mujeres en Zona de Conflicto and Asociación para la Prevención, Reinserción y Atención de la Mujer Prostituida (APRAMP). The total budget, for that first year was 12.941.12,305€, financed by the European "Next Generation" recovery funds.

| <b>Entity</b>                      | <b>Subsidy 1<sup>st</sup> Social and Labour Insertion Plan</b> |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|
| Médecins Du Monde                  | €7,887,279                                                     |
| Fundación Cruz Blanca              | €1,439,542                                                     |
| Agrupación Obra Social Adoratrices | €1,592,786                                                     |
| Mujeres en Zona de Conflicto (MZC) | €1,772,234                                                     |
| APRAMP                             | €249,264                                                       |
| <b>Total</b>                       | <b>€12,941,305</b>                                             |

In the first year of implementation, services and teams have been established, with an emphasis on opening new sites and coordinating with public administrations to provide personalised and quality care. Regarding the training pathways, it is expected that they will show stronger figures in subsequent years.

**Data from the first annuity (from November 2022 to September 2023):**

| <b>INDICATOR</b>                                                                                              | <b>DATA</b>      |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| Number of women effectively attended and who have started a training process with an individualised itinerary | 1,032 women      |
| Mobile Units open and operational                                                                             | 452 Mobile Units |
| Training for professionals in the child protection sector and their approach to new forms of prostitution     | 34 trainings     |
| Technical training developed by women included in the Labour Insertion Programme                              | 253 trainings    |
| Women who have found a job                                                                                    | 154 women        |

The data presented correspond to the first year of the Plan (November 2022 - September 2023), with continuity assured in the 2023 General Budget. More detailed figures will be obtained later due to the justification period of the grants.

This Plan is a novel tool, not only focused on care but also on the reparation of violence and the generation of viable alternatives to prostitution. In this sense, the entities have set up some pilot projects for labour insertion that are beginning to bear fruit. The main difficulties are the extreme vulnerability of the women assisted, which prolongs the labour

itineraries, especially for those in an irregular administrative situation. This can lead to programmes being abandoned due to resource constraints. Continued learning is essential to effectively address this vulnerability and provide alternatives without re-victimisation or further fragility.

During this second year, priority will be given to collaboration with the business sector, allowing the signing of agreements for internships, training or contracts with companies. Furthermore, the aim is to avoid falling into past mistakes and prioritise more precarious or excessively feminised sectors (such as care work or the hotel and catering industry), giving importance not only to access to the labour market for these women, but also to their access in decent and lasting conditions over time.

## **ARTICLE 11: DATA COLLECTION AND RESEARCH**

### **6. Development on the introduction of data collection categories:**

Over the last 4 years, the Government of Spain has strengthened and improved its statistical and data collection system. Various studies and research have also been carried out at all levels of the various public administrations.

Among the most significant developments in the collection of statistical data, macro-studies or research, the following stand out:

- Macro-survey on violence against women, 2019 (Ministry of Equality): Its main objective is to ascertain the percentage of women aged 16 and over living in Spain who have suffered or are currently suffering some type of violence because they are women. The 2015 questionnaire has been taken as a starting point, and has been expanded to grasp more dimensions of violence, the new questionnaire thus complying with all statistical requirements of the Istanbul Convention and responding to several measures of the State Pact against Gender-based Violence (State Pact). The main new features compared to the 2015 edition include:
  - 1) The introduction of a module of questions to measure sexual harassment and another module to measure repeated harassment or stalking.
  - 2) The extension of the module on non-partner sexual violence to ask about all possible forms of sexual violence, about reporting, request for formal and informal help, satisfaction with the help received, etc. (questions that until now were only asked for intimate partner violence), and to know details about the episodes of sexual violence such as group assaults or the place of the aggression.
  - 3) The expansion of the items to measure sexual, psychological and economic intimate partner violence.
  - 4) New questions to find out whether the disability of those women who have a disability is a consequence of the episodes of violence.
  - 5) New questions on injuries, hospital admission, sick leave and various physical or psychological consequences of violence.
- Femicide; expanding statistical data: Since 2003, Spain has been counting the murders of women in the context of intimate partner or ex-partner violence (gender-based violence). However, in order to comply with international human rights obligations and a historical demand of the feminist movement and its theoretical framework, the Government Delegation against Gender-based Violence has

extended, as of 1 January 2022, the statistical data on femicides to all forms of violence against women. Spain thus becomes the first country in Europe to publish this type of statistical data. We adopt the general definition of "femicide" used by the UN Special Rapporteur on Violence against Women, in the terms of consensus with the glossary of the European Institute for Gender Studies (EIGE). Sexual femicide, as established in Organic Law 10/2022, of 6 September, on the Comprehensive Guarantee of Sexual Freedom, is also included.

- Intimate partner or ex-partner feminicides.
  - Family femicide.
  - Sexual femicide.
  - Social femicide.
  - Vicarious femicide: this also includes **all minors killed by any type of violence against women**. They are disaggregated into vicarious (if the woman was not killed in the same event), and non-vicarious (if the opposite is true).
- [European Survey on Gender-Based Violence \(EEVG\)](#): It is the first survey on violence against women to be carried out within the framework of the European Statistical System (ESS) coordinated by Eurostat. The EEVG provides data on the prevalence of violence against women and its different types (intimate partner violence, non-partner violence, domestic violence, sexual harassment at work, repeated harassment and violence in childhood), as well as information on its frequency and severity. It is included in the National Statistical Plan (2021-2024), the main instrument for organising the statistical activity of the General State Administration, and in the Annual Programme 2023. For its preparation, the DGVG has received funding from Eurostat and methodological support from the National Statistics Institute (INE), thanks to a collaboration agreement between the two bodies.
- [Macro-study of women and girls trafficked for the purpose of sexual exploitation, sexual exploitation and prostitution in Spain](#): Numerous studies and reports point out that the scarcity of data on trafficking in persons makes it impossible to know the dimension and number of victims of trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation, both in the world and in Spain, which has a negative impact on the development of effective public policies in this regard. For this reason, the Government Delegation against Gender-based Violence has been working on this study since the first quarter of 2020. Finally, in the second half of 2023, work has been able to begin and will consist of two phases: the preparation of the quantitative study "Estimation of the number of women and girls victims of trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation and in a situation of prostitution in Spain", with the aim of knowing the size of this population and its geographical distribution in Spain as a first necessary step to carry out a qualitative diagnosis in the future to advance in the improvement of public policies in this area, as urged by different international institutions; and the subsequent collection of qualitative data through a representative survey.
- [Statistical Data on Autonomous Resources \(DERA\)](#): It is a statistical operation of the Government Delegation against Gender-based Violence. It presents, quantitatively and structured by area of action, data on the resources of the autonomous communities and cities with statute of autonomy (CCAA) in the area of violence against women. The resources of the General State Administration, local entities or third sector organisations and entities are not taken into account. To date, two

editions of this statistical operation have been carried out and the third is currently underway:

- 1st edition: 2017 data, published on 1 February 2019.
  - 2nd edition: 2020 data, published on 29 April 2022.
  - 3rd edition: data from 2022, to be published in 2024.
- Research, studies or data collection from the Autonomous Communities and Cities with statute of autonomy: In application of the measures foreseen in the state plans and strategies and within the framework of their own autonomous regulations, they carry out annual studies and research related to gender-based violence and the different forms of violence against women from an intersectional approach. Particularly noteworthy is the collection of **statistical data on the use of information, prevention, comprehensive assistance and reparation resources and services** for victims of gender-based violence and other forms of violence against women.
- Telephone assistance services: data is collected on the calls or consultations received, identifying the relevant calls, consultations, and classifying them according to their typology (intimate partner or ex-partner violence, sexual violence, etc.).
  - Psychological care service: data is collected on the people attended, the type of assistance provided (psychological or sexological care, whether group or specialised, counselling, etc.).
  - Housing resources (the data provided by the Autonomous Regions in the Appendix I are shared).
  - Protective orders.
  - Administrative accreditation of the situation of gender-based violence and of the status of victim of trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation (the data provided by the Autonomous Communities in the Appendix I are shared).

In terms of **research and studies** carried out since 2019, we find, among others:

- Andalusia: *Consultancy on Masculinities* (2022). This collects quantitative information provided by women and men aged 18-74 with the aim of providing data and insights to understand how gender and masculinities impact on a range of well-being and development indicators. It generates evidence on gender attitudes and norms, violence, care, parenting and division of labour.
- Asturias: *Study “Las mujeres refugiadas en Asturias y la violencia de género”* (2019), carried out by the University of Oviedo. It analyses the different types of violence that women applicants for and beneficiaries of protection living in Asturias may have experienced on their journey from their country of origin to their arrival in Spain, tracing the special vulnerability they face in this process, as well as the coping strategies they put into practice.
- Balearic Islands: *Study on pornography in the Balearic Islands: access and impact on adolescents. Applicable international and national law and technological solutions for control and blocking* (2022).
- Castile-La Mancha: *Protective factors of rural women against gender-based violence* (2022). Its aim was to investigate the situation of women living in environments where, due to the size of their municipalities, there are no specialised services to turn to when they suffer gender-based violence.



- Castile and Leon: *Comparative study of the situation of minors attended to due to gender-based violence in the Family Meeting Points of Castilla y León from 2011 to 2017* (2019).
- Catalonia: Report *Las ciberviolencias machistas* (2019). It seeks to identify digital forms of male violence, to analyse the gaps in the regulatory framework and to raise awareness of the legal remedies available to victims, with a special emphasis on the legal and police spheres.
- Ceuta: Diagnosis of Ceuta's status as a cross-border city and its determinants in violence against women (2019).
- Community of Valencia: Study of the situation of violence against women with disabilities in the Valencia Region (2022).
- Extremadura: White Paper on the situation of trafficking in Extremadura (2022).
- Galicia: Survey on Galician society's perception of gender-based violence (2020).
- La Rioja: Diagnosis of egalitarian masculinities in La Rioja (2020).
- Madrid: Study of the situation of gender-based violence against women with disabilities in the Madrid Region.
- Murcia: Study on the prevalence and manifestation of sexual and gender-based harassment among the resident staff of the Murcia Health Service (2021).
- Navarre: Violence against older women. The intersecting effects of sexism and ageism (2020).
- Basque Country: Trafficking in women and girls for the purpose of sexual exploitation in the Basque Country: needs and proposals (2020).
  - The General Council of the Judiciary (CGPJ), the governing body of the Spanish judiciary, has recently incorporated a new study on [Sentences for crimes against sexual freedom](#), developed by the Observatory against Domestic and Gender Violence, which aims to expand the knowledge about violence by studying and analysing judicial resolutions, as well as judicial statistics. The first version was published in 2022 and refers to the Supreme Court rulings handed down in 2020 on the matter. Moreover, since 2002, the Observatory conducts an annual study of all the deaths related to gender violence, with the information received from the competent courts. It publishes an annual report that analyses the circumstances and characteristics of all the cases of women's murders conducted by their actual or former relationships, paying special attention to those cases with records. New indicators have been incorporated in these annual reports, among which are included:
    - Analysis of the legal qualification of the offence.
    - Circumstances modifying criminal liability: in particular extenuating circumstances, complete and incomplete exonerating circumstances and aggravating circumstances.
    - Related offences.
    - The incorporation of indicators relating to the socio-economic circumstances of the victim and aggressor is in the pipeline.

Please find attached links to two reports on cases of deaths due to gender-based violence (intimate partner or ex-partner).

- [Report on fatal victims of gender-based and domestic violence in the intimate partner or ex-partner context in 2021.](#)
- [Analysis of sentences handed down in 2020 relating to homicides or murders due to gender-based and domestic violence.](#)

It should be noted that the study of attempted homicide in this type of crime is being initiated in order to assess its incidence.

Additionally, the Observatory publishes studies about the jurisdictional treatment of vicarious violence and the protection of minors who are victims.

- The Directorate General of the Public Justice Service of the Ministry of the Presidency, Justice and Relations with the Courts sends annual reports on the activity of various Institutes of Legal Medicine and Forensic Sciences (IMLCF) on gender-based violence to both the State Observatory on Violence against Women (Ministry of Equality) and the National Commission on Judicial Statistics.
  - Two scorecards are being developed: an internal one [internal](#) and a [data portal oriented to the public](#) with daily information on the actions taken by the Comprehensive Forensic Assessment Units (UVFI) of the IMLCF in the field of gender-based violence.
  - Within the data catalogue, [information on sexual assaults with suspected chemical submission for the year 2021 is already available](#) refer to the toxicological studies carried out by the National Institute of Toxicology and Forensic Sciences (INTCF) of the Ministry of the Presidency, Justice and Relations with the Courts of cases of sexual crimes investigated judicially. The study makes it possible to relate toxicological findings (alcohol, cocaine, cannabis, amphetamine derivatives, opiates and psychotropic drugs) to various variables, such as sex, age, place of occurrence, type of day, autonomous community and province.
  - The System of Administrative Support Records (hereinafter, SIRAJ), a nationwide database fed by the lawyers of the Administration of Justice of the criminal justice system that allows the coordination and exchange of information between all legal operators to know if there are any records or proceedings for gender-based violence. In 2022, SIRAJ 2 came into operation, which integrates into a single database all the information that has been distributed among several databases up to now. The new system includes, among others, the registers of adult and juvenile offenders, Protection of Victims of Domestic and Gender-based Violence, and Sex Offenders.
  - In terms of data collection, the Statistics of Domestic Violence and Gender-based Violence offers information on victims and suspects with precautionary measures or protection orders issued that have been registered in the referenced year in the Central Registry for the protection of victims of domestic and gender-based violence, the ownership of which corresponds to the Ministry of the Presidency, Justice and Relations with the Courts. This statistic, compiled by the National Statistics Institute (INE) collects and offers data since 2011. The data published in 2023 includes, for the first time, child victims of gender-based violence. Thus, in 2022, 1,376 minors (children, in care or custody or living together) were registered as victims of gender-based violence.
  - The Conviction Statistics, which include the Statistics on Persons Convicted of Sexual Offences, are compiled by the INE using data from the Central Register of Sexual Offenders of the Ministry of the Presidency, Justice and Relations with



- the Courts, the purpose of which is the registration of information regarding those who have been convicted by final judicial sentence for crimes against sexual freedom and indemnity, as well as for trafficking in human beings for the purpose of sexual exploitation, including pornography (socio-demographic characteristics, crimes committed and sentences imposed).
- To improve the transparency of public information, the web portal “La Justicia en Datos” (Justice in Data) was created in 2022. It presents in an orderly, open and accessible manner, official data related to gender-based violence (crimes, homicides and murders, protection orders) and the Central Register of Convicted Persons. It also provides toxicological data on sexual assault and chemical submission, disaggregated by sex, age, among others.
- With regard to the Public Prosecutor's Office, new categories have been introduced in data collection and analysis.
- Specifically, in relation to completed and attempted **femicides** and other serious acts of physical, psychological or sexual violence, in addition to analysing the incidence by sex and age of the victim and the aggressor, the relationship between the two, the means of commission and the place where it took place, a quantitative study has been included on the incidence of completed and attempted femicides and other serious acts in rural areas, disaggregating the data by population nuclei, and these in turn according to whether or not the victim has previously reported the crime, detecting the lowest incidence of victims with previous complaints in nuclei of lower population. Similarly, the factor of disability and foreigners has been introduced to analyse the impact of violence against women in situations of disability and migrant women.
  - In the area of children, it is essential to mention Organic Law 8/2021, on the comprehensive protection of children and adolescents against violence, which establishes the creation of the Unified Registry of Social Services on Violence against Children (RUSSVI) and the Central Registry of Information on Violence against Children and Adolescents. These registers receive information from the Public Administrations, the General Council of the Judiciary and the Security Forces and Health Bodies. In addition, the law assigns primary care social services the task of collecting information on possible cases of violence, conducting an interdisciplinary analysis with the participation of relevant professionals, and requesting support or intervention from the public entity to protect children. Any action taken by these social services in situations of risk or suspicion of child abuse is communicated to the social services specialised in child protection.
  - On the other hand, the Spanish Youth Institute (INJUVE) produces the Spanish Youth Report (IJE) every four years. The latest (published in March 2021) includes quantitative and qualitative information on aspects related to the forms of gender-based violence covered by the Istanbul Convention for women and men aged 16-29. Among them:
    - Attitudes towards gender equality and gender-based violence in its different manifestations (physical, psychological, control, through social media, etc.).
    - Data on the level of commitment to feminist ideas and the degree of participation in advocacy actions related to equality and against gender-based violence.
    - Accepted conceptions and stereotypes related to gender and sexuality.

- Sexual life and habits: consumption of pornography, consent to sexual relations.

The next EJI is currently being drafted and will be published in 2024.

- From the National Police, all data referring to all forms of violence against women are systematically collected in the crime statistics form (HIPEST - Facts of Statistical Interest).

## 7. Development to enable disaggregated data collection:

- The General Council of the Judiciary publishes the following data:
  - *On the number of emergency barring and protection orders, and the number of breaches and the resulting sanctions:* All the data reported by the Courts and Tribunals in this area is published on a quarterly basis, through the compulsory completion of the statistical bulletins.
  - *On the number of times custody decisions have resulted in the restriction and withdrawal of parental rights because of violence perpetrated by one parent against the other:* This data is also published on a quarterly basis, with special interest in these data after the modification introduced by Organic Law 8/2021, which restricts to the maximum the possibility for the parent investigated for gender-based violence to maintain custody or visiting rights over the common children.
- On the part of the Ministry of the Presidency, Justice and Relations with the Courts, and in accordance with the provisions of Chapter III of Royal Decree 95/2009, of 6 February, which regulates the SIRAJ, the information contained in the system includes the following registers:
  - Central Registry for the Protection of Victims of Domestic and Gender-based Violence: this registry records the sentences and security measures imposed in sentences for crimes or misdemeanours, precautionary measures and protection orders agreed in criminal proceedings in progress. Likewise, the registration of breaches of any penalty, measure or protection order agreed in such criminal proceedings.
  - Central Register of Precautionary Measures, Requisitory Measures and Non-Final Judgments: contains the penalties and security measures imposed in a non-final judgment for a crime or misdemeanour and precautionary measures notified to the accused that are not subject to registration in the previous register, orders of declaration of default and requisitions adopted in the course of criminal proceedings by the Courts or Tribunals of the criminal jurisdictional order.
  - Central Register of Sex Offenders and Trafficking in Human Beings: information on those who have been convicted by final court sentence, both adults and minors, for crimes against sexual freedom and trafficking in human beings.
  - Central Register of Convicted Persons: final decisions for the commission of a crime or misdemeanour that impose penalties or security measures, issued by the Courts or Tribunals of the criminal jurisdictional order to persons of legal age.

- Central Register of Sentences of Criminal Responsibility of Minors: final convictions handed down by the Courts and Tribunals in application of Organic Law 5/2000, of 12 January, regulating the Criminal Responsibility of Minors.
- Ministry of the Interior: The Comprehensive Monitoring System in Cases of Gender-based Violence (VioGen System), which depends on the Secretary of State for Security of the Ministry of the Interior, establishes, by virtue of the parameters integrated in the system itself, monthly statistical reports that gather detailed data on situations of violence and which are published on the [website](#) of the Ministry of the Interior, which in parallel can be consulted extensively on the [Statistical Portal](#) of the Government Delegation against Gender-based Violence of the Ministry of Equality.

#### **8. Tracking of violence against women and domestic violence cases:**

From the General Council of the Judiciary:

- In all cases of femicide in the context of intimate partner and ex-partner, a detailed study is carried out of all actions undertaken from the beginning of the procedure until its completion, including possible appeals against the decisions handed down.
- In cases where there was a history of gender-based violence, the study also analyses all the proceedings prior to the fatal outcome.

# **PART II. INFORMATION ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SELECTED PROVISIONS IN PRIORITY AREAS IN THE FIELD OF PREVENTION, PROTECTION AND PROSECUTION**

## **ARTICLE 12: GENERAL OBLIGATIONS**

### **9. Prevention measures:**

In this regard, a number of measures for equality education are shared below that address stereotypes, prejudices and customs, the increased exposure of certain sectors of the population, from an intersectional approach; as well as measures that seek to engage all members of society, including men and boys, in the prevention of all forms of violence against women in all spheres of life, especially in political life and in the labour market.

Firstly, in relation to the regulatory frameworks that address prevention, we find:

- Organic Law 1/2004, of 28 December, on Comprehensive Protection Measures against Gender-based Violence establishes measures for the prevention and eradication of gender-based violence (understood as intimate partner violence), as well as for the protection and care of the victims of this type of violence. This law establishes a series of specific provisions in relation to the training of the staff of public institutions and bodies involved in the prevention of and attention to gender-based violence. These provisions include the creation of specific training programmes to guarantee comprehensive and adequate care for victims, aimed at all professionals working in the field of gender-based violence, including public administration personnel, health personnel, law enforcement and justice professionals, among others.
- Organic Law 10/2022, of 6 September, on the Comprehensive Guarantee of Sexual Freedom addresses in its Title II, Chapter I, prevention and awareness-raising measures, specifically in the fields of education, health, social and health care, social services, advertising, employment and public administration; institutional prevention and information campaigns; prevention measures in the digital and communication fields. With regard to the training of the personnel of public institutions and bodies, the Law establishes the obligation to develop specific training programmes to guarantee the specialisation of professionals with direct responsibility in the prevention and detection of sexual violence, as well as in comprehensive care, protection and justice, as one of the main guarantees for the application of this organic law. It therefore contains training measures in the fields of teaching and education, health, social and health care, social services and law enforcement. Training is also envisaged in the judicial and prosecutorial professions and for lawyers in the administration of justice, in the field of law, in the forensic field and, lastly, in the penitentiary field. In addition, the training of staff is externally regulated.

- Organic Law 1/2023, of 28 February, which amends Organic Law 2/2010, of 3 March, on sexual and reproductive health and the voluntary termination of pregnancy, specifically refers to the protection and guarantee of sexual and reproductive rights in the gynaecological and obstetric field. To this end, appropriate training of staff in gynaecology and obstetrics services will be promoted and the Sexual and Reproductive Health Strategy will include a section on prevention, detection and comprehensive intervention to guarantee sexual and reproductive rights in the gynaecological and obstetric sphere. Likewise, regular campaigns will be promoted and reinforced, in formats accessible to people with disabilities, aimed at the prevention of sexually transmitted infections, which may be accompanied by measures in the educational sphere derived from the inclusion in the school curriculum of affective-sexual education, with respect for gender equality, diversity and human rights and including the prevention of sexual violence. The law also includes measures to prevent the intentional transmission of sexually transmitted infections, as a form of violence against women, in line with judicial pronouncements such as the ruling of the Court of Instruction of Salamanca (Section 2) number 155/2019, of 15 April, or the ruling of the High Court of Justice for civil and criminal matters of Andalusia (Criminal Appeal Section), number 186/2021, of 1 July.

Secondly, we have:

- Measures of the State Strategy against Male Violence 2022-2025, related to general prevention and the elimination of stereotypes.
- Measures of “continuous campaign” from the State Pact against Gender-based Violence. In Spain, the government has overcome the previous trend of campaigning only around specific dates (25 November, 8 March). In compliance with the State Pact, the Ministry of Equality has developed institutional prevention campaigns throughout the year (a list of these campaigns is shared elsewhere in this report).

In addition, Royal Decree-Law 6/2019 includes equal parental leave for both parents, with 16 weeks for each parent. This redefines social security benefits, eliminating the traditional concepts of maternity and paternity. These measures seek to promote gender equality, work-life balance and co-responsibility between fathers and mothers.

In the field of employment, the Institute of Women published in October 2021 a “Protocol for the prevention of and action against sexual and gender-based harassment in the workplace”. This Protocol aims to inform, raise awareness, prevent and address sexual and gender-based harassment in the workplace

Along the same lines, Royal Decree 901/2020 regulates equality plans and their registration in companies. These plans may include measures necessary for the prevention of gender-based violence.

The prevention of gender-based violence has also been specifically regulated for women domestic workers through Royal Decree-Law 16/2022. This regulation ensures the protection and safety of these workers, taking into account the particularities of their occupation, with the aim of preventing gender-based violence and guaranteeing their well-being.

In terms of prevention in the judicial sphere, from 27 September to 31 October 2022, the Ministry of the Presidency, Justice and Relations with the Courts disseminated in digital media the campaign "Facing crime, the Ministry of the Presidency, Justice and Relations

with the Courts is at your side. Go to your Victims' Office" #OpenToHelp. The campaign was aimed at the general public with the objective of raising awareness of the 26 Offices for Assistance to Victims of Crime (OAVD in Spanish) as a nearby and accessible resource for anyone who is a victim of a crime, with special reference to victims of gender-based violence and hate crimes due to discrimination based on ethnicity, race, sexual orientation or gender identity. In addition, posters have been published in Spanish (translated into English in certain provinces), as well as leaflets and brochures about the Offices in Spanish, English and French.

A "Campaign to Prevent Sexual Assault by Chemical Submission" is currently underway, with the following objectives:

- To raise awareness of the problem of crimes against sexual freedom facilitated by alcohol, drugs of abuse and psychotropic drugs, by disseminating simple prevention advice.
- To inform about the guidelines to follow and where to go in case of a drug-mediated assault.
- To instil confidence in women victims of sexual assault in order to encourage them to report this type of crime, whose only culprit is the aggressor, by helping to overcome the feelings of guilt, shame or insecurity that many victims suffer.

In compliance with Organic Law 8/2021, of 4 June, on the comprehensive protection of children and adolescents against violence, the Council of Ministers approved the Strategy for the Eradication of Violence against Children (2023-2030) on 15<sup>th</sup> November 2022, which has five strategic areas. Among them, the second one focuses on mobilising society against child violence and addressing gender inequality and male dominance; the third one focuses on continuous training with an emphasis on preventing child violence from a gender perspective; the fourth one seeks to promote specialised care for child and adolescent victims or perpetrators of violence, including children of victims of gender-based violence.

With reference to adolescence, the Equality Unit of INJUVE (Institute of Youth) carries out awareness-raising and educational activities for young people aged 16-29 and education and equality professionals. These actions focus on women's rights and the fight against gender-based violence, with a focus on the identification and rejection of violence, the elimination of gender stereotypes and the prevention of digital violence against young women. They also coordinate publications related to gender equality and gender-based violence, including a forthcoming issue on Education and Consent planned for late 2023.

On the other hand, as mentioned at the beginning of this report, the Spanish Disability Strategy 2022-2030 includes among its measures: introducing effective measures to identify, make visible, prevent and provide protection against discrimination, in particular intersectional discrimination and violence against women and girls with disabilities; integrating disability in gender policies and feminist movements, as well as the gender approach in disability policies.

In the framework of the 2030 Agenda, the Ministry of Social Rights and 2030 Agenda has called for "Grants for activities related to the promotion and implementation of the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development in Spain". Projects have been financed within the framework of public awareness-raising actions on Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 5 (Gender Equality), as well as direct intervention with women victims of gender-based violence and trafficking for sexual exploitation.



From the National Police, with regard to tackling stereotypes and prejudices and education in equality, the Human Rights and Equality Area and the two offices that comprise it (National Office for Gender Equality and National Human Rights Office) are responsible for promoting training and awareness-raising programmes on gender equality and human rights, coordinating a Comprehensive Continuous Training Plan for National Police personnel, aimed at raising awareness in both areas, visualising the new challenges in the field of human rights and promoting gender equality in the institution. This Plan envisages an annual programme of seminars, courses, conferences, colloquiums and workshops on these subjects, as well as the inclusion of specific content in all the institution's training programmes, including promotion and specialisation courses, at all levels and in all categories. This training is also carried out in a decentralised manner through the Network of Contact Points of the Human Rights and Equality Area, which are distributed throughout the national territory.

In relation to the work carried out by the National Police for the prevention and change of mentality regarding violence against women, various campaigns have been carried out through social networks, which aim, in addition to facilitating reporting, to create greater awareness among the population. In this regard, the National Police regularly collaborates with the media and various institutions. It is worth to note the participation with Antena 3 Noticias and the Mutua Madrileña Foundation in its new campaign "Against abuse, Zero Tolerance". The National Police also provides various materials, both informative and awareness-raising, which can be downloaded from its website.

- Video of the UFAM - Family and Women's Care Units (in Spanish, English, French and Arabic).
- UFAM leaflet in Spanish, English, French, Arabic, Romanian and Ukrainian (the latter was produced because of the war in Ukraine and the possibility that Ukrainian women displaced to Spain could be victims of gender-based, domestic or sexual violence).
- Information poster against sexual violence.

In order to raise awareness about the importance of equality between women and men and about unconscious gender biases, since 2021 the Civil Guard, together with the Institute of Women, has been giving workshops on "Gender equality and unconscious gender biases in people management and professional promotion".

The Institute of Women also carries out prevention measures from an educational perspective and generates spaces for dialogue (talks, debates and publication of infographics)<sup>1</sup>.

## **ARTICLE 14: EDUCATION**

### **10. Teaching and prevention programmes, materials or initiatives in formal education:**

**At the regulatory level,** the following measures are envisaged:

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<sup>1</sup> Examples : [Conversations on sexual and reproductive health](#) (2021). [Debate "Feminism, harassment and social networks"](#) (2020). Conference "Feminism post pandemic" (2020).

- Organic Law 3/2020, of 29 December, which amends Organic Law 2/2006, of 3 May, on Education, adopts a gender equality approach through coeducation and promotes at all stages the learning of effective equality between women and men, the prevention of gender-based violence and respect for affective-sexual diversity, introducing in secondary education educational and vocational guidance for students with an inclusive and non-sexist perspective.
- Organic Law 10/2022, of 6 September, on the Comprehensive Guarantee of Sexual Freedom, includes in its principles of quality the integration of content based on coeducation and feminist pedagogy on sex education and gender equality and affective-sexual education for students, appropriate according to age, at all educational levels and with the necessary adaptations and support for students with specific educational needs, respecting in all cases the educational competences of the autonomous communities and in collaboration with the health sector.
- Organic Law 1/2023, of 28 February, which modifies Organic Law 2/2010, of 3 March, on sexual and reproductive health and the voluntary interruption of pregnancy, guarantees public, universal and free access to sexual health and reproductive health services and programmes. It also provides for the effective dissemination of quality information on sexual and reproductive health and rights. It provides for access to safe and effective contraception and affordable menstrual management products, as well as the elimination of all forms of discrimination and barriers to the full exercise of sexual and reproductive rights. In terms of information, it guarantees comprehensive health education, with a gender, human rights and intersectional perspective, on sexual and reproductive health, as well as health information on contraception and safe sex, with special attention to the prevention of sexually transmitted diseases and infections and unwanted pregnancies. Education is provided on all forms of violence, with **a special focus on violence in the digital environment**. In this way, the law foresees that the curricula of all non-university educational stages will include educational content on the appropriate and critical use of the Internet and new technologies, aimed at raising awareness and preventing sexual violence, the protection of privacy and crimes committed through new information and communication technologies, promoting education in digital citizenship.

The Institute of Women also runs **prevention and training programmes**:

- Workshops to raise awareness and prevent gender-based violence: The Institute of Women has participated in four of the last editions of the International Education Fair held at IFEMA (Fair Institution of Madrid), which brings together universities and training centres from all over Spain, attracting students and teachers (especially from secondary education and baccalaureate). The Institute of Women organises an **Equality Classroom** where it offers short (40 minutes) awareness-raising workshops on different topics, including the prevention of gender-based violence. It is worth highlighting, due to its good reception and participation:
  - Debunking myths of romantic love.
  - The Prevention of Gender-based Violence.
  - Dangerous relationships.
  - Prevention of drug-facilitated crime.
  - Prevention of bullying and harassment in social media.
  - Chemical submission and sexual assault.



- Alternative masculinities.
  - Analysis of the image of women in advertising.
  - Women in video games: analysis of stereotypes.
- [Training course on New Masculinities](#) through the [Extraordinary Chair of Democratic Values and Gender of the UCM \(Complutense University of Madrid\)](#): Within the framework of the Chair that the Institute of Women and the Complutense University of Madrid have signed since 2021, and whose objective is to develop analysis, research, teaching and training activities related to democratic values, incorporating a gender perspective, **two online courses on new masculinities** have been carried out. The last of these is taking place this October.

For their part, the **Autonomous Communities**, within the scope of their respective competences, provide courses, workshops and training to prevent gender violence and sexual violence, thereby complying with state and autonomous community regulations, the State Pact against Gender-based Violence, as well as the various state and autonomous community plans and strategies signed in recent years in the area of violence against women. Thus, the following are noted:

- Emotion management for the promotion of positive coexistence and good treatment as prevention of gender-based violence: a project aimed at pre-schools and primary schools (Andalusia).
- Forum theatre against gender-based violence “Déjate llevar” (Let Yourself Go): play performed in different secondary schools (Asturias).
- Prevention of child sexual abuse and sexual exploitation (Balearic Islands): workshop for schoolchildren in compliance with Measure 76 of the State Strategy to Combat Male Violence (“Carrying out social awareness campaigns aimed at youth, with appropriate references and messages to their reality, and paying special attention to intimate partner or ex-partner violence, sexual violence, trafficking in women for sexual exploitation, prostitution, digital violence and repeated harassment”).
- Projects "Estantería Violeta" (Violet Bookcase), "Estantería violeta juvenil" (Youth Violet Bookcase) and "Estantería violeta mini" (Mini Violet Bookcase) (Castilla La Mancha): aimed at adults, young people and children to raise awareness of gender equality and prevent gender-based violence through social networks and materials, books and activities implemented through public libraries, in compliance with Measure 90 of the State Strategy to Combat Male Violence ("Carrying out actions to raise awareness and prevent male violence in the field of culture with the aim of reaching the entire population as a whole").
- App "De igual a igual" (Between Equals) (Valencian Community): application that offers a Guide with guidelines for families to help and guide them in the prevention of gender-based violence, in compliance with Measure 95 of the State Strategy to Combat Male Violence ("Information through different channels of dissemination of the signs of abuse, as well as specialised resources available to victims and survivors of gender violence, to raise awareness of its existence among the general population and women in particular").
- "Somoos" programme, on affective-sexual education and prevention of gender-based violence: developed in Secondary Schools (La Rioja).

- Laguntza socio-emotional education programme and SKOLAE co-education programme: they focus on essential learning about living in equality, preventing and avoiding violence against women (Navarre).

Finally, among the projects benefiting from the **subsidies** granted by the different Public Administrations (including those granted by the Government Delegation against Gender-based Violence, mentioned and developed in questions 5 and 12), we find various training and awareness-raising proposals. In 2022, for example, the following projects were subsidised:

- ECOVIO EDUCA: a project to raise awareness and sensitise young people and adolescents about economic gender-based violence.
- For a rural environment free of violence against women: promoting values among adolescents and young people.
- Inclusive Equality I. Training project for the prevention of gender-based violence in environments of social exclusion.
- Elaboration of didactic materials for the prevention of gender-based and sexual violence aimed at young adolescents and professionals: "Caja ConSentido".

From 2023, the following are shared:

- Awareness-raising workshops on gender-based violence in rural environments.
- Workshops and intervention programmes on gender-based violence accessible to the deaf prison population.
- Inclusive Equality 2: Training for girls, boys and young people at risk of exclusion, as a vehicle for raising awareness and preventing gender-based violence.
- Creation of a pedagogical tool to address male violence and LGTBI+phobic violence with teachers.
- Gender-based violence prevention game for young people.

## **ARTICLE 15: TRAINING OF PROFESSIONALS**

### **11. Frequency and scope of the training:**

Information of Tables I and II (Appendix III) is supplemented by the following information:

#### **Regulations including specialised training of professionals:**

- In 2018, Organic Law 5/2018, of 28 December, on the reform of Organic Law 6/1985, of 1 July, on the Judiciary, on urgent measures in application of the State Pact on Gender-based Violence, was passed, which establishes:
  1. Measures for the inclusion of specific measures in the selection tests and specialised training in the Judicial School and the continuing training of the Judicial and Prosecutorial Careers.
  2. Measures related to specialisation for access to judicial bodies specialised in violence against women.
- In 2020, Organic Law 3/2020, of December 29, was approved, which modifies Organic Law 2/2006, of May 3, on Education, incorporating a gender equality

approach through coeducation. and promoting at all stages the learning of effective equality between women and men, the prevention of gender-based violence and respect for emotional-sexual diversity, introducing in secondary education the educational and professional orientation of students with an inclusive and non-sexist perspective.

- In 2021, Organic Law 8/2021, of 4 June, on the comprehensive protection of children and adolescents against violence was passed, which regulates the specialised, initial and continuous training of professionals who have regular contact with minors.
- In 2022, Organic Law 10/2022 of 6 September, on the comprehensive guarantee of sexual freedom was passed, which includes a specific title for the promotion of specialised training (Title III).
- In 2023, Law 4/2023, of 28 February, for the real and effective equality of trans people and for the guarantee of the rights of LGBTI people was passed, and in its Title II (section 3) it establishes the health measures to guarantee the equality of trans people. In addition, it sets out key principles, such as avoiding pathologisation and discrimination, and seeks ongoing training of health personnel to address the specific needs of transgender people, including health issues related to surgical procedures and hormone therapies. It also urges public administrations to develop specific protocols for the care of transgender people and to consider the creation of specialised services with multidisciplinary teams. These measures aim to remove barriers and guarantee quality care for transgender people in the health system.
- In 2023, the Organic Law 2/2023 of 22 March on the University System was approved. Gender equality requirements are established prior to the creation of a university, such as equality plans, or the elimination of the pay gap and all forms of harassment. In turn, the law establishes that collegiate bodies and evaluation and selection commissions in universities will guarantee a balanced composition between women and men, positive action measures in competitions and in favour of work-life balance and the promotion of joint responsibility for care, among many other actions.

In the field of **public policies**:

- State Pact against Gender-based Violence; “Catalogue of Urgent Measures of the Plan for Improvement and Modernisation against Gender-Based Violence” (2021); the State Strategy to Combat Male Violence 2022 – 2025; and the “Reference Catalogue of policies and services on violence against women”: among the public policy instruments on VAW that include measures aimed at improving training.
- The IIIrd Plan for Gender Equality in the General State Administration and in the Public Bodies linked to or dependent on it (Ministry of Finance and Public Function, 2020), addresses strategies against sexist stereotypes and includes an axis of training.
- In 2023, the Government Delegation against Gender-based Violence (DGVG) is developing a course within the framework of the continuous training plan of the General Council of the Judiciary (CGPJ).
- In the General State Budget there is a budget line for the Union of Professional Associations, which is intended to provide specialised training for these associations, including, among others, the Bar Association.

With regard to the **training in the field of justice**:

- Firstly, the Centre for Legal Studies (CEJ) is the autonomous body of the Ministry of the Presidency, Justice and Relations with the Courts responsible for the initial and continuous training of the judicial bodies that fall within its remit (excluding the Judicial Career and the bodies transferred to the Autonomous Communities). In accordance with article 434 of Organic Law 6/1985, of 1 July, on the Judiciary, the Centre for Legal Studies must provide annual training courses on the principle of equality between women and men and its cross-cutting application by members of the Public Prosecutor's Office, the Corps of Lawyers and other personnel in the service of the Administration of Justice, as well as on the detection and treatment of situations of gender-based violence.

These provisions are also included in article 2 of the Statute of the autonomous body Centre for Legal Studies, approved by Royal Decree 312/2019, of 26 April. Over the past three years, the CEJ has worked to structure, plan and expand training in this area, with the following results:

- o Inclusion of a training axis on equality and the fight against gender-based violence in all training plans.
- o In all the selective courses of the Corps that have it as part of their selective access process, equality is being addressed transversally in all the subjects and contents of the course, although specific modules and complementary activities have also been included, as well as tutored practices related to equality and against gender-based violence.
- o Within the specific continuous training plans for each career or corps, 62 training activities on equal opportunities and the fight against GBV were held during the reference period, each of them with a minimum of 10 teaching hours, which meant a total of 3376 places were offered.
- o As an outstanding part of the transversal training plan (in which all careers and corps participate) we can refer to the signing of an agreement with the National University of Distance Education (UNED) for the delivery of two University Expert Courses; the collaboration with the University Centre of the Civil Guard and the Carlos III University of Madrid to participate in a University Expert Course on Violence against Women; and the institutional collaboration with the National Institute of Public Administration (INAP), through which several editions of a 15-hour self-training online course on awareness and prevention of gender-based violence against women have been offered.
- o Within the framework of the agreement signed in 2021 between the CEJ and the Government Delegation against Gender-based Violence (DGVG) to promote specialised training for legal operators in prevention, awareness and training on violence against women, a training programme on prevention and awareness on violence against women was carried out in October 2022, consisting of four round tables broadcast via streaming on the CEJ YouTube channel, with 2258 views.
- o Also, in this same open format, various round tables and the first two editions of the CEJ Summer School have been held, in which the themes of equality and the fight against gender-based violence have been addressed.
- o In March 2022, the "Guide of Good Practices between Courts for Violence against Women and Civil Courts" was publicly presented, aimed at improving communication and establishing criteria for coordination in the field of criminal and civil proceedings in matters of violence against women.

- Presentation of the protocol for forensic medical action in cases of sexual violence and the kit for collecting evidence and clues (more than 1,500 views).
- Approval, in 2023, of the first "Comprehensive training plan on equality, inclusion and the fight against gender-based violence for justice personnel", which includes all the training offered by the CEJ in this field.

With regard to the training of staff working at the Centre for Legal Studies, the following actions have been carried out:

- Disseminating the training activities on gender perspective and the fight against gender-based violence developed by both the National Institute of Public Administration (INAP) and the Directorate General of Civil Service.
- Incorporating training on equality issues in the training plan for CEJ staff. As a result, a 15-hour online self-training activity on the subject will be held in November.

On the other hand, from the Directorate General for the Public Justice Service, in collaboration with the Centre for Legal Studies, multidisciplinary training sessions were organised from 2018 to 2021 on equality and gender perspective, as well as on the perspective of childhood and adolescence aimed at professionals of the public justice service (Public Prosecutors, Lawyers of the Administration of Justice, Bodies of Procedural Management, Judicial Processing and Support, Institutes of Legal Medicine and Forensic Sciences and Victims' Assistance Offices).

- This specialised training has reached a total of 1,160 justice professionals, without prejudice to other courses on equality and gender perspective given by the Centre for Legal Studies, as well as initial and continuing training for each professional profile. Specialised training is a guarantee of due diligence in the adoption of protective measures and constitutes a guarantee of good treatment of the victim.
- On the other hand, as far as IMLCF professionals (forensic medicine, psychology and forensic social work) are concerned, the selection processes for access to these posts include specific subjects in the field (mandatory). Initial (mandatory) and continuing (optional) training is also promoted. Training efforts if supported by guidelines and protocols.
- For its part, the Directorate General for the Digital Transformation of the Administration of Justice participates in various training sessions for Justice Administration Lawyers in order to raise awareness of the importance of the annotations made in the different Central Registries, placing special emphasis on the electronic communication system of information from the Administrative Registries supporting Judicial activity (SIRAJ) to the databases of the Ministry of the Interior, which facilitate the immediate sending of precautionary measures, sentences or security measures that are subject to registration in the National Signals Database that require action by the State Security Forces and Corps.
  - On 15 January 2020, this system of automatic transmission SIRAJ – MIR of requests, precautionary measures and sentences (the latter only in the field of domestic and gender-based violence) was implemented throughout Spain, with the exception of the territories of the Autonomous Communities of Catalonia, Navarre and the Basque Country.
- Finally, the convening of the Victims' Assistance Advisory Council should be mentioned. This Victims' Assistance Advisory Council held its last plenary meeting



on 12 July 2023. The following recommendation guidelines were discussed at this session: Guide of recommendations for Crime Victims Assistance Offices in the area of care for victims of crime in childhood and adolescence, Guide of recommendations for care in Crime Victims Assistance Offices for indirect victims in the case of missing persons, and Guide of recommendations for Crime Victims Assistance Offices in the area of care for victims of crime in childhood and adolescence.

- Finally, it is essential to underline the educational work of the General Council of the Judiciary (which, among its functions and competences, includes judicial training), addressing training from various perspectives:
  - In-service Training Course with a Gender Perspective: Organic Law 5/2018 introduced a requirement to access selective tests within the Judicial Career: participation in continuing training activities with a gender perspective. An online course was offered to members of the Judicial and Fiscal Career (in the latter case, until 2021 under the collaboration agreement with the Centre for Legal Studies (CEJ)) to meet this requirement. The course consists of a general module and five specific modules on different areas of law, each with a workload of 20 hours. Participants must complete the general module and the specific one of their choice, and the total duration of the course is two months. As of this report date, 1746 members of the Judicial Career have successfully completed these courses between 2019 and 2022.
  - Monographic Activities: Various monographic activities have been carried out in this area (equality and gender violence) in different training areas (State Plan, decentralized training, and extraordinary). Likewise, in other activities, these subjects have been addressed transversally, without constituting the main theme of the activity. These activities (until June 2023) are accounted for in the tables of Annex III.
  - Change of Jurisdictional Order Courses: The Organic Law of the Judiciary in its articles 329 and 330 requires judges and magistrates who are going to occupy positions in specialized Courts and Tribunals on violence against women to carry out specific training activities before assuming their new position. These activities are organized by the General Council of the Judiciary. The Judicial School offers a course that combines theory and practice, with approximately 100 hours of personal study, equivalent to 4 ECTS credits. The course includes a stay in judicial bodies and the study of content related to the subject through an online phase. It is structured as follows:
    - The stays in judicial bodies last ten days, with the assistance of an appropriate tutor. In the Courts of Gender Violence, the duration is eight days, reserving two days to visit assistance resources on equality and shelters for victims of gender violence.
    - The online course has a workload equivalent to 16 hours of study. It includes the analysis of course material, completion of questionnaires, participation in discussion forums, and the preparation of two resolution proposals. These proposals are mandatory to pass the course and are evaluated by the corresponding tutor, who provides personalized



feedback. A certification is issued if the required requirements are met satisfactorily.

It is important to note that this course, required by the Organic Law of the Judiciary, has been completed not only by those obliged by law but also offered to those who have been assigned to judicial bodies with non-exclusive competence in this matter. These mandatory courses due to a change of jurisdiction have been completed by 317 judges (since 2010) and voluntarily by judges to whom the possibility of taking it has been offered, amounting to 53 (since 2018).

- In-service Training Service: Annually and consistently, this service offers a specific course called "Introduction to Gender Violence Training" on its virtual campus, maintained in the 2023 schedule. This course is available to judges and magistrates regardless of their destination, and the documentation is available in the documentary fund of the CENDOJ. Furthermore, in 2023, the course "Advanced Gender Violence" initiated in 2019 has continued to be offered. This course is also integrated into the virtual campus of the Judicial School, and its materials are available to all members of the Judicial Career at the Judicial Documentation Center (CENDOJ). 264 members of the judicial career have completed the online courses on introduction to gender violence training and advanced gender violence to date (June 2023).
- Virtual Community for Equality: Since 2020, the Virtual Equality Community has been open on the Moodle platform, which is a meeting place for exchanging opinions and raising issues related to legislative and jurisprudential developments on this subject, with the participation of 146 members of the Judicial Career.

With regard to **training in the area of the General Public Prosecutor's Office**:

- With regard to the initial training of prosecutors, the following should be highlighted:
  - In the Training Plans for the prosecutor's career 2020, 2021, 2022 and 2023, a specific module on violence against women and another module on gender perspective have been reflected in which all the problems inherent to the crime of violence against women have been addressed with absolute priority.
  - Special attention has been given to the prosecutor in the instruction, qualification and participation in the oral trial in these crimes. Prosecutors taking the selective theoretical and practical course receive training not only in crimes of violence against women but also in domestic violence. The training is compulsory in order to pass the selective theoretical and practical course.
  - It is also necessary to complete a tutored internship phase, which will take place once the theoretical-practical course has been completed. It is supported by criteria set by the specialised Unit for Violence against Women of the General Public Prosecutor's Office.
  - As a novelty, in the 2020 Training Plan for the 58th promotion of the prosecutor's career, a specific training module on gender perspective was introduced, consisting of an approach in different aspects, both criminal and social, its impact on family law, the protection of the victim and minors affected by such violence, among others. This is an unavoidable training need and, furthermore, it is a response to the reform of the Organic Law of the Judiciary by virtue of

Organic Law 5/2018, of 28 December, on urgent measures in application of the State Pact on Gender-based Violence.

- The training is funded by the Ministry of the Presidency, Justice and Relations with the Courts. Content and duration of the training: The selective theoretical-practical course and the supervised internship phase cover one calendar year. It begins in January and ends in December of the same calendar year. Specifically, the theoretical-practical training on gender-based violence comprises one week with a duration of about 20 hours and the supervised internship lasts 3 weeks. Likewise, the gender perspective module is developed and taught transversally in all subjects.
- With regard to the continued training of prosecutors, the following should be highlighted:
  - In the Training Plans for the prosecutorial career 2020, 2021, 2022 and 2023, the gender and equality perspective has been reflected as a strategic axis. Within the specialities area, the speciality of Violence against Women should be highlighted.
    1. The professionals who have been trained are prosecutors.
    2. The number of professionals trained are:
      - In 2020, some 320 prosecutors were trained in the following training activities: i) Second phase of the pilot project for the training of trainers on gender issues: 10 decentralised training actions; ii) Second edition of the training course for gender trainers; iii) Gender-based violence and crimes committed against minors on social networks: the new “Blue Whale” phenomenon; iv) Crimes against the freedom and sexual indemnity of minors.
      - In 2021, some 300 prosecutors were trained in the following training activities: i) Various decentralised replications, given by those who were accredited as trainers in the 2020 gender train-the-trainer workshops; ii) Crimes against the sexual freedom and indemnity of minors on the Internet; iii) Domestic violence and gender-based violence committed by adolescents; iv) Monographic course dedicated to gender-based violence, equality and non-discrimination on the grounds of sex; v) Restorative justice in crimes of gender-based violence and sexual violence; vi) Sexual violence and gender perspective. Criminal law course: practical issues and solutions for prosecutors in the pre-trial phase.
      - In 2022, some 280 prosecutors were trained in the following training activities: i) Course on gender perspective; ii) Right to equality and human dignity. The discriminatory motives of hate crimes; ii). Online hate crimes; iv) Monographic course on gender-based violence, equality and non-discrimination based on gender; v) Online course for on-call prosecutors to ensure the protection of women and their children; vi) Other manifestations of violence against women. Sexual violence.
      - In 2023, some 260 prosecutors were trained in the following training activities: i) Issues associated with gender-based violence online: the gender digital divide; ii) Practical and gender-sensitive approach. Good and bad practices; iii) Protection of women and their children who are victims of gender-based violence in criminal and civil proceedings; iv) Course on gender mainstreaming; v) Employment rights for prosecutors, especially in terms of reconciling work and family life.

- Another activity organised by the General Public Prosecutor's Office (FGE) are the "Training Fridays of the FGE", aimed at more than 2,600 prosecutors who make up the prosecutorial career, which include training activities on gender-based violence, such as:
  - o Victims of gender-based violence during the pandemic.
  - o The Public Prosecutor's Office for Violence against Women is committed to equality.
  - o Supreme Court jurisprudence from a gender perspective.
  - o Crimes against sexual freedom. Current jurisprudence and future prospects.
  - o New challenges in the protection of victims of gender-based violence in the light of the latest reforms.
  - o The treatment of the victim in the La Manada case.
  - o New criteria of the Court Prosecutor for the protection of victims of gender-based violence.
  - o Interviewing children about violence: evidence and limitations.

#### **Training in the field of police officers.**

- The Government Delegation against Gender-based Violence (DGVG) has signed, in 2022 and 2023, an agreement with the Spanish Federation of Municipalities and Provinces (FEMP), under which specialised training is provided to local police officers.
- In 2023, the Government Delegation against Gender-based Violence (DGVG) participated in the development of the Massive Open Online Courses (MOOC) promoted by the Ministry of the Interior on violence against women (within the framework of the catalogue of urgent measures of 2021).
- The training actions directed by the Secretary of State for Security for police officers from the different police forces who, due to their professional work, have direct contact with victims of gender-based violence, continue to be organised and encouraged periodically in centralised or decentralised, face-to-face and online formats; favouring cascade training that allows the police forces to transfer this knowledge to the professionals who are most suitable to receive this content and improve their professional skills.

#### **Training for other civil servants:**

- Within the Commission against Gender-Based Violence of the Spanish National Health System there is a working group on "training of health service professionals on gender-based violence", made up of the Autonomous Communities (CCAA), the Ministry of Health and other Ministries (DGVG).
- The DGVG provides training courses for new civil servants in the selective courses of the INAP, as it is compulsory to include a module on gender-based violence for future civil servants. Furthermore, in 2020, the DGVG participates in the elaboration of the "First INAP Training Plan on Equality and Non-Discrimination".

- The DGVG participates in the courses on equality between women and men and prevention of violence against women organised by the Spanish Patent and Trademark Office.
- The DGVG also collaborates in the training of personnel abroad (Embassies and Consulates), for the specialised care of Spanish women abroad who are victims of gender gender-based violence.
- The DGVG participates in the training sessions organised annually by the Judicial Police Technical Unit of the Guardia Civil to train Human Trafficking investigators working in the different territorial units.
- In 2021, the DGVG signed an agreement with MUFACE to, among other actions, train the group of General Mutual Society of Civil Servants of the State (MUFACE) mutualists and beneficiaries.
- In 2022, the DGVG includes a new fund for the CCAA (800,000.00€) for the development of training programmes for professionals in the prevention and detection of sexual exploitation of minors.

#### **Training of other professionals.**

- Communication professionals: El Escorial summer course 2022 and studies published in 2022.
- Helpline and information professionals. Specialised training sessions are held annually for professionals from the 016 telephone service and the ANAR Foundation (in application of the Framework Agreement between the Government Delegation against Gender-based Violence and the ANAR Foundation). Also to the professionals of the ATENPRO service and the staff in charge of monitoring the service of the devices for the control of the accommodation measures ordered by the judicial bodies.
- In addition, training activities are also planned within the framework of the Agreement signed in August 2022 between the DGVG and the Spanish National Organisation of the Blind (ONCE) for the development of information, training, prevention and awareness-raising activities in the field of gender-based violence.

#### **12. Expertise of women's rights organisations or specialist support services:**

Aware of the importance of the participation of women's associations in the design and delivery of specialised training for the eradication of violence against women, the Government Delegation against Gender Violence (DGVG) calls for **public grants for the first time in 2022 for programmes or projects aimed at raising awareness, prevention and research into the different forms of violence against women, with the aim of preventing violence against women and disseminating the values of equality, diversity and tolerance**, in line with the measures included in the State Pact against Gender Violence regarding the implementation of actions aimed at raising awareness throughout society of the harm caused by inequality and violent behaviour, and helping to raise awareness of the magnitude of the problem of violence against women and its consequences, with special emphasis on young people. These grants are

aimed precisely at non-profit organisations that work to promote equal opportunities between women and men in general policies and the development of the gender perspective in the different social, legal, economic and political spheres, the protection and defence of women's human rights at national and international level, the prevention and eradication of gender violence or other forms of violence against women.

These subsidies are again provided for in the budget in 2023, and are called again. In total and in just two years, these amounts have been:

- Call 2022: 6,500,000.00 euros.
- Call 2023: 7,000,000.00 euros (7.7% more than in 2022).

These grants are used to finance specialised training programmes, in addition to other actions. Specifically, the amount allocated to the training of professionals in each of the calls for proposals was as follows:

- Call 2022: 558,281.46 euros (20 projects).
- Call 2023: 1,014,686.36 euros (34 projects).

The list of subsidised entities can be consulted on the [DGVG website](#). Below is a table of the professional training programmes subsidised in both calls and their amount in euros:

- 2022:

|                                              |                                                                                                                                                          |            |
|----------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| COORDINADORA PROYECTO ESCAN                  | Conference for professionals on dog-assisted intervention for Victims of Violence                                                                        | 20,100.00  |
| ASOCIACION DE MADRES SOLAS                   | INVISIBLE VIOLENCE                                                                                                                                       | 48,310.31  |
| FUNDACION YEHUDI MENUHIN ESPAÑA              | GENER-ART. To generate from art a project of awareness and prevention against all types of violence against women, from emotional development to action. | 140,500.00 |
| ASOCIACIÓN COLUMBARES                        | Specialised training cycle for professionals on gender-based violence                                                                                    | 99,256.02  |
| NUEVO HOGAR BETANIA                          | Raise awareness. Trafficking, a hidden reality                                                                                                           | 173,900.00 |
| ASOCIACION MEDICOS DEL MUNDO                 | Mind the Gap. A step forward for gender equality                                                                                                         | 24,882.82  |
| ASSOCIACIÓ PELS DRETS SEXUALS I REPRODUCTIUS | Preventing and addressing sexual violence in STI consultations                                                                                           | 18,000.00  |
| ASOC MUJERES JURISTAS THEMIS                 | Lysistrata Project: training of professionals on different forms of gender-based violence                                                                | 31,600.00  |

|                                                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |           |
|------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| ASOCIACION OTRO TIEMPO                               | Transformative approaches and creative tools against different forms of violence against women                                                                                                                  | 59,000.00 |
| FUNDACIÓN CONCILIA2                                  | Programme for professionals in intervention with victims of gender-based violence                                                                                                                               | 51,480.00 |
| FUNDACION CEPAIM ACCION INTEGRAL CON MIGRANTES       | FormaT: Detection and accompaniment of migrant women in situations of male violence.                                                                                                                            | 46,013.40 |
| CONFEDERACION ESTATAL DE PERSONAS SORDAS CNSE        | Training on biculturalism and bilingualism in the processes of overcoming gender-based violence against deaf women.                                                                                             | 8,792.10  |
| ASOC HYBRIS, INVESTIGACION Y ACCION SOCIAL           | Spaces for Change                                                                                                                                                                                               | 16,840.00 |
| ASOC. DE MUJERES PROGRESISTAS VICTORIA KENT          | Cyber-violence: new forms of violence against women and girls                                                                                                                                                   | 21,270.00 |
| ASOCIACIÓ IN VIA                                     | LILITH PROJECT: Training in detection and socio-educational intervention in Gender Violence and Human Trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation, from an Intersectional and Transcultural perspective. | 11,685.00 |
| ASOCIACION CULTURAL LA KALLE                         | Youth in action for a world without violence.                                                                                                                                                                   | 48,000.00 |
| ASOC MUJERES POLITOLOGAS                             | Course for the development of research projects with women victims and survivors of gender-based violence, aimed at women's associations.                                                                       | 5,160.00  |
| ASOC LABORATORIO INICIATIVAS SOCIALES COLABORATORIAS | Violence against women: Training for key actors in the territory                                                                                                                                                | 50,000.00 |
| FUNDACION ATENEA GRUPO GID                           | Online training in Keys for the detection and social intervention in gender-based violence for professionals and volunteers from the Third Sector.                                                              | 21,318.00 |
| FUNDACION CRUZ BLANCA                                | T-Prep: prepare your eyes to stop trafficking                                                                                                                                                                   | 48,400.20 |

- 2023:



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| ASOCIACION DEMETER POR LA IGUALDAD                                        | It hurts me too                                                                                                     | 42,200.00  |
| FUNDACIÓN NANTIK LUM                                                      | Combating gender-based violence by raising awareness of economic and patrimonial violence.                          | 22,354.90  |
| FAEA - ASOC DE ENTIDADES DE EDUCACION DE PERSONAS ADULTAS                 | Knowing, identifying, raising awareness, preventing, co-educating and acting against gender-based violence.         | 9,624.00   |
| ASOCIACIÓN COLUMBARES                                                     | Training is prevention: specialised training course for professionals on gender-based violence                      | 163,972.68 |
| ASOCIACIÓN NACIONAL DE PERITAJE SOCIAL                                    | Institutional gender-based violence: the need for gender mainstreaming in the judiciary                             | 9,180.00   |
| ASOC. DE MUJERES PROGRESISTAS VICTORIA KENT                               | TRAI: Training course on gender violence, social networks, internet and adolescence.                                | 22,160.00  |
| FEDERACION ASOCIACIONES PARA LA PREVENCION DEL MALTRATO INFANTIL          | TRATAndo Bien. State project for the prevention of trafficking and sexual exploitation of children and adolescents. | 70,319.00  |
| FUNDACION CEPAIM ACCION INTEGRAL CON MIGRANTES                            | FórmaT: Detection and accompaniment of migrant women in situations of male violence.                                | 72,130.00  |
| AVENTEIRA S COOP GALEGA                                                   | Purple equality lenses for non-formal education                                                                     | 35,450.00  |
| ASOC. ESPAÑOLA DE MUJERES SEPARADAS Y DIVORCIADAS CARMEN GARCIA CASTELLÓN | ECOVOTRAINING, a project to train professionals in the social field against gender-based economic violence          | 181,467.00 |
| SAVE A GIRL SAVE GENERATION S.A.G.S.A.G.                                  | BUILDING BONDS OF TRUST: training and raising awareness on FGM and FMs                                              | 38,240.00  |
| DIALOGASEX                                                                | Sex education for the prevention of gender-based violence and promotion of equality.                                | 34,700.00  |
| CONFEDERACION ESTATAL DE PERSONAS SORDAS CNSE                             | Gender-based violence intervention workshops and programmes accessible to deaf prisoners                            | 8,728.00   |

|                                                                                 |                                                                                                                                                                                                         |            |
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| FUNDACION ALDABA                                                                | <b>CORRESPONSIBILITY FOR EQUALITY:</b><br>Awareness-raising and prevention of gender-based violence in adults and young people at risk and/or vulnerable.                                               | 108,000.09 |
| ASAENES SALUD MENTAL SEVILLA                                                    | HIGIA Project: Training and prevention of violence against women with mental health problems.                                                                                                           | 38,720.00  |
| UNION ESPAÑOLA DE ASOCIACIONES Y ENTIDADES DE ATENCION AL DROGODEPENDIENTE UNAD | Training and awareness-raising on intervention with socially excluded women survivors of gender-based violence                                                                                          | 57,210.00  |
| FEDERACION DE ASOCIACIONES DE PERSONAS SORDOCIEGAS DE ESPAÑA (FASOCIDE)         | Training for the protection of the integrity and inviolability of deafblind women                                                                                                                       | 55,811.22  |
| FUNDACION APIP-ACAM                                                             | Specialised training as a tool for deconstructing the cybernetic architecture of sexual exploitation: Pornography and prostitution online, new scenarios in the sexual exploitation of women and girls. | 89,900.00  |
| ASOC LABORATORIO INICIATIVAS SOCIALES COLABORATORIAS                            | Violence against women: Training for key actors in the territory                                                                                                                                        | 65,555.00  |
| FUNDACION INSTITUTO SPIRAL                                                      | Training for social and health professionals in prevention and intervention in gender-based violence in addictions and/or mental health.                                                                | 29,027.84  |
| ASOCIACION OTRO TIEMPO                                                          | <b>CULTIVATING GOOD TREATMENT:</b><br>Transformative approaches and innovative actions for the prevention of different forms of violence against women.                                                 | 91,620.63  |
| ASSOCIACIÓ IN VIA                                                               | Lilith Project                                                                                                                                                                                          | 35,195.00  |
| FUNDACIÓN CONCILIA2                                                             | Programme for professionals in intervention with victims of gender-based violence                                                                                                                       | 37,980.00  |
| FUNDACION DIAGRAMA INTERVENCION PSICOSOCIAL                                     | Training programme for intervention in violence and addictions with a gender perspective                                                                                                                | 19,628.37  |
| CONFEDERACION ESTATAL DE ASOC ESTUDIAN                                          | Boys, do we know each other? Rethinking masculinity from adolescence'.                                                                                                                                  | 81,000.00  |

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| FUNDACIO CATALANA DE L'ESPLAI                                       | In organisations, zero violence! Awareness-raising and training programme for third social sector organisations.                                                               | 4,770.00   |
| ASOC MUJERES JURISTAS THEMIS                                        | Lysistrata Project. Training of professionals in the different forms of gender-based violence.                                                                                 | 59,400.00  |
| CONGREGACION OBLATAS DEL SANTISIMO REDENTOR PROVINCIA EUROPA        | 3rd International Conference on Trafficking for Sexual Exploitation. Oblate Sisters of the Most Holy Redeemer - Europe Province                                                | 12,340.32  |
| COMISIÓN ESPAÑOLA DE AYUDA AL REFUGIADO CEAR                        | Strengthening competencies for prevention, detection and action with women applicants for International Protection and refugees, survivors of gender-based violence.           | 104,975.00 |
| VIRA COOPERATIVA FEMINISTA SCCL                                     | Community training for the prevention of violence against women                                                                                                                | 7,520.00   |
| ASOCIACION PARA EL DESARROLLO APOYO SOCIAL COOPERACION E INCLUSION  | Virtual training itinerary on Equality, Gender and Prevention of gender violence                                                                                               | 72,450.00  |
| ASOC ENTIDADES JOVENES E INCLUSION                                  | Inclusive Equality 2. Training for girls, boys and young people at risk of exclusion, as a vehicle for raising awareness and preventing gender violence.                       | 88,330.00  |
| ASOC.INSTITUTO SOCIAL Y FORMATIVO DE LAS EMERGENCIAS Y LA SEGURIDAD | Professional conference on police action and coordination in the face of gender-based violence                                                                                 | 5,000.00   |
| KARIBU                                                              | Jumiya-Community Weaving Bridges, accompanying and facilitating the understanding of African migrant women victims of gender-based violence from an intercultural perspective. | 44,913.36  |

Also in 2022 and 2023, the DGVG signed an agreement with the Spanish Federation of Municipalities and Provinces (FEMP) for the development of awareness and prevention programmes at the local level. By virtue of this agreement, different training courses have been developed for professionals working in the local administration throughout Spain, which is the closest to the citizens. These courses have been given by women's associations. Specifically, the following courses have been held:

- 2022:

- Online training course for rural professionals on violence against women, aimed at rural professionals working in local authorities with less than 20,000 inhabitants (two editions), given by the Themis Association of Women Jurists.
- Online training course on violence against women, aimed at local police officers (two editions), given by the Association of Women Jurists Themis.
- Online training course on trafficking in women and girls for the purpose of sexual exploitation (three editions), given by the Women's Foundation.
- 2023:
  - Online training course for rural professionals on violence against women, aimed at rural professionals working in local authorities with less than 20,000 inhabitants (two editions), given by the Women's Foundation.
  - Online training course on prevention of violence against women, aimed at local police officers (two editions), given by Códice, Consultora de Género.
  - Online training course on trafficking in women and girls for the purpose of sexual exploitation (three editions), delivered by Apramp.

On the other hand, during the 2023 budget year, the DGVG has managed other nominative subsidies aimed at women's associations to develop specialised training programmes on violence against women. Specifically, the following associations have received these grants, for the following amount and purpose:

- THEMIS Association of Women Jurists: agreement to carry out studies, reports and specialised diagnoses on violence against women, and to carry out a training programme for professionals on violence against women, for an amount of 300,000 €.
- Federation of associations for assistance to victims of sexual and gender-based violence (FAMUVI): agreement for training, prevention and eradication of sexual violence against women, for an amount of €50,000.

## **ARTICLE 16: PREVENTIVE INTERVENTION AND TREATMENT PROGRAMMES**

### **13. Measures to increase the number of programmes for perpetrators:**

The **State Strategy to Combat Male Violence 2022-2025 (EEVM)** underlines the need to prevent violence among the male population, stressing its denaturalisation in order to favour the recognition of the value of egalitarian masculinities and the forceful rejection of male chauvinist attitudes and behaviour among their peers.

For this reason, both in its drafting process and in the measures it contemplates, there are included actions aimed at addressing this issue. Specifically, for the preparation of the document, participatory roundtables were organised with civil society, one of which, in the context of prevention and awareness-raising, was dedicated to masculinities. On

the other hand, Strategic Line 2.7. focuses on the involvement of men as part of the solution: arguing that intervention with aggressors contributes to guaranteeing the non-repetition of the harm, training and awareness-raising measures are proposed, as well as intervention by professional associations of psychology, social work, social education and criminology.

In the **area of execution of custodial sentences**, the participation of convicted persons in their treatment is voluntary (Article 112 of the Prison Regulations, approved by Royal Decree 190/1996, of 9 February), which does not prevent, as expressly stated in Article 42 of *Organic Law 1/2004, of 28 December, on comprehensive protection measures against gender violence* and Article 36 of the *Criminal Code* (following its reform by the Fourth Final Provision of Organic Law 10/2022, of 6 September, on comprehensive guarantees of sexual freedom), that this Penitentiary Administration must have specific programmes for those convicted of crimes related to such violence and, in the cases and under the conditions indicated, their release on leave or access to an open regime requires prior assessment and report on their use of such programmes.

Within this regulatory framework and with resources from the prison administration itself, this administration has for years had specific intervention programmes aimed at:

- Sexual offenders: programme aimed at those convicted of sexual offences against women or minors. The psychotherapeutic intervention for the recovery of the inmate and, consequently, the avoidance of recidivism, lasts for two years. It was launched in 1999, and since then, work has been carried out incessantly on its implementation throughout the national territory (in 2022, in 43 ordinary centres dependent on the General State Administration).
- Offenders in the field of domestic, gender-based violence: therapeutic programme aimed at those convicted of crimes of gender-based violence. The intervention is group-based and the therapy lasts approximately one year. It was launched in 2005, and its implementation in the centres and participation is promoted as a priority (in 56 centres in 2022).

New initiatives include:

- Circles of Support and Responsibility Programme: specifically aimed at those convicted of crimes against sexual freedom and integrity who are in an open regime, it was launched for the first time in the General State Administration in 2020. It is an international programme, which forms part of the European Network Circles Europe, whose objective is to support and supervise inmates who have completed a psychological programme during their time in prison but who, upon arrival in the community, still present a risk of recidivism that needs to be managed. Work is being carried out on its progressive implementation (in 2023 it will operate in Madrid, Valencia and Alicante). The programme is managed by the prison administration and the operations are carried out by third sector entities.
- reGENER@r workshop, aimed at people sentenced to short sentences for gender-based violence.

- Masculinities, Addiction and Violence Programme: implemented in prisons in Asturias, Andalucía, Galicia, Murcia and Valencia in collaboration with third sector entities (Diagrama Foundation).
- Workshops on Equality between Women and Men: in collaboration with regional and local administrations in prisons in their territorial area.

In the **field of alternative sentences and measures to imprisonment**, re-educational workshops and psychological programmes are carried out with convicted persons.

- The workshops are 40-hour educational interventions whose participants are convicted persons who have to do short-term community service and who, instead of doing community social activities, can do so by participating in this type of re-educational activities. Specifically, in this field, there is the Workshop reGENER@r: 10 keys to achieve egalitarian relationships, which was published in 2021, and which is aimed at men convicted of gender violence.
- On the other hand, there are the psychological programmes, which last for one year and are applied to two types of convicts: those who have to do long-term community service or those who have been sentenced to a custodial sentence of less than two years and who, as a condition of their suspension, have to complete a treatment programme. In this field, there are 3 programmes:
  - o PRIA-MA programme: for cases of gender-based violence, it was published in 2015.
  - o Off the Net Programme: for persons convicted of online child pornography, also published in 2015.
  - o PCAS programme, for sex offenders.

In the sphere of the General State Administration, the bulk of this intervention is carried out by psychology professionals assigned to the Services for the Management of Sentences and Alternative Measures (SGPMA) under the General Secretariat of Penitentiary Institutions. In 2022 there were a total of 50 psychology professionals assigned to these services. In addition, last year, €816,534.291 was financed through competitive grants to third sector entities for the development of this type of intervention. These programmes are implemented under the same conditions and with the same methodological requirements as those carried out by prison staff, with an evaluation and monitoring service provided by the verification staff also located in the aforementioned SGPMA.

In addition to the training programmes in the National Police, mentioned in the previous questions, where preventive action measures are taught, the **Protocol for action in cases of gender violence in the National Police** contemplates homogeneous action guidelines for the adoption of measures against the perpetrators of gender violence **when they are active officers in the National Police**, some of them being the following:

- Weapons withdrawal as a preventive measure.
- Blocking in police databases in order to prevent access to their content.



- An alert system in case he/she accesses any of the police databases and consults personal data relating to the victim.
- Assignment to another unit or service where he/she is not involved with victims of gender-based violence or human trafficking and can work without a weapon.
- Immediate revocation of access to the VioGen System and the System of Administrative Records to Support the Administration of Justice (SIRAJ).

The Protocol for action in situations of violence against women affecting Civil Guard personnel includes measures to favour the rehabilitation of Civil Guards who have been convicted of violence against women, which promote mandatory training activities or programmes to regain full functional capacity in units related to women and minors or work with the public.

#### 14. Information on measures for perpetrators:

With the aim of deepening the knowledge of those who commit this type of crime and being able to adapt the programmes to their needs in order to influence their motivation and increase their participation in them, the General Secretariat of Penitentiary Institutions participates in conducting **empirical research** with men in collaboration with various entities. Specifically, one has been carried out in collaboration with the National University of Distance Education (UNED) and, since July 2023, another is being carried out with men who have committed sexual offences in collaboration with the Foundation for Advanced Research in Crime and Security.

In the area of **execution of sentences and alternative measures to imprisonment**, as a mandatory measure for the suspension of sentences, approximately 9,000 convicts participate in treatment programmes for gender-based violence and sexual violence throughout the year. In order to facilitate their imposition and compliance, the prison administration has implemented different measures so that these programmes can be carried out throughout the national territory: programme design, search for human and material resources, training of professionals, monitoring of implementation, information for legal operators, etc.

In addition, given that Spanish legislation allows community service to be served through participation in social activities or through participation in workshops or programmes, the reGENER@r Workshop has been set up to ensure that those sentenced to short-term sentences can serve their sentence through this educational measure. The aim is to cover more and more cases and to enable those convicted of these categories of offence to serve their non-custodial sentence through participation in these workshops or programmes, which are considered more appropriate to the specific nature of the offence than community social activities.

On the other hand, the health crisis caused by the COVID-19 pandemic led to the implementation of different actions, such as telematic intervention for the development of workshops and specific intervention programmes. In the field of penalties and alternative measures, it has now become a priority intervention modality in all areas of action, therefore, also in the field of gender and sexual violence. In this way, we can

reach a larger number of offenders (for example, 1592 offenders have participated in the reGENER@r workshop in 2022 through this channel).

The workshops and programmes above described are designed taking into account European quality criteria and best practices.

They are constructed in mixed teams, made up of professionals from the prison administration and academic staff specialising in the field. This working group, during the process of constructing the materials, first carries out a systematic review of the scientific evidence on the subject, discussion groups with experienced professionals and contacts other countries that may have developed in this area. Once the workshops and programmes have been designed, homogeneous implementation is ensured in all the services dependent on the General State Administration. In other words, both the prison professionals who apply them and the third sector organisations apply the same manual, and therefore follow the same previously established principles and good practices.

A pilot project has recently been carried out which consists of applying virtual reality to treatment programmes with abusers. The effectiveness of this tool in improving emotional awareness and empathy towards the victim has been demonstrated in other countries. In 2022, virtual reality was applied with 80 cases in 4 Services for the Management of Punishment and Alternative Measures. A second part of this pilot study will be carried out in 2023 to further gather information on the practical usefulness of virtual reality.

With regard to the telematic application of this type of intervention, a Guide has been designed that includes the action protocol, recommendations and guidelines for the development of workshops and treatment programmes in telematic mode with the same standards of quality in the intervention as the face-to-face intervention.

The National Police ensures the protection of victims and their access to specialised support programmes through the correct referral to the competent support services, i.e. the Offices for the Care of Victims of Crime (OAVD), either of the Ministry of the Presidency, Justice and Relations with the Courts or of the Autonomous Communities.

Each victim is given an Information Record of their rights which reflects all the support services to which both women and dependent minors can have access, as well as the help they can receive depending on the type of crime suffered (violence by a partner or ex-partner, sexual violence, trafficking in human beings, etc.). This information is provided, where necessary, in Easy Read format.

In addition, each National Police Family and Women's Services Unit has a contact list of specialised services in its territorial area that it provides to the victim according to her needs: social services, health, education, psychological care, victims' associations, emergency centres, etc. When necessary, the personnel of the Unit transfer and accompany the victim to these services. In general, the National Police sign protocols and collaboration and referral agreements with these entities at a territorial level in order to find more agile and closer channels for the victims.

On the other hand, in the last two years, two new actions have been incorporated in relation to victim information and victim protection measures. The integration of the VioGen systems (Integral Monitoring System in cases of gender violence of the Ministry of the Interior) with the prison administration systems SIP (Prison Information System) and SISPE-A (Information System on Alternative Sentences) allows for effective and immediate coordination with the State Security Forces and Corps, involved in the protection of victims of crimes of gender violence, facilitating real-time access to information on the release or escape of the offender or the participation of convicted offenders (discharge or abandonment) in the aforementioned treatment programmes in the field of non-custodial sentences or measures.

The prison administration, at central level, has specific departments for evaluation and monitoring; all programmes have indicators for evaluating their results.

The recent research on sexual offences, carried out in collaboration with the UNED, expressly contemplates the **qualitative evaluation of the programmes that are being carried out in this area**. Likewise, over the past year, the use of verification of compliance with alternative measures has been strengthened in the field of awareness-raising programmes and workshops. Thus, a programme in force since 2014, which involved *on-site* visits by prison staff to public and private entities where convicted persons were serving their community service sentence, has been extended to areas where persons convicted of a crime of gender-based or sexual violence were serving their sentence through a treatment programme or an awareness-raising workshop. In this way, 63 visits were made during the year 2022.

In addition to **face-to-face visits**, all kinds of intermediate monitoring checks are carried out on compliance with the programmes and workshops. In the area of alternative sentences to imprisonment, special care is taken to ensure due compliance with this form of penal execution, **managing the incidents that occur, and generating face-to-face risk assessment interviews**, motivated by the incident, to ensure compliance and judicial control.

With regard to the activity of the entities collaborating with the Spanish prison administration, in this area there is **control by the Local Prison Social Councils and the State Prison Social Council**. The active participation of the coordinators appointed by the third sector entities makes it possible to provide information for improvement in the coordination with the prisons and SGPMA, as well as in the improvement of the intervention programmes themselves with structured and specific contributions through working groups and sub-commissions.

On the other hand, the administration promotes and encourages studies and research that help us to know if the interventions we carry out are effective and the aspects that need to be improved. In this area, the most important research carried out was in 2015, which analysed the effectiveness of the treatment programme for men convicted of gender violence from two points of view: whether it resulted in a clear psychological change and whether recidivism decreased significantly. More than 700 men were

evaluated nationwide, a study conducted by an independent university, demonstrating that the programme met its intended objectives.

Subsequently, [other studies](#) have been carried out with cases of gender-based violence, specifically to find out the risk factors for dropping out of these treatment programmes and the profile of the most resistant abusers to change. The aim is to be able to detect these cases as early as possible and carry out specific interventions for them.

Regarding the Circles of Support and Accountability programme, while the project is being implemented, **process and outcome** [evaluation studies](#) are being carried out to ensure implementation based on the established quality criteria.

On the other hand, in the National Police, the protection of victims is carried out by the units specialised in violence against women (UFAM). This protection begins at the very moment when the victim becomes aware of the criminal act, whether or not a complaint has been filed, and the consequent situation of risk for the victim, as perceived through the Police Risk Assessment (VPR) and the Police Risk Assessment of the Evolution of Risk (VPER). This continues during the investigation phase, adapts to the judicial decision taken in this regard and may continue once the case has been closed or the sentence has been served, provided that there is sufficient objective evidence to consider that the risk of suffering a new aggression persists.

Likewise, the protocol for action in cases of gender violence in the National Police establishes homogeneous guidelines for assistance and protection of victims, focusing on specialised assistance and protection for the victim, who must be informed by personnel from the specialised unit of the procedure, the rights to which she is entitled and the employment measures to which she can avail herself.

**In order for these programmes to be monitored and evaluated, a permanent Central Monitoring Commission is established at the central level and, at the territorial level, a Territorial Monitoring Commission in each of the Superior Police Headquarters.** The meetings for the follow-up of these cases are convened on an annual basis, without prejudice to the extraordinary meetings deemed necessary for the evaluation of certain cases.

## **ARTICLE 18: GENERAL OBLIGATIONS**

### **15. Mechanisms, structures or measures to protect and support victims:**

Since 2019, numerous measures have been taken to advance the protection and support for victims of all forms of violence against women under the Istanbul Convention. This includes general and specialised support services, helpline services, and comprehensive care and protection services, among others. It should be noted, however, that social assistance is a competence of the Autonomous Communities (CCAA), based on the provisions of Article 148.1.20 of the Spanish Constitution and what is assumed in their respective Statutes of Autonomy. For more information on general support services, see the provisions of the Appendix II in relation to the CCAA.

- The year 2020 marked the halfway point of the State Pact against Gender-based Violence (State Pact), signed in December 2017 by the different Parliamentary Groups, the Government, the CCAA, the Cities of Ceuta and Melilla and the local entities represented in the Spanish Federation of Municipalities and Provinces (FEMP). Due to the importance of endorsing this commitment, the **agreement to renew the State Pact's Report was signed on 25 November 2021**. This information is elaborated on in previous questions of the report.
- In order to guarantee the financial stability of the policies developed by the public administrations in relation to the fight against violence against women (an obligation enshrined in the 4<sup>th</sup> Additional Provision of Organic Law 10/2022), the [Joint Multiannual Plan on violence against women](#) has been approved, which includes, as a fundamental instrument for its development, the “Reference Catalogue of policies and services on violence against women”, on the one hand, and the “Common Information and Evaluation System”, on the other.
  - o Reference catalogue: It configures a set of minimum standards to be adopted and promoted throughout the State territory, without prejudice to the power of the competent administrations to make additional resources available in their territories, if they deem it appropriate; and always within the framework of the applicable State and CCAA legislation, as well as due consideration for the competences of the CCAA in the various areas concerned. Its objective is to serve as an orientation, guide and basis for institutional action in the prevention of violence against women, as well as in the articulation of services and policies for comprehensive care and reparation.
    - The Ministry of Equality, the CCAA and the cities of Ceuta and Melilla undertake to **allocate sufficient and stable personal and material resources** to sustain the network of resources, services and benefits.
    - The measures and standards involve professionals from all fields (education and training, communication, health, social services, justice, etc.) and are divided into four areas of action (question 1 of the report).
  - o Information and Evaluation System (SIE): It constitutes a mechanism for information exchange and monitoring and evaluation based on the principle of accountability, in order to be able to report on progress in the implementation and development of the Reference Catalogue.
    - It will have information from the DGVG, the CCAA and local entities, the FEMP and other agents participating in the achievement of the measures, such as third sector entities.

The distribution of funds for the CCAA can be consulted in Annex III of the Joint Plan (link provided above).

- Contingency Plan against gender-based violence in the face of the COVID 19 crisis: measures established in Royal Decree-Law 12/2020, of 31 March, on urgent measures for the protection and assistance of victims of gender-based violence, and in Law 1/2021, of 24 March, on urgent measures for the protection and assistance of victims of gender-based violence. Their results (measures, structures, mechanisms...) will be addressed in [question 25](#) of this report.
- 1<sup>st</sup> Social and Labour Insertion Plan for women and girls who are victims of trafficking, sexual exploitation and under prostitution (2022-2026). Already addressed in previous questions, it includes a framework of actions in order to reinforce the human rights of victims through economic and housing autonomy, facilitating access

to regulated employment, housing, psychosocial and health care and their comprehensive recovery:

- Psychosocial accompaniment and specialised comprehensive recovery actions.
- Training, information, guidance and counselling and work experience.
- Complementary actions such as hiring bonuses, housing subsidies and aid for the care of children or dependent persons.

As mentioned above, this Plan is being implemented thanks to the European "Next Generation" recovery funds (Component 22 of the "Recovery, Transformation and Resilience Plan") by awarding grants to five specialised social entities whose teams are made up of health and social professionals, lawyers and psychologists to support both women and their children, in accordance with [Royal Decree 634/2022 of 26 July, which regulates the direct award of grants from the Ministry of Equality](#).

- Within the framework of the "Recovery, Transformation and Resilience Plan" (PRTR) of the European "Next Generation" recovery funds, the technology of the ATENPRO service devices will be upgraded. Royal Decree 1042/2021, of 23 November, regulates the direct award of a grant to the FEMP for the modernisation and expansion of care and protection mechanisms for victims of any form of male violence, not only gender-based violence, with a budget of €32,676,000.
  - From 8 February 2024, geolocation devices can be installed on victims of sexual violence. In addition, they will be able to be "multi-aggressor", thus responding to cases of multiple violations.
  - Work has been ongoing on an update of the current Protocol on gender-based violence with the Follow-up Commission (involving the Government Delegation against Gender-based Violence, Penitentiary Institutions, the General Council of the Judiciary, the Public Prosecutor's Office, the Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of the Presidency, Justice and Relations with the Courts), and a new protocol for sexual violence is being developed.

In order to cover the needs detected and incorporate them into the new and updated ATENPRO service, Royal Decree 671/2022, of 1 August, includes the creation of a **State Coordination Centre for the ATENPRO Service** as a reference point for the fight against male violence through the management of the service, data collection and analysis and its dissemination, and the raising of awareness in society through a training centre. It will be operational in early 2024.

- The Ministry of Equality, Alcorcón Town Council and the FEMP are participating in its development.
- The Council of Ministers approved, in November 2022, the "[State Strategy to Combat Male Violence 2022 - 2025](#)" (EEVM), already mentioned in the previous questions. The national context of recent years, marked both by legislative advances and by the recommendations made to Spain by GREVIO, required the definition of a reference public policy framework, more ambitious and instrumental in nature, to provide a new response. to the serious violation of human rights caused by male violence against women. To this end, it was essential to give a voice to and reflect the different perspectives from which these forms of violence are analysed, worked on and suffered, taking into account the reflections and work of civil society and the social partners.
  - The participatory paradigm used for the design of the State Strategy has materialised in a complex process of multi-agent dialogue, promoted by the



- DGVG, in which the CCAA and the Cities of Ceuta and Melilla, ministerial departments, the FEMP and the civil society (women victims and survivors, the State Observatory on Violence against Women, the associative movement, trade union and business organisations...) have participated. In addition to bilateral meetings, specific roundtables have been held on the judicial system, education, masculinities policies, digital violence, etc.
- It includes an intersectional and holistic approach based on key principles such as human rights, participation, due diligence, feminism, reparation, transparency and accountability to address all forms of violence against women.
  - Its measures include institutional collaboration with international organisations and institutions to strengthen Spain's role in the fight against male violence.
- Extension of the 016 telephone service to all forms of violence against women included in the Istanbul Convention, as well as trafficking in human beings for the purpose of sexual exploitation and/or sexual exploitation. This information will be elaborated on in question 25 of this report.
  - The State Observatory on Violence against Women is foreseen in Article 30 of Organic Law 1/2004, of 28 December, on Comprehensive Protection Measures against Gender-based Violence, and is responsible for advice, evaluation, institutional collaboration, preparation of reports and studies, and proposals for action in the area of Gender-based Violence. It was created in 2006 to address intimate partner or ex-partner violence, but Royal Decree 152/2022 of 13 September extends this approach to all forms of violence against women.
    - It brings together the most significant institutions and entities working in the field of violence against women, and its members include entities representing women's organisations at national level that work with a gender perspective for equality in areas of special vulnerability, such as women with disabilities, immigrant women, rural women, gypsy women, women victims of trafficking or sexual exploitation, and older women. All of this also serves to comply with various measures of the State Pact.
  - The DGVG is responsible for the development and dissemination of the [website of support and prevention resources in cases of gender-based violence \(WRAP\)](#), which shows the resources closest to the victim's location. users can locate and view interactively, through maps or text, information to access in cases of gender-based violence. It includes support and prevention services for situations of gender-based violence that public administrations and social entities have made available to citizens and victims of gender-based violence (police, judicial and information, care and counselling resources). For each resource, a description of the service, postal address and contact telephone numbers are provided.
  - In relation to judicial bodies, by Royal Decree 1052/2021, of 30 November, and Royal Decree 954/2022, of 15 November, a total of **9 Courts for Violence against Women** have been created. In addition, various **protocols and action guides** have been approved to improve coordination and cooperation between institutions, which are listed in Question 30 of this report.

## 16. Legal or policy documents:

The legal frameworks for the measures, mechanisms and structures mentioned are detailed in the previous question.

#### 17. One-stop-shop approach:

With regard to victim protection and support services provided on the basis of the one-stop-shop approach, two are highlighted and developed at length in the following questions:

- 24-hour crisis centres: They offer support and information by telephone, telematics and in person, 24 hours a day, every day of the year (see Question 28).
- Barnahus model or "Children's Houses": It aims to combat re-victimisation through the intervention of professionals (healthcare, psychologist and justice) in a specific place, adapted and appropriate to the needs of children (see Question 32).

### **ARTICLE 20: GENERAL SUPPORT SERVICES**

#### 18. Programmes and measures for the recovery of victims:

**In the financial assistance field**, Law 19/2021, of 20 December, which establishes the Minimum Vital Income (MVI), grants special protection to women victims of gender-based violence in several aspects such as exemption from age requirements and separation or divorce proceedings; the possibility of being beneficiaries while they are users of residential services, including on a permanent basis; a reduced minimum income threshold for victims of gender-based violence; exemption from residency requirements for victims of gender-based violence; facilities for persons under 30 years of age in cases of victims of gender-based violence; and exemption from the cohabitation requirement for victims of gender-based violence.

- In addition, the Directorate General for Social Security Administration administers benefits under Law 35/1995, of 11 December, for victims of violent crimes and crimes against sexual freedom since October 2020. This aid aims to restore victims to their previous situation or, at least, to mitigate the effects of such crimes. In cases of victims of gender-based violence, the aid is increased by 25%.
- For offences against sexual freedom causing damage to the victim's mental health, the costs of therapeutic treatment chosen by the victim shall be covered. This aid will be calculated by applying corrective coefficients to the maximum amounts provided for in the aforementioned Law and in the manner determined by regulation, but always taking into account the economic situation of the victim and the beneficiary, the number of people who are economically dependent on the victim and the degree of affectation or impairment suffered by the victim. This assistance is compatible with other benefits if the injuries cause temporary incapacity or disabling injuries. The aim of these measures is to alleviate the economic impact of crime, particularly on people from disadvantaged backgrounds or with difficulties in reintegrating into society and accessing employment.
- The General Directorate for Social Security Administration also provides special support for women victims of gender-based violence in the Social Security death and survivors' benefits. This includes the possibility of receiving a widow's pension in cases of separation or divorce, even without the need for a compensatory pension. In addition, in situations of death of the mother due to gender-based

violence, the children can continue to receive the orphan's pension, with the option of an increase in cases of absolute orphanhood (up to 70% of the regulatory base). These measures are intended to alleviate the economic hardship faced by victims of gender-based violence and their families due to unexpected and severe circumstances in their lives. Orphan's pensions are compatible with the recognition of another widow's or widower's pension under any social security scheme. All children of the deceased victim, regardless of the nature of their parentage, are entitled to the orphan's benefit, which is 70% of their regulatory base, with the possibility of increasing to 118% if there are several beneficiaries.

**In the area of employment support** for women victims of gender-based violence, as mentioned in the first section, various measures have been put in place to ensure that they retain their jobs and facilitate their reincorporation after receiving assistance.

- The Workers' Statute (Royal Legislative Decree 2/2015, of 23 October) includes the recognition of gender-based violence as a cause for interruption, suspension or termination of the contract, as well as the nullity of dismissal for exercising rights related to their protection; the granting of leave for the reconciliation of work and personal life, including reduced working hours and other adaptations for the care of minors or people with disabilities; and the preferential right to occupy another job if they must leave their workplace for protection reasons.
- On the other hand, the Employment Law (Law 3/2023, of 28 February) prioritises women victims of gender-based violence and their descendants in employment policy, with measures in the Spanish Active Employment Support Strategy. Recruitment incentives are offered (also to women victims of sexual violence or human trafficking, sexual or labour exploitation and women in prostitution contexts) through Royal Decree-Law 1/2023, of 10 January, for these women, including bonuses and support, and they are considered to be persons of priority attention.
- In addition, and as already mentioned, in 2022, the 1<sup>st</sup> Plan for the Socio-Labour Insertion of women and girls victims of trafficking, sexual exploitation and women in prostitution contexts was launched at state level, as an element within the Camino Plan.

**In reference to training**, article 5 of the Organic Law 8/2021, of 4 June, on the comprehensive protection of children and adolescents against violence establishes that the Public Administrations, within the scope of their respective competences, shall promote and guarantee specialised, initial and continuous training on the fundamental rights of children and adolescents for professionals who have regular contact with minors. The design of these training actions will take into account the gender perspective.

- In addition, the Ministry of Social Rights and 2030 Agenda calls for Grants for activities related to the promotion and implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in Spain (mentioned in Question 9), which support the work of civil society by financing projects framed within employability actions for women victims of gender-based violence, as well as education and training actions.

**At the health level**, victims of sexual harassment and violence against women are offered early attention and proposed measures, if necessary, in order to minimise the harmful effects on their physical and psychological health that may require specialised treatment for their recovery and the best prognosis for the course of the symptomatology or disorder.

- In this sense, for example, in the event that a member of the Guardia Civil Corps is dismissed from service for this reason, the joint action of the Health Care Service and the Psychology Service for the management of psychiatric leaves will facilitate communication, knowledge and early attention in these cases. If you have not been discharged from the service, you may receive medical and/or psychological treatment, if required, by accessing the aforementioned services by telematic means or in person. They also have a Protocol on sexual harassment and violence against women which determines various organisational and statutory measures to modify the conditions of their work performance, in the field of mobility, administrative situations, working hours and leave.

#### 19. Public health measures (protocols):

As established in the Organic Law 8/2021, in April 2022 the Ministry of Health officially created the new "Commission against violence against children and adolescents from the health sector", which was mandated to develop the aforementioned "Common Guidelines for the health sector response to violence against children and adolescents", the annual report on trends in cases of violence against children and adolescents and the actions taken by the health sector. Both are in progress. The "Common protocol for health action against violence in children and adolescence" is planned to be approved and published at the beginning of 2024.

In March 2023, the "Guide of basic common guidelines for action in the Spanish National Health System (SNS)" was published for health teams that attend to victims of sexual violence, with the aim of guaranteeing coordinated action with forensic medicine professionals and comprehensive care for victims of sexual violence, ensuring the comprehensive protection of their health. As established in the Organic Law 10/2022, of 6 September, on the comprehensive guarantee of sexual freedom, this guide enables health professionals to proceed to the collection of biological samples and/or other traces, including images, that help to prove the sexual violence suffered, with the prior consent of the victim, in those cases in which, for whatever reason, there is no intervention by the forensic doctor. In this guide, in addition to determining the samples to be collected and their procedure according to the specific case, it establishes measures to guarantee their preservation and to proceed to send them to the Institute of Legal Medicine and Forensic Sciences of reference, guaranteeing the chain of custody. This updates the contents of the "Common Protocol for Health Care Action against Gender-based Violence 2012" with regard to common basic guidelines for **health care actions in cases of sexual violence, which will be carried out regardless of whether or not the assaulted person files a complaint.**

Furthermore, On December 21, the "Common Protocol for Health Care Action against Sexual Violence 2023" was published, which offers guidelines to provide agile, respectful and effective care for victims, establishing shared criteria in detection, assessment and intervention. This protocol is decisive in Primary Care due to its proximity to detect sexual violence, as well as in Hospital Care, especially in emergencies and in specialties such as Gynecology, Pediatrics and Mental Health, to improve the quality of care. It guarantees coordinated action with the forensic doctors of the Institutes of Legal and Forensic Medicine and comprehensive care for victims of sexual violence (recent and past), within the framework of equity and cohesion for the entire SNS. In addition to raising awareness and training health personnel of the National Health System, it updates knowledge based on scientific evidence, providing common tools for decision-

making and comprehensive, humanized and quality health intervention, contributing with its implementation, in addition, to improve health research on sexual violence, in relation to the effectiveness and efficiency of health interventions carried out

Mention should also be made of the "**Catalogue of Urgent Measures of the Plan for Improvement and Modernisation against Gender-based Violence**", mentioned in Question 1 of this report, which among its Early Detection Measures considers:

- The development of a standardised validated instrument to facilitate the detection of gender-based violence in the Primary Care services of the Spanish National Health System.
- Specific training in early detection, management of indicators of suspicion, risk assessment and development of interviewing skills for the professional teams involved in the comprehensive care and recovery of victims of gender-based violence in primary care and hospital care (Family Medicine, Paediatrics, Nursing, Midwifery, Social Work, Emergency, Mental Health and Gynaecology).

In addition, Organic Law 10/2022, of 6 September, on the Comprehensive Guarantee of Sexual Freedom, modifies Organic Law 1/2004, of 28 December, on Comprehensive Protection Measures against Gender-based Violence, adding an article 19.bis that recognises the right to health care:

"Article 19 bis. Right to health care.

1. The Public Health System shall guarantee women victims of gender-based violence, as well as their children, the **right to health care, with special psychological and psychiatric attention, and the monitoring of the evolution of their state of health until they fully recover**, with regard to the symptoms or psychological and physical sequelae derived from the situation of violence suffered. Child psychologists should also be available in health services for the care of children who are victims of vicarious violence.

2. These services shall be provided, guaranteeing the privacy and intimacy of women and respecting, in all cases, the decisions they make in relation to their health care.

3. **Specific measures will also be established for the detection, intervention and assistance in situations of violence against women with disabilities, women with mental health problems, addictions** or other problems or other cases of addictions derived from or in addition to violence".

## 20. Protocols:

With regard to protocols on the collection of forensic samples, in 2021 the "[Protocol for forensic medical action in the face of sexual violence in the Institutes of Legal Medicine and Forensic Sciences](#)" was approved. Its objective is to establish guidelines for expert action to offer a quality and standardised response, respectful of the victim's situation and incorporating technological and ethical-legal advances in the collection, conservation, sending and investigation of biological evidence and/or other traces.

Furthermore, In 2022, the Ministry of the Presidency, Justice and Relations with the Courts published the "[Guide of good practices for forensic action when faced with the victim of a crime facilitated by psychoactive substances: intervention in the event of suspicion of chemical submission](#)", which establishes a protocol for forensic professional in cases of suspected drug-facilitated sexual violence, taking into account the last recommendations and regulations and scientific and bibliographic developments, providing recommendations for the recognition and selection of appropriate samples – collection, preservation and shipment guaranteeing the chain of custody-, the analytical



conditions and the issuing of the corresponding medical and toxicological reports, which help forensic professionals to take decisions, enrich professional practice and improve results. In addition, this guide promotes inter-institutional coordination to improve the care provided to victims and the quality of the service; at the same time makes sexual violence visible and contributes to the awareness of professionals and the general public of these forms of crime and encourages the collection of data, the carrying out of epidemiological studies, and the epidemiological studies and training and teaching on the subject.

## 21. Procedures for the documentation and collection of forensic evidence:

A common procedure for the collection of cases of violence against children and adolescents has not yet been established, apart from those collected from emergency and hospitalisation data, but these are not harmonised and do not follow a common procedure. As established in LOPIVI, the Central Registry of Violence against Children and Adolescents is being developed by the Ministry of Social Rights and Agenda 2030 and will collect data from the sectors involved, such as health, social services, education, justice, police and other security forces, among others.

## 22. Access to regular healthcare services for LGBTI women, women with disabilities, asylum-seeking women...

In relation to LGBTI persons, the Directorate General for Sexual Diversity and LGBTI Rights highlights that Law 4/2023, of 28 February, for the real and effective equality of trans persons and for the guarantee of the rights of LGBTI persons aims to guarantee and promote the right to real and effective equality of LGBTI persons and their families, to this end, it establishes the principles of action of the public authorities, regulates the rights and duties of natural and legal persons, both public and private, and provides for specific measures aimed at the prevention, correction and elimination, in the public and private spheres, of all forms of discrimination.

With the aim of reducing barriers to access to the system and to health care, article 16.1 of the law indicates the actions to be carried out by public administrations for the protection and promotion of LGBTI people's health:

"1. The public administrations, within the scope of their competences, will carry out actions aimed at:

a) Guarantee that all strategies, plans, programmes and actions developed in the field of health policies incorporate the particular needs of LGBTI persons.

b) Promote mechanisms for the effective participation of LGBTI people, through their representative organisations, in health-related policies.

c) Promote the study and research of the specific health needs of LGBTI people, adapting health information and disease surveillance systems to this end, with full respect for the privacy of individuals and the confidentiality of data; and facilitate that health promotion and prevention strategies, plans and actions, as well as others with an impact on health, are aimed at addressing and reducing the inequalities identified.

d) Orient the training of healthcare personnel and professionals towards knowledge of and respect for sexual orientation, sexual identity, gender expression and sexual characteristics, as well as the specific healthcare needs of LGBTI people.



e) Approve and develop protocols to facilitate the detection and reporting to the competent authorities of situations of discriminatory violence against a person on grounds of sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression and sexual characteristics.

2. Without prejudice to the process of updating the common portfolio of services of the Spanish National Health System, when the benefits of the same are assisted human reproduction techniques, access to these techniques will be guaranteed to lesbian women, bisexual women and women without a partner on equal terms with other women, and also to transgender people with the capacity to bear children, without discrimination on grounds of sexual identity”.

All these measures will be further developed in more detail in the framework of the State Strategy for Equal Treatment and Non-Discrimination of LGTBI persons.

### **23. Information on procedures such as sterilisation and abortion:**

The Organic Law 1/2023, of 28 February, which amends Organic Law 2/2010, of 3 March, on sexual and reproductive health and the voluntary termination of pregnancy, following the recommendations of international human rights organisations, contains provisions relating to the right to the voluntary termination of pregnancy and the different forms of violence existing in the field of sexual and reproductive health. Among other issues, it includes forced sterilisation, forced contraception and forced abortion, creating an itinerary of measures aimed at the comprehensive reparation of the victims of these forms of violence.

Among its guiding principles are the prohibition of discrimination based on sex, gender, racial or ethnic origin, nationality, religion or beliefs, health, age, social class, sexual orientation, gender identity, disability, marital status, administrative status of foreigners, etc.; attention to intersectional and multiple discrimination, and accessibility.

In addition to the measures foreseen in the field of education and awareness-raising regarding sexual and reproductive rights, such as training or institutional prevention and information campaigns, the Law provides for:

"All women who express their intention to undergo a voluntary termination of pregnancy shall receive **information from health personnel on the different methods of surgical and pharmacological termination of pregnancy, the conditions for termination provided for in this organic law, the public and accredited centres to which they can go and the procedures for accessing the service, as well as the conditions for its coverage** by the corresponding public health service.

In the case of voluntary termination of pregnancy after 14 weeks of gestation for medical reasons, **full information on the different possible procedures should be provided** to enable the woman to choose the most appropriate option for her case.

[...] The preparation, content and format of this information shall be determined by regulation by the Government, **paying special attention to the needs arising from situations of foreigners.**

[...] **The information provided for in this article shall be clear, objective and comprehensible. In the case of persons with disabilities, it shall be provided in accessible formats and media, appropriate to their needs, and foreign women who do not speak Spanish shall be assisted by an interpreter".**

It should be noted that the approval of a Sexual and Reproductive Health Strategy is foreseen, including a section on prevention, detection and comprehensive intervention, as well as a common protocol of actions for the prevention of professional practices

contrary to the provisions of the Law, advice for women on their rights and the provision of channels for complaints.

## **ARTICLE 22: SPECIALIST SUPPORT SERVICES**

### **24. Types of specialist support services:**

With regard to specialised support, article 19 of Organic Law 1/2004, of 28 December, on Comprehensive Protection Measures against Gender-based Violence, establishes that "women victims of gender-based violence have the right to social services for care, emergency, support and shelter and comprehensive recovery", a right that is also recognised for minors under their parental authority or custody. This article stipulates that multidisciplinary care will involve in particular: information for victims, psychological care, social support, monitoring of women's rights claims, educational support for the family unit, preventive training in the values of equality and support for training and job placement. Furthermore, article 19.bis (introduced by Organic Law 10/2022, of 6 September, on the Comprehensive Guarantee of Sexual Freedom) recognises the right to health care and monitoring of the evolution of their state of health with regard to the symptoms or psychological and physical sequelae derived from the situation of violence suffered by the victims of gender-based violence and their children.

Moreover, article 33 of Organic Law 10/2022 recognises the "right to comprehensive, specialised and accessible assistance to help them overcome the physical, psychological, social or other consequences of sexual violence", which includes, at least, information and guidance on their rights and resources; specialised medical and psychological care, both immediate and emergency and crisis in 24-hour centres, accompaniment and comprehensive long-term recovery; mental health services; attention to economic, employment, housing and social needs; prior legal advice and free legal assistance in proceedings arising from the violence; monitoring of their rights claims; translation and interpretation services, including sign language services, subtitling, interpreter guides; personal assistance for women with disabilities; and specialised care in the case of child victims of sexual violence and victims of trafficking and sexual exploitation. In addition, the **character of "essential services"** (already recognised for services aimed at the protection and assistance of victims of gender-based violence by Law 1/2021, of 24 March) is extended to information and guidance services, immediate psychosocial care, telephone and online services, 24-hour legal advice, shelter services and comprehensive social assistance for victims of sexual violence, as well as 24-hour crisis centres.

As mentioned above, social assistance is the responsibility of the Autonomous Communities, and the State makes financial contributions to them each year, through transfers, to contribute to guaranteeing the rights that the regulations recognise for victims of all forms of violence against women.

Hereinafter, there is information regarding existing specialised services for victims of all forms of violence against women covered by the Istanbul Convention according to the information provided by the different ministerial departments and bodies involved in the prevention, protection and comprehensive care of victims of violence against women, with developments for the period 2019-2023. Information on specialised regional resources is detailed in the Appendix III (housing resources, psychological care, legal

advice, telephone assistance, and others). It should be noted that, as specified in [question 6](#), the quantitative data of these resources is currently being updated for the publication of the III edition of the DERA (Statistical Data on Autonomous Resources), which is the responsibility of the Government Delegation against Gender-based Violence (DGVG).

- **Telephone helpline services:**

- o [The 016 telephone service has been expanded](#) to all forms of violence against women included in the Istanbul Convention, as well as trafficking in human beings for the purpose of sexual exploitation and/or sexual exploitation. Currently, in addition to offering information and legal advice on all forms of violence against women, the 016 telephone service deals with calls that for emergency reasons and due to the situation of violence require immediate psychosocial attention (for example, imminence of the violence suffered, self-harming attempts, emotional relief, etc.), which are dealt with by psychology or social work professionals.
  - The channels of access to this resource have been increased: in addition to telephone and e-mail ([016-online@igualdad.gob.es](mailto:016-online@igualdad.gob.es)), a WhatsApp channel (number 600 000 016) has been added from 2021 and, finally, an online chat on the DGVG website from 2022.
  - In addition to free of charge and confidentiality, accessibility has been significantly increased: the 016 telephone service improves the service for people with hearing and/or speech disabilities, visually impaired people and foreigners.
    - People with hearing and/or speech disabilities can contact the 016 telephone service through various technological solutions that meet universal accessibility requirements: SVIsual, Telesor, Whatsapp; email; DTS or text phone (number 900 116 016).
    - To ensure accessibility for people with low vision, e-mail includes adapted content and structure to facilitate use by people with vision limitations through the use of appropriate font types and styles, paragraph spacing, the use of alternative text if necessary, the use of hyperlinks, and no use of colour as the sole means of conveying information.
    - In addition to Spanish and the co-official languages, foreigners are attended to in 53 languages (by telephone) or 15 languages (by e-mail).

- **Support, protection and/or comprehensive care services:**

- o As part of the "Catalogue of urgent measures of the Plan for Improvement and Modernisation against Gender-based Violence" , the "[Puntos Violeta](#)" ([Violet Points](#)) have been created as instruments to massively extend the information necessary to know how to act in cases of violence against women in establishments, entities, companies and public bodies; to bring comprehensive services closer to the victims through their environment; and to involve the whole of society in the fight against male violence. Its tools are as follows:
  - [Guía Punto Violeta \(Violet Point Guide\) on how to deal with gender-based violence](#) contains information on how to act in cases of male violence, as well as resources for the victims themselves.
  - Materials for establishments, entities, companies and public bodies: posters and stickers with a QR code linked to the Guide, which aim to point out that this space is a safe place for victims, where they can receive information and accompaniment if they need it.

- Badges to identify people involved in the fight against male violence: these people represent a gateway for women victims to access the resources they need.
- **Specific information services:**
  - Within the framework of the Contingency Plan against gender-based violence in the COVID-19 crisis, the "Action guide for women who are suffering gender-based violence in a home stay situation derived from the COVID-19 state of alarm" was published, with guidelines for action and information on the resources available and made available to victims by all state and regional public administrations.
  - In the specific field of trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation, the Government Delegation against Gender-based Violence is responsible for publishing and periodically updating the "Guide of existing resources for the care of victims of trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation". The available data on the subject is currently being updated.

**With regard to education**, Organic Law 8/2021, of 4 June, on the Comprehensive Protection of children and adolescents against violence establishes measures to prevent and detect violence in schools at an early stage. Article 124 of the Organic Law 2/2006, of 3 May, on Education, supports these actions and emphasises the need for protocols against violence, including gender-based and domestic violence.

**In the family sphere**, public administrations are encouraged to provide accessible and sensitive training materials in cognitive and sensorial terms to promote positive parenting. These materials address children's rights and responsibilities, combat gender stereotypes and promote sexual diversity to prevent violent and discriminatory behaviour.

Likewise, educational campaigns on the safe use of the Internet aimed at children, families, educators and professionals working with minors, raising awareness of risks such as sexual violence and gender-based cyber-violence, are promoted.

The General Secretariat for Social Inclusion and Social Welfare Objectives and Policies of the Ministry of Inclusion, Social Security and Migration has carried out social inclusion itineraries with a focus on gender equality. The **34 pilot projects, supported by Royal Decrees 938/2021 and 378/2022, received 211.8 million euros** in grants from the Recovery, Transformation and Resilience Plan (PRTR). They collaborated with Castilla-La Mancha, Extremadura, the Valencian Community, the Red Cross and the CEPAIM Foundation, with a special focus on women. These pathways focus on social and labour inclusion.

- **Castilla-La Mancha** strengthens social intervention, especially for women victims of gender-based violence. **Extremadura** is developing a Vital Plan for Social Inclusion, focusing on beneficiaries of the Minimum Vital Income (MVI) and women victims of gender-based violence. **The Valencian Community** seeks to improve socio-labour itineraries and has an action group focused on women victims of gender-based violence. **Red Cross** implements itineraries for unemployed women or women with low labour intensity. The **CEPAIM** Foundation implements the project "+ que Emple-A" for non-EU migrant women in the Region of Murcia.
- **28,150,890€** were allocated to these itineraries focused on women, highlighting the commitment to the care and empowerment of women in vulnerable situations.

Among the **specialised services under the Ministry of the Presidency, Justice and Relations with the Courts** are the Victims' Assistance Offices (hereinafter, OAV), a multidisciplinary service for attending to the needs of the victim of a crime, of a public, free and confidential nature, whose objective is to provide comprehensive, coordinated and specialised assistance to victims of crime and to respond to their specific needs in the legal, psychological and social spheres. Article 4 of Law 4/2015, of 27 April, on the Statute of the Victim of Crime regulates the functions of the OAVs and establishes that they shall provide assistance which shall include, as a minimum, general information on their rights, information on available specialised services that can provide assistance to the victim, emotional support to the victim, advice on economic rights related to the process (in particular, the procedure for claiming compensation for damages and the right to access legal aid), advice on risk and how to prevent secondary or repeat victimisation, intimidation or retaliation, coordination of the different competent bodies, institutions and entities and coordination with Judges, Courts and Prosecutors for the provision of victim support services.

- The model of care or intervention with regard to victims involves two types of actions: actions framed within a general assistance model and actions according to an individualised assistance model for each victim. To carry out this second assistance, the OAVs carry out individualised assistance plans in the legal, psychological and social areas, with the ultimate aim of minimising primary victimisation and avoiding secondary victimisation, coordinating, in addition, with all the services competent in victim care (article 20 of Royal Decree 1109/2015).
- Following the individualised assessment process, the OAVs may draw up a report (article 31 of Royal Decree 1109/2015) with the prior and informed consent of the victim, which will be sent to the competent judicial or prosecutorial authority for the adoption of protection measures. In the individual assessment report, the Crime Victims Assistance Offices may propose the measures deemed appropriate for the assistance and protection of the victim during the investigation phase, especially in the case of particularly vulnerable victims.
- Victim assistance will be carried out in four phases: reception-orientation, information, intervention and follow-up (article 25 of Royal Decree 1109/2015).
- The organisation of the OAVs is the responsibility of the Ministry of the Presidency, Justice and Relations with the Courts and the Autonomous Communities that have assumed powers in the field of justice, within their own sphere of competence. In total, there are **26 OAV attended by civil servants of the Justice Administration (procedural management) and by psychology professionals who assist the victim in different areas (legal, psychological and social) through general legal guidance, psychological assistance and/or referral to the available psychosocial and assistance resources that she may need.** In total, they are made up of 53 professionals in procedural management and psychology.
- The OAVs attend to victims of any type of crime, especially victims of gender-based violence, who represent approximately 75% of the total number of victims attended to. The provision of psychological assistance to victims of crime attended to in the OAVs is carried out through the General Council of Official Colleges of Psychologists.



- To improve care for minors who are victims of violence, a coordination and communication protocol has been implemented (since 2020) between the ANAR Telephone/Chat and the OAVs.
- In May 2022, the "Protocol for the care and referral of victims of gender-based violence between the Victims' Assistance Offices and the social services and specialised services of the Autonomous Communities" was presented. Its aim is to promote coordination between the services indicated and the establishment of homogeneous guidelines for the care, assistance and protection of victims of gender-based violence and their referral to the social services and specialised services of the Autonomous Communities and Cities.

As a specialised service for victims of gender-based violence are the **Comprehensive Forensic Assessment Units** (hereinafter, UVFI), which carry out an assessment of the seriousness of the situation and the risk of repetition of violence for the purpose of managing the risk and guaranteeing, where appropriate, the coordination of security and support for victims.

- Organic Law 1/2004 provides for its creation.
- Article 479 of the Organic Law of the Judiciary establishes that the Institutes of Legal Medicine and Forensic Science (IMLCF) will have an UVFI, which may include forensic doctors, psychologists and social workers to guarantee, among other functions, specialised assistance to victims of gender-based violence and the design of protocols for global and comprehensive action in cases of gender-based violence.
- Organic Law 10/2022 establishes, in article 47, that the UVFI will also deal with **cases of sexual violence** against women and children, and will intervene from the early stages of the process, including on-call service. The UVFIs will design protocols for global and comprehensive action in cases of sexual violence, which will take into account, in particular, the needs and rights of the victims, with specific attention to those subjected to multiple forms of discrimination, especially underage victims and victims with disabilities. Protocols will also be established for making assessment reports, which will include social harm.

In 2021, the Protocol for coordination between the Institutes of Legal Medicine and Forensic Sciences and the Crime Victim Assistance Offices of the Ministry of the Presidency, Justice and Relations with the Courts for the care of victims of gender-based violence was approved.

As far as the **Ministry of the Interior** is concerned, female Civil Guards will have at their disposal specialised psychological and health units of the Corps, which will provide preferential attention to cases of violence against women, favouring comprehensive care for their descendants. Special emphasis will be placed on coordinated action, with the participation of the specialised women's and children's units, in order to avoid situations of re-victimisation.

As far as the **National Police** is concerned, it regulates referrals to social and support services for victims of gender-based violence. It provides victims with an entitlement information sheet that includes details on social assistance, emergency assistance, support, housing and more. In addition, each victim in the VioGén System has a protective agent available 24 hours a day (according to the Instruction of the Secretary



of State for Security 4/2019). The National Police uses the "ALERTCOPS" application to allow citizens to report incidents and request help directly from the security forces via an "**SOS button**".

## 25. Specialist support services for children:

Article 10 of Law 4/2015, of 27 April, on the Statute of the Victims of Crime regulates the right of access to assistance and support services free of charge and confidentially, a right that may be extended to the victim's family members in the case of crimes that have caused particularly serious harm.

Article 43 of Organic Law 8/2021 establishes that public authorities will guarantee children and adolescents victims of violent crimes and, in any case, crimes of a sexual nature, trafficking or gender-based violence, **comprehensive care for their recovery** through specialised services.

On 12 December 2022, the "Guide of good practices for the declaration in criminal proceedings of minors and persons with disabilities in need of special protection: intervention from forensic psychology, in particular in pre-constituted evidence" was published. The testimony of particularly vulnerable witnesses and/or victims, such as children and adolescents and persons with disabilities in need of special protection, as pre-constituted evidence, has become widespread in criminal proceedings in order to minimise the risk of secondary victimisation, by preventing them from having to testify again at the oral proceedings, and to safeguard the quality of their testimony as evidence, by preventing it from being altered or contaminated over time and preserving it by recording the testimony.

- Organic Law 8/2021, as mentioned above, introduces several modifications to the Criminal Procedure Act to regulate pre-constituted evidence in a complete and systematic manner and to establish the necessary requirements for its validity; it also establishes its **obligatory nature when the witness is a person under fourteen years of age or a person with a disability in need of special protection**. In this context, this guide provides recommendations for forensic psychologists when intervening in the statement of minors and persons with disabilities, in order to ensure their correct implementation, while improving victim care and preventing secondary victimisation throughout the procedure.
- On the other hand, Organic Law 10/2022, in its Title IV, on the right to comprehensive specialised and accessible assistance for child victims, establishes the basis for the implementation in Spain of the Scandinavian **Barnahus model** (Children's Homes), which has already spread to other European countries as the main model of multidisciplinary and inter-institutional response to child sexual violence. This model places the child victim of sexual violence at the centre of the intervention in a specific place, adapted and appropriate to their needs, with the joint and coordinated participation of the professionals involved in the care and justice route. By offering greater guarantees of obtaining testimony in safety and peace of mind, it seeks to reduce the sources of secondary victimisation.

## 26. Specialist support services for migrant or national or ethnic minorities women and girls:

Firstly, within the framework of Law 12/2009, of 30 October, regulating the right to asylum and subsidiary protection, the specific situation of vulnerable applicants or beneficiaries of international protection is taken into account, such as minors, unaccompanied minors, persons with disabilities, elderly persons, pregnant women, single-parent families with minors, persons who have suffered torture, rape or other serious forms of psychological or physical or sexual violence and victims of trafficking in human beings.

Secondly, within the pilot projects mentioned in Question 25 (supported by Royal Decrees 938/2021 and 378/2022), there is collaboration with the CEPAIM Foundation, which implements the project "+ que Emple-A", whose objective is the validation of methodological models of inclusion itineraries complementary to the receipt of the Minimum Vital Income by non-EU migrant women in the Region of Murcia. It is proposed as an itinerary to accompany the provision of the MVI or RBI, in order to improve the social inclusion situation of non-EU migrant women and families led by them.

As far as the **Ministry of the Interior** is concerned, the Security Forces and Corps have lists of the entities and social resources and victim care offices that are available in their respective areas of competence, in order to be able to facilitate access to the support resources they may need in each case, in many cases with immediate referral.

Furthermore, Organic Law 10/2022 has led to the modification of Article 31.bis of Organic Law 4/2000, of 11 January, on the rights and freedoms of foreigners in Spain and their social integration, to avoid the initiation of administrative disciplinary proceedings in the case of women victims of sexual violence who report their situation, as was already the case for victims of gender-based violence.

## **ARTICLE 25: SUPPORT TO VICTIMS OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE**

### **27. Sexual violence centres available in Spain**

Following the recommendations made by GREVIO in 2020 regarding the establishment of a sufficient number of emergency help centres for victims of sexual violence, in 2020 the Government of Spain has taken key steps in guaranteeing the right of victims of sexual violence to comprehensive assistance and recovery through two fundamental milestones:

- The approval of Organic Law 10/2022, of 6 September, on the comprehensive guarantee of sexual freedom, which for the first time in Spain guarantees in its Title IV the "Right to comprehensive, specialised and accessible assistance". This is specified in:
  - Article 33. The right to comprehensive, specialised and accessible assistance.
  - Article 34. Right to information.
  - Article 35. Comprehensive, specialised and accessible assistance services.
  - Article 36. Guarantee of the rights of victims in an irregular administrative situation.
  - Article 37. Proof of the existence of sexual violence.
  
- In 2021, the implementation of the "España te protege Plan" (Spain Protects you against Gender Violence Plan) was approved thanks to the financing of the European Next Generation Funds, which includes in its Investment III the "Creation of 24-hour Comprehensive Care Services for victims of sexual violence

in all the provinces and autonomous cities of the State". This objective is included in the measure envisaged in investment no. 4 of Component 22 (C22.I04) "Shock Plan for the care economy and reinforcement of equality and inclusion policies" of the Spanish Government's Recovery, Transformation and Resilience Plan.

The investment consists of the creation of 24-hour comprehensive assistance centres for victims of sexual violence (24-hour Crisis Centres) in all the Autonomous Communities and in the autonomous cities of Ceuta and Melilla, with at least one centre being set up in each province (52 centres in total).

There are fifty provinces and two autonomous cities in Spain, and only two provinces had this type of centre before the approval of the Plan: The first was implemented in Madrid in 2019; the second, in Asturias in 2020. In the case of Madrid, they have opened a second centre in 2023, financed with own funds of the Autonomous Community, so the centre financed with European funds will be the third in that region.

The territorial distribution of the funds earmarked for this investment, which initially amounted to 66,000,000 €, and which in 2023 were increased by 17,058,700 €, making a total of 83,058,700 €, will make it possible to extend and guarantee the accessibility of the comprehensive care centres throughout the whole of Spanish territory, thus attending to the potential victims of all forms of violence against women.

As for the criteria for the distribution of the funds, these were agreed at the Sectorial Conference between the Ministry of Equality and the Autonomous Communities, as well as the successive distribution agreements. Specifically the chronogram was as follows:

- By Resolution of 13 July 2021, of the Secretary of State of Equality and Against Gender Violence, the Agreement of the Sectorial Conference for Equality was published, in which the distribution criteria were established, as well as the resulting distribution for the Autonomous Communities and the Cities of Ceuta and Melilla, of the credit destined to the creation of 24-hour comprehensive care services for victims of sexual violence for the year 2021.
  - At the end of July 2021, the transfers were made for the agreed amounts, totalling €19,800,000.
- By Resolution of 14 June 2022, of the Secretary of State of Equality and Against Gender Violence, the Agreement of the Sectorial Conference for Equality was published, approving the territorial distribution criteria and the resulting distribution for the execution of the budgetary credits destined to the creation of 24-hour comprehensive care centres for victims of sexual violence for the year 2022.
  - At the end of August 2022, the transfers were made for the agreed amounts totalling €46,200,000 to all the Autonomous Communities.
- By Resolution of 16 March 2023, of the Secretary of State of Equality and Against Gender Violence, the Agreement of the Sectorial Conference for Equality was published, approving the territorial distribution criteria and the resulting distribution for the execution of the budgetary credits destined to the

creation of 24-hour comprehensive care centres for victims of sexual violence for the year 2023.

- At the end of May 2023, transfers were made to all the Autonomous Communities, for the agreed amounts, totalling €17,058,700.

**The allocation and weighting criteria were as follows:**

- Fixed amount for one centre per province (250,000 euros). A fixed amount of 250,000 euros/province is established for each province. This amount would be in addition to the million euros initially allocated per province, and is intended to ensure that all provinces have a minimum to be able to implement at least one 24-hour crisis centre.
- Insularity (2 %). The relative weight of the two island communities is obtained according to the distance in kilometres from each non-mainland territory to the mainland, calculated on the basis of the distance (in km) weighted by sections between the coasts of the mainland and the island capitals, according to table 4 of the annex to Agreement 6/2009, of 15 July, of the Fiscal and Financial Policy Council.
- Women aged sixteen and over (15 %). The percentage of women aged sixteen years old and over that each Autonomous Community has over the national total is calculated using the latest data available from official sources (Statistics of the Continuous Register at 1 January 2022. National Institute of Statistics). This criterion is used because it will be the target population of these centres.
- Population dispersion (6.79 %). This indicator is compiled by calculating the inverse of population density as the quotient between the population (Censu statistics as of 1 January 2022) and the surface area of each Autonomous Community in the publication *España en Cifras* (2022 edition, National Institute of Statistics).

These Crisis Centres will offer accompaniment and information by telephone, telematically and in person, twenty-four hours a day, every day of the year. Complying with criteria of permanent attention and urgent action, the centres will provide psychological, legal and social care for victims, family members and people in their environment, by means of sufficient and qualified personnel.

In addition, the entry into operation of the 24-hour Crisis Centre will have to be preceded by the approval of a protocol for action and coordination of the professionals who make up the centre and of these with the other professionals and institutions involved (e.g. psychologists, lawyers, social workers, police stations, courts, health centres).

In order to guarantee the minimum and objective standards from a human rights approach established in the Istanbul Convention (Article 25) and by the Council of Europe of the future Crisis Centres, the Ministry of Equality has sent to all the CCAA a "Guidance Guide for the Implementation of 24/7/365 Specialised Care Centres for Sexual Violence (Crisis Centres)".

Thus, compliance with the defined objective is the implementation of the 52 24-hour Crisis Centres by 31 December 2024, with the Autonomous Communities being

required to provide information on the progress made in implementation. To this end, since 2021, the Ministry of Equality has been holding regular monitoring and coordination meetings with all the Autonomous Regions and cities with autonomous status, to ensure the purpose of the investment.

During 2023, some Autonomous Communities such as Cantabria and the Basque Country have already set up some of their Crisis Centres financed with European funds, offering specialised care 24 hours a day, 365 days a year.

The comprehensive forensic assessment units (UFVI), attached to the IMLCF, also play a crucial role in the field of justice. Title VI of the LOGILS, under the heading "Assessing and obtaining justice", refers to these units in its articles 47, which must carry out an assessment of the seriousness of the situation and the risk of repetition of the violence in order to manage the risk and guarantee, where appropriate, the coordination of security and support for the victims; in addition to assessing the social harm suffered by the victim and the loss of her life project. Its actions are specified as follows:

- Improvement plan for the Integral Forensic Assessment Units of the Ministry of Justice (2020- 2021).
- Royal Decree 144/2023 of 28 February, approving the Regulations of the Institutes of Legal Medicine and Forensic Sciences.

The Crime Victim Assistance Offices also play a crucial role in the protection, accompaniment and safety of victims of sexual violence by providing general information on criminal proceedings, as well as on the right to compensation and how to obtain free legal aid. Article 49 of LOGILS refers to these Offices as specialised services for the accompaniment of victims in the judicial field.

## **28. Reported victimization data**

The reported victimization data, disaggregated by sex, age, territory and type of crime, can be consulted in the [Crime Statistical Portal](#) (mir.es)

Data on sexual assaults with suspected chemical submission, disaggregated by sex, are available on the "[Justice in Data](#)" web portal.

The data of women and girls supported annually in the entire National Health System is published in the [periodic reports](#) that are prepared within the Commission against Gender Violence (COVIGE) of the Interterritorial Council of the National Health System (CISNS). The [last report published](#) is that of 2022 which contains data from 2021. The 2023 report (with data from 2022) is currently being prepared and consolidated data is not yet available for the entire SNS.

## **29. Procedures and time frames for collecting and storing forensic evidence**

The forensic examination of victims of sexual violence is carried out through the Institutes of Legal Medicine and Forensic Sciences (IMLCF). These are technical professionals attached to the Ministry of the Presidency, Justice and Relations with the Courts or, where appropriate, to those Autonomous Communities that have transferred powers in

matters of Justice, whose main mission is to assist the Administration of Justice in the field of their scientific and technical discipline.

The Title VI of the LOGILS, under the heading "Accessing and obtaining justice", claims in its articles 48 an accessible and specialized forensic practice guaranteeing availability of the forensic medical staff to ensure that the examination and actions of interest legal proceedings are carried out on the victims without delay and in conjunction with the mandatory gynaecological or medical examination and any necessary medical studies, in order to reduce secondary victimisation.

As mentioned in question 20, there are published two protocols that indicate the procedures and time frames for collecting and storing evidence in case of sexual violence:

- [Protocol for forensic medical action in the face of sexual violence in the Institutes of Legal Medicine and Forensic Sciences](#)" (2021)
- The "[Guide of good practices for forensic action when faced with the victim of a crime facilitated by psychoactive substances: intervention in the event of suspicion of chemical submission](#)" (2022) . This guide proposes a kit for the collection of samples for chemical-toxicological analysis.

In the also mentioned "[Guide of basic common guidelines for action in the Spanish National Health System \(SNS\)](#)" )" health professionals are enabled to proceed to the collection of biological samples and/or other traces, including images, that help to prove the sexual violence suffered, with the prior consent of the victim, in those cases in which, for whatever reason, there is no intervention by the forensic doctor. In this guide, in addition to determining the samples to be collected and their procedure according to the specific case, it establishes measures to guarantee their preservation and to proceed to send them to the Institute of Legal Medicine and Forensic Sciences of reference, guaranteeing the chain of custody.

Improving intervention in pre-constituted evidence. A "Guide of good practices for the taking of witness statements in criminal proceedings from minors and persons with disabilities in need of special protection: involvement of forensic psychology, in particular in pre-constituted evidence" (2022) has been developed and disseminated. Also available in English: "[Guide of good practices for the taking witness statements in criminal proceedings from minors and persons with disabilities in need of special protection: involvement of forensic psychology, particularly in pre-constituted evidence](#)" (2023).

The investigation and prosecution of crimes against sexual freedom within the scope of action of the National Police is the responsibility of the Family and Women's Services Units, distributed in all local and provincial police stations in Spain.

In the framework of the investigation and collection of evidence: evidence, clues and traces of the crime, in cases of sexual violence, immediacy is required in view of the possibility of their disappearance and/or destruction, preservation of the crime scene and ensuring at all times the chain of custody of the evidence, however, the provisions in:

- The Instruction of the Deputy Operational Directorate of the National Police, dated 14 June 2016, on basic rules of action in the commission of violent crimes, establishes a series of actions in accordance with the respective specialities and competences of the different police units involved in each case.



- The criteria for the practice of proceedings by the Judicial Police, issued in April 2017 by the National Commission for the Coordination of the Judicial Police.
- The specific instructions and protocols issued by the General Commissariat of Scientific Police through its Central Units of Identification, Criminalistics, Scientific Analysis, Crime Scene Investigation, and the Central Unit of Technology and International Relations and Forensic Intelligence.

### 30. Description of any applicable access criteria for use the sexual support services

According to Article 3b on "Health protection and healthcare for foreigners who are in Spain but are not legally resident in Spanish territory" of Royal Decree-Law 7/2018, of 27 July, on universal access to the National Health System, it is established that: Foreign persons who are not registered or authorised as residents in Spain have the right to health protection and healthcare under the same conditions as persons with Spanish nationality.

Access to emergency care, whether in the public National Health System or in other emergency care resources such as Crisis Centres, is guaranteed for all victims of sexual assault who require it, regardless of their administrative situation in the country, their nationality, and without the need to file a prior complaint.

In addition, it should be noted that Organic Law 10/2022 of 6 September on the comprehensive guarantee of sexual freedom specifically introduced the following measures:

- In the sixth final provision, Article 31 bis of Organic Law 4/2000, of 11 January, on the rights and freedoms of foreigners in Spain and their social integration, was modified to avoid the initiation of administrative disciplinary proceedings in the case of women victims of sexual violence who report their situation, as already occurs in the case of victims of gender-based violence.
- Article 36 on Guarantee of the rights of victims in an irregular administrative situation establishes that: Victims of sexual violence in an irregular administrative situation, in accordance with the legislation on foreigners, shall enjoy the rights recognised in this organic law on equal terms with the rest of the victims. Likewise, they will have the right to residence and work in the terms foreseen for authorisations due to exceptional circumstances in Organic Law 4/2000, of 11 January, regulating the rights and freedoms of foreigners in Spain and their social integration in those cases not regulated in this law and which will be developed by regulation.
- Article 48.2 on Available, accessible and specialised forensic practice states that: Without prejudice to the provisions of Articles 363 and 778.3 of the Criminal Procedure Act, approved by Royal Decree of 14 September 1982, the collection of biological samples from the victim and other evidence, including images, which may contribute to the accreditation of sexual violence, which shall be carried out with prior informed consent, shall not be conditional upon the filing of a complaint or the exercise of criminal action. The biological samples and evidence collected by the health centre shall be duly preserved for their referral, guaranteeing the chain of custody and as immediately as possible, to the IMLCF.

## **ARTICLE 31: CUSTODY, VISITATION RIGHTS AND SAFETY**

### **31. National law in the determination of custody and visitation rights of children in incidents of violence.**

As early as 2005, Article 92.7 of the Civil Code of 1889 **prohibited the attribution of joint custody** when either parent was involved in criminal proceedings for attempting to harm the life, physical integrity, freedom, moral integrity or sexual freedom and indemnity of the other spouse or of the children who live with both of them. Nor is such joint guardianship applicable when the judge notes, from the allegations of the parties and from the evidence, the existence of well-founded indications of domestic or gender-based violence.

In the same vein, Law 16/2022 of 5 September amended this article to take into account, for these purposes, the existence of ill-treatment of animals, or the threat of such ill-treatment, as a means of controlling or victimising any of these persons.

Likewise, Law 26/2015 of 28 July, on the modification of the child and adolescent protection system, reformed Article 12.3 of Organic Law 1/1996, of 15 January, establishing that "[w]hen minors are under the parental authority, guardianship, custody or foster care of a victim of gender-based or domestic violence, the actions of the public authorities shall be aimed at guaranteeing the necessary support to ensure the permanence of minors, regardless of their age, with the victim, as well as their protection, specialised care and recovery".

Very important modifications have been included in our legal system in relation to the issue raised. The main measures adopted since March 2020 regarding custody and visitation of children in situations of violence and the due diligence of the State are contained in two laws of 2021 that have turned the system upside down and made what was previously an exception, the suspension of visitation regimes, a general rule, under the **principle that an abuser cannot be a good parent**, and that the "best interests of the child" are not identified with formal equality in visitation but with the right to a life free of violence.

**Law 8/2021**, of 2 June, reforming civil and procedural legislation to support persons with disabilities in the exercise of their legal capacity, and **Organic Law 8/2021**, of 4 June, on the comprehensive protection of children and adolescents against violence, introduce the following **novelties**:

- **The establishment of a visiting or residence regime shall not be applicable, and if it exists it shall be suspended**, with respect to the parent who is involved in criminal proceedings initiated for threatening the life, physical integrity, liberty, moral integrity or sexual liberty and indemnity of the other spouse or of the children who live with both of them. Nor shall it be applicable when the judge notices, from the allegations of the parties and the evidence, the existence of well-founded indications of domestic or gender-based violence. However, the judge may establish a visiting, communication or residence regime in a decision based on the best interests of the child and after an assessment of the situation of the parent-child relationship (Article 94 of the Civil Code).

- Victims of gender-based violence accredited by court judgement or by specialised services **do not need the consent of the abusive parent** to authorise the care and psychological assistance of minor children (Article 156 of the Civil Code). Nor is such consent necessary to decide on the habitual place of residence of the minor (Article 154 of the Civil Code).
- Organic Law 8/2021 also establishes a set of **comprehensive protection measures, which include the areas of awareness-raising, prevention, early detection, protection and reparation of harm** in all areas in which children and adolescents live their lives: It guarantees that minors are heard, and urges the adoption of the necessary measures to prevent theoretical approaches or criteria without scientific backing that presume adult interference or manipulation, such as the so-called parental alienation syndrome, from being taken into consideration (articles 11 and 26 of Organic Law 8/2021).
- Public administrations will have the obligation to pay **special attention to the protection of the best interests of children and adolescents** living in family environments marked by gender-based violence, detecting these cases and offering a specific response (article 29 of Organic Law 8/2021).
- In the field of education, the post of **Welfare and Protection Coordinator** is created (article 35 of Organic Law 8/2021).
- **Intervention plans** are established for cases of violence in childhood and adolescence, and the necessary **coordination** with services for women who are victims of gender violence is foreseen (article 43 of Organic Law 8/2021).
- It regulates the **duty to declare and the precautionary suspension of visits**, ex officio or at the request of a party, when there are well-founded indications that the minor children have witnessed, suffered or lived with gender violence (Article 544 ter 6 and 7 of the Criminal Procedure Act of 1882).
- **Vicarious violence** is recognised, establishing that gender-based violence also includes violence that, with the aim of causing harm or damage to women, is exercised against their family members or close relatives who are minors. Consequently, the rights of these mothers who are victims of vicarious violence are recognised (article 1 of Organic Law 1/2004, of 28 December, on Comprehensive Protection Measures against Gender Violence).
- The calculation of the **statute of limitations period** is extended for the crimes of attempted homicide, serious injury, habitual abuse, crimes against sexual freedom and crimes of trafficking in human beings, when the victim is a person under eighteen years of age. To this end, it establishes that the limitation period will be counted from the date on which the victim reaches the age of thirty-five, and if the victim dies before reaching that age, from the date of death (Article 132 of the Criminal Code).

It is also worth mentioning the approval of **Organic Law 2/2022** of 21 March on improving the protection of orphans who are victims of gender violence, which aims to eliminate certain uncertainties and obstacles faced by orphans of gender violence, in order to alleviate, at least in part, the situation of extreme vulnerability that results from their status as victims of gender violence.

In addition to legislative developments, **other measures** are worth noting:

The State Strategy to Combat Male Violence 2022-2025 recognises institutional violence as "the consequences on women of the lack of due diligence; which occurs both through the omission and inaction of public authorities, as well as through practice contrary or detrimental to women's rights, resulting in secondary victimisation" and refers to secondary victimisation. In this sense, it includes various measures on institutional violence and false Parental Alienation Syndrome (SAP).

It is also worth mentioning studies such as the report of the Ministry of Equality "Institutional violence against mothers and children. Application of the false parental alienation syndrome in Spain".

From the State Observatory on Violence against Women, the Plenary will create a working group on "institutional violence and false SAP", and the institutional structure will be strengthened to address this violence.

In the area of training, the DGVG signed an agreement in 2021 with the Centre for Legal Studies (CEJ) for specialised training for legal operators. The content of the training sessions held in 2022 included issues related to regulatory reforms affecting children.

In 2023 the DGVG has developed a course within the framework of the CGPJ's continuous training plan, focusing on children, and where content on fake SAP will be introduced.

In addition, Law 31/2022 of 23 December on the General State Budget for 2023 includes a budget line for the Union of Professional Associations. In this regard, it is planned to provide specialised training for these associations, including content related to institutional violence and false SAP.

In 2022, the Instituto de las Mujeres sponsored the "I Encuentro estatal de violencia vicaria y violencia de género institucional en España", held on 21 and 22 May 2022 in Mérida.

On 28 and 29 November 2022, the State Prosecutor's Office will hold the "XVII Seminar of Deputy Prosecutors on Violence against Women", which will cover various topics, starting with the treatment of the so-called SAP, parental coordination and vicarious violence.

In 2022, the DGVG approved for the first time a call for grants for the associative movement and the funding of awareness-raising, prevention and research projects. Among the projects funded in this call, some are related to institutional violence.

The DGVG also plans to produce a document with guidelines and recommendations for professionals in the legal field (public prosecutor's office, forensic medicine, judiciary, etc.). The aim is to draw up a document of rights and obligations in terms of itinerary: from the moment the complaint is lodged, where the route and itinerary progresses to.

In May 2022, the Centre for Legal Studies (CEJ) of the Ministry of Presidency, Justice and Relations with the Courts set up a working group that has drawn up the "Guide to

coordination criteria in the field of criminal and civil proceedings in matters of violence against women". This Guide is mainly addressed to Lawyers of the Administration of Justice, but it also offers guidance to other professional groups involved in the protection of victims of violence against women, with the main purpose of improving the detection of antecedents of violence against women in family proceedings.

In the field of sexual violence against children and adolescents in Spain, progress is being made in the implementation of the Barnahus (Children's House) based on a model of coordinated multidisciplinary and inter-institutional intervention of all professionals involved in the field of sexual violence against children (justice, equality, health, education, childhood and interior) under a one-stop shop system that places the minor and his/her needs at the centre. Among the training needs that these professionals who carry out their functions in these integrated intervention units should have, training with a gender and childhood perspective has been highlighted as a pillar in order to avoid the use of sexist and unscientific constructs such as SAP. <https://www.coe.int/es/web/children/barnahus-spain>

**In practice**, the above criteria have been applied as follows:

In relation to the prohibition of the establishment of joint custody when one of the parents is involved in proceedings for offences related to gender and domestic violence or when in the civil family proceedings there are indications of this type of violence, in the conclusions reached at the specialist conferences in 2020, criteria were established for weighing up the existence of such indications even when the criminal proceedings had ended with an acquittal or provisional dismissal, in accordance with the doctrine established by the Supreme Court, which states that a simple acquittal or acquittal does not become a circumstance that allows a favourable report on shared custody.

In order to find out how the new regulation is being applied in terms of measures related to the attribution, maintenance or suspension of the visiting regime in protection orders, the Coordinating Unit for Violence against Women carried out a study of 1060 protection orders throughout the country in the second half of the year 2021.

The analysis showed that in the judgments in which there is a previously agreed visiting arrangements, 33% agree to maintain them and 67% to suspend them. In those judgments in which it was agreed to maintain access, most of them, the visiting arrangements underwent some modification and restriction, with visits being articulated through the meeting point, based on the "best interests of the children". Of the judgments examined in which there was no visiting arrangements, 30% agreed on visiting arrangements and 70% did not establish any visiting arrangements.

If we analyse the data provided by the General Council of the Judiciary (CGPJ) in relation to the year 2022, compared to previous years, **we can see an exponential increase in the suspension of visiting arrangements, as well as in the suspension of parental authority to the parent investigated for gender violence.**

In relation to the recognition of the harm caused to a child or adolescent by witnessing violence by one parent against the other, it should be recalled that the very definition of violence or child abuse provided for in article 1 of Organic Law 8/2021 includes **"the presence of any violent behaviour in the family environment"**.

On the other hand, the Spanish legal system also recognises the **preference of the custody of the non-violent parent over foster care**. Reference should again be made to Article 12.3 of Organic Law 1/1996 of 15 January, amended by Law 26/2015 of 28 July, which indicates that "[w]hen minors are under the parental authority, guardianship, custody or foster care of a victim of gender-based or domestic violence, the actions of the public authorities shall be aimed at guaranteeing the necessary support to **ensure the permanence of minors, regardless of their age, with the victim**, as well as their protection, specialised care and recovery".

In relation to the fact that in **civil proceedings related to** the determination of custody or visiting rights, it should be checked whether there is a history of gender violence between the parties, the answer is, once again, in the affirmative. As indicated above, Organic Law 1/2004 incorporated Article 49 bis of the LECRIM, which provides that "[w]hen a judge, who is hearing civil proceedings in the first instance, becomes aware of the commission of an act of violence as defined in Article 1 of the Organic Law on Comprehensive Protection Measures against Gender Violence, which has given rise to the initiation of criminal proceedings or a protection order, after verifying the concurrence of the requirements provided for in section 3 of Article 87 ter of the Organic Law of the Judiciary, must disqualify himself, referring the case files in the state in which they are found to the Judge for Violence against Women who is competent, unless the oral trial phase has been initiated".

The purpose of these precepts is precisely to ensure that the Public Prosecutor's Office has sufficient knowledge of these acts of violence and adopts the decision to file a complaint and request a protection order for the woman and her children, which will determine that if the civil proceedings have not reached the oral trial stage, the jurisdiction for the family proceedings will also fall under the jurisdiction of the court for violence against women, which is the specialised body in this area.

However, the reality is that **many of these situations of violence are resolved in civil proceedings that are processed in the civil family jurisdiction**. In order to make the above provisions effective, but also so that the prosecutor and the judge are aware of the history of violence affecting the parties and the minors, it is absolutely convenient for them to have access to the registers related to gender violence and domestic violence. For this reason, the Prosecutor for Violence against Women issued an opinion on 11 April 2022 in which, among other guidelines for action, specific reference was made to the fact that "[i]n relation to family proceedings that are being processed in the Courts of First Instance, when the Prosecutor is transferred and before issuing the appropriate report, the SIRAJ or the SIRAJ should be consulted, the SIRAJ or any other information system within its reach should be consulted so that, within its possibilities, if there is a criminal procedure of gender violence between the same parties in process and, if this is found to be the case, the inhibition of the Court of Violence against Women is requested in accordance with art. 49 bis of the LEC and 87 ter of the L.O.P.J."



### 32. Right of victims to be heard and misnamed/false parental alienation syndrome

Article 11 of Organic Law 8/2021, of 4 June, on the comprehensive protection of children and adolescents against violence, regulates the **right of victims to be heard**. Children and adolescents have the right to be heard and listened to with all guarantees and without age limit, ensuring, in any case, that this process is universally accessible in all administrative, judicial or other procedures related to the accreditation of violence and the reparation of victims. Forensic psychology professionals involved in the interviewing of minors should be adequately trained and specialised to ensure that the taking of testimony is conducted with rigour, tact and respect. The right of children and adolescents to be heard can only be restricted, in a reasoned manner, when it is contrary to their best interests. It is expressly forbidden for professionals to take into consideration the so-called parental alienation syndrome, as these criteria have no scientific backing (article 11.3 of LO 8/2021).

The 2020 and 2021 Conclusions of the Specialist Prosecutors noted the need to be extremely diligent in giving effect to the right of children to be heard and listened to. Specifically, the 2021 Conclusions addressed the **need to ensure, as far as possible, that children are heard before a protection order is issued** when criminal or civil measures affecting them are to be agreed, establishing a series of guidelines for prosecutors to guarantee the right of children to be heard and listened to.

With regard to the misnamed/false "**parental alienation syndrome**", it was the subject of debate at the specialist conferences in 2022, where conclusions were reached, endorsed by the State Attorney General in accordance with Instruction 1/2015 of the FGE, which established the following guidelines to be followed by prosecutors in those proceedings in which a child or adolescent's frontal rejection of the parent is detected, which are as follows:

- The child or adolescent should be heard and listened to whenever possible in accordance with their degree of maturity, with the assistance, if necessary, of qualified professionals or experts (article 9.1.2 of Organic Law 1/1996, of 15 January, on the Legal Protection of Minors), and their wishes, feelings and opinions should be taken into consideration (article 2 of LO 1/1996).
- The reasons for such refusal should be investigated with extreme diligence, taking into account any incidents of violence, abuse or neglect by the father that have been established or for which there is evidence.
- The possibility of challenging or contrasting any expert report in which this false syndrome, even under other names ("parental interference", "conflict of loyalties", "gatekeeping", among others), is used as a basis for its conclusions will be considered.
- The measure that best suits the best interests of the child should be considered, taking into account our obligation to make effective the protection of his/her right to life, survival and development and the satisfaction of his/her basic material, physical, educational, emotional and affective needs, and the convenience that

his/her life and development take place in a suitable family environment free of violence.

### 33. System of Administrative Support Records

The Administration of Justice has the **System of Administrative Support Records (SIRAJ)** which constitutes an effective tool for protection against violence against women and vicarious violence that allows for the coordination and exchange of information between all legal operators. The SIRAJ is a nationwide database fed by the lawyers of the Administration of Justice of the criminal justice system, which can be consulted by any judicial body of all jurisdictional orders, police forces, and the Public Prosecutor's Office, which allows access to all courts and not only to those of gender violence, so that when there is any procedure or antecedent for gender violence it is known by the family courts to improve coordination and make the protection network as dense as possible.

To this end, **Circular 3/2022 of the Secretary General of the Administration of Justice** was issued, regarding access by lawyers to the Administrative Support Registry System, so that all judicial bodies of any jurisdictional order are registered in this system.

In addition, it should be recalled that **the courts for violence against women are competent to handle civil family proceedings** when the requirements and conditions set out in Article 87 ter of Organic Law 6/1985, of 1 July, of the Judiciary are met, in line with the provisions of Article 49 bis of Law 1/2000, of 7 January, of Civil Procedure.

In this regard, it is recalled that, as regards the procedures established to ensure that the court competent in family-related matters cooperates and communicates with other bodies and professionals in charge of specialised support services for women, if custody and visitation measures are adopted in the context of the protection order, communication is guaranteed, since Article 544 ter of the Criminal Procedure Act of 1882 provides, in its paragraph 8, that "[t]he protection order shall be notified to the parties, and communicated by the court clerk immediately, by means of full testimony, to the victim and to the competent public administrations for the adoption of protection measures, whether these be security measures or social, legal, health, psychological or any other kind of assistance."

Furthermore, in accordance with paragraph 10 of the same precept, the protection order will be registered in the **Central Register for the Protection of Victims of Domestic and Gender Violence** to which they have access, in accordance with Royal Decree 95/2009, of 6 February, which regulates the System of administrative registers to support the Administration of Justice, among others:

- Civil and criminal courts.
- The Autonomous Communities, through the person in charge of the coordination point or, where appropriate, through the persons designated by that person.
- Government delegations and sub-delegations.
- The Prison Administration, through authorised officials.

#### 34. Protection orders, supervised visits and suspension of parental authority, custody or visiting arrangements

**Protection orders** for parents who are victims of gender violence may be extended to minor children, in accordance with the procedure provided for in article 544 ter of the LECRIM.

**Supervised visits** of minors are usually carried out in the meeting points that do not depend on the Justice Administration but on the local social services, although their professionals must send the judicial authority a report on the follow-up of the visits.

Additionally, it is possible to agree on measures of a civil nature relating to the **suspension of parental authority, custody or visiting arrangements**, in accordance with article 544 quinquies of the LECRIM, articles 65 and 66 of Organic Law 1/2004, of 28 December, on Comprehensive Protection Measures against Gender Violence and article 158 of the Civil Code of 1889.

The aim is not only to guarantee the safety of children living in the context of gender-based violence, but also to ensure the effective protection of women from the aggressor, as stated in the explanatory memorandum of Organic Law 1/2004.

#### 35. Withdrawal of parental rights in criminal sentences

Article 140 bis of Organic Law 10/1995, of 23 November, of the Criminal Code, included in Title I "Homicide and its forms", provides for the imposition of the penalty of **deprivation of parental authority** on the parent who is the perpetrator of the crime of homicide or murder, when the victim is the perpetrator's son or daughter, with respect to other sons and daughters, if any, or when the victim and the perpetrator of the crimes of homicide or murder have minor children in common.

Additionally, the possibility of deprivation of parental authority or disqualification from exercising parental authority is also provided for in other specific criminal offences related to gender violence, such as habitual violence (Article 173.2), the crime of abuse (Article 153), the crime of threats (Article 171.4), the crime of coercion (Article 172.2) and crimes against sexual freedom (Article 192). Articles 55 and 56 regulate the conditions and requirements for imposing these accessory penalties in other types of crime.

### **ARTICLE 48: PROHIBITION OF MANDATORY ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION PROCESSES OF SENTENCING.**

#### 36. Alternative dispute resolution or mediation in criminal and civil law in cases involving the different forms of violence against women

Paragraph 5 of Article 87 ter of Organic Law 6/1985 of 1 July 1985 on the Judiciary expressly prohibits mediation in cases of gender violence, which in any case is prohibited in both criminal and civil jurisdictions. The prohibition of mediation in our legal system

extends to divorce proceedings or parental measures when a criminal investigation is underway or a criminal judgment has been handed down for gender violence.

Furthermore, Law 4/2015, of 27 April, on the Statute of the Victims of Crime, modified by Organic Law 10/2022 of 6 September, on the comprehensive guarantee of sexual freedom, establishes in article 3 that, in any case, mediation and conciliation will be forbidden in cases of sexual violence and gender violence.

It should be noted that in order to guarantee the prohibition of mediation contained in the aforementioned precepts, at the specialist conferences in 2022 a topic on parental coordination, which is a compulsory and coercive alternative method of conflict resolution that lacks regulation in state legislation, was discussed, and it was agreed to reiterate the conclusion reached at the specialist conferences in 2018, albeit qualified in the sense that "parental coordination has no place in the field of gender violence as it is an instrument close to the mediation excluded in article 87 ter. 5. of the LOPJ. and by article 48 of the Istanbul Convention, which is why prosecutors should oppose its application in this area even when the criminal proceedings have ended by provisional dismissal or acquittal for lack of evidence".

It is not appropriate to answer question 38 of the questionnaire about voluntary alternative dispute resolution because this does not exist in Spain, as explained above.

## **ARTICLE 49 and 50: GENERAL OBLIGATIONS AND IMMEDIATE RESPONSE, PREVENTION AND PROTECTION.**

### **37. Human, financial and technical resources provided to law enforcement agencies to diligently respond to and investigate all cases of violence against women**

Title V of **Organic Law 10/2022**, of 6 September, on the comprehensive guarantee of sexual freedom, regulates the actions of the Security Forces and Corps. Specifically, it provides for the obligation of specialised police action and improvements regarding the quality of care in the reporting process, thorough investigation and effective protection of women and children at risk.

With regard to the measures relating to the protection and safety of victims provided for in the **Catalogue of Urgent Measures of the Plan for Improvement and Modernisation against Gender Violence**, the aim is to reinforce them and extend them to those women who, despite being at risk, do not report, as well as to those who do not wish to continue with criminal proceedings. Some of them are:

- Promoting the entry into the VIOGEN system of the Basic Social Services and specialised regional and municipal care services, in order to provide close and up-to-date information on the victim and their environment, which is essential for the effectiveness of the assessment and updating of risk.
- Drafting of an Instruction by the Secretary of State for Security to promote and ensure maximum dissemination of "Protocol Zero": a tool aimed at assessing the testimonies of family members and members of the social environment of a victim

of mistreatment in order to generate adequate police protection mechanisms, not conditional on the filing of a prior complaint.

- Carrying out a joint training action by the Ministries of the Interior, Justice and Equality, on an annual, massive and multidisciplinary basis, which has the characteristics of a regulated, certified, compulsory course, aimed at all police officers and personnel in the service of the Justice Administration not limited to the Courts for Violence against Women, particularly in the judicial bodies with jurisdiction over family matters.
- Strengthening the role of the Coordination and Violence against Women units as a focal point in the territories.
- Improvement of the ATENPRO service, extending the current possibilities of non-complaint registration in the service and disseminating it among the various social agents.

The Spanish Data Protection Agency (AEPD) offers **specific protection for personal data**. In compliance with Article 50.4 of **Organic Law 10/2022**, the AEPD has available an **accessible and secure channel for reporting** the existence of unlawful content on the Internet that seriously undermines the right to the protection of personal data, especially of women in cases of sexual violence, when this is perpetuated through information and communication technologies.

- Specifically, the [AEPD's Priority Channel](#) offers a fast and free way to report the illegitimate publication on the Internet of sensitive, sexual or violent content, even if you are not the person affected. The complaint is independent of any that may be filed with the State Security Forces and Corps. In the case of minors under 18 years of age, a separate contact form has been set up to report the dissemination without consent of photographs, videos or audios with sexual or violent content.

The Sectorial Conference on Justice Administration, held in March 2022, has approved the Sustainable Rehabilitation Standard for its implementation in the refurbishment of Justice Administration buildings. This includes a design area with measures aimed at victims of crime, such as separate spaces for victims and aggressors, Gesell chambers, the development of which is being worked on with the CCAA with transferred competences in justice. It has also allocated funds to the Autonomous Regions for building rehabilitation and digital transformation. Likewise, examinations of minors cannot be restricted or limited specifically to the so-called Gesell Room, but are also addressed with new technologies through registration systems that are already available procedurally and in the IMLCF. Within the Ministry of Presidency, Justice and Relations with the Courts, virtual rooms with video cameras have been set up (WebCams provided to all professionals in all IMLCFs of the Ministry of Presidency, Justice and Relations with the Courts in July 2020).

The National Police has the UFAM to deal with cases of gender, domestic and sexual violence, with 1,409 specialised officers. Action and training protocols have been implemented so that all officers can deal adequately with these cases.

On the other hand, the Integral Follow-up System in Cases of Gender Violence (VioGén) coordinates information and protection of victims at the national level by offering personalised safety plans in several languages and accessible formats.

The National Police also works closely with 83 local police forces to protect victims of gender-based violence; resources have been developed such as the "AlertCops" application for reporting incidents, awareness campaigns and information material to encourage victims to report and resources have been implemented for people with communication difficulties, such as information on rights in easy-to-read format, a communication booklet with pictograms, sign language interpreters and other support services.

### **38. Accessibility of police station and privacy of the victims during the interviews**

The UFAM of the National Police have taken measures to improve the accessibility of police facilities and resources for victims of gender-based violence, including easy-to-read reports, communication with pictograms, and options for deaf and hard-of-hearing people.

On the other hand, visual contact between the victim and the alleged perpetrator is avoided in compliance with the regulations (as regulated in different national regulations: Organic Law 1/2004, of 28 December, on comprehensive protection measures against gender violence; Law 4/2015 on the Statute of the Victim of Crime, etc.).

The National Police receives reports of gender-based violence from various sources and is obliged to intervene in cases of public crimes, even if there is no formal complaint, especially with minor or disabled victims.

A protocol has been established (through Instruction 5/2021 of the Secretary of State for Security) for first police contact with unprotected victims of gender-based violence, to collect data to assess the victim's risk and provide protection, even if they do not file a formal complaint.

The National Police provides information on the process and resources available to persons undecided about reporting. Police stations have updated listings of these resources. Cases of violence against women can also be reported through the ALERTCOPS application, which allows direct communication with law enforcement. The National Police uses digital channels on social media to communicate with citizens and raise awareness about gender-based violence.

### **39. Specialist Police/prosecution units**

The Directorate General for Coordination and Studies, linked to the Ministry of the Interior and under the supervision of the Secretary of State for Security, is responsible for formulating guidelines and strategic plans in the field of citizen security, as well as supervising their implementation. It is also responsible for compiling crime statistics on a regular basis and designing common training programmes for members of the Security



Forces and Corps. Its work includes coordinating and evaluating actions aimed at the protection of vulnerable groups. Within this Directorate General is the Area of Gender Violence, Studies and Training, which acts as the central service for Gender Violence, in charge of directing, defining and operating the Integral Monitoring System for Gender Violence cases (VIOGEN).

In 1986, the first Women's Services were created within the Judicial Police. In compliance with article 31.1. of Organic Law 1/2004 ("The Government shall establish, in the State Security Forces and Corps, units specialised in the prevention of gender violence and in the control of the execution of the judicial measures adopted"), the **Family and Women's Services Unit** (UFAM) was created by Order INT/2678/2015 of 11 December 2015, which develops the organic structure and functions of the central and peripheral services of the General Directorate of the Police.

Under the supervision of the Secretary of State for Security are the State Security Forces and Corps, which include the National Police and the Civil Guard. At the national level and reporting to both Directorates General, there are specialised units, such as those mentioned in the previous paragraph, the Family and Women's Attention Units of the National Police (UFAM) and the Specialist Teams for Women and Minors of the Civil Guard (EMUME). These teams are specialised in cases of gender, domestic and sexual violence, and provide professional and proportional responses to situations of violence.

In the National Police, the Cybercrime Units, attached to the Judicial Police Brigades, are dedicated to the investigation of sexual crimes committed exclusively online, having the necessary tools and technology to clarify the crimes. Similarly, in the Guardia Civil there are technological crime units, which operate under the Judicial Police Headquarters and specialise in cases of crimes committed in the digital environment.

On the other hand, the violence against women units of the provincial prosecutor's offices and area prosecutor's offices are competent to intervene in all criminal proceedings, from the outset, which fall under the jurisdiction of the courts for violence against women (Article 87 of Organic Law 6/1985, of 1 July, of the Judiciary), as well as to process the investigation proceedings referred to in Article 5 of the Organic Statute of the Public Prosecutor's Office for facts related to acts of violence against women in the sphere of the partner or ex-partner.

Organic Law 10/2022 provides, in its twentieth final provision, for specialisation in sexual violence for which purpose:

"Within one year of the entry into force of this Organic Law, the Government shall submit to the Cortes Generales a draft amendment to Organic Law 6/1985, of 1 July 1985, on the Judiciary, and to Law 50/1981, of 30 December 1981, which regulates the Organic Statute of the Public Prosecutor's Office, aimed at establishing, through the channels provided for in the law itself, specialisation in sexual violence for the Public Prosecutor's Office and judges who serve or intend to serve in courts of violence against women. And, to this end, the competences of the courts for violence against women and of the Public Prosecutor's Office against violence against women will be reviewed, as well as the selective tests for the specialisation of judges and

magistrates. All of this will be provided with the necessary budgetary resources for these purposes.

2. Similarly, and within the period established in the previous section, the composition and functioning of the technical teams attached to the courts for violence against women and the form of access to them shall be regulated in accordance with the criteria of specialisation and training set out in this organic law, as well as the legislative modifications that may be necessary to comply with the provisions of this provision".

As of the date of this report, the reform process has not been initiated.

The UFAM, made up of a central unit and 173 units at territorial level, depends on the General Commissariat of Judicial Police and has become, within the National Police, the only point of contact and reference in these matters. It is responsible for the investigation and prosecution of criminal offences in the field of gender and domestic violence and all sexual offences, as well as the coordination of the protection of victims of gender violence. It provides a specialised response that guarantees adequate attention to the victim, in addition to subsequent actions, such as preventive, investigative, protective and assistance actions of information and referral.

These units specialised in the investigation and prosecution of violence against women are available at the national level. However, it is important to highlight that, in Spain, the crimes that make up gender violence are of a public nature, and as established in the Spanish legal system, the judicial authorities and police officers act *ex officio* with the simple knowledge of the criminal situation, without the need for a formal complaint to initiate the investigation. Likewise, any Spaniard who becomes aware of a crime is obliged to report it to the judicial authorities. For this reason, people who are aware of a case of violence can report it to any public entity, health, social services, institutions, organisations and foundations dedicated to fighting against this type of violence; this information will be forwarded to the Security Forces and Corps or to the judicial authority to investigate the criminal act, who will inform the judicial authority.

On the other hand, and although the most advisable thing to do is to have the victim's formal complaint available at the police station, thus gathering all the information necessary to be able to guarantee their protection, the complaint can be made by any of the above-mentioned means, initiating the police investigation in the event of a crime and making all the evidence available to the judicial authorities.

Finally, the violence against women units of the provincial prosecutors' offices and area prosecutors' offices are present throughout the country.

#### **40. Protocols and procedural guidelines for police officers**

The UFAM of the National Police have protocols and procedural guidelines to address violence against women. The Procedural Manual of these units establishes criteria for the prevention, investigation, protection and care of victims. It also includes guidelines for collecting information and evidence in police proceedings, guaranteeing the chain of custody.

The National Police's "**Guide to Police Action and Gender Violence**" incorporates the gender perspective in police action to protect the rights of victims and provide them with specialised treatment.

The National Police maintains collaboration protocols with organisations such as "Save the Children Spain", "Save a Girl Save a Generation" and ANAR to coordinate and address cases of gender-based violence.

In terms of police training, practical workshops and *role-playing* exercises are carried out, including simulations of real cases and the participation of victims who share their experiences in order to identify areas for improvement. Specific content is included on different forms of violence against women, such as female genital mutilation and forced marriages.

#### **41. Efforts taken to identify and address all factors that contribute to attrition**

Following the modification of article 416 of the Criminal Procedure Act by **Organic Law 8/2021** of 4 June on the comprehensive protection of children and adolescents against violence, which limits the possibility for the victim to make use of her right not to testify in cases of gender violence, the CGPJ has promoted awareness and training on the subject so that all members of the judiciary are aware of the scope of the reform and can apply it correctly.

Article 23 of **Organic Law 10/2022** establishes that professional specialisation will be guaranteed, at all levels of the Administration, through mandatory initial training and ongoing training that all professional sectors contemplated in Title III of the Law must receive, especially those involved in the prevention, reparation and response to sexual violence and those who have direct and habitual contact with minors. For its part, the 20th Final Provision of the Law, cited in question no. 42, addresses the need for specialisation in sexual violence of the Prosecutor's Office and judges who serve in courts of violence against women, with the aim of reviewing their competences.

#### **42. Measures for renewable residence permit to migrant woman who have become a victim of any of the forms of violence covered by the Istanbul Convention**

In accordance with **Organic Law 4/2000**, of 11 January, on the rights and freedoms of foreigners in Spain and their social integration, foreign women, regardless of their administrative situation, are guaranteed the rights recognised in Organic Law 1/2004 in case they are victims of gender violence; and the rights recognised in Organic Law 10/2022, in case they are victims of sexual violence; as well as, in both cases, to the protection and security measures established in the legislation in force.

- Thus, if, when a situation of gender violence or sexual violence against a foreign woman is reported, her irregular situation is revealed, the administrative sanctioning proceedings will not be initiated because she is irregularly present in Spanish territory, and the administrative sanctioning proceedings that had been initiated for the commission of said offence prior to the complaint or, where

appropriate, the execution of any expulsion or return orders that may have been agreed will be suspended.

- The Law provides for a residence and work permit for exceptional circumstances from the moment a protection order has been issued in their favour or, failing that, a report from the Public Prosecutor's Office indicating the existence of signs of gender-based or sexual violence.
- In addition, children who are minors or disabled and who are in Spain at the time of the complaint may obtain a residence permit, or a residence and work permit if they are over 16 years of age.

Victims of human trafficking also have a number of rights in relation to the application for residence and work permits for exceptional circumstances. These rights are detailed in Article 143 et seq. of Royal Decree 557/2011, of 20 April, which approves the Regulation of Organic Law 4/2000. The body which, where applicable, agrees the exemption from responsibility will inform the foreign victim of the possibility of submitting an application for a residence and work permit for exceptional circumstances, when the motivation lies in the victim's collaboration in the investigation of the crime.

On the other hand, in terms of immediate response, prevention and protection measures for victims of gender-based violence contained in Law 19/2021 of 20 December, it establishes, among others, access to the minimum vital income (IMV).

Also noteworthy in this section is the issuing of administrative accreditations of situations of gender violence and of the status of victims of trafficking in human beings and for the purpose of sexual exploitation.

## **ARTICLE 51: RISK ASSESSMENT AND RISK MANAGEMENT**

### **43. Risk assessment tools**

In Spain, Article 32 of Organic Law 1/2004 of 28 December on Comprehensive Protection Measures against Gender Violence establishes the obligation to assess and manage the risk of gender-based violence. To this end, in 2007, the Secretary of State for Security created the Comprehensive Monitoring System in Cases of Gender Violence (VioGen System), which aims to integrate the monitoring and coordination of the activities carried out by the different administrations in the area of gender violence.

The VioGén System consists of a web application accessed by the different Security Forces and Corps, Penitentiary Institutions, Justice Administration (including the Institutes of Legal Medicine and Forensic Sciences and the Victims' Assistance Offices), the Government Delegations and Subdelegations, as well as the Social Services and Equality Bodies of the different Autonomous Communities.

The same system pursues the following general objectives:

- To bring together the different public institutions with competences in the field of gender-based violence.

- Integrate all relevant information deemed necessary, facilitating its rapid exchange.
- To facilitate the assessment of the risk of re-offending.
- Depending on the level of risk, provide protection and follow-up to victims throughout the national territory.
- Facilitate preventive work, issuing warnings, alerts and alarms, through a subsystem of automated notifications, when any incident or event is detected that could endanger the integrity of the victim.

In terms of nationally standardised tools for risk assessment in cases of violence against women, the following should be noted:

- "Protocol for urgent forensic assessment of the risk of gender-based violence" (2020). This protocol reinforces the improvement of the institutional response, one of the axes of the State Pact against Gender Violence, as it recommends the use of a scale included in the VioGén system with 35 risk indicators (VFR5-H), based on an adjusted actuarial system and an alert system that facilitate structured professional judgement in the prediction of risk, which will undoubtedly improve the protection of victims and the prevention of violence by advancing in the exchange of information that will determine a better management of the risk assessed.
- Royal Decree 650/2023 of 18 July, approving the "Protocol for the forensic medical examination of the arrested person". With regard to the fight against gender-based violence and sexual violence, forensic examination of the investigated person is highly recommended, and this protocol incorporates the collection of risk factors associated with gender-based violence and sexual violence.
- To ensure the correct use of the VioGén System, the Secretary of State for Security published the "Protocol for Police Risk Assessment of Gender Violence and victim safety management", which has been updated several times since its creation in 2007, integrating new scientific evidence in the field of risk assessment.

The latest revision of the protocol, published in Instruction 4/2019 of the Secretary of State for Security, makes it possible to estimate the probability of victims suffering a new episode of violence by their partner or ex-partner from the moment they report, to apply individualised police protection measures to each case and proportional to the level of risk detected, to assess the evolution of the risk (estimation of the probability of new violence, as time goes by and protection measures are applied) and to update the personalised police protection of victims proportional to the evolution of the risk.

The police risk assessment protocol includes two forms: an initial one to determine the level of risk and protective measures when making a complaint (Form VPR) and a subsequent one (Form VPER) to reassess the case over time and in the light of new risks. The second VPER form has two versions: one *with incident* (VPER-C) and one *without incident* (VPER-S), depending on whether or not there has been a new re-occurrence. This tool has undergone a rigorous

development and validation procedure aimed at improving the ability to detect a new episode of violence or even homicides.

For all these reasons, the System itself and its Risk Assessment Protocol is dual in nature, as two types of assessments are carried out simultaneously; the assessment of non-lethal risk, i.e. the possibility of suffering an aggression without resulting in death, and the assessment of lethal risk, resulting in the death of the victim.

By virtue of the above indicators, those indicated in the GREVIO evaluation questionnaire are indicated, specifying, in parallel, those specifically included in the VioGen System, as they are considered to be important predictors of risk:

- **Possession of or access to firearms by the perpetrator.**
  - The indicator included in the VioGén System is: "use of weapons or objects against the victim". The assessment of this indicator is based on whether the aggressor has used any weapon or object capable of causing harm to attack/threaten the victim.
  
- **The victim's request for separation/divorce or the breakdown of the relationship.**
  - The indicator included in the VioGén System is: "if the victim has expressed to the aggressor her intention to break off the relationship less than six months ago". The announcement of this decision must be made explicitly and the victim must be aware of the partner's desire; this indicator has been shown to be associated with violent outcomes when this announcement was made prior to the complaint.
  
- **Pregnancy.**
  - The indicator included in the VioGén System is: "in the last six months there has been an increase in the escalation of aggression or threats", regardless of whether or not there is a chronic history of violence in the couple's relationship and regardless of whether or not this escalation of violence has been reported, which includes an increase in the intensity (seriousness) of the aggression or threats, with respect to that contemplated in the previous indicators. An increase in severity is also considered in those cases in which the aggressor has started to assault or threaten the victim in front of the children or third parties and/or in public places, and previously did not do so. Also when the aggressions or threats occur when the woman is or has been pregnant.
  
- **Previous acts of violence.**
  - The indicator included in the VioGén System is: "there is a history of physical and/or sexual aggression". This indicator is considered a warning sign whether they are related to the same victim or to any person in the past, and not only in the context of gender-based violence.
  
- **The prior issuance of a restrictive measure.**



- The indicator included in the VioGén System is: "there are previous or current breaches (precautionary or criminal)"; which states that it must be specified if there are previous breaches of precautionary or criminal measures for any type of crime (not only for gender violence).
- **Threats made by the perpetrator to take away ordinary children/ h. Threats to kill the victim and her children/ i. Threats of suicide**
  - The three indicators are included in the VioGén System within the specific indicator: "existence of threats or plans aimed at causing harm to the victim", which assesses the existence of manifestations by the perpetrator, to the victim or to other people, of thoughts, desires, impulses or behaviours aimed at causing any harm to the victim, regardless of the way or means in which it is done (in person, email, social networks, phone calls or messages).
- **Acts of sexual violence.**
  - The indicator included in the VioGén System is: "forced sex"; understood as any sexual behaviour consummated or attempted by the perpetrator without the victim's consent, or requests by the perpetrator that cause the victim to feel sufficiently pressured to engage in unwanted sexual practices, through coercion or threats.
- **Coercive and controlling behaviour.**
  - The indicator included in the VioGén System is: "in the last six months the aggressor shows controlling behaviours", closely related to experiencing feelings of jealousy are controlling and/or checking behaviours. These behaviours limit the woman's freedom of action and her autonomy.

#### 44. Co-operation between the different statutory and specialist women's support services in making risk assessment

As mentioned above, in Spain, Article 32 of Organic Law 1/2004 of 28 December, on Comprehensive Protection Measures against Gender Violence, establishes the obligation to assess and manage the risk of gender violence, which is carried out through the Comprehensive Monitoring System in Cases of Gender Violence (VioGen System), which integrates the monitoring and coordination of the activities carried out by the different administrations in the area of gender violence.

This system establishes and guarantees the effective cooperation of the different public institutions with competences in this area (Security Forces and Corps, Penitentiary Institutions, Justice Administration - including the Institutes of Legal Medicine and Forensic Sciences and the Victims' Assistance Offices, the Government Delegations and Subdelegations, as well as the Social Services and Equality Bodies of the different Autonomous Communities, adapting to the autonomous territorial organisation of Spain, and providing protection and follow-up for victims throughout the national territory.

Regarding the management of identified risks on the basis of individual safety plans that also include the safety of the victim's children, this is set out in Instruction 4/2019 of the

Secretary of State for Security, on the "Protocol for Police Assessment of the Risk of Gender Violence and the management of the safety of victims".

Specifically, Annex 1 of the Protocol establishes the **police protection measures to be adopted for each level of risk**, including both the victim and her children (in cases of extreme risk, permanent protection of the victim will be deployed, including, where appropriate, surveillance of the victim's children at school at the time of entry and exit). In addition to the compulsory measures set out in Annex 1, for each level of risk, any other measures that the police unit deems appropriate may be implemented.

Annex 2 establishes the "Personalised Security Plan for each victim with self-protection measures (PSP)", which must be drawn up individually for each victim, in such a way that each and every one of the measures it contains can be deselected by the intervening agents, either the entire section or specific measures within each section. The PSP gains strength and meaning as a tool for the real self-protection of the victim when it has been properly, rigorously and proactively prepared by the intervening agent, and the self-protection measures it contains make sense and are coherent with the lifestyle of the particular victim.

In accordance with these guidelines, Instruction 1/2023 of the Secretary of State for Security, which develops the obligation to inform the victim of the aggressor's background in the so-called cases of "persistent aggressors" and other protection and security measures in cases of gender-based violence, establishes that the National Police or Civil Guard agents in charge of executing the personalised security plan foreseen for each case activated in the VioGén System will inform the woman to be protected if her aggressor has been reported by another or other women, establishes that the National Police or Civil Guard agents in charge of executing the personalised security plan foreseen in each case activated in the VioGén System will inform the woman to be protected if her aggressor has been reported by another or other previous victims of gender violence.

#### 45. Retrospective analyse in cases of gender-based killings of women

The Agreement of the Sectorial Conference for Equality of 22 July 2022, regarding the establishment of a framework for joint action to guarantee the extension and permanence of public policies and services derived from the State Pact against Gender Violence, establishes in its ninth section ("Establishment of response and analysis mechanisms in the face of feminicides"), that in **periods in which there are upturns in feminicides, or when feminicides occur in which circumstances of special relevance concur, the Autonomous Communities affected and the Ministry of Equality, within the framework of the Sectorial Conference, will set up crisis committees** to analyse the situations in which such circumstances occur and draw conclusions to reinforce the inter-institutional response to violence against women.

For these purposes, an **upsurge** will be considered to **exist when, within a period of one month, there have been five or more cases of femicide in** one or more Autonomous Communities.

These committees, whose action complements the procedures of these characteristics already established by the Autonomous Communities, will be convened by the Ministry of Equality, through the Government Delegation against Gender Violence, which will

send the call to the contact points indicated for this purpose by the Autonomous Communities in which the cases have occurred.

The aforementioned committees will gather information about the services and institutions to which the victim turned to, with the reports of the Coordination and Violence against Women Units of the Government Delegations and Subdelegations, with the aim of evaluating their response and formulating, where appropriate, proposals for improvement. Once the information gathered has been analysed, these committees will issue a conclusions report containing, where appropriate, the proposals to be developed to improve the institutional response. This report shall be submitted to the Sectorial Conference at the meeting following the drawing up of the aforementioned report of conclusions.

These committees will receive information from and coordinate with the Coordination and Violence against Women Units of the Government Delegations and Subdelegations, which perform an essential function, derived from the Joint Instruction approved, on 4 November 2019, by the heads of the Ministries of Justice, the Interior, Labour, Migration and Social Security, the Presidency, Court Relations and Equality, and Territorial Policy and Public Function, and Circular 2/2021 on Femicides of the Government Delegation and Subdelegations of the Government, of the Interior, of Labour, Migration and Social Security, of the Presidency, Relations with the Courts and Equality and of Territorial Policy and Public Function, and of Circular 2/2021 on Femicides of the Government Delegation against Gender Violence to the Coordination and Violence against Women Units.

Since 2022, **8 Crisis Committees** have been convened, the first of which was held on 28 December 2022. Thereafter, they were held in January, May, June, August, September, October and December 2023, specifically:

1st Crisis Committee. 28 December 2022.

2nd Crisis Committee: 27 January 2023.

4th Crisis Committee: 2 June 2023.

5th Crisis Committee: 1 August 2023.

6th Crisis Committee: 4 September 2023.

7th Crisis Committee: 4 October 2023.

8th Crisis Committee: 13 December 2023.

## **ARTICLE 52: EMERGENCY BARRING ORDERS**

### **46. Legislative and other measures about emergency barring orders**

Firstly, women victims of violence against women receive information about their rights from law enforcement agencies who come into contact with them and who can explain to them the options available to them. This information is also provided in writing.

These women also have access to state resources mentioned in previous sections of this report, such as 016 or the crisis centres, which contribute to providing a

comprehensive network of support and guidance to the women affected by actively advising and accompanying them.

The judicial authority, however, does not provide direct advice to these victims, although it is true that the staff working in the legal field receive specific training on gender-based violence, which allows them to detect cases, become aware of the problem and understand its various dimensions

While awaiting the issuance of the court order, the **National Police provides protection** to the victim and her children, based on the Police Risk Assessment generated by the VioGén monitoring system of the Secretary of State for Security of the Ministry of Interior.

In any case, in the context of Spanish legislation, it is established that protection orders must be resolved within a maximum period of 72 hours, according to Article 544 ter of the Criminal Procedure Act, however, in situations where the appearance is not possible for any circumstance, the judge, ex officio or at the request of the Public Prosecutor's Office, may impose a prohibition of approach according to Article 544 bis until the appearance is made.

The criminal precautionary measures of prohibition of approach and communication with the victim of gender violence can be extended to minors who live with her in accordance with Article 544 ter. 6 LECrim., in line with the provisions of Article 48 of the Criminal Code.

#### **47. Enforcement of precautionary orders and response to any order violation**

In Spain, for the enforcement of restraining orders, in addition to the control of the precautionary measures adopted for the protection of victims by the State Security Forces and Corps, there are various resources available to us:

- Telematic proximity detection devices to control the measures to prohibit approach to victims of gender-based violence in the context of intimate partner and sexual violence. This is a device that has proven to be very effective in protecting victims from the aggressor, which is why this Unit, in 2020, issued a "Guide for action regarding telematic control devices" to all prosecutors in the career.
- The Attention and Protection Telephone Service for victims of gender violence (ATENPRO) is a type of service that, with the appropriate technology, offers victims of gender violence immediate attention, 24 hours a day, 365 days a year and wherever they may be. The service is based on the use of mobile telephone communication and telelocation technologies. It allows women victims of gender-based violence to contact a centre staffed by personnel specifically trained to provide an adequate response to their needs at any time. In addition, in emergency situations, the Centre's staff is prepared to provide an adequate response to the crisis, either on their own or by mobilising other human and material resources. Victims of gender-based violence can apply for the service if they meet the following requirements: they do not live with the person or persons who have abused them and they participate in the specialised care programmes for victims of gender-based violence that exist in their autonomous region.

In terms of responses for violation of the restraining order, breach of the restraining order constitutes an offence of breach of sentence under Article 468 of the Penal Code. If the victim is a survivor of gender-based violence, the penalty is 6 months to 1 year imprisonment. In addition, those who disturb the proper functioning of the technical devices intended to ensure compliance with the restraining order, or who fail to carry such devices or neglect the measures required to maintain their proper state of operation, will be punished with a fine of 6 to 12 months. In both scenarios, non-compliance is required to be voluntary and not accidental, as in the latter case there will be no legal consequences if the person subject to the order leaves the place voluntarily.

## **ARTICLE 53: RESTRAINING OR PROTECTION ORDERS**

### **48. Legislative and other measures about restraining or protection orders**

Restraining orders are intended to protect the victims of any of the crimes listed in Article 57 of the Criminal Code: homicide, abortion, injuries, crimes against liberty, torture and crimes against moral integrity, sexual freedom and indemnity, privacy, the right to one's own image and the inviolability of the home, honour, patrimony and socio-economic order.

By means of final provision 4.2 of Organic Law 10/2022, Article 83 of the Criminal Code was amended to extend the restraining and prohibition of communication measures foreseen for crimes related to gender violence to all victims of crimes against sexual freedom, forced marriage, female genital mutilation and trafficking in human beings.

It should again be recalled that Article 544 bis LECRIM regulates the precautionary measure of restraining order that may be ordered by the judicial authority, by means of a reasoned decision, when it is strictly necessary for the protection of the victim, during the investigation of any crime of gender-based violence of all the forms contemplated in the Istanbul Convention. The precautionary measure of protection may consist of imposing a precautionary prohibition on the accused to reside in a specific place, neighbourhood, municipality, province or other local entity, or Autonomous Community.

Under the same conditions, it may impose a precautionary prohibition on the person to go to certain places, neighbourhoods, municipalities, provinces or other local entities, or Autonomous Communities, or to approach or communicate with certain persons, to the extent necessary.

As a novelty, final provision 1.3 of Organic Law 10/2022 introduces a final paragraph in article 544 bis of the LECRIM to guarantee that, in the case of the investigation of any of the crimes against sexual freedom, if any of the victim protection measures provided for in this precept are agreed, the use of telematic devices for the control of their compliance may be agreed by means of a reasoned resolution.

On the other hand, sections 6 and 7 of article 544 ter of the LECRIM have been modified by final provision 1.9 of Organic Law 8/2021, in such a way that improvements are introduced to reinforce the safety of minor children who have witnessed, suffered or lived with gender violence or domestic violence. In these cases, the judicial authority will

suspend the visiting regime, stay, relationship or communication of the investigated person with respect to the minors who depend on him/her.

In addition, Article 13 of Royal Decree 95/2009, which regulates the System of administrative registers to support the Administration of Justice, includes the obligation to send the data immediately and, in any case, within a maximum period of 24 hours from the final judgement or from the adoption of the precautionary measure or non-final judgement in the case of entries in the Central Register for the Protection of Victims of Domestic Violence.

#### **49. Enforcement of protection orders and response to any violation of such order**

The breach of a protection measure imposed by a judge is a criminal offence under the Spanish Criminal Code, which can be prosecuted *ex officio*, even without the filing of a complaint by the victim. Furthermore, in those cases in which the unfulfilled measure has been imposed for the commission of a crime of abuse of a woman by her partner or ex-partner, this offence is considered a crime in the field of gender violence. In these cases, the arrest of the perpetrator by the State Security Forces and Corps is appropriate.

Article 468 of the Criminal Code punishes anyone who violates a protection order with imprisonment of six months to one year. In addition, the legal consequence of the protection order as a precautionary measure, in the event of non-compliance, is that within the criminal proceedings in which it was adopted, the judicial authority will summon the parties to a hearing for a new assessment of the victim's risk. For this purpose, the incidence of non-compliance, the seriousness and the circumstances will be taken into account, and the procedural situation of the investigated or accused person may be aggravated and provisional detention may be ordered, in accordance with article 502 and following articles of the LECRIM.

### **ARTICLE 56: MEASURES OF PROTECTION**

#### **50. Measures of protection**

Law enforcement agencies have an obligation to contact victims whenever the perpetrator has fled in order to put in place additional protection measures if the victim and/or the victim's family members are in danger.

In this regard, it should be noted that the Office for the Attention to Victims of Crime informs victims of changes and modifications (including prison leave) in the personal situation of the convicted aggressor.

The first police actions with the victim and her children are aimed at ensuring the protection of her integrity and privacy and providing her with health care from the first contact, in compliance with the provisions of current legislation.

To this end, the physical spaces in the different police stations have been adapted, preventing the victim from sharing physical space with her alleged aggressor, respecting her right to privacy, as well as that of her children.



In the [Conclusions of Specialist Prosecutors of the year 2022](#), the issue of the right of victims to have their privacy protected in criminal proceedings was addressed, to which end a series of conclusions were agreed through which a series of guidelines are given to prosecutors to ensure that in our indictments it is expressly requested that, in accordance with article 681 of the Criminal Procedure Act and after hearing the parties, it is agreed that all or some of the acts of the oral trial sessions be held in camera; Likewise, in accordance with article 707 of the Law of Criminal Procedure, it should be ensured that the victim's statement is carried out avoiding visual confrontation with the person involved, for which purpose any technical means may be used that makes this evidence possible, including the possibility that the witness may be heard without being present in the courtroom and through the use of accessible communication technologies.

Law 4/2015, of 27 April, on the Statute of the Victims of Crime (EVD) regulates in its Title I Basic Rights and in its Title III Protection of Victims, the rights and protection measures that govern during the investigation phase and the prosecution phase in criminal proceedings, among others:

- The right to receive information about the criminal case. In the case of victims of gender-based violence, they will be notified of: the decisions that agree to the imprisonment or subsequent release of the offender, as well as the possible escape of the offender and the decisions that agree to the adoption of personal precautionary measures or that modify those already agreed, when they had the purpose of guaranteeing the safety of the victim (article 7 of the EVD).
- The right of access to assistance and support services. All victims have the right to access, free of charge and confidentially, to the assistance and support services provided by the public administrations, as well as those provided by the Victims' Assistance Offices. In particular, minor children and minors subject to guardianship, custody and guardianship of victims of gender-based violence, sexual violence or victims of domestic violence (Article 10 of the EVD).
- The right to avoid contact between the victim and the offender. The premises in which criminal proceedings take place, including the investigation phase, shall be arranged in such a way as to prevent direct contact between the victims and their relatives, on the one hand, and the suspected or accused offender, on the other, in accordance with the Criminal Procedure Code and without prejudice to the provisions of the following articles (Article 20 of the EVD).
- Right to the protection of privacy. The Judges, Courts, Prosecutors and other authorities and officials in charge of the criminal investigation, as well as all those who in any way intervene or participate in the process, shall adopt, in accordance with the provisions of the Law, the necessary measures to protect the privacy of all victims and their families and, in particular, to prevent the dissemination of any information that could facilitate the identification of minor victims or victims with disabilities in need of special protection (Article 22 of the EVD).
- The right to individual assessment of the victim to determine his or her special protection needs (Article 23 of the EVD).

- Police officers, in compliance with Law 4/2015 of the Statute of the Victims of Crime, and in attention to the personal circumstances of the victim, request the presence of support professionals they deem appropriate (called "facilitators"), by virtue of the agreements signed by the General Directorate of the Police with different associations of the third sector. These professionals carry out facilitation tasks in the provision of support for people with intellectual disabilities during the development of the judicial process.
- The right to information about the offender's situation, particularly his or her situation in prison.
- Right to protection of the victim's image.

## **PART III. EMERGING TRENDS ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE**

### **NEW DEVELOPMENTS SINCE THE ADOPTION OF GREVIO'S BASELINE EVALUATION REPORT**

#### **51. Emerging trends in violence against women and domestic violence, including its digital manifestations**

The **EEVM (2022-2025)** stresses the importance of updating the terminology used to describe violence against women. Firstly, because the knowledge available on its characteristics (spaces where it is exercised, consequences, etc.) has improved, which allows them to be better defined. And secondly, because the reproduction of this violence can take on new expressions, as in the case of violence exercised through information and communication technologies, reproductive exploitation or some dimensions of femicide.

Among the emerging or invisible forms of violence in Spain to date, the Strategy mentions the following:

- Digital violence: stalking, grooming, or cyberflashing, among others, in addition to those facilitated by Artificial Intelligence.
- Chemical submission.
- Symbolic violence
- Institutional violence.
- Reproductive violence.

Among the emerging phenomena detected in recent years by the **Directorate General of Police of the Ministry of the Interior**, we find the following:

- Gender-based cyber-bullying against women, girls and adolescents.
- Gender-based violence among minors.
- Parental abductions.
- Child to parent violence.
- Group sexual assaults.
- Sexual violence through chemical submission.
- Female genital mutilation and forced marriages.
- Invisible victims: the elderly and people with disabilities.

-Sugar daddy" phenomenon.

In relation to violence against women in the digital sphere, the **Women's Institute** has developed two studies which, after a process of research, produce a series of recommendations for public institutions:

- "Young women and harassment on social networks Study" (2021): the objective is to detect whether there is sexist behaviour and gender violence among peers on social networks, with special emphasis on the reality of harassment experienced and perceived by the young women who use them.

To this end, interviews were conducted with several young women with different profiles and, based on the results, a questionnaire was drawn up and applied to a sample of young women in which the risk and protection factors in terms of good use of social networks by the young population were investigated. The reproduction of gender roles on social networks was also analysed, studying how they specifically affect young women, both in the construction of their identity, in their behaviour in the digital sphere and in the situations of harassment and violence they experience.

Following the analysis, recommendations were made to governments and public institutions on the detection, prevention and elimination of gender-based violence on social media.

-"Prostitution in digital contexts Study" (2021): its general objective is to deepen the understanding and understanding of the causes and characteristics of online prostitution in our country. To this end, a description of the theoretical framework in which this new reality of prostitution is framed and its link with other structures and systems (capitalism - pornography - patriarchy) was carried out. In order to carry out this research, prostitution websites and online portals were mapped and characterised, and individual interviews were conducted with women in prostitution. The application of this methodology to reality resulted in a description of the main characteristics of online prostitution (profiles of the women who advertise and of the prostitutes, differential dynamics, etc.).

Finally, the study incorporated a series of recommendations on strategies and actions of the different actors, mainly public administrations and social entities when addressing and intervening in this problem.

## **52. Emerging trends in the allocation of funding and budgeting by your state authorities**

This question is answered in the questions on Financial resources for the prevention and eradication of all forms of violence against women.

## **53. Innovative approaches to primary prevention, for example new target audiences and means of communication, public/private partnerships etc.**

Organic Law 10/2022, of 6 September, on the comprehensive guarantee of sexual freedom, provides in Article 8 that "The competent health, socio-health and social services administrations, within the Interterritorial Council of the National Health System and the Territorial Council of Social Services and the System for Autonomy and Care for

Dependency, shall promote the adoption of measures to prevent and raise awareness of sexual violence against users of health, socio-health and social services resources, respecting in all cases the competences of these matters, shall promote the adoption of measures for the prevention and awareness of sexual violence against users of health, socio-health and social services resources, respecting, in all cases, the competences of the Autonomous Communities in these matters".

Likewise, Article 20 of the Law stipulates that the health administrations must promote the training of health and non-health personnel in the detection of sexual violence. Likewise, the Commission against Gender Violence of the Interterritorial Council of the National Health System, with the involvement of the Women's Health Observatory, will draw up a common protocol of actions from the health services in the area of sexual violence that includes guidelines for detection and intervention, both in the case of recent violence and violence that occurred in the past.

#### **54. Emerging trends related to access to asylum and international protection for women victims of violence against women**

In relation to the irregular situation of foreigners in our territory, in the Spanish legal system, humanitarian law prevails over the administrative issue, so that women and minors who are victims of trafficking, sexual violence and gender violence are subject to special protection, as specified in previous issues.

In this context, it is worth highlighting the Instructions issued in 2022 by the General Commissioner for Aliens and Borders of the National Police regarding the temporary protection of persons from Ukraine, especially women and minors displaced to Spain.

Finally, it should be noted that, on the initiative of the National Police's Family and Women's Services Units (UFAM), a line of work has been initiated with the Gender Violence Coordination Unit of the State Secretariat for Migration of the Ministry of Inclusion, Social Security and Migration, in a Network Working Group of the Protocol of Action against violence against women in the International and Temporary Protection Shelter System. The aim of this is to share the actions carried out by the UFAM in the prevention and prosecution of the crime of gender violence, focusing the intervention on the filing of the complaint and the actions derived from it.

## PART IV. ADMINISTRATIVE DATA AND STATISTICS

### 55. Annual statistics on administrative and judicial data:

The statistical data corresponding to the System of Administrative Registers for the Support of the Administration of Justice, contained in the different registers mentioned above, are specified in the following statistics. The National Statistics Institute (INE), by virtue of an agreement with the Ministry of the Presidency, Justice and Relations with the Courts, statistically exploits the data of several registers integrated in the System of Administrative Registers for the Support of the Administration of Justice, and disseminates the corresponding statistics:

- Firstly, the **Statistics on Domestic Violence and Gender Violence** offer information on victims and persons reported and convicted, with protection orders or precautionary measures issued, who have been registered in the reference year in the Central Register for the Protection of Victims of Domestic and Gender Violence owned by the ministry. These statistics offer data from 2011 to 2022, the year in which the latest data is available, and that was published in [May 31, 2023](#). The statistics present the information corresponding to gender violence and domestic violence separately. And it offers results at national and regional level, referring to victims and persons reported, according to their socio-demographic characteristics, and also on criminal offences charged and precautionary measures issued.
- **The Adult Convicted Persons Statistics**, which includes the Adult Convicted Persons Statistics for sexual offences, offers information on persons of legal age convicted by final judgement, according to socio-demographic characteristics such as sex, age, nationality, throughout the reference period. In addition, it offers information on the crimes committed by the convicted persons, as well as the sentences imposed. Since the year 2017, specific information has also been presented on sexual offences, that is, on persons convicted in a final judgement for any crime classified as sexual. The Conviction Statistics include information from 2013 to 2021, the year in which the latest data is available and that was published in [September 15, 2022](#).
- **The Statistics on Persons Convicted as a Minor**, which includes the Statistics on Persons Convicted of Sexual Offences as a Minor, offers information on minors, aged 14 to 17 years old, convicted by final judgement, according to socio-demographic characteristics such as sex, age, nationality, throughout the reference period. It also offers information on the crimes committed by the persons convicted, as well as the sentences imposed. Since the year 2017, it also presents specific information on sexual offences, that is, on persons convicted in a final judgement for any crime classified as sexual. The Statistics on Persons Convicted as a Minor includes information from 2013 to 2021, the last year in which the latest data is available and that was published in September 15, 2022 (same link as in the previous case).



In addition, the **Annual Report on Gender Violence** of the General Council of the Judiciary, corresponding to the years [2021](#) and [2022](#), which contains the information requested on this issue, is shared.

On the other hand, in the Ministry of the Interior's report on sexual offences for the year 2021, 17,016 facts of all criminal typologies of a sexual nature are recorded as known facts registered during the year 2021. In 2020, 13,174 facts are recorded.

According to the data collected in the Integral Follow-up System for Gender Violence Cases (VioGén System) of the Secretary of State for Security, in the year 2023 there are 765,476 cases, with 81,308 being considered "active cases".

## APPENDIX I: Accreditation of the status of gender-based violence and of the status of victim of trafficking for sexual exploitation by Autonomous Community and Autonomous City:

| AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITIES AND CITIES | ACCREDITATIONS        |           | YEARS |      |      |      |               |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------|-------|------|------|------|---------------|
|                                   |                       |           | 2019  | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023          |
| ANDALUSIA                         | Gender-based violence | Requested | -     | -    | 109  | 646  | 762 (10/2023) |
|                                   |                       | Granted   | -     | -    | 96   | 555  | 606 (10/2023) |
|                                   | Trata                 | Requested | -     | -    | -    | -    | 2 (08/2023)   |
|                                   |                       | Granted   | -     | -    | -    | -    | 1 (08/2023)   |
| ASTURIAS                          | Gender-based violence | Requested | -     | -    | -    | -    | -             |
|                                   |                       | Granted   | -     | 141  | 181  | 414  | 86 (06/2023)  |
|                                   | Trata                 | Requested | -     | -    | -    | -    | -             |
|                                   |                       | Granted   | -     | 5    | 17   | 2    | 5 (06/2023)   |
| BALEARIC                          | Gender-based violence | Requested | -     | -    | -    | -    | 189           |
|                                   |                       | Granted   | 181   | 414  | 778  | 987  | 189           |
|                                   | Trata                 | Requested | 183   |      |      |      |               |
|                                   |                       | Granted   | 183   |      |      |      |               |
| CASTILLA LA MANCHA                | Gender-based violence | Requested | 59    | 129  | 133  | 553  | 287           |
|                                   |                       | Granted   | 41    | 140  | 156  | 470  | 228           |
|                                   | Trata                 | Requested | -     | -    | -    | 2    | 5             |
|                                   |                       | Granted   | -     | -    | -    | 2    | 5             |
| CASTILLA Y LEÓN                   | Gender-based violence | Requested | -     | -    | -    | -    | -             |
|                                   |                       | Granted   | 144   | 257  | 220  | 477  | 449           |

|                     |                       |           |     |      |      |      |               |
|---------------------|-----------------------|-----------|-----|------|------|------|---------------|
|                     | Trata                 | Requested | -   | -    | -    | -    | -             |
|                     |                       | Granted   | -   | -    | -    | -    | 2             |
| CATALONIA           | Gender-based violence | Requested | -   | -    | -    | -    | -             |
|                     |                       | Granted   | -   | -    | -    | 1362 | 776 (08/2023) |
|                     | Trata                 | Requested | -   | -    | -    | 19   | 19            |
|                     |                       | Granted   | -   | -    | -    | 19   | 15 (09/2023)  |
| VALENCIAN COMMUNITY | Gender-based violence | Requested | -   | -    | -    | -    | -             |
|                     |                       | Granted   | -   | 1087 | 1783 | 1467 | 1127          |
|                     | Trata                 | Requested | -   | -    | -    | -    | -             |
|                     |                       | Granted   | -   | -    | -    | 156  | 193           |
| EXTREMADURA         | Gender-based violence | Requested | -   | -    | -    | -    | -             |
|                     |                       | Granted   | -   | 210  | 220  | 282  | 193           |
|                     | Trata                 | Requested | -   | -    | -    | -    | -             |
|                     |                       | Granted   | 0   | 1    | 0    | 1    | 0             |
| GALICIA             | Gender-based violence | Requested | -   | -    | -    | -    | -             |
|                     |                       | Granted   | 121 | 141  | 121  | 128  | 76 (06/2023)  |
|                     | Trata                 | Requested | -   | -    | -    | -    | -             |
|                     |                       | Granted   | -   | -    | -    | -    | -             |
| LA RIOJA            | Gender-based violence | Requested | 8   | 15   | 22   | 43   | 74 (08/2023)  |
|                     |                       | Granted   | 8   | 14   | 22   | 43   | 74            |
|                     | Trata                 | Requested | 0   |      |      |      |               |
|                     |                       | Granted   | 0   |      |      |      |               |
| MADRID              | Gender-based violence | Requested | -   | -    | -    | 1667 | 1610          |
|                     |                       | Granted   | -   | -    | -    | 1594 | 1546          |
|                     | Trata                 | Requested | -   | -    | -    | -    | 34            |
|                     |                       | Granted   | -   | -    | -    | -    | 34            |
| MURCIA              | Gender-based violence | Requested | -   | -    | -    | -    | -             |
|                     |                       | Granted   | -   | -    | -    | 240  | 204 (08/2023) |

|                |                       |           |     |     |                   |                   |               |
|----------------|-----------------------|-----------|-----|-----|-------------------|-------------------|---------------|
|                | Trata                 | Requested | -   | -   | -                 | -                 | -             |
|                |                       | Granted   | -   | -   | -                 | -                 | -             |
| NAVARRA        | Gender-based violence | Requested | 196 | 168 | 281               | 370               | 231 (06/2023) |
|                |                       | Granted   | 184 | 153 | 265<br>275 (OAVD) | 318<br>419 (OAVD) | -             |
|                | Trata                 | Requested | -   | -   | -                 | -                 | -             |
|                |                       | Granted   | -   | -   | -                 | -                 | -             |
| BASQUE COUNTRY | Gender-based violence | Requested | 37  | 125 | 153               | 291               | 286 (06/2023) |
|                |                       | Granted   | 35  | 123 | 149               | 284               | 265 (06/2023) |
|                | Trata                 | Requested | -   | -   | -                 | -                 | -             |
|                |                       | Granted   | -   | -   | -                 | -                 | -             |
| CEUTA          | Gender-based violence | Requested | -   | -   | -                 | -                 | 28            |
|                |                       | Granted   | -   | -   | -                 | -                 | 27            |
|                | Trata                 | Requested | -   | -   | -                 | -                 | 0             |
|                |                       | Granted   | -   | -   | -                 | -                 | 0             |
| MELILLA        | Gender-based violence | Requested | -   | -   | -                 | -                 | -             |
|                |                       | Granted   | 49  | 48  | 53                | 44                | 34            |
|                | Trata                 | Requested | -   | -   | -                 | -                 | -             |
|                |                       | Granted   | 0   | 0   | 0                 | 0                 | 0             |

**APPENDIX II: INFORMATION ON AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITIES AND  
CITIES WITH A STATUTE OF AUTONOMY. MEASURES FOR THE  
IMPLEMENTATION OF STATE PLANS AND REGIONAL RESOURCES**

## AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITY OF ANDALUSIA

|                                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>MEASURES TO IMPLEMENT STATE PLANS</b> | <b>Coordination</b>                                                                                                                                                                                          | <p>In 2021, the Plenary of the Interterritorial Council of the National Health System approved the "Common Standardised Instrument for the early detection of gender-based violence". In order to transfer and adapt it to the Andalusian healthcare context, a working group has been created which has drawn up a report with proposals and recommendations for the protocolisation of the early detection of gender-based violence.</p> <p>Elaboration (2021) of the Action Protocol for the detection and approach to gender violence in the Andalusian Disability Assessment and Guidance Centres.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|                                          | <b>Awareness raising, prevention and detection</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Campaigns</b></li> <li>- <b>Training</b></li> <li>- <b>Support and collaboration with entities</b></li> </ul> | <p>Awareness-raising campaigns are carried out continuously, especially in the field of gender violence and sexual violence. Two co-education campaigns were carried out in 2022: "Girls in ICTs" and "Non-sexist, non-violent toys".</p> <p>Training is promoted and given to both professionals and the general public, especially adolescents and young people. Among others, the FORMMA Network (Andalusian Network against abuse) provides training to health personnel for the care of women in situations of abuse, as well as for the protection of children and adolescents in environments of gender-based violence; and the MOOC course on Awareness-raising on gender-based violence against women with disabilities, aimed at socio-health professionals.</p> <p>The participation of the third sector is facilitated, among others, through coordination meetings (Andalusian Council of Women's Participation), and the call for grants to Women's Associations and Federations for training, studies and publications on gender violence, or for awareness-raising and prevention of violence against women (women with disabilities, women of Roma ethnicity, homeless women, migrant women...).</p> <p>Service for the detection and rescue of women and girls victims of trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation in the Autonomous Community of Andalusia ("Pilot Project"), as a measure of Axis 2 of the Andalusian Strategy for the Fight against Trafficking.</p> |
|                                          | <b>Protection, security and repair</b>                                                                                                                                                                       | Subsidies to Women's Associations and Federations for the comprehensive care of women and minors.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|                                          | <b>Plans, programmes and strategies</b>                                                                                                                                                                      | <p>The Strategic Plan for equality of women and men in Andalusia 2022-2028 has been published.</p> <p>The Andalusian Strategy for the fight against trafficking in women and girls for sexual exploitation has been approved.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |



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| <b>REGIONAL RESOURCES</b> | <b>Housing</b>                                                                       | Emergency centres, shelters and supervised flats<br>During the pandemic, a new shelter was temporarily contracted, with a total of 34 places.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|                           | <b>Attention</b><br>- <b>Integral</b><br>- <b>Sanitary</b><br>- <b>Psychological</b> | Expansion of the Andalusian Victim Support Service (SAVA): they provide comprehensive and coordinated care for victims of crime, with greater importance being given to the care of victims of gender violence. For this reason, the team has been expanded with professionals trained in gender violence. They have 9 offices.<br>Individualised action plan for women victims of gender-based violence: 16 teams (1/province + 1 rural).<br>There are various counselling services for victims of gender-based violence, sexual violence, and children of victims. |
|                           | <b>Legal advice</b>                                                                  | There is a legal information service, legal assistance and psychological care for victims of sexual violence, in addition to the care provided by the Legal Department of the Provincial Women's Centres for victims of gender violence or sexual violence.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|                           | <b>Information services</b>                                                          | Reinforcement of the telephone information and assistance service for victims of violence against women (900 200 999): a system for assessing the risk suffered by women calling for help has been created.<br>Municipal Women's Information Centres (179 centres).                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|                           | <b>Other</b>                                                                         | Expansion of the Family Meeting Points: the technical teams have been expanded to bring the service closer to citizens through itinerant attention.<br>Aid for victims of gender-based violence                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |

## AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITY OF ASTURIAS

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| <b>MEASURES TO IMPLEMENT STATE PLANS</b> | <b>Coordination</b>                                                                                                                                                                                          | <p>Improvement of the coordination of the Interdepartmental Protocol for the Care of Women Victims of Gender Violence in the Principality of Asturias (health, social services, training-labour and judicial).</p> <p>Collaboration agreement to implement equality agents in companies: to combat inequality in the workplace and to have protocols in place to deal with different manifestations of violence against women.</p> <p>Consolidation and dissemination of the Urban Planning Observatory with a gender perspective (created in 2018): its objectives are to identify and combat inequalities in the use of the city.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|                                          | <b>Awareness raising, prevention and detection</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Campaigns</b></li> <li>- <b>Training</b></li> <li>- <b>Support and collaboration with entities</b></li> </ul> | <p>Institutional campaigns were carried out on 8 March and 25 November, as well as campaigns such as "No, it's not normal" (on harassment in the workplace) and "Only yes is yes" (developed by the Asturias Transport Consortium for advertising on buses and the supply and installation of video surveillance cameras). Numerous workshops and seminars on the prevention of violence have also been held (women in prison, women in rural areas, elderly women, etc.).</p> <p>Training is promoted and given both to professionals and to the general public, especially young people and adolescents. Specifically, specialised training for lawyers from the Bar Associations to assist victims of sexual violence, or specialised training on the prevention and detection of sexual exploitation of minors (2022). In addition, the on-line training school on gender-based violence has been set up with training actions aimed at different professional groups.</p> <p>The participation of the third sector is facilitated, among others, through the Asturian Women's Council and the Observatory against Violence against Women of the Principality of Asturias. In addition, the Asturian Women's Institute maintains a specific line of subsidies for women's associations and organisations. Finally, the Red Cross directly manages the Network of Women's Shelters.</p> |
|                                          | <b>Protection, security and repair</b>                                                                                                                                                                       | Subsidies to Women's Associations and Federations for the comprehensive care of women and minors.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|                                          | <b>Plans, programmes and strategies</b>                                                                                                                                                                      | <p>The III Strategic Plan for Equality between Women and Men 2020-2023 has been published.</p> <p>The Asturian Strategy for the Abolition of Prostitution and Trafficking for Sexual Exploitation (2023-2028) has been approved.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |

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| <b>REGIONAL RESOURCES</b> | <b>Housing</b>                                                                                                             | <p>The regional network of shelters, managed by the Red Cross, has a total of 78 places and consists of a Comprehensive Care Centre for women victims of gender-based violence (30 places), 2 shelters (26 places) and 22 supervised flats. During the confinement situation caused by the Covid-19 pandemic, the Red Cross was provided with a grant to set up a new temporary shelter.</p> <p>In 2020, the emergency residential care project for victims of trafficking, sexual exploitation and women in prostitution in the face of the COVID-19 crisis was launched, managed by the Amaranta Solidarity Foundation. Six places were made available.</p> <p>In 2021, the adaptation of a pilot flat for a new itinerary for young women victims of gender-based violence has been promoted.</p> |
|                           | <b>Attention</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Integral</li> <li>- Sanitary</li> <li>- Psychological</li> </ul> | <p>On 25/11/2020 the Crisis Centre for Victims of Sexual Assault was set up in Oviedo, which provides comprehensive 24-hour care for women and girls from the age of 12 who have been victims of sexual violence. An action protocol has been drawn up with the prosecutors for victims who use the crisis centre.</p> <p>In 2020, the project Comprehensive social assistance to women victims of gender-based violence in the Network of shelters was launched.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|                           | <b>Legal advice</b>                                                                                                        | <p>The Women's Advice Centres offer free legal and psychological counselling to women victims of gender-based violence, as do the 24-hour Crisis Centres.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|                           | <b>Information services</b>                                                                                                | <p>The fundamental resource that guarantees the right to information is the Women's Advice Centres. In 2023 there are 18 centres spread throughout the territory and they provide comprehensive specialised attention to victims of gender violence, acting as "case managers" and coordinating with the rest of the available resources.</p> <p>In addition to dissemination services such as social networks and the website of the Asturian Women's Institute, there is a telephone helpline comprising the telephone numbers of the Regional Network of Shelters (678505698), the Women's Advice Centres, the 24-hour Crisis Centres (677985985) and the Asturian Women's Institute (985962010), as well as 112 and 016.</p>                                                                     |
|                           | <b>Other</b>                                                                                                               | <p>Taxi services to transport rural women to specialised gender-based violence services.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |

## AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITY OF THE BALEARIC ISLANDS

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| <b>MEASURES TO IMPLEMENT STATE PLANS</b> | <b>Coordination</b>                                                                                                                                                                                             | In 2022 the Observatory for Equality in the Balearic Islands has been set up.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
|                                          | <b>Awareness raising, prevention and detection</b><br><ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Campaigns</b></li> <li>- <b>Training</b></li> <li>- <b>Support and collaboration with entities</b></li> </ul> | <p>Institutional campaigns were carried out on 8 March and 25 November. Other campaigns have also been carried out, such as "Formas parte", to prevent digital violence, or the "No, y punto" campaign, as well as other prevention and awareness campaigns against male violence in the local festivities.</p> <p>Training is promoted and given to both professionals and the general public, especially young people and adolescents. For example, the course on professional care for victims of gender violence, which is aimed at civil servants and professionals in social services, health, education, justice, labour and security forces, has had a total of 7 editions between 2019 and 2023. The "Feminist Classrooms from Ibiza to Formentera" have also been organised by the Balearic Women's Institute, and training agreements have been signed with the University of the Balearic Islands.</p> <p>The participation of the third sector is facilitated, among others, through the Women's Participation Council (in 2023 its Decree of regulation, composition and operating regime was approved) and subsidies for women's associations and specialised entities. Specifically, between 2019 and 2022, the Balearic Women's Institute has granted 86 subsidies for the promotion of equal opportunities between women and men and the prevention and eradication of male violence.</p> |
|                                          | <b>Protection, security and repair</b>                                                                                                                                                                          | Subsidies to Women's Associations and Federations for the comprehensive care of women and minors.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
|                                          | <b>Plans, programmes and strategies</b>                                                                                                                                                                         | <p>The Fifth Strategic Plan for Effective Gender Equality (2021-2023) has been published.</p> <p>The Autonomous Plan for the Fight against Trafficking in Women and Girls for Sexual Exploitation and Prostitution in the Balearic Islands 2019-2022 has been approved.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |

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| <b>REGIONAL RESOURCES</b> | <b>Housing</b>                                                                       | The Lausanne Project is a specialised temporary shelter for women in prostitution and victims of trafficking for sexual exploitation. In 2022, 3 flats have been ceded to the project and a grant has been awarded to the Casal Petit - Hermanas Oblatas organisation to manage it. Between 2019 and 2022, 91 women have been taken in.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|                           | <b>Attention</b><br>- <b>Integral</b><br>- <b>Sanitary</b><br>- <b>Psychological</b> | The Balearic Women's Institute manages the 24-hour social care and telephone accompaniment service, and face-to-face accompaniment for victims of male violence, for legal advice.<br><br>The Protocol for the Prevention and Care of Women and Girls on Female Genital Mutilation has been improved, and a protocol on sexual aggression is being developed with the social and health care services.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|                           | <b>Legal advice</b>                                                                  | The Balearic Women's Institute manages the 24-hour social care and telephone accompaniment service, and face-to-face accompaniment for victims of male violence, for legal advice.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|                           | <b>Information services</b>                                                          | The 24-hour social care service specialises in comprehensive care for victims of gender violence and offers a 24-hour telephone service for information, advice, support and referral, as well as a face-to-face accompaniment service (courts, health centres, shelters, etc.). There is also a communication channel via WhatsApp (639837476), as well as the possibility of calling 016 or 112.<br><br>On the other hand, a 24-hour telephone translation service in more than 50 languages is offered to the different professional services to facilitate care and information for migrant women victims of male violence who do not know the official languages of the Balearic Islands.<br><br>In order to guarantee full accessibility in sign language, the SVIsual video-interpretation service was launched in 2022. |
|                           | <b>Other</b>                                                                         | SOIB Dona" is a job placement service for women victims of gender violence.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |

## AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITY OF CASTILLA LA MANCHA

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| <b>MEASURES TO IMPLEMENT STATE PLANS</b> | <b>Coordination</b>                                                                                                                                                                     | <p>Creation of the Gender Equality Observatory of the "Clara Campoamor" Gender Equality and Diversity Chair of the University of Castilla-La Mancha.</p> <p>Publication of the Protocol for the prevention, identification and action against sexual and gender-based harassment in the workplace in the Administration of the Junta de Comunidades de Castilla-La Mancha and its Autonomous Bodies.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|                                          | <b>Awareness raising, prevention and detection</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Campaigns</li> <li>- Training</li> <li>- Support and collaboration with entities</li> </ul> | <p>Various campaigns have been carried out between 2019-2023, including awareness-raising campaigns through social networks informing about specialised resources and on the occasion of 8 March and 25 November; the campaign "Equality is NOT violence", aimed at young people with the aim of promoting social awareness and preventing sexual violence; and campaigns against sexual exploitation.</p> <p>Castilla-La Mancha has continuous training on gender-based violence and sexual violence for professionals of the administration, including health professionals, social services and teachers. In addition, there are agreements between the Women's Institute of Castilla-La Mancha and the University of Alcalá de Henares and the University of Castilla-La Mancha for joint training and research actions in the field of gender equality. The Regional Ministry of Education and Culture develops projects such as "Esteranía Violeta", "Esteranía violeta juvenil" and "Esteranía violeta mini" aimed at adults, young people and children to raise awareness of gender equality and prevent gender violence.</p> <p>The participation of the third sector is facilitated, among others, through the Regional Women's Council and the granting of subsidies to women's associations and specialised entities. Among others, a direct subsidy has been granted to the Fundación Secretariado Gitano for the development of the project "Promotion of equality of Roma women and attention to multiple discrimination: Calí".</p> |
|                                          | <b>Protection, security and repair</b>                                                                                                                                                  | <p>Subsidies to Women's Associations and Federations for the comprehensive care of women and minors.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|                                          | <b>Plans, programmes and strategies</b>                                                                                                                                                 | <p>II Strategic Plan for equal opportunities between women and men in Castilla-La Mancha (2019-2024).</p> <p>Plan of Care for Children and Adolescents (2023-2026): provides for the creation of specialised care units for minors who are victims of any form of violence, including sexual violence.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |



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| <b>REGIONAL RESOURCES</b> | <b>Housing</b>                                                                                                                                  | <p>The Shelter Resources Network is made up, in 2023, of an Urgent Care Centre, a Comprehensive Care and Assessment Centre, 6 Comprehensive Care Centres, 6 Shelter Houses and 2 Shelter Houses for young women. In total, 91 places are available for women and 190 for minors. For women over 60 years of age who are victims of gender violence, preferential access is guaranteed to places in the public residential homes for the elderly. There are also places for women victims of trafficking for sexual exploitation and women in prostitution.</p> <p>All these resources have a teletranslation service for foreign women (51 languages).</p>                                                                                                                                                           |
|                           | <b>Attention</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Integral</b></li> <li>- <b>Sanitary</b></li> <li>- <b>Psychological</b></li> </ul> | <p>Psychological care is offered, among others, through the Women's Centres. A free psychological assistance service is offered to women over 18 years of age who are victims of sexual aggression outside the couple's sphere; a service for prevention and intervention in child sexual abuse and a psychological assistance programme for minors who are victims of gender violence (children of women who are victims of gender violence or minors who are or have been victims of this violence).</p> <p>As mentioned above, there is one Comprehensive Care and Assessment Centre and 6 Comprehensive Care Centres.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|                           | <b>Legal advice</b>                                                                                                                             | Not provided                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|                           | <b>Information services</b>                                                                                                                     | <p>The Women's Centres are territorial units that offer free information, advice and guidance to women, including women victims of gender violence, through comprehensive care (information on rights, psychological support and guidance, employment information and guidance, information on resources and social benefits...). Castilla-La Mancha currently has 87 centres, all of them with a tele-translation service for foreign women.</p> <p>On the other hand, there is a permanent telephone helpline service (900100114) aimed at women victims of gender violence, family members, their entourage and professionals. Furthermore, advice is guaranteed in relation to all forms of violence contemplated in the Istanbul Convention, and an agreement has been signed between this service and 016.</p> |
|                           | <b>Other</b>                                                                                                                                    | Direct aid to women victims of gender violence.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |

**AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITY OF CASTILLA Y LEÓN**

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| <b>MEASURES TO IMPLEMENT STATE PLANS</b> | <b>Coordination</b>                                                                                                                               | Model of comprehensive care for victims of gender-based violence ("Objetivo Violencia Cero"), whose operating guidelines were approved in 2015.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|                                          | <b>Awareness raising, prevention and detection</b><br>- <b>Campaigns</b><br>- <b>Training</b><br>- <b>Support and collaboration with entities</b> | <p>A number of campaigns have been conducted between 2019-2023, including awareness-raising campaigns on the occasion of 25 November.</p> <p>Castilla y León has developed the Gender Violence Training Plan for professionals 2019-2022 with a budget of 2,400,000€ for the 4 years. Training actions have been carried out on the detection and referral of situations of gender violence for professionals from the administration, sports federations and clubs, third sector entities and the associative movement; as well as training on care and intervention, awareness and prevention. In addition, a Collaboration Agreement has been signed between the Management of Social Services and the Directorate General for Women, and the Autonomous Committee of Entities of Representatives of People with Disabilities (CERMI), in which the seminar "New technologies as tools for equal opportunities", held in 2022, is framed. Training actions have also been carried out for psychology professionals for intervention with women victims of sexual violence.</p> <p>The participation of the third sector is facilitated, among others, through the Regional Women's Council and the granting of subsidies for women's associations and specialised entities.</p> |
|                                          | <b>Protection, security and repair</b>                                                                                                            | Subsidies to Women's Associations and Federations for the comprehensive care of women and minors.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|                                          | <b>Plans, programmes and strategies</b>                                                                                                           | Gender-Based Violence Training Plan for professionals 2019-2022                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |

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| <b>REGIONAL RESOURCES</b> | <b>Housing</b>                                                                       | Castilla y León has a care service in shelters and emergency centres, as well as a programme of individual housing for victims of gender violence.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|                           | <b>Attention</b><br>- <b>Integral</b><br>- <b>Sanitary</b><br>- <b>Psychological</b> | <p>Castilla y León has comprehensive care services for women victims of gender-based violence with disabilities due to severe mental illness, as well as for drug-dependent women in a situation of gender-based violence.</p> <p>During the Covid-19 pandemic, the Network of prostitution and trafficking organisations was set up with the Atrapadas Project, aimed at providing comprehensive care for women in an irregular administrative situation who find themselves in contexts of prostitution and are possible victims of trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation. This care consists of actions aimed at facilitating accommodation for them and their children, the provision of food and hygiene products, promoting their integration into the labour market and providing them with psychosocial help.</p> <p>Actions are being developed for the creation and maintenance of 24-hour specialised care centres for victims of sexual violence, in application of the Spain Protects You Plan, as is the case in the rest of the Autonomous Communities.</p> <p>The Procedure for action 1/2021 for legal and psychological care for women victims of aggression and/or sexual abuse in Castilla y León has been published. Access to the service will be through the Women's Sections of the Territorial Management of Social Services in each province. Psychological intervention may be carried out in police or judicial emergencies.</p> |
|                           | <b>Legal advice</b>                                                                  | The Action Procedure 1/2021 for legal and psychological care for women victims of sexual aggression and/or abuse in Castilla y León has been published: free legal assistance, defence and representation will be available every day of the year, 24 hours a day.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|                           | <b>Information services</b>                                                          | <p>Women's Sections of the Territorial Management of Social Services (1 per province).</p> <p>Social Action Centres: provide information and guidance to all citizens on social services and gender-based violence.<br/>012 (917260101 for teachers)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|                           | <b>Other</b>                                                                         | Family Meeting Points.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |

## AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITY OF CATALONIA

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| <b>MEASURES TO IMPLEMENT STATE PLANS</b> | <b>Coordination</b>                                                                                                                                                                     | <p>Framework protocol for due diligence intervention in situations of gender-based violence (2022).</p> <p>Model for addressing sexual violence. A country model (2022).</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
|                                          | <b>Awareness raising, prevention and detection</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Campaigns</li> <li>- Training</li> <li>- Support and collaboration with entities</li> </ul> | <p>Awareness-raising campaigns are carried out on an ongoing basis. The "Feminist Advent Calendar" campaign stands out, as do the campaigns "Yes to Consent" and "In feminism, everything is a start", in commemoration of 8 March and 25 November.</p> <p>Training is promoted and given both to professionals and to the general public, especially young people and adolescents. For example, training has been given to professionals in the child and adolescent protection system, but also to students and teachers to prevent male violence.</p> <p>The participation of the third sector is facilitated, among others, through the National Commission for a coordinated intervention against male violence, and through the granting of subsidies for women's associations and specialised entities.</p> |
|                                          | <b>Protection, security and repair</b>                                                                                                                                                  | <p>Entry into the VIOGEN system and improvement of the ATENPRO service.</p> <p>Subsidies to Women's Associations and Federations.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|                                          | <b>Plans, programmes and strategies</b>                                                                                                                                                 | <p><a href="#">National plan for the prevention of male violence (2023-2025)</a>: 222 actions.</p> <p><a href="#">White Paper on the prevention of male violence (2023)</a>.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |

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| <b>REGIONAL RESOURCES</b> | <b>Housing</b>                                                                       | Catalonia has a network of housing resources made up of emergency care and shelter services (short-term temporary residence) and residential shelter services of the network of male violence (long-term residential shelter, offering comprehensive care). Among the latter are the shelter and recovery services (SAR), for women who need professional accompaniment, and the home replacement services, for those who do not require continuous accompaniment.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
|                           | <b>Attention</b><br>- <b>Integral</b><br>- <b>Sanitary</b><br>- <b>Psychological</b> | Specialised intervention services: they offer social, legal and therapeutic care and accompaniment in the process of recovery and reparation for women who have suffered male violence, as well as for their children, families and immediate environment. There are currently 17 centres in the territory; one of them specialises in providing care for drug-dependent women. With the Next Generation European funds, it is planned to improve the facilities of 3 of these centres and to open 6 new 24-hour comprehensive care centres for victims of sexual violence.<br><br>Since 2008, Catalonia has had a crisis intervention service that guarantees urgent psychological intervention for victims of femicide and victims of sexual aggression, as well as for those around them. It offers 24-hour coverage every day of the year. |
|                           | <b>Legal advice</b>                                                                  | The Specialised Telephone Helpline Service offers free legal advice, as do the specialised intervention services.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|                           | <b>Information services</b>                                                          | The Specialised Telephone Helpline Service is a free and confidential service that operates 24 hours a day, every day of the year (900900120). It can be accessed by telephone and email, and deals with complaints related to any form of violence against women. It is available in different languages.<br><br>The Women's Information and Care Services (SIAD) provide information, guidance and advice on health, work, housing... and, where appropriate, refer women to the relevant specialised network services. There are a total of 108 resources spread throughout the territory.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|                           | <b>Other</b>                                                                         | Family Meeting Points (23, spread throughout the territory).<br><br>Sequoia" is a training project financed by the Next Generation funds, aimed at women in situations of gender violence.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |

## VALENCIAN COMMUNITY

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| <b>MEASURES TO IMPLEMENT STATE PLANS</b> | <b>Coordination</b>                                                                                                                                                                                          | <p>Protocol for comprehensive, health and legal care for victims of sexual aggression in the Valencian Community.</p> <p>Protocol for action against sexual aggression and other male violence in leisure environments.</p> <p>Law 3/2019, of 18 February, on inclusive social services of the Valencian Community, in the 11th Additional Provision, states that the service of gender violence and male chauvinist violence, within the specific primary care, is provided in the Women's Centres. Thus, local entities do not have competence in the provision of specific primary care services in the field of gender-based and gender-based violence.</p> <p>With the aim of promoting equal access to justice for people with disabilities and their families and guaranteeing their legal protection, the Justice and Disability Forum was created in 2019.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|                                          | <b>Awareness raising, prevention and detection</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Campaigns</b></li> <li>- <b>Training</b></li> <li>- <b>Support and collaboration with entities</b></li> </ul> | <p>Every year, the Generalitat Valenciana joins the campaigns on 8 March and 25 November for the eradication of gender violence.</p> <p>Training activities on gender-based violence and any manifestation of violence against women are promoted for the general public as well as for professionals from local authorities, health, education, law enforcement agencies and associations, among others. For example, through the Valencian School of Health Studies, an annual training programme of two courses of 25 teaching hours each is offered, aimed at all degree groups, focusing on awareness and knowledge of the different protocols for health action in the face of gender-based violence. Awareness-raising activities are also carried out in educational centres.</p> <p>Subsidies are awarded annually to specialised organisations with the aim of promoting equality and women's associations. Collaboration with organisations is also encouraged through their presence in the Consell Valencià de les Dones (Valencian Women's Council).</p> |
|                                          | <b>Protection, security and repair</b>                                                                                                                                                                       | <p>The Directorate General for Childhood and Adolescence in the Valencian Community has included a new tool (Valora C.V.) in its "Manual for the assessment of the seriousness of situations of lack of protection of children", the aim of which is to standardise all the actions of professionals for the assessment of situations of lack of protection of children and in which a specific point has been included that assesses exposure to gender-based violence.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
|                                          | <b>Plans, programmes and strategies</b>                                                                                                                                                                      | <p>Valencian strategy against sexual violence (2021).</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |



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| <b>REGIONAL RESOURCES</b> | <b>Housing</b>                                                                       | The specialised residential care network for women victims of gender violence and male violence consists of a total of 30 centres with 374 places: 4 emergency centres, 8 integral recovery centres, intervention housing, 2 housing centres for women victims of trafficking and prostitution, 3 intervention housing centres for victims of special vulnerability and 2 residential centres of a convivial nature.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
|                           | <b>Attention</b><br>- <b>Integral</b><br>- <b>Sanitary</b><br>- <b>Psychological</b> | Women's Centres.<br>Since 2021, the Alba Programme has been in place: a programme of itinerant care and resources for exiting sexual exploitation for women in situations of sexual exploitation and contexts of prostitution or trafficking. It offers emergency accommodation in the residential network. It offers social care, psychological intervention, legal advice, training and promotion activities, temporary emergency accommodation, a service for the detection of victims of trafficking, individualised itineraries of labour insertion...<br>It is worth highlighting the collaboration agreement between the Generalitat Valenciana and the University of Valencia in 2018 to subsidise psychosocial intervention with men who have committed or are at risk of committing gender-based violence, an action aimed at promoting rehabilitation programmes for those convicted of gender-based violence.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|                           | <b>Legal advice</b>                                                                  | Through the Women's Centres, and also in the Alba Programme.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
|                           | <b>Information services</b>                                                          | Women's Centres: these are centres that provide comprehensive, specialised and exclusive care for women who are victims of physical or psychological abuse, sexual aggression and sexual harassment in the workplace or in education. They are of a permanent and emergency nature, operating 24 hours a day, providing social, psychological and legal care, both in crisis situations as well as counselling or follow-up therapy, at an individual and group level, through 12 outpatient centres. In addition, the Rural and Inland Women's Centres are a pioneering service (since 2019) for information, prevention and psychosocial care of gender violence and promotion of equality in rural and inland areas (at the moment there are 5 centres).<br>There is also an integrated 24-hour telephone helpline service (900580888) for women victims of violence who need information and advice, as well as for professionals and citizens who require advice. Victims of gender violence with hearing and/or speech disabilities who contact the Generalitat Valenciana's telephone helpline for victims of gender violence can receive information and advice by telephone, through a hearing person, or in person with sign language interpreter. Other contact options are also available through 016. |
|                           | <b>Other</b>                                                                         | -                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |

## AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITY OF EXTREMADURA

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| <b>MEASURES TO IMPLEMENT STATE PLANS</b> | <b>Coordination</b>                                                                                                                                   | Elaboration and approval of the Protocol for the prevention and care of sexual violence in Extremadura (easy reading).<br>Protocol for dealing with sexual violence in university residences.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
|                                          | <b>Awareness raising, prevention and detection</b><br><br>- <b>Campaigns</b><br>- <b>Training</b><br>- <b>Support and collaboration with entities</b> | Awareness-raising campaigns are carried out on an ongoing basis. Specifically, an institutional campaign has been launched for the prevention of sexual violence; and the Network of Offices for Equality and Gender Violence carries out awareness-raising actions aimed at young people and to prevent the trafficking and sexual exploitation of women and girls.<br><br>A Training Plan (2022-2023) has been drawn up for professionals involved in the Victim Care Network. Every year, the Bar Associations of the Autonomous Community carry out specialised training courses for lawyers from the Specialised Violence Department.<br><br>The participation of the third sector is facilitated, among others, through the Extremadura Council for Women's Participation, for a coordinated intervention against male violence, and through the granting of subsidies for women's associations and specialised entities. In the area of trafficking, there is a Committee against Trafficking in Human Beings for the purpose of sexual exploitation in Extremadura. |
|                                          | <b>Protection, security and repair</b>                                                                                                                | -                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
|                                          | <b>Plans, programmes and strategies</b>                                                                                                               | Approval of the 6th Plan for Equality between Women and Men in Extremadura (2023 - 2026).                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |

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| <b>REGIONAL RESOURCES</b> | <b>Housing</b>                                                                                                                                  | <p>Among the existing shelters, in Extremadura there are Casas de la mujer y del menor (in Badajoz and Cáceres). These are specialised services providing comprehensive care for women victims of gender violence and their minor children. They provide temporary accommodation, maintenance and comprehensive recovery treatment.</p> <p>There is also temporary housing for victims of gender-based violence.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
|                           | <b>Attention</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Integral</b></li> <li>- <b>Sanitary</b></li> <li>- <b>Psychological</b></li> </ul> | <p>The Network of Offices for Equality and Gender Violence provides interdisciplinary and individualised attention. The Women's Houses also fulfil this function, channelling demands towards specialised services.</p> <p>Collaboration agreements have been established with local entities for psychological care in the area of gender violence.</p> <p>The network of psychological care points for women victims of gender-based violence offers counselling, diagnosis and individual or group intervention to women victims of gender-based violence, together with their children. There is also an emergency psychological care service ("Pilar Project"), operating 24 hours a day, in which psychologists travel to the municipality of the victim of gender violence or sexual violence.</p> |
|                           | <b>Legal advice</b>                                                                                                                             | <p>There is a specialised legal guidance and assistance service that includes two actions: specialised legal assistance prior to the filing of the complaint (through 8 offices spread throughout the territory of the autonomous community), and the reinforcement of the number of on-call lawyers assigned to the Specialised Public Defence Service for Gender Violence.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|                           | <b>Information services</b>                                                                                                                     | <p>Extremadura has a network of equality and gender violence offices, made up of 36 offices, responsible for providing information, guidance, advice and training.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|                           | <b>Other</b>                                                                                                                                    | <p>The Integral Recovery Programme for Women Victims of Gender Violence, financed by the European Social Fund, aims at the personal and social recovery of women who have been victims of gender violence through the participation in integral training itineraries, psychological assistance and accompaniment to other resources.</p> <p>Transport service for women victims of gender-based violence.</p> <p>Socio-occupational insertion actions for women with specific needs associated with multiple discrimination with a gender perspective ("Emma Programme"): focusing on women, rural areas and groups suffering from multiple discrimination.</p>                                                                                                                                           |

## AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITY OF GALICIA

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| <b>MEASURES TO IMPLEMENT STATE PLANS</b> | <b>Coordination</b>                                                                                                                                                                                             | Not provided                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|                                          | <b>Awareness raising, prevention and detection</b><br><ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Campaigns</b></li> <li>- <b>Training</b></li> <li>- <b>Support and collaboration with entities</b></li> </ul> | <p>Every year, Galicia joins the 8 March and 25 November campaigns for the eradication of gender violence. In recent years, there have also been campaigns to prevent gender violence in rural areas, campaigns to prevent sexual aggression at festivals and campaigns against trafficking, such as the campaign "Your fun destroys lives".</p> <p>Training actions aimed at both the general public and professionals in the different areas of intervention and care for victims of gender-based violence and violence against women are promoted. For example, in 2019, specific training plans were carried out on prevention, care and comprehensive treatment of gender violence for professionals from centres for the elderly and people with disabilities. Moreover, the Annual Teacher Training Plan 2021/2022 includes a specific section on equality, coeducation and prevention of gender-based violence.</p> <p>The participation of the third sector is facilitated, among others, through the granting of subsidies for women's associations and specialised entities.</p> |
|                                          | <b>Protection, security and repair</b>                                                                                                                                                                          | Subsidies to Women's Associations and Federations.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|                                          | <b>Plans, programmes and strategies</b>                                                                                                                                                                         | <p>Plan for Equality between Women and Men in the Galician Health Service.</p> <p>Mental Health Plan of Galicia post-covid-19 (2020-2024).</p> <p>Galician plan against trafficking in human beings for sexual exploitation 2022-2024.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |

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| <b>REGIONAL RESOURCES</b> | <b>Housing</b>                                                                       | The Galician Shelter Network (Rede Galega de Acollemento) has shelters and sheltered housing, an emergency centre, as well as specialised housing for women with mental illness who are victims of gender-based violence and safe housing for women victims of sexual exploitation and trafficking.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|                           | <b>Attention</b><br>- <b>Integral</b><br>- <b>Sanitary</b><br>- <b>Psychological</b> | Galicia has several psychological care programmes for women and minors who suffer gender violence and for other people in their family environment, managed through a collaboration agreement between the General Secretariat for Equality and the Official College of Psychology. A telephone counselling and referral service is also provided for personalised therapeutic care. On the other hand, the programme "Let's open the circle" is focused on intervention with men.<br><br>For its part, Galicia has a Comprehensive Autonomous Centre for Women who suffer gender-based violence, which provides therapeutic and psychological support, providing a coordinated system of services, resources and measures of a social, employment and economic nature. |
|                           | <b>Legal advice</b>                                                                  | The General Secretariat for Equality has had an online legal advice service in place since 2011. Legal advice is also available at the offices for victims of crime and through 016.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|                           | <b>Information services</b>                                                          | The Galician Regional Government has an information network for women distributed throughout the territory. Thus, there are 84 Women's Information Centres that offer information and advice on the promotion of equality and, more specifically, on the prevention of gender violence.<br><br>There is also a 24-hour helpline (900400273), in addition to 012 and 016.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
|                           | <b>Other</b>                                                                         | Family Meeting Point (7 points).                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |

## AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITY OF LA RIOJA

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| <b>MEASURES TO IMPLEMENT STATE PLANS</b> | <b>Coordination</b>                                                                                                                                                                                          | <p>Law 11/2022, of 20 September, against gender violence in La Rioja.</p> <p>Riojan protocol for health action in the face of Female Genital Mutilation.</p> <p>Triage protocol and organisation of care for women with gender-based violence.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|                                          | <b>Awareness raising, prevention and detection</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Campaigns</b></li> <li>- <b>Training</b></li> <li>- <b>Support and collaboration with entities</b></li> </ul> | <p>No campaign data are provided.</p> <p>In La Rioja, intensive training on gender-based violence and other forms of violence against women, such as sexual violence, is provided to health service professionals in order to improve detection and care. Specifically, in 2023, two specific training sessions were held in hospitals for gynaecology, emergency and social work staff to encourage the collection of biological samples in all cases of sexual assault, regardless of the decision of the assaulted woman or minor to file a complaint. Training programmes are also developed for the general public, specifically for young people and adolescents, such as the Somoos Programme, for affective-sexual education and prevention of gender violence in Secondary Education Centres.</p> <p>Subsidies to Women's Associations and Federations.</p> |
|                                          | <b>Protection, security and repair</b>                                                                                                                                                                       | <p>Subsidies to Women's Associations and Federations.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|                                          | <b>Plans, programmes and strategies</b>                                                                                                                                                                      | <p>Strategic Plan for Equality of Women and Men 2019-2022.</p> <p>Apóyame Programme of the Government of La Rioja for minors.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |

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| <b>REGIONAL RESOURCES</b> | <b>Housing</b>                                                                       | The Women's Accommodation Network of La Rioja has different services: emergency residential care for women victims of gender violence, accommodation and comprehensive intervention, transit flats, as well as accommodation and comprehensive intervention for mothers at social risk with minors and for pregnant women.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|                           | <b>Attention</b><br>- <b>Integral</b><br>- <b>Sanitary</b><br>- <b>Psychological</b> | <p>The Logroño City Council's service for women victims of abuse and other social emergencies provides permanent social care for women victims of gender violence and/or sexual aggression. It also provides emergency accommodation. It offers a personalised and permanent care service to attend to people who find themselves in a situation of social urgency outside the opening hours of the social services centres and to respond to the need for immediate social care.</p> <p>The Women's Advice Centres offer a psychological intervention service. Psychological and social assistance is also provided at the offices for assistance to victims of crime.</p> <p>The Reset Programme is a free psychotherapeutic care service for children and adolescents who are victims of mistreatment, abuse and/or sexual aggression, following a judicial complaint. For its part, there is a comprehensive intervention programme for victims of gender violence who have withdrawn their complaint and/or who have not turned to specialised services, consisting of psychological and social care for their referral to the CAMINAR programme, which provides psychological care and guidance in the socio-labour, family, housing, etc. fields.</p> |
|                           | <b>Legal advice</b>                                                                  | The Women's Advice Centres offer a legal advice service for women who wish to obtain information and advice on legal issues related to family law, equality, work-life balance, employment and gender-based violence. Legal assistance is also provided at the offices for assistance to victims of crime.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|                           | <b>Information services</b>                                                          | <p>The service for women victims of abuse and other social emergencies provides social and permanent care by telephone (900101555) and in person.</p> <p>On the other hand, La Rioja has a 24-hour helpline (900711010) to facilitate access to personalised information, as well as the possibility of contacting 016 for victims of gender violence and other forms of violence covered by the Istanbul Convention.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|                           | <b>Other</b>                                                                         | <p>Family Meeting Point.</p> <p>Treatment programme for men at risk of violence: intervention with men who perpetrate violence or who may perpetrate violence, including minors from the age of 16.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |



**AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITY OF MADRID**

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| <b>MEASURES TO IMPLEMENT STATE PLANS</b> | <b>Coordination</b>                                                                                                                                                                                             | No data provided.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
|                                          | <b>Awareness raising, prevention and detection</b><br><ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Campaigns</b></li> <li>- <b>Training</b></li> <li>- <b>Support and collaboration with entities</b></li> </ul> | <p>Social awareness campaigns against gender-based violence, sexual violence and trafficking in human beings for the purpose of sexual exploitation are carried out on a regular basis.</p> <p>No data on training are provided.</p> <p>No data is provided on support to the associative movement.</p> |
|                                          | <b>Protection, security and repair</b>                                                                                                                                                                          | No data provided.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
|                                          | <b>Plans, programmes and strategies</b>                                                                                                                                                                         | Work is underway on the new Social Services Master Plan, where specific actions against gender-based violence will be included.                                                                                                                                                                         |

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| <b>REGIONAL RESOURCES</b> | <b>Housing</b>              | <p>Among the shelters and other forms of accommodation available in the Community of Madrid are emergency centres (short stay), reception centres (for a maximum period of 12 months), supervised flats (for a maximum period of 18 months) and 2 residential centres for women victims of trafficking and prostitution.</p> <p>Specifically, there are currently 6 shelters, 1 shelter for women victims of gender-based violence over the age of 65 (to be opened by the end of 2022), 4 shelters for young women victims of gender-based violence, and 1 shelter for women prisoners and ex-prisoners, lacking family support, or at risk of social exclusion who have been victims of gender-based violence, as well as for their children.</p>        |
|                           | <b>Attention</b>            | <p>In all the resources of the network of centres of the Community of Madrid for women victims of gender violence, comprehensive intervention is offered by social workers, psychologists and legal advisors.</p> <p>The MIRA Programme of the Psychosocial Care Centre provides services to women and their dependent children who are emotionally affected by gender-based violence, offering post-traumatic stress treatment.</p> <p>On the other hand, the Comprehensive Care Centre for Women Victims of Sexual Violence of the Community of Madrid, set up in 2009, offers comprehensive care for women victims of sexual aggression, as well as legal assistance and legal aid in court.</p>                                                        |
|                           | <b>Legal advice</b>         | <p>In addition to the care provided at the Comprehensive Care Centre for women victims of sexual violence, legal advice is offered in all the resources of the network of centres of the Community of Madrid for women victims of gender violence.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|                           | <b>Information services</b> | <p>The Community of Madrid has a free telephone helpline 012 Mujer, a 24-hour professional helpline for women who may be victims of gender violence, as well as for their families and relatives, where initial psychological and emotional assistance is offered and information is provided on the resources available to the Administration. In addition, 012 Mujer can be contacted via a WhatsApp telephone number and an online Chat 012.</p> <p>In addition, the Community of Madrid has a telephone interpreting service for the centres and services of the Integral Network for Gender Violence. Through this service, the communication needs of the users of the centres and services of the non-Spanish-speaking Network are attended to.</p> |
|                           | <b>Other</b>                | <p>The Network of Municipal Points of the Regional Observatory on Gender Violence currently has 55 municipal points that carry out prevention and awareness-raising activities, as well as information, guidance, referral and accompaniment for victims of gender violence who request it.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |

## AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITY OF MURCIA

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| <b>MEASURES TO IMPLEMENT STATE PLANS</b> | <b>Coordination</b>                                                                                                                                                                                          | <p>Royal Decree 4/2020, of 30 January, establishes and regulates the composition, organisation and operating regime of the Observatory for Equality in the Autonomous Community of the Region of Murcia.</p> <p>A specific Directorate General for the eradication of violence against women is set up.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|                                          | <b>Awareness raising, prevention and detection</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Campaigns</b></li> <li>- <b>Training</b></li> <li>- <b>Support and collaboration with entities</b></li> </ul> | <p>Among the awareness-raising and prevention campaigns carried out over the last four years, those held on 8 March and 25 November, as well as to commemorate other days such as Rural Women's Day and Anti-Human Trafficking Day, stand out. Specifically, in 2020, the campaign "If you hear it, call" was published during the period of confinement due to the Covid-19 pandemic. In 2021, we participated in the short film "Sea", an audiovisual material for educational and university environments addressing psychological violence.</p> <p>In Murcia, intensive training on gender-based violence and other forms of violence against women, such as sexual violence, is provided to professionals working in the detection, prevention and care of victims. Within the framework of the Plan Corresponsables, workshops have been held to train men in equality and co-responsibility, and educational programmes such as "Sensibiliza-t" and "Cuestiona-T" to identify male chauvinist masculinities. Training is also provided for staff in the hotel and catering sector through the AVISA Protocol for the prevention of sexual violence.</p> <p>The women's associative movement is represented in the different collegiate participation bodies: the Regional Women's Advisory Council, the Regional Advisory Council against Violence against Women and the Regional Equality Observatory. In addition, the participation of the third sector is facilitated, among others, through the granting of subsidies.</p> |
|                                          | <b>Protection, security and repair</b>                                                                                                                                                                       | Existence of protocols and subsidies to Women's Associations and Federations.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|                                          | <b>Plans, programmes and strategies</b>                                                                                                                                                                      | -                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |

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|---------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>REGIONAL RESOURCES</b> | <b>Housing</b>                                                                       | Among the accommodation resources are the shelters and the emergency centre for women victims of gender-based violence and their children.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
|                           | <b>Attention</b><br>- <b>Integral</b><br>- <b>Sanitary</b><br>- <b>Psychological</b> | <p>There is a 24-hour hotline for women victims of gender-based violence to which calls to 112 are referred, and it is considered one of the most important entry points to the Regional Resource Network. It also attends to victims of other forms of violence, such as sexual violence.</p> <p>The shelters also provide comprehensive care for the women and their children: accommodation, safety and protection, psychological support, legal and administrative assistance, etc.</p> <p>The Specialised Care Centres for women victims of gender violence offer individual and group treatment to women victims of abuse, providing comprehensive care from a legal, psychological and social approach. These centres are present in 21 municipalities in the autonomous community of Murcia; in addition, there are Specialised Care Points in another 7 smaller municipalities, as public care resources of proximity in rural areas. There is also a specialised psychological care service for minors exposed to gender violence.</p> <p>Since 2017 there has been a Specialised Care Centre for victims of abuse and sexual aggression over the age of 16 (without the need for a prior complaint), aimed at comprehensive recovery in the short, medium and long term. In addition, there is also a comprehensive assistance service for women and minors who are victims of sexual exploitation provided by the APRAMP Association on an itinerant basis, which provides support services, shelter, social assistance, health, legal, psychological support...</p> |
|                           | <b>Legal advice</b>                                                                  | In shelters and specialised care centres, as well as in the itinerant services of comprehensive assistance to women and minors who are victims of sexual exploitation.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
|                           | <b>Information services</b>                                                          | <p>An information and assistance service is provided through the 24-hour telephone CAVAX, in addition to the 016 telephone number.</p> <p>To ensure access to information for women victims of violence who do not speak Spanish, a telephone interpretation service is available in 75 languages, as well as a simultaneous interpretation service in Arabic.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
|                           | <b>Other</b>                                                                         | Family Meeting Point.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |

## AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITY OF NAVARRA

|                                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>MEASURES TO IMPLEMENT STATE PLANS</b> | <b>Coordination</b>                                                                                                                                                                                             | Publication of the Navarre Protocol against forced marriages (2023).                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|                                          | <b>Awareness raising, prevention and detection</b><br><ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Campaigns</b></li> <li>- <b>Training</b></li> <li>- <b>Support and collaboration with entities</b></li> </ul> | <p>Among the awareness-raising and prevention campaigns carried out over the last four years, those held on 8 March and 25 November, as well as actions to prevent harassment on grounds of sex, stand out.</p> <p>In Navarra, intensive training on gender-based violence and other forms of violence against women, such as sexual violence, is provided to professionals working in the detection, prevention and care of victims. There are training plans on gender violence, equality and trafficking. In addition, within the framework of training for the general public, the Laguntza socio-emotional education programme and the SKOLAE co-education programme have been developed, which focus on learning to live in equality, prevent and avoid violence against women; and the SKOLAGUN conferences have been held: "Alternatives to pornography from the school and the family".</p> <p>The participation of the third sector is facilitated, among others, through the granting of subsidies for women's associations and specialised entities, or their participation in collegiate bodies such as the Navarre Forum against trafficking in women for the purpose of sexual exploitation.</p> |
|                                          | <b>Protection, security and repair</b>                                                                                                                                                                          | Subsidies to Women's Associations and Federations.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|                                          | <b>Plans, programmes and strategies</b>                                                                                                                                                                         | III Strategic Plan for Equality between Women and Men in Navarre (2022).                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |

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| <b>REGIONAL RESOURCES</b> | <b>Housing</b>                                                                       | Among the shelter resources for victims of violence against women, there is an emergency centre (19 places), a shelter house (12 places) and residential flats (5 family units with a total of 26 places). In addition, there are specific accommodation resources for victims of trafficking for sexual exploitation (2 places) and for women in prostitution (7 places). Finally, there are also emergency residential places (4 places) and emancipation (3 places) for women victims of trafficking and women in contexts of prostitution.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|                           | <b>Attention</b><br>- <b>Integral</b><br>- <b>Sanitary</b><br>- <b>Psychological</b> | <p>The Teams for comprehensive attention to violence against women are specialised resources made up of social workers, psychologists and educators. They attend to victims and survivors of violence against women, their children and dependents, regardless of their administrative situation. They offer comprehensive care that includes assessment, design of a personalised care plan, counselling, information, social, psychological and educational care, accompaniment and psychosocial intervention. They also offer legal, financial and employment advice, etc.</p> <p>The SMAMs also provide comprehensive care to women who are in a situation of violence or at risk of violence, as well as to women who are victims of trafficking and in contexts of prostitution. They do not provide care for minors.</p> <p>In 2023, the works for the opening of the Comprehensive Care Centre for victims of sexual violence were completed, with the start of activity planned for 2024.</p> |
|                           | <b>Legal advice</b>                                                                  | In addition to the legal assistance provided by the comprehensive care teams, the SMAMs and the offices for assistance to victims of crime, there is a 24-hour legal aid service for women, free of charge, which provides legal assistance with a permanent on-call service and a legal advice service on violence against women in civil, criminal and labour law.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|                           | <b>Information services</b>                                                          | There is a telephone helpline through the collaboration agreement for the provision of the 016 service, in addition to the 112 telephone number, and telephone assistance and advice through specialised resources and the Navarre Institute for Equality.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
|                           | <b>Other</b>                                                                         | -                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |

## AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITY OF THE BASQUE COUNTRY

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|------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>MEASURES TO IMPLEMENT STATE PLANS</b> | <b>Coordination</b>                                                                                                                               | No data provided.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|                                          | <b>Awareness raising, prevention and detection</b><br>- <b>Campaigns</b><br>- <b>Training</b><br>- <b>Support and collaboration with entities</b> | No campaign data are provided.<br>No data are provided on training for professionals or the general public.<br>In terms of dissemination, the Basque Country has 3 programmes to highlight: the BELDUR BARK programme, for the prevention of sexist and gender-based violence among young people; the NAHIKO co-educational programme, aimed at primary education, whose objective is to improve coexistence among pupils, educate in equality and human rights and prevent sexist violence; and the GIZONDUZ programme, an initiative aimed at promoting awareness, participation and involvement of men.<br>No data is provided on participation in or support for the associative movement. |
|                                          | <b>Protection, security and repair</b>                                                                                                            | No data provided.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|                                          | <b>Plans, programmes and strategies</b>                                                                                                           | No data provided.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |

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| <b>REGIONAL RESOURCES</b> | <b>Housing</b>                                                                       | There are residential centres (92 places in 2022) and immediate shelter services for women victims of male violence (59 places in 2022). Both also take in their children and dependents.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
|                           | <b>Attention</b><br>- <b>Integral</b><br>- <b>Sanitary</b><br>- <b>Psychological</b> | The services for victims of male violence are aimed at victims of male violence who wish to begin psychological treatment, by means of individualised and personalised attention. These services also attend to the women's children.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|                           | <b>Legal advice</b>                                                                  | Legal advice is provided. For example, the ZUREKIN programme is a pilot programme of comprehensive legal accompaniment for women victims of gender-based violence.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
|                           | <b>Information services</b>                                                          | The Specialised Telephone Service for Women Victims of Violence (900840111) is an immediate, anonymous, confidential and free telephone service that guarantees 24-hour assistance to women victims of violence against women. They are available in 51 languages, as well as for people who cannot hear or speak. In addition to women victims of any kind of violence (physical, psychological, sexual...), they also attend to relatives, family members and professionals. |
|                           | <b>Other</b>                                                                         | Socio-labour intermediation programme.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |



## AUTONOMOUS CITY OF CEUTA

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|------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>MEASURES TO IMPLEMENT STATE PLANS</b> | <b>Coordination</b>                                                                                                                                                                        | No data provided.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|                                          | <b>Awareness raising, prevention and detection</b><br><ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Campaigns</li> <li>- Training</li> <li>- Support and collaboration with entities</li> </ul> | No campaign data are provided.<br>Among the existing dissemination services, Ceuta has an online training school aimed at professionals from different fields on violence against women (police, legal, health and social services).<br>The participation of the third sector is facilitated, among others, through the granting of subsidies for women's associations and specialised entities. |
|                                          | <b>Protection, security and repair</b>                                                                                                                                                     | No data provided.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|                                          | <b>Plans, programmes and strategies</b>                                                                                                                                                    | Employment Plan of the Autonomous City of Ceuta for women victims of gender violence: every year 5% of temporary contracts are allocated to women victims of gender violence.                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |

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| <b>REGIONAL RESOURCES</b> | <b>Housing</b>                                                                                                                | The emergency centre is an immediate, urgent and specialised care resource available 24 hours a day for women alone and/or with minor children in a situation of physical, psychological and/or sexual violence; the shelter offers women and their dependents comprehensive recovery treatment in the psychological, educational, socio-occupational and legal fields.<br>The supervised flat is a shelter for women victims of gender-based violence and minors in their care who have completed their care process in the shelter but who continue to need support. |
|                           | <b>Attention</b><br><ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Integral</li> <li>- Sanitary</li> <li>- Psychological</li> </ul> | Psychological care is provided to women and minors who are victims of gender violence through the Integralia service.<br>Psychological assistance is also provided through the Women's Advice Centre.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|                           | <b>Legal advice</b>                                                                                                           | Legal counselling is offered through the shelter and through the Women's Advice Centre.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|                           | <b>Information services</b>                                                                                                   | The Autonomous City of Ceuta has a 24-hour helpline (900700099) to assist women victims of gender violence. It also has an agreement to refer calls to 016.<br>In addition, the Women's Advice Centre offers information on women's rights and provides guidance and advice on legal, psychological, employment, educational and other issues.                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|                           | <b>Other</b>                                                                                                                  | -                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |

## AUTONOMOUS CITY OF MELILLA

|                                          |                                                                                                                                                                                            |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
|------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>MEASURES TO IMPLEMENT STATE PLANS</b> | <b>Coordination</b>                                                                                                                                                                        | No data provided.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|                                          | <b>Awareness raising, prevention and detection</b><br><ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Campaigns</li> <li>- Training</li> <li>- Support and collaboration with entities</li> </ul> | <p>Among the awareness-raising and prevention campaigns carried out over the last four years, those held on 8 March and 25 November stand out. Among the campaigns disseminated are "Be a man", disseminated through social networks, and the exhibition of posters on "Truths and lies about gender violence".</p> <p>No specific data is provided on training for professionals. With regard to the training of the general public and, specifically, of young people, gender equality training has been carried out in all educational centres in the city of Melilla.</p> <p>No data is provided on participation in or support for the associative movement.</p> |
|                                          | <b>Protection, security and repair</b>                                                                                                                                                     | No data provided.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|                                          | <b>Plans, programmes and strategies</b>                                                                                                                                                    | <p>Comprehensive Plan for women belonging to districts IV and V and other disadvantaged groups in the city of Melilla (2020-2023).</p> <p>Programme of accompaniment for women victims in a situation of special social vulnerability (2019-2023).</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |

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|---------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>REGIONAL RESOURCES</b> | <b>Housing</b>                                                                                                                | <p>There is a shelter for women victims of gender violence in Melilla, which has 18 places for women victims of gender violence and their minor children, guaranteeing the means for their comprehensive recovery. There is also an emergency shelter for women victims of gender violence, with 16 places.</p> <p>The programme for victims of sexual aggression, prostitution and trafficking provides an immediate response to the need for protection through temporary accommodation, psychosocial care and intermediation with other resources. The housing resource has 10 places available.</p>         |
|                           | <b>Attention</b><br><ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Integral</li> <li>- Sanitary</li> <li>- Psychological</li> </ul> | <p>The Women's Information Centre is an integrated and interdisciplinary service of personalised and direct intervention that responds to the needs of women who are subject to social and employment discrimination, among others, victims of gender violence and other forms of violence against women, as well as women in a situation of social emergency. Support is given through information and counselling activities, and personalised legal, social, psychological and employment guidance.</p> <p>Through the Programme of care for victims of sexual aggression, prostitution and trafficking.</p> |
|                           | <b>Legal advice</b>                                                                                                           | Legal advice through the Women's Information Centre.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|                           | <b>Information services</b>                                                                                                   | Through the Women's Information Centre.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|                           | <b>Other</b>                                                                                                                  | -                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |

## APPENDIX III

**Table 1: Initial training (education or professional training)**

Please fill in the table and list the professionals (in the area of healthcare, law enforcement, criminal justice, social welfare, education, asylum and migration, media/journalism and support services) which have received initial training on violence against women. Please place each category of professional in a separate line.

| Professionals          | Do they benefit from initial training on violence against women and domestic violence? | Is this training mandatory?                                                           | Are training efforts supported by guidelines and protocols? | Who funds the training?                                                                                                                                                                                   | Please describe the content and the duration of the training                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
|------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Healthcare</b>      | Yes                                                                                    | It depends on the Autonomous Community, although in the majority it is not mandatory. | Yes                                                         | National Health System, through the territorial entities and Next Generation funds of the European Union.                                                                                                 | <p><u>Content:</u> Addressing violence against women in primary care, Early detection of gender violence, regulations and resources, Equality and gender perspective, Introduction to gender violence: Importance of registration in the clinical history.</p> <p><u>Duration:</u> From 1.5 hours to 45 hours depending on the training.</p>                                                                                                                                                               |
| <b>Law enforcement</b> | Yes                                                                                    | Yes                                                                                   | Yes                                                         | <p>General Police Directorate, Penitentiary Institutions, Civil Guard General Directorate, VioGén (Monitoring System in cases of gender violence).</p> <p>(Ministry of Internal Affairs/ Home Office)</p> | <p><u>General Police Directorate:</u></p> <p><u>Content:</u> Domestic violence and violence against women module. Noteworthy modules include "Police, Society, and Victimology I" and "Practical Criminal and Procedural I," with specific teaching units dedicated to gender-based offenses, institutional measures related to gender violence and victimization of women and equality policies.</p> <p><u>Duration:</u> requires a nine-month theoretical-practical training course, accumulating 60</p> |

| Professionals | Do they benefit from initial training on violence against women and domestic violence? | Is this training mandatory? | Are training efforts supported by guidelines and protocols? | Who funds the training? | Please describe the content and the duration of the training                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|---------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|               |                                                                                        |                             |                                                             |                         | <p>ECTS credits.</p> <p><u>Penitentiary Institutions:</u></p> <p><u>Content:</u> gender equality training: definition, discrimination, positive actions, policies for equal opportunities between women and men, women in prisons: gender mainstreaming in prison work.</p> <p><u>Duration:</u> From 2 hours to 4 hours depending on the training.</p> <p><u>Civil Guard General Directorate:</u></p> <p><u>Content and duration:</u> Specialties of prosecution in gender violence cases (1 session), gender-based violence complaints module (2 sessions), Integral protection measures against gender violence and Integral guarantee of sexual freedom (5 sessions), Sensitisation process, victimization, abuse within the family, domestic violence, protection orders, child protection (25 sessions).</p> <p><u>VioGén:</u></p> <p><u>Content and duration:</u></p> <p>Training to develop functions in family and</p> |

| Professionals           | Do they benefit from initial training on violence against women and domestic violence? | Is this training mandatory? | Are training efforts supported by guidelines and protocols? | Who funds the training?                                                                  | Please describe the content and the duration of the training                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                         |                                                                                        |                             |                                                             |                                                                                          | women's care units (3 weeks), training in gender, domestic and sexual violence.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| <b>Criminal justice</b> | Yes                                                                                    | Yes                         | Yes                                                         | Center for Legal Studies (Ministry of Presidency, Justice and Relations with the Courts) | <p><u>Content:</u> gender perspective, equality and fight against gender violence. In addition, at least one week of supervised internships in a violence against women court.</p> <p><u>Duration:</u> From 6 hours to 30 hours depending on the training.</p> <p><u>State Prosecutor's Office:</u></p> <p>Theoretical-practical training on gender-based violence comprises one week with a duration of about 20 hours and the supervised internship lasts 3 weeks.</p> <p>The criteria are set by the specialised Unit for Violence against Women of the State Prosecutor's Office. As a novelty, in the 2020 Training Plan corresponding to the 58th promotion of the prosecutor's career, a specific training module on gender perspective was introduced, consisting of an approach in different aspects, both criminal and social, its impact on family law, the protection of the victim and minors affected by such violence, among others.</p> |

| Professionals               | Do they benefit from initial training on violence against women and domestic violence? | Is this training mandatory? | Are training efforts supported by guidelines and protocols?                                                      | Who funds the training?                                                                                                                         | Please describe the content and the duration of the training                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Social welfare</b>       | Yes                                                                                    | Yes                         | Partially by including the strategic lines of both the Ministry of Equality and Public Function in the training. | Ministry of Labor and Social Economy, State Labor and Social Security Inspection Agency, National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health. | <u>Content:</u> Awareness of equality and diagnosis of women's inequalities in different areas; Inclusive language; Gender violence. <u>Duration:</u> Between 2 and 5 hours of training.                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| <b>Asylum and migration</b> | Yes                                                                                    | No                          | Yes                                                                                                              | Ministry of Inclusion, Social Security and Migration.                                                                                           | <u>Content:</u> Intervention facing sexual and gender-based violence, Protocol of action facing violence against women in the system of international and temporary protection, Equality in the framework of the General State Administration, Human trafficking, Intervention in facing sexual and gender-based violence.<br><u>Duration:</u> Between 3 and 20 hours of training. |

**Table 2: In-service training**

Please fill in the table and list the professionals (in the area of healthcare, law enforcement, criminal justice, social welfare, education, asylum and migration, media/journalism and support services) which have received initial training on violence against women. Please place each category of professional in a separate line.

| Professionals          | Number of professionals trained                                                                                                                                                                                                    | Is this training mandatory?                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | Frequency | Training efforts supported by guidelines and protocols | Please describe the content and the duration of the training                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|--------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Healthcare</b>      | 808                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | No                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | Annual    | Yes                                                    | <p><u>Content:</u> Detection and intervention in women victims of gender violence; addictions, mental health and gender violence; pornography, prostitution and other violences against women: detection and action; assessment of physical injuries, legal aspects.</p> <p><u>Duration:</u><br/>Between 10 and 50 hours of training.</p>                    |
| <b>Law enforcement</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <u>General Police Directorate:</u> 6.760</li> <li>- <u>Penitentiary Institutions:</u> 465</li> <li>- <u>Civil Guard General Directorate:</u> 297</li> <li>- <u>VioGén:</u> 559</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <u>General Police Directorate:</u> Yes</li> <li>- <u>Penitentiary Institutions:</u> Depends on the profession.</li> <li>- <u>Civil Guard General Directorate:</u> No</li> <li>- <u>VioGén:</u> Depends on the training.</li> </ul> | Annual    | Yes                                                    | <p><u>General Police Directorate:</u><br/><u>Duration:</u> from 2 weeks to 4 months in case of a promotion course.</p> <p><u>Penitentiary Institutions:</u><br/><u>Content and duration:</u> Equality agent course (80 hours), basic course on equality (40 hours), inclusive language course (25 hours).</p> <p><u>Civil Guard General Directorate:</u></p> |



| Professionals    | Number of professionals trained                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | Is this training mandatory? | Frequency                                | Training efforts supported by guidelines and protocols | Please describe the content and the duration of the training                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
|------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |                             |                                          |                                                        | <p><u>Content:</u><br/>Comprehensive, multidisciplinary and coordinated management of cases of violence against women, gender perspective, importance of prevention, awareness-raising and education on equality, gender violence and other criminal typologies in relation to women and minors, particularly vulnerable victims, training sessions on the investigation of the crime of human trafficking.</p> <p><u>VioGén:</u><br/><u>Content and duration:</u><br/>Seminars: annual update on gender-based violence, police update on gender-based and sexual violence (4 months).</p> |
| Criminal justice | <p>- <u>Prosecutors:</u> 1819<br/><u>Court Clerks:</u> 615<br/>- <u>Forensic doctors:</u> 656<br/>- <u>Specialists from the National Institute of Toxicology and Forensic Sciences:</u> 146<br/>- <u>Judicial Service Officers:</u> 380<br/>- <u>Magistrates and members of the</u></p> | No                          | Distributed throughout the calendar year | Yes                                                    | <p><u>Prosecutors:</u> 20 courses - 1434 hours.<br/><u>Court Clerks:</u> 16 courses - 1752 hours.<br/><u>Forensic doctors:</u> 12 courses - 1194 hours.<br/><u>Specialists from the National Institute of Toxicology and Forensic Sciences:</u> 6 courses - 1112 hours.<br/><u>Judicial Service Officers:</u> 3 courses - 1052 hours.</p> <p>Every year, the Continuing Education Service offers specific courses on its virtual campus on "Initiation to Training in Gender Violence" and "Advanced Gender Violence", so that any judge or magistrate,</p>                                |

| Professionals               | Number of professionals trained  | Is this training mandatory? | Frequency            | Training efforts supported by guidelines and protocols                                                           | Please describe the content and the duration of the training                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                             | <u>Judicial Career:</u><br>7979. |                             |                      |                                                                                                                  | regardless of their position, can study this subject.<br><br><u>State Prosecutor's Office:</u><br><br>In the Training Plans for the prosecutor's career 2020, 2021, 2022 and 2023, the gender and equality perspective has been reflected as a strategic axis. Within the axis of specialties, the specialty of Violence against Women must be highlighted. <u>Content:</u><br><br>Gender violence online: the digital gender gap, Practical approach with a gender perspective: Good and bad practices, Protection of women and their sons and daughters who are victims of gender violence in the criminal and civil procedure, Course on gender perspective with a transversal nature, Labor rights of the tax career, especially in matters of work and family conciliation. |
| <b>Social welfare</b>       | 219                              | No                          | 3-4 courses per year | Partially by including the strategic lines of both the Ministry of Equality and Public Function in the training. | Courses on equality awareness in all areas, including references to gender violence.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| <b>Asylum and migration</b> | -                                | No                          | -                    | Yes                                                                                                              | <u>Content:</u> Protocol of action facing violence against women in the system of international and temporary protection; Equality in the framework of the General State Administration; human trafficking, intervention in facing sexual and gender-based violence.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |

| Professionals           | Number of professionals trained | Is this training mandatory? | Frequency | Training efforts supported by guidelines and protocols | Please describe the content and the duration of the training                                                                                                         |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------|--------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Support services</b> | 166                             | No                          | Annual    | Yes                                                    | <u>Content:</u> Gender equality policies in public administration; training in non-sexist language in regulatory techniques and procedures for drafting regulations. |