

Impact factsheet Monaco

*From ratification to
the end of the baseline
evaluation procedure
under the Council of
Europe Convention
on preventing and
combating violence
against women and
domestic violence*

2014 Ratification

Ratification of the Istanbul Convention by Monaco on 7 October 2014.

2017 Baseline evaluation report by GREVIO

Findings made by GREVIO on the level of implementation of the Istanbul Convention in Monaco, including on the need for more comprehensive and co-ordinated policies in order to address the structural nature of violence against women and women's predominant exposure to such violence, reinforced by agreed definitions and strategic policy documents, a national co-ordinating body, data collection, the wider availability of perpetrator programmes and greater involvement of non-governmental organisations (NGOs) running support services for victims. Assessment made on the basis of the Monegasque Government's state report and an evaluation visit.

2017 Comments from the Monegasque Government

Comments from the authorities on GREVIO's assessment.



Ratification by Monaco, 7 October 2014

2018 Recommendations of the Committee of the Parties

Adoption of ten recommendations based on GREVIO's findings for further action regarding a comprehensive and gender-sensitive implementation of the convention and a definition of domestic violence aligned with the convention, policies that foster genuine equality between women and men, the designation of a national co-ordinating body, support for NGOs active in the field of violence against women, systematised data collection and a wider availability of the telephone helpline.

2021 Government reporting on progress made

Information on progress made in Monaco between 2018 and 2021 in relation to the recommendations received.

More information on Monaco's ongoing progress in implementing the Istanbul Convention is available at coe.int/en/web/istanbul-convention/monaco

2021 Committee of the Parties' conclusions

Adoption of conclusions on the implementation of the Committee's recommendations, confirming progress made regarding financial resources for NGOs, notably through the first public tender, the data collection carried out in relation to different forms of violence against women, the staffing of the national telephone helpline to ensure support in relation to domestic violence and the introduction of the crime of sexual blackmail. Further measures encouraged in relation to the systematic collection of disaggregated data, the organisation of regular victim prevalence surveys and the provision of the telephone helpline around the clock.

2024 Final implementation report from the Monegasque Government

Report detailing the measures taken in response to the conclusions, especially regarding comprehensive and co-ordinated policies, the national co-ordinating body, data collection and specialist support services.

PROGRESS HIGHLIGHTS



Over the course of the baseline evaluation procedure, the legal and policy framework in Monaco was extended by introducing the crime of sexual harassment and sexual blackmail in 2017, and by ensuring inter-institutional and collaborative policymaking on the issues covered by the Istanbul Convention.



Financial resources supporting NGOs were enhanced, and a first public tender was carried out in 2021 by the Committee for the Promotion and Protection of Women's Rights, resulting in public funds awarded to the principal NGO working in the area of violence against women. Funding for support services for victims of crime such as the victim support organisation Association d'Aide aux Victimes d'Infractions Pénales (A.V.I.P.) have also steadily increased.



Data collection measures, including the setting up of an inventory, were carried out by the Monegasque Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies in order to compile information in relation to the different forms of violence against women from various institutional sources and victim support organisations. This includes data on visits to hospital for experiences of violence, disaggregated by sex and age of the victim and perpetrator as well as their relationship. Data entries are updated in real time with the help of a new electronic tool.



The staffing of the national telephone helpline was increased to ensure in-person advice to callers every day between 7 am and 10 pm.