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CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE

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**Committee of the Parties
Council of Europe Convention
on Preventing and Combating
Violence against Women
and Domestic Violence
(Istanbul Convention)**

Reporting form on the implementation of the recommendations addressed to state parties

Secretariat of the monitoring mechanism of the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence

In accordance with Article 68, paragraph 12, of the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence, the Committee of the Parties adopts, on the basis of the report and conclusions of GREVIO, recommendations addressed to state parties concerning the measures to be taken to implement the conclusions of GREVIO.

The applicable procedure for issuing recommendations was settled by the Committee of the Parties at its 4th meeting and is described in document IC-CP(2018)6. In accordance with this procedure, the recommendations call upon state parties to implement all the proposals and suggestions set out in GREVIO's baseline evaluation report. However, the obligation to report on measures taken is limited to those specifically outlined in section A of the recommendation, namely: a) all the proposals and suggestions formulated by GREVIO throughout the report which require immediate action – these are qualified by the use of the verb “urge”, and b) the proposals and suggestions related to Chapters I and II of the convention which require taking remedial action in the near future and are qualified by the use of the expression “strongly encourage”. According to the agreed procedure, state parties are given a period of three years to implement the recommendations of the Committee of the Parties and report back to the Committee.

To facilitate this reporting, state parties are requested to use this questionnaire to report on the implementation of recommendations issued by the Committee of the Parties. Recommendations not issued in relation to Portugal do not need to be reported on. As a result, the Portuguese authorities are not required to answer the following questions in the reporting form: 1 to 3; 6; 10; 19; 20; 26; 28.

The reporting deadline given to Portugal is set at **30 January 2022**. Information related to the monitoring of Portugal is available on the dedicated [country monitoring webpage](#).

Report focusing on the years following the first national evaluation by GREVIO and subsequent Committee of the Parties Recommendations published on 28th January 2019: <https://rm.coe.int/ic-cp-inf-2019-3-eng/pdfa/168092019b> - 2019, 2020 and 2021. Although some of the questions were not mandatory (1 to 3; 6; 10; 19; 20; 26; 28), there are some relevant information also included in those topics.

I. Fundamental rights, equality, and non-discrimination (Article 4)			
1	Have your authorities taken measures to ensure that the provisions of the Istanbul Convention are implemented without discrimination on any grounds listed in Article 4, paragraph 3, of the convention, including in terms of the availability of services and the protection by law enforcement agencies?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
1.1	If yes, please specify: The intervention on Domestic Violence and Violence Against Women (DV/VaW) is foreseen by the National Strategy for Equality and Non-Discrimination 2018-2030 (ENIND) , more specifically by the Action Plan for the prevention and combating violence against women and domestic violence (PAVMVD) . ENIND brings under one umbrella and integrated strategy, public policy areas which were until then embodied in separated		

national plans. This integrated approach fosters collaboration and coordination of efforts, valuing a common vision that simultaneously has a more structuring and sustainable effect on a desirable future.

As such, ENIND includes the three following Action Plans, which define concrete measures for the first four years of implementation (up to 2021):

- Action plan for equality between women and men.
- Action plan for preventing and combatting violence against women and domestic violence.
- Action plan for combatting discrimination on the grounds of sexual orientation, gender identity and expression and sexual characteristics.

All measures foreseen in the specific Action Plan regarding Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence rely on an equality approach seeking sustained and long-term action on the elimination of gender stereotypes and consequent phenomena of discrimination and violence against women and domestic violence. The elimination of stereotypes is assumed as a central concern of ENIND and its three Action Plans. Gender stereotypes are at the root of direct and indirect sex-based discriminations, which hinders substantive equality between women and men, reinforcing and perpetuating historical and structural patterns of discrimination. Reflecting the multidimensional nature of disadvantage, sex-based stereotypes and discrimination intersect with stereotypes on the basis of other factors of discrimination, such as racial and ethnic origin, nationality, age, disability, religion, sexual orientation, gender identity and expression, and sexual characteristics. This intersection reveals how discrimination experiences cannot be assumed to be homogeneous and require the capacity to deliver services that recognize the specific needs of Roma, of African descent, children and youth, elderly, disabled, migrant, refugee, and other women.

In line with gender mainstreaming, ENIND cuts across all areas of state administration (under the coordination of the Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality - CIG). In this vein, the various ministries and respective bodies and entities incorporate ENIND's objectives and intervention approaches into their action.

The action plans are currently being revised for the period of 2022-2025. The preliminary version was put in public consultation between 17 January and 7 February 2022 (<https://www.cig.gov.pt/2022/01/consulta-publica-relativa-a-revisao-dos-planos-de-acao-da-estrategia-nacional-para-a-igualdade-e-a-nao-discriminacao-2018-2030-portugal-igual/>),

ENIND has as the following cross-cutting lines:

- i) **intersectionality** (recognising that discrimination results from the intersection of multiple factors);
- ii) **territorialisation** (recognising the need to adapt public policies to the characteristics and territorial needs of the country, reinforcing and strengthening the work of local and networked actors, taking into account the proximity to the population and the ongoing decentralization process);
- iii) **promotion of partnerships/networks** (recognising the need for co-responsibility, sharing of practices and knowledge, optimization of means and networks, therefore privileging the development of strategic partnerships namely with academia, the private sector and civil society).

	Several initiatives have been put in place over the years to materialise the above mentioned approach based on intersectionality and protection against discrimination against several grounds, ranging from specialized support structures for victims with specific vulnerabilities with regards sex, age, disability, sexual orientation, gender identity, migrant background and racial and ethnic origin; to developing specific projects; reinforcing legislative protection; among others. To avoid repetition, for a description of these initiatives, vide answer to question 2 below.		
2	Have your authorities taken measures contributing to prevent and combat violence against women who are or might be exposed to intersectional discrimination?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
2.1	<p>If yes, please specify:</p> <p>As mentioned above, the ENIND is a collaborative strategy between the various sectors of the State having intersectionality as one of its transversal lines. The National Strategy underlines the Sustainable Development Goals and under the motto "no one is left behind".</p> <p>In this context, several measures have been taken to prevent and combat violence against women who are or might be exposed to intersectional discrimination, namely:</p> <p>Considering these cross-cutting lines and within the scope of the National Support Network for Domestic Violence Victims (RNAVVD), several specialized services have been created to cater for the specific needs of groups of victims, namely shelters for women with physical disabilities, for women with cognitive impairments, for men victims of domestic violence, services and a shelter for LGBTI victims, crisis centres for women victims of sexual violence and for men victims of sexual violence.</p> <p>More recently, considering this reality and need to provide adequate response, three Domestic Violence and Harmful Practices Victim Support Offices were created to operate in three National Support Centres for the Integration of Migrants (CNAIM) of the High Commission for Migration (ACM). The first Office in Lisbon opened in November of 2020, followed by the Office in Porto in February of 2021, and the Office in Faro in November of 2021. These specialized Victim Support Offices are part of the National Support Network for Domestic Violence Victims, they operate in partnership between the Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality (CIG) and ACM, with the cooperation of the Association for Family Planning. Each CNAIM, our "one-stop-shops" – in Lisbon and Porto since 2004, Faro since 2009 and, more recently, Beja since 2021 – provides a range of Government and non-Government services under one roof in a variety of languages (Arabic, Cape Verdean, English, Guinean Creole, Mandarin, Portuguese, Romanian and Russian). Services include, among others, the provision of information and direct assistance regarding legalisation and visa issues, family reunification, the educational system, access to healthcare, professional and educational skill recognition, social security and welfare issues, employment and entrepreneurship concerns, legal aid and support for immigrant associations. All services are provided free of charge. Furthermore, ACM provides a translation telephone line and migrant support hotline. Complementary to the CNAIMs, since 2003 until the present, Portugal has a network of 141 Local Support Centres for the Integration of Migrants (CLAIM), in partnership with municipalities and civil society organisations, covering almost the entire territory of Portugal, which provide decentralized information, support and response to migrants` questions and challenges.</p> <p>Moreover, the Government is supporting the implementation of the very first specific residential support structures for older women who are victims of domestic violence, with 120 vacancies, in different regions of the country (north, center and south).</p>		

And on January 2021, investing in a pioneer approach, the Government launched the implementation of **specialized psychological and trauma based psychotherapeutic support services for children and young persons victims of domestic violence** by supporting the hiring of specialized psychologists by RNAVVD – 31 teams are already in place across the country. At the same, a protocol was established between CIG and the Portuguese Psychologists' Association to ensure training and supervision of these services. RNAVVD has had a major expansion in the last 3 years, not only in quantity (number of services) but also in specialization. At the moment the RNAVVD has 253 services and structures: 199 support centres for domestic violence victims and 54 shelters (in 2015, RNAVVD had 177 services and structures), covering 95% of the continental territory (55% in 2015).

In 2019, the Government passed **Council of Ministers' Resolution no. 139/2019, of 19 august**, which defined a set of measures aimed at strengthening responses to prevent and combat violence against women and domestic violence. This Resolution represents an ambitious commitment of the Portuguese Government to eradicate the phenomenon of violence against women and domestic violence, focusing with equal intensity on prevention, reaction and accountability/punishment for the crime. Under this resolution, several actions were established and undertaken with regard particular intersectional needs in the intervention – **noteworthy, the Government launched four new guides which, for the first time, establish harmonized action lines and procedures** on violence against women and domestic violence to be followed by all relevant professionals, in line with GREVIO recommendations: **1) Action manual for the criminal police forces in the 72 hours ensuing a domestic violence complaint** (including on urgent collection and preservation of evidence, containment and procedural position of the perpetrator, judiciary and social intervention); **2) Guide for an integrated intervention with children who are victims of domestic violence** (including on detection, protection and referral procedures); **3) Common training plan on violence against women and domestic violence** (including harmonized concepts, training contents and methodologies based on concrete cases); **4) Standards for primary prevention programs and projects** on violence against women and domestic violence. These were the result of a one-year intensive unprecedented work bringing together professionals from all sectors, from police forces, to magistrates, equality bodies, education, health and social security professionals.

Regarding 3) (common training plan), this is the first common training plan for the various sectors intervening in this area, and therefore it is based on the standardization of concepts, the definition of contents and training methodologies based on the analysis of specific cases and the identification of a pool of specialized trainers. Consequently, this plan ensures that these sectors root their actions on an integrated, multidisciplinary and interdisciplinary vision of the training contents, ensuring the necessary degree of specialization. With particular relevance in this context, **the plan includes: a specific module on intervention with children and young persons who are victims of domestic violence, based on the guide mentioned in 2); a module on domestic violence victims in situations of particular vulnerability; and submodules on intersectionality and multiple discrimination, on domestic violence and people with disabilities, on domestic violence and LGBTI people, on domestic violence and migrants and refugees, and on domestic violence and older people.**

Regarding 2) (guide for an integrated intervention with children), this guide aims to (i) Promote inter-institutional articulation and information sharing; (ii) Standardize action procedures and data registration regarding the intervention by defining a flowchart of joint action between the various areas or sectors; and to (iii) Define technical guidelines for professionals (including members of the current 315 local Commissions for the Protection of Children and Young Persons spread nationwide - mainland and the Autonomous Regions of Madeira and Azores). Upon the conclusion of this Guide, technical guidelines are now being developed for the professionals in each sector involved in its implementation. Within the scope of the National System for the Promotion of the Rights and Protection of Children and Young Persons, the technical guidelines for the local Commissions has been validated within the National Council of the National Commission for the Promotion of Rights and Protection of Children and Young

Persons - CNPDPCJ, which is a body that integrates representatives of all relevant areas related to childhood and youth matters. In 2022, it is foreseen that the National Commission provides the local Commissions training on the aforementioned Guide.

Also in this connection, in 2021, a new project was launched under EEAGrants, promoted by the National Commission for the Promotion of the Rights and the Protection of Children and Young Persons (“**By your side**” – **Breaking the intergenerational cycle of domestic violence**»). The project focuses on children and **young persons** victims of domestic violence in the regions of Lisbon and Algarve and aims to establish a model that **intervenes early in (preventing) trauma and fosters effective impacts on the prevention of domestic violence, breaks the intergenerational transmission of domestic violence and contributes to Domestic Violence Trauma Informed Services (Police, Schools, CPCJ and RNAVVD- National Support Network for Victims of Domestic Violence)**. The project will be based on the integrated action of the several entities involved in intervention, from the CNPDPCJ in articulation with RNAVVD, to police forces, health, education, social and protection services of children and young persons in danger, and focuses on four axes:

- Immediate support and response, to children, on the day(s) following the episode of domestic violence registered by the police or other stakeholder, in articulation with their family members, taking into account that the perpetrator is usually part of this family unit.
- Preventive action against the normalization gender-based violence and breaking victimization and aggression cycles.
- Specialized response to children who lose their parents or legal representatives in a homicide in the context of domestic violence.
- Coordinated intervention between the national child and young persons protection system and the national support network for victims of domestic violence, within their respective competences.

Regarding female genital mutilation (FGM), action on the ground has been prioritized, ranging from providing specialized training to professionals of various sectors, to creating a specific funding for civil society organizations, to launching a unique **Programme on Eliminating FGM (Projeto Práticas Saudáveis – Fim à Mutilação Genital Feminina)** that led to a network of healthcare and education professionals, law enforcement, child protection, judges and prosecutors and civil society organizations, to engage with communities, to protect those at risk and to bring support to survivors, and changing the paradigm of intervention in this area. As such, since 2018, under a co-coordination between CIG, Regional Health Administration of Lisbon and ACM, this intervention programme (*Projeto Práticas Saudáveis – Fim à Mutilação Genital Feminina*) on preventing and combating FGM is on the ground, guaranteeing an integrated, effective and sustainable action by frontline public health services working in close cooperation with civil society organizations who know and support at risk communities. This has resulted in the training of health professionals, a guide for schools, and the creation of a referral channel between hospitals and health centres. The impact is evident in the increased capacity of health professionals to detect FGM cases and register them in the health data platform. In December 2021, an addendum to the project’s protocol has been signed to ensure the project’s continuity up to 2023. This has also resulted in several events and regional fora on the topic of MGF, including a Conference with Muslim religious leaders held in April 2019.

Since 2018, through CIG, a **funding line is launched for the technical and financial support (50.000€) of projects on the ground to prevent and combat traditional harmful practices, such as FGM**. These contribute, in particular, to alert communities about the medical and legal consequences of FGM, empowering professionals in strategic sectors, combining efforts with local authorities, accompany families and empower women and men of all ages to become active agents of prevention of this practice. In 2021, this was launched on 5 February 2021 **and the amount increased to 60.000€**.

In February 2021, the Government created the **first national [working group](#) with the task of preparing and presenting to the State Secretary for Citizenship and Equality a report on traditional harmful practices, with contributions and recommendations on preventing and combatting child, early and forced marriages**. It gathers several experts and sectors, such as CIG, the National Institute for Legal Medicine and Forensic Sciences, the criminal police, the Foreigners and Border Service, the High Commission for Migration, the Public Prosecution Service, commission for the promotion of the rights and the protection of children and young people, UNICEF Portugal, as well as NGO's that work with domestic violence, sexual assault and human traffic victims, etc. The working group created a repository with documentation, articles, theses, news, national and international reports and legislation, reviewed literature, developed an inquiry model to consult those who work in the field and key sectors, worked on a proposal to standardize the concepts of "child, early and forced marriage" and launched an awareness campaign to public service professionals and other professionals with intervention on the field (accessible [here](#)). At present, the working group is endeavoring to finalize its report with recommendations, which it undertook to deliver to the Government by the end of 2021. The purpose is to develop intensive training based on the know-how and recommendations that are produced in this context. Moreover, the Government launched, for the first time, and starting already in the first quarter of 2022, funding to establish an emergency shelter for victims of child, early and forced marriage.

During COVID-19 all materials to raise awareness about the increased risk of violence against women and domestic violence **and to inform** about support services, helplines and safety advices are being systematically and widely disseminated, through the Government and CIG, to reach all women across the country and, in partnership with ACM, are **translated into several languages namely Arabic, Bengali, French, Hindi, Chinese/Mandarin, Nepalese and Russian, as well as in sign language**. These are disseminated through several means to cover a wider public, on social media, television, radio and press, as well as displayed and distributed in ATM and areas that remain open to the public, in partnership with distribution companies, supermarket chains, transports, gas stations, pharmacies, and in cooperation with municipalities and public services. Moreover, the Government strengthened and diversified channels to facilitate victim's requests, which cover a national helpline - 800 202 148 (free line, available 24/7), an e-mail address violencia.covid@cig.gov.pt accessible to victims and professionals, and a new SMS 3060 line by the Vodafone Foundation, free and confidential. Also, a new app "Brightsky" was launched with info on domestic violence, services, and a risk perception tool, with a convert mode function. **This app is available in Portuguese, English, Romanian and Russian.**

In 2020, the Government passed **Regulatory Decree 3/2020, 14 August** (amending Regulatory Decree 2/2018, 24 January) which **increased the maximum duration of emergency sheltering of victims of domestic violence in situations of increased vulnerability**, namely by reason of disability, mental illness, sexual orientation, gender identity and expression, and age.

The Government is supporting several projects regarding women in vulnerable groups namely to prevent and combat domestic violence among older women, migrant women and rural women, and to promote their civic and political participation.

CIG develops cooperation protocols with local authorities. In 2018, the Government revised these protocols which thereby became expressly aligned with the aim of promoting, implementing, monitoring and evaluating measures and actions contributing to the territorialization of ENIND, at municipal level, namely promoting equality between women and men, preventing and combatting violence against women and domestic violence, and preventing, combating and eliminating discrimination on grounds of sex, as well as discrimination resulting from the intersection of various discrimination factors such as racial and ethnic origin, age, disability, nationality, sexual orientation, gender identity and expression, and sex characteristics, among others.

Under the above mentioned RCM 139/2019, of 19 August, **new models for the victim status were approved, for especially vulnerable victim status and for the status of the domestic violence victim**, by **Ordinance No. 138-E/2021, of 1st July**. These new models aim to: update the existing model according to the legislation in force, in order to avoid presenting to the victim two documents with complementary information; clarify

and simplify these instruments, in order to provide to the victim a more comprehensible information enabling her to be autonomous and as so contributing to the victim's empowerment; provide information targeting areas of victimization that are subject to specific rights, more specifically the one regarding human-trafficking, aid to illegal immigration and terrorism. This new model informs, in a very clear and accessible way, about the victim's rights. The Ordinance states that whatever the nature of the crime or the special vulnerability, the victim is always granted the applicable victim's status,

In 2021, CIG launched a funding line under EEAGrants to support the production of a **white paper on the legal framework for protection against multiple and intersectional discrimination** (currently under evaluation).

In 2020, Portugal adopted its first [National Strategy on the Rights of the Child \(2021-2024\)](#), through Resolution of the Council of Ministers no. 112/2020, of December 18, based on the fundamental principle of the best interests of the child and on that of equal opportunities for all children, which apply to all five priorities, including Priority IV, on "Preventing and combating violence against children and young persons" which relates to the imperative need to protect children and young persons from all forms of physical or psychological violence, injury or abuse, neglect, gender-based violence and domestic violence, maltreatment or exploitation, including sexual abuse. This Priority aims at preventing and combating all forms of violence against children and young persons in different contexts, namely at school, at home, in the different communities within which children and young persons interact, as well as in the digital environment, and includes several measures, one of which is the development of a national study on violence against children.

In order to contribute to create equal opportunities for all children, the National Commission for the Promotion of Rights and Protection of Children and Young Persons - CNPDPCJ (National Commission) has been implementing projects aiming especially vulnerable groups of children, especially since 2017. This was the case of four editions of a workshop planned and implemented by the National Commission and funded by the Council of Europe, held in Lisbon and Coimbra in January 2019. The workshops counted the participation of children who had to go through age assessment procedures in result of finding themselves in situations of migration, trafficking in human beings, unaccompanied or undocumented children or children who are holders of documentation that is not legally recognized. During the workshops, the need to provide information to children prior to the moment when they go through the procedures at stake became evident. Therefore, after consultations with children, the National Commission, once more funded by the Council of Europe, produced and published a brochure in child-friendly language on "An age assessment procedure that respects children's rights"¹. The National Commission, in partnership with the Agency for Child and Family Welfare of the City of Oslo (Norway), also promoted and coordinated a bilateral project funded by the Fund of Bilateral Relations of the EEA Grants on "Enhancing the protection of children in priority areas, which resulted in two main outcomes: a "[Referential of good practices on enhancing child participation in the promotion of the rights of the child](#)" and a "[Thematic glossary of child protection systems and of the promotion of children's rights focused on hearing the child in especially vulnerable contexts](#)". Both products exist in Portuguese as well. On December 2020, the National Commission launched an updated version of its "[Handbook of Procedure – Cooperating Actively in the Prevention and Eradication of Female Genital Mutilation](#)". Following this update, and within the scope of the International Day of Zero Tolerance for FGM, on February 6, the National Commission issued Communication no. 4/2021 to the local Commissions. Furthermore, in April 2021, the National Commission contributed to the Model for detecting and protecting victims in Portugal and on route to countries where FGM practices/cuts and early and forced child marriages are a current practice. In the scope of the

¹ In two versions: one [in Portuguese](#) and a [bilingual version in English-French](#)

	<p>National Strategy for the Inclusion of People with Disabilities 2021-2025, the National Institute for Rehabilitation included the following measure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Promote articulated intervention in the areas of disability and in the prevention and combat of violence against women and domestic violence, namely based on the specialised response provided to women with disabilities within the RNAVVD”, with the involvement of CIG. • "Elaborate methodological guides that allow the prevention, signalling and intervention in situations of risk or violence against people with disabilities (of any age) aimed at law enforcement and civil protection agents, magistrates, professionals in the areas of education and health and professionals from Private Social Solidarity Institutions (IPSS)", with the involvement of the Social Security Institute and Non-Governmental Organizations representing People with Disabilities; • “To capacitate professionals and agents in the disability field regarding dimensions of multiple discrimination, the promotion of equality and the intervention in the matter of violence against people with disabilities”, with the involvement of CIG.
3	<p>In case your authorities have taken further measures contributing to the implementation of recommendations in relation to Article 4, which were not covered by the questions above, please report on these measures [word limit: 1000 words]:</p> <p>Although not specifically addressing the subject under title I - Fundamental rights, equality, and non-discrimination (Article 4), it is noteworthy that the Portuguese Institute of Sport and Youth (IPDJ) develops the volunteering programme Namorar com Fair Play (<i>Dating with Fairplay</i>). This programme was launched in 2011 to respond to a measure integrated in the IV PNIG – Plano Nacional para a Igualdade de Género (<i>National Plan for Gender Equality</i>), under the direct responsibility of IPDJ. Basically, the programme is based on volunteering projects. The volunteers are obliged to attend a specific two-day training action (14 hours in total) that addresses the following contents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interpersonal Relationships - Personal and Social Skills; • Conflict Management; • Human Rights/ young persons’ Rights; • Gender Equalities/Inequalities; Gender Identity; • Violence - emotional; social media; physical; sexual violence; domestic; gender; financial: • Violence in dating: persecution; prevention; signage. <p>Its main objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To promote the realization of the right to equality and social inclusion of young persons by combating social exclusion of all forms of inequality and discrimination; • To prevent the victimisation of young persons and violence on the basis of gender inequalities; • To combat violence on dating;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To raise young persons' awareness towards gender equality as an integral part of human rights; • To raise young persons' awareness towards gender identity; • To eliminate gender stereotypes by promoting a culture of non-violence; • To promote participatory citizenship. <p>From 2022 the <i>Dating With Fair Play</i> ceases to be under the direct responsibility of IPDJ and will be implemented by civil society: Non-profit entities present projects that will be supported by IPDJ. An amount of up to 500,00 euros is foreseen to support the project management. At the same time, it will be mandatory young volunteers to take part on the activities' implementation, being entitled to receive a total of 12,00 euros per day, up to the limit of 5h in the activities. Apart from this, volunteers are entitled to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • awareness-raising action on volunteering; • specific training action on the theme; • certificate of participation; • certification of the Skills Acquired; • personal accident and civil liability insurance; • reimbursement of expenditure. <p>In 2021 there were five <i>Dating With Fair Play</i> projects, one by IPDJ Regional Directions, which involved 49 volunteers. Due to the Covid-19 pandemic this volunteering programme had little expression because it was carried out in schools, and most of these schools did not want people outside the educational community present at the institution to avoid contagions.</p>		
II. Comprehensive and co-ordinated policies implemented under the responsibility of an adequately mandated and resourced co-ordinating body (Articles 7 and 10)			
4	<p>Have your authorities developed a long-term plan/strategy to prevent and combat violence against women?</p> <p>The intervention on Domestic Violence and Violence Against Women (DV/VaW) is foreseen by the <u>National Strategy for Equality and Non-Discrimination 2018-2030 - ENIND</u>, more specifically by the Action Plan for the prevention and combating violence against women and domestic violence (PAVMVD).</p> <p>The approval of the new National Strategy for Equality and Non-Discrimination 2018-2030 "Portugal + Equal" (RCM no. 62/2018, of 21st May) – ENIND brought a new action plan for preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence 2018-2021.</p>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A (a plan/strategy was already developed at the time of GREVIO's baseline evaluation) <input type="checkbox"/>

	<p>ENIND's <u>Action Plan for Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence 2018-2021 (PAVMVD)</u> covers various forms of VAWDV, from domestic violence to sexual harassment, stalking, sexual violence including rape, forced marriage and female genital mutilation, and has 6 Strategic Goals:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prevent - eradicate social tolerance towards various manifestations of VAWDV, raise awareness of its impact and promote a culture of non-violence, human rights, equality and non-discrimination; 2. Support and protect - expand and consolidate intervention; 3. Intervention with perpetrators, promoting a culture of accountability; 4. Qualifying professionals and services for the intervention (training); 5. Investigate, monitor and evaluate public policies; 6. Prevent and combat harmful traditional practices (PTN), in particular Female Genital Mutilation and early, forced and child marriages. <p>All measures foreseen in the specific Action Plan regarding Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence rely on an equality approach seeking sustained and long-term action on the elimination of gender stereotypes and consequent phenomena of discrimination and violence against women and domestic violence: <i>"The elimination of stereotypes is assumed as a central concern of ENIND, guiding the measures included in the three Action Plans that follow. Gender stereotypes are at the root of direct and indirect discrimination on the grounds of sex, which hinders substantive equality between women and men, reinforcing and perpetuating historical and structural patterns of discrimination."</i></p> <p>The <u>Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality (CIG)</u> is the public body responsible for coordinating ENIND and the Action Plans, and it is assisted in this task by the ENIND Monitoring Committee and by Technical Monitoring Commissions for each Action Plan. These bodies involve representatives from different areas of Central Public Administration (Internal Affairs, Justice, Economy, Health, Education Solidarity, Employment and Social Security) and local administration (National Association of Portuguese Municipalities) and also representatives of the non-governmental organisations section of CIG's advisory council, chosen among the respective members. There is also a representative of the Public Prosecution Service, and a representative of the High Council for the Judiciary.</p> <p>This action plan is currently being revised for the period of 2022-2025. Its preliminary version was put in public consultation between 17 January and 7 February 2022 (https://www.cig.gov.pt/2022/01/consulta-publica-relativa-a-revisao-dos-planos-de-acao-da-estrategia-nacional-para-a-igualdade-e-a-nao-discriminacao-2018-2030-portugal-igual/),</p> <p>Noteworthy - aiming to develop on-the-ground instruments to promote an effective implementation of the law, the Portuguese Government appointed in 2019 a Multidisciplinary Technical Committee to produce very concrete</p>		
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<p>recommendations on the prevention of violence against women and domestic violence (by Resolution of the Council of Ministers 52/2019, 6 March) which led to the approval of a Resolution of the Council of Ministers in August 2019 (Resolution 139/2019, of 19 August). This Resolution represents an ambitious commitment of the Portuguese Government to eradicate domestic violence, focusing on the (a) creation of operational instruments to: improve domestic violence data, (b) improvement of victim protection mechanisms within the 72 hours ensuing a complaint, (c) diversifying training models, (d) and improving primary and secondary prevention.</p> <p>In this context, several actions were adopted or are ongoing, such as: developing a platform and respective technical procedures to ensure regular collection, harmonization and processing of official data on homicides and other forms of violence against women and domestic violence (until this platform is ready, the Government has been publishing statistical data, every three months, covering several issues, from number of participations to police forces, nr of protection orders, nr of victims in shelters, nr of homicides in the context of domestic violence); creation of a national health programme for the prevention of violence throughout the life cycle; or several actions to strengthen the national network of support services, such as the implementation of an information management system within the network to improve interinstitutional coordination, sharing of information, and real time management of vacancies in shelters; implementation of national certification system of all support structures; extending the national coverage of the network through new funding lines and local protocols; launching of four new guides in June 2020, which, for the first time, establish harmonized action lines and procedures on violence against women and domestic violence to be followed by all relevant professionals, in line with GREVIO recommendations. These were the result of a one-year intensive unprecedented work bringing together professionals from all sectors, from police forces, to magistrates, equality bodies, education, health and social security professionals (Action manual for the criminal police forces in the 72 hours ensuing a domestic violence complaint; Guide for an integrated intervention with children who are victims of domestic violence; Common training plan on violence against women and domestic violence; Standards for primary prevention programs and projects on violence against women and domestic violence). For example, the implementation of the common training plan on violence against women and domestic violence will entail in a first stage, the training of more than twelve thousand public administration professionals from five sectors – security, justice, education, employment and social security, and health, and the modules are structured around the conceptual framework of violence against women and domestic violence. https://www.cig.gov.pt/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/172-20_PLANO_ANUAL_FORMACAO.pdf</p> <p>Link to all the four guides: https://www.cig.gov.pt/2020/06/governo-apresenta-novos-instrumentos-combate-violencia-domestica/</p> <p>Regarding the above mentioned National Program for the Prevention of Violence in the Lifecycle, this program was created in 2019 by Order No. 9494/2019, of 21 October within the National Health Service, as a health model of integrated responses on child and youth abuse and interpersonal violence prevention. It is coordinated by Directorate-General for Health and integrates the following areas:</p>		
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health Action for Children and Youth at Risk (HACYR – Order No. 31292/2008, 5 December) • Health Action for Gender, Violence and Lifecycle directed to adults (HAGVL - Order No. 6378/2013, of 16 May) • Action Plan for the Prevention of Violence in the Health Sector (Resolution of the Council of Ministers No. 1/2022, of 5 January). <p>Through the implementation of this program and profiting from existing good practices, it was possible, for the first time in Portugal, to develop uniform mechanisms for intervention in health services, in search for a paradigm shift with a special focus on a holistic and preventive approach to violence, taking into account the lifecycle and all forms of violence and discrimination prevention, specially regarding populations with increased vulnerability.</p> <p>Program contents, good practices implemented at national level for all services providing care (primary and hospital health care) - which include action protocols, registration systems, technical documentation, training programs - are properly aligned with national and international normative, including Sustainable Development Goals, from an equality and non-discriminatory approach, focusing on the promotion of human rights.</p> <p>Reference should also be made to the National Network of Support Teams for Children and Youth at Risk and Teams for the Prevention of Violence in Adults of the National Program for the Prevention of Violence in the Lifecycle, which are multidisciplinary teams existing in primary and hospital health care. These Teams constitute the reference elements within the health services, responsible for advising, raising awareness among the community and health professionals, training health professionals and partners, providing consulting regarding child abuse for health professionals intervention and intra and inter-institutional articulation with the network of partners, namely with the formal services of the National Support Network for Victims of Domestic Violence, National System for the Promotion of Rights and Protection of Children and Youth and Support and the Network for the Protection of Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings.</p>		
5	<p>Which forms of violence against women covered by the Istanbul Convention are addressed by the plan/strategy? Please offer a brief description specifically indicating the forms of violence not previously addressed in plans or strategies at national level.</p> <p>The National Strategy for Equality and Non-Discrimination 2018-2030 (ENIND) foresees a new Action Plan for Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence 2018-2021 (PAVMVD).</p> <p>As mentioned, the elimination of stereotypes is assumed as a central concern of ENIND and its three Action Plans. Gender stereotypes are at the root of direct and indirect sex-based discriminations, which hinders substantive equality between women and men, reinforcing and perpetuating historical and structural patterns of discrimination. Reflecting the multidimensional nature of disadvantage, sex-based stereotypes and discrimination intersect with stereotypes on the basis of other factors of discrimination, such as racial and ethnic origin, nationality, age, disability, religion, sexual orientation, gender identity and expression, and sexual characteristics. This intersection reveals how discrimination experiences</p>		

cannot be assumed to be homogeneous and require the capacity to deliver services that recognize the specific needs of Roma, Afro-descendant, elderly, disabled, migrant, refugee, and other women.

All national plans and the latest National Strategy cover all forms of violence under the Istanbul Convention.

It should be mentioned that the action plan **adopts a direct conceptual and terminological alignment with the Istanbul Convention “violence against women and domestic violence”** (in the title and specific objectives and measures).

In this line, and for the first time, **“traditional harmful practices” are expressly included in the action plan as a form of violence against women, in line with the Istanbul Convention.** That is to say, the aim of preventing and combatting traditional harmful practices, namely female genital mutilation, and child, early and forced marriages, is now a specific strategic objective of the action plan, instead of a separated programme (and not action plan) as before. Since then, intervention has become more focused and integrated, and action on the ground has been prioritized. Several examples can be given, ranging from providing specialized training to professionals of various sectors, to creating a specific funding for civil society organizations, to launching a unique Programme on Eliminating FGM (Projeto Práticas Saudáveis – Fim à Mutilação Genital Feminina) that led to a network of healthcare and education professionals, law enforcement, child protection, judges and prosecutors and civil society organizations, to engage with communities, to protect those at risk and to bring support to survivors, and changing the paradigm of intervention in this area. Examples:

- As such, since 2018, this intervention programme (*Projeto Práticas Saudáveis – Fim à Mutilação Genital Feminina*) on preventing and combating FGM is on the ground, guaranteeing an integrated, effective and sustainable action by frontline public health services working in close cooperation with civil society organizations who know and support at risk communities. This has resulted in the training of health professionals, a guide for schools, and the creation of a referral channel between hospitals and health centres. The impact is evident in the increased capacity of health professionals to detect FGM cases and register them in the health data platform.
- Since 2018, through CIG, a **funding line is provided for the technical and financial support (50.000€) of projects on the ground to prevent and combat traditional harmful practices, such as FGM.** These contribute, in particular, to alert communities about the medical and legal consequences of FGM, empowering professionals in strategic sectors, combining efforts with local authorities, accompany families and empower women and men of all ages to become active agents of prevention of this practice. In 2021, this was launched on 5 February 2021 **and the amount increased to 60.000€.**
- In February 2021, the Government created the **first national working group with the task of preparing and presenting to the State Secretary for Citizenship and Equality a report on traditional harmful practices, with contributions and recommendations on preventing and combatting child, early and forced marriages.** It gathers several experts and sectors, such as CIG, the National Institute for Legal Medicine and Forensic Sciences, the criminal police, the Foreigners and Border Service, the High Commission for Migration, the Public Prosecution Service, commission for the promotion of the rights and the protection of children and young people, UNICEF Portugal, as well as NGO’s that work with domestic violence, sexual assault and human traffic victims, etc. The working group created a repository with documentation, articles, theses, news, national and international reports and legislation, reviewed literature, developed an inquiry model to consult those who work in the field and key sectors, worked on a proposal to standardize the concepts of “child, early and forced marriage” and launched an awareness campaign to public service professionals and other professionals with intervention on the field (accessible [here](#)). At present, the working group is endeavoring to finalize its report with recommendations, which it undertook to deliver to

	<p>the Government by the end of 2021. The purpose is to develop intensive training based on the know-how and recommendations that are produced in this context. Moreover, the Government launched, for the first time, and starting already in the first quarter of 2022, funding to establish an emergency shelter for victims of child, early and forced marriage.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Since the end of 2020, the Government opened, for the first time, victim support services, in the National Support Centres for the Integration of Migrants (Lisbon, Porto and Faro) to support migrant women who are victims of domestic violence and traditional harmful practices. The purpose is to guarantee a safe front office service and specialized support, information, and referral to relevant services, namely within the National Support Network for Domestic Violence Victims. <p>Moreover, and as mentioned, ENIND brought about the express recognition of intersectionality and the need to provide specialized measures for specific needs. Since then, several actions were taken in this regard – see answer to question 2.</p> <p>Finally, Resolution of Council of Ministers 139/2019, of 19 August also clearly adopts the approach that recognizes that violence against women and domestic violence are one of the most serious forms of sex-based discrimination against women, a result of persistent gender stereotypes and unequal power relations, as recognised by the Istanbul Convention. As such, the Resolution aims to reinforce the intervention to prevent and combat VAW/DV, in all its dimensions, in line with GREVIO recommendations. All instruments and actions developed under this Resolution are aligned with this approach. For example, the above mentioned guides (see answer to question 2). Or the development of a more comprehensive database on VAW/DV that will centralize a wide range of official data – it will expand data collected by law enforcement agencies to cover other forms of violence against women and other public sources of data in this field, improve data indicators on DV so as to include different forms of VAW including, stalking, sexual violence and rape and standardize data collection among law-enforcement agencies and the judiciary regarding other forms of VAW than domestic violence, with the aim, inter alia, of assessing attrition rates (in this context, through Law 57/2021, of 16 August, the former Database on Domestic Violence to Database was replaced by the Database on Violence against women and domestic violence. Or the paradigm shift and strengthening of the targeted intervention with children and young persons victims of domestic violence.</p> <p>Finally, reference should also be made to changes that in this context have been made in recent years considering specific forms of violence against women, such as Law 101/2019, 6 September, which changed the Penal Code on the crimes of sexual coercion and rape making clear that these offences are based on the absence of the victim’s consent; or Law 57/2021, 16 August which changed the Penal Code with regards the crime of domestic violence, which now expressly includes in its definition “impeding access or use of own or shared economic and patrimonial resources” (article 152, no. 1). Law 57/2021 also expressly included “children and young persons” namely in the definition of domestic violence victim in Law 112/2009 (Domestic Violence Law).</p>			
6	<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 70%;">Was specific attention given to place the rights of women victims at the centre of all measures planned?</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="width: 20%; text-align: center;">No <input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> </table>	Was specific attention given to place the rights of women victims at the centre of all measures planned?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Was specific attention given to place the rights of women victims at the centre of all measures planned?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>		
6.1	<p>If yes, please specify how:</p> <p>In recent decades public policies, through the various national equality plans (and domestic violence plans/violence against women), have always emphasised non-discrimination on the grounds of sex and equality between women and men. Gender stereotypes are at the root of direct and indirect that hinder substantive equality between substantive equality between women and men by reinforcing and perpetuating historical and structural patterns of discrimination. It is with this assumption that the specific objectives and measures of the National Plans have been designed.</p>			

	<p>As mentioned above, the action plan under ENIND adopts a direct conceptual and terminological alignment with the Istanbul Convention “violence against women and domestic violence”. All instruments and actions developed in this context are aligned with this approach. Noteworthy is the Resolution of Council of Ministers 139/2019, of 19 August which also clearly adopts the approach that recognizes that violence against women and domestic violence are one of the most serious forms of sex-based discrimination against women, a result of persistent gender stereotypes and unequal power relations, as recognised by the Istanbul Convention. As such, the Resolution aims to reinforce the intervention to prevent and combat VAW/DV, in all its dimensions, in line with GREVIO recommendations.</p> <p>Examples: the expansion, qualification and specialization of the National Support Network for Domestic Violence Victims (RNAVVD) which currently has 199 support services and 54 shelters, covering 95% of the continental territory (in 2015, there were 177 structures in total within RNAVVD which covered 55% of the continental territory). Also noteworthy, the above-mentioned guides (see answer to question 2). Or the development of a more comprehensive database on VAW/DV that will centralize a wide range of official data – it will expand data collected by law enforcement agencies to cover other forms of violence against women and other public sources of data in this field, improve data indicators on DV so as to include different forms of VAW, including stalking, sexual violence and rape and standardize data collection among law-enforcement agencies and the judiciary regarding other forms of VAW than domestic violence, with the aim, inter alia, of assessing attrition rates (in this context, through Law 57/2021, of 16 August, the former Database on Domestic Violence was replaced by the Database on Violence against women and domestic violence. Or the paradigm shift and strengthening of the targeted intervention with children and young persons victims of domestic violence.</p>		
7	Do the plan/strategy and the measures contained therein involve all relevant actors, such as government agencies, the national, regional and local parliaments and authorities, national human rights institutions and civil society organisations?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
7.1	<p>Please specify the actors involved:</p> <p>ENIND and its action plans are based on gender mainstreaming, as internationally recommended. This approach requires that a gender perspective is mainstreamed into all policy areas, materialised into the definition of sectoral concrete objectives and actions and corresponding assigning of specific responsibilities according to each sector’s remit of intervention. That is to say, notwithstanding the assigning of the action plan’s coordination with CIG, the responsibility for executing its various measures lies with each sector according to their scope of action. In this regard, the action plan contains a specific table (see https://files.dre.pt/1s/2018/05/09700/0222002245.pdf) which defines which sector and body is responsible for each measure / indicator. Moreover, as also reflected in the same table, several measures are executed together with municipalities, and well as civil society organizations, and higher education institutions. As such, these objectives are integrated in the intervention of different sectors of central and local public administration (sectors: Presidency, Justice, Labour and Social Security, Education, Home Affairs/Security, Health, Housing, Economy, Municipalities) working in partnership with civil society, academia and the private sector prioritising (one of the cross-cutting lines of the ENIND) partnerships/networking and territorialisation.</p> <p>As mentioned, and according to Resolution 61/2018, of 21 May, the Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality (CIG) is the coordinating body for the ENIND and its Action Plans, assisted by an ENIND Monitoring Committee and by a Technical Committee for Monitoring per each Action Plan. As such, a specific Technical Monitoring committee has been put in place under the action plan to prevent and combat violence against</p>		

women and domestic violence, and it is composed by CIG, representatives of governmental departments, and representatives of civil society organizations – see <https://files.dre.pt/2s/2018/09/178000000/2542325424.pdf>

According to Resolution 61/2018 (ENIND), each of the entities that is responsible for measures in the action plan must promote, on their own initiative, the necessary actions to execute those measures, under an annual planning exercise and in articulation with CIG. Each ministry has appointed a ministerial counsellor that articulates directly with CIG, by presenting annual activity plans, activity reports, collaborating in the monitorization and assessment of the action plan.

Moreover, CIG's structure includes a Consultative Body (Decree Law 1/2012, 6 January), composed of three sections: inter-ministerial section composed by representatives of governmental departments; NGO section, composed by 40 representatives of civil society organizations; a technical scientific group, with 10 experts.

In recent years and in this line, intersectoral work has been significantly reinforced, for example:

- The approval and the instruments developed under Resolution 139/2019, of 19 August, which is premised on the reinforcement of intersectoral work. In July 2021, the Government issued a public note reporting the level of execution of this resolution. Results are evidence that this objective is prioritized in the integrated efforts of all governmental areas with visible results. To give only a few examples : the intersectoral manual and guides which were hitherto inexistent; reviewing critical instruments such as the victim statute or the official police report; the new Common training plan on violence against women and domestic violence for more than 12,000 professionals of all involved sectors, already in implementation; developing a new database for official data on VAW/DV and the quarterly publication by the Government of monitoring indicators; or the assessment and extension of the victim support offices (GAV) implemented directly in the Criminal Departments of Investigation and Prosecution (DIAP) of the Public Prosecution Service. Or the expansion, qualification and specialization of the National Support Network for Domestic Violence Victims (RNAVVD) which currently has 199 support services and 54 shelters, covering 95% of the continental territory (in 2015, there were 177 structures in total within RNAVVD which covered 55% of the continental territory).
- Regarding female genital mutilation (FGM), with the **Programme on Eliminating FGM (Projeto Práticas Saudáveis – Fim à Mutilação Genital Feminina)** that led to a network of healthcare and education professionals, law enforcement, child protection, judges and prosecutors and civil society organizations, to engage with communities, to protect those at risk and to bring support to survivors, and changing the paradigm of intervention in this area. This guarantees on the ground an integrated, effective and sustainable action by frontline public health services working in close cooperation with civil society organizations who know and support at risk communities. This has resulted in the training of health professionals, a guide for schools, and the creation of a referral channel between hospitals and health centres. The impact is evident in the increased capacity of health professionals to detect FGM cases and register them in the health data platform. In December 2021, an addendum to the project's protocol has been signed to ensure the project's continuity up to 2023.
- In February 2021, the Government created the **first national working group with the task of preparing and presenting to the State Secretary for Citizenship and Equality a report on traditional harmful practices, with contributions and recommendations on preventing and combatting child, early and forced marriages.** It gathers several experts and sectors, such as CIG, the National Institute for Legal Medicine and Forensic Sciences, the criminal police, the Foreigners and Border Service, the High Commission for Migration, the Public Prosecution Service, commission for the promotion of the rights and the protection of children and young people, UNICEF Portugal, as well as NGO's that work with domestic violence, sexual assault and human traffic victims, etc ([Despacho n.º 1498-A/2021, 5/02/21](#)). The

	<p>working group created a repository with documentation, articles, theses, news, national and international reports and legislation, reviewed literature, developed an inquiry model to consult those who work in the field and key sectors, worked on a proposal to standardize the concepts of “child, early and forced marriage” and launched an awareness campaign to public service professionals and other professionals with intervention on the field (accessible here). At present, the working group is endeavoring to finalize its report with recommendations, which it undertook to deliver to the Government by the end of 2021. The purpose is to develop intensive training based on the know-how and recommendations that are produced in this context. Moreover, the Government launched, for the first time, and starting already in the first quarter of 2022, funding to establish an emergency shelter for victims of child, early and forced marriage.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Also in this context, policy instruments to prevent and combat FGM were revised and developed such as the Guidance 008/2021 of the Health Directorate on MGF: protocol for signalling and protecting victims in Portugal and travelling to countries with practice of FGM and child, early and forced marriages <p>Moreover, the Government and CIG have intensified work with municipalities to prevent and combat VAW/DV, within the growing investment made in the National Support Network for Domestic Violence Victims (RNAVVD). The following examples can be given:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2018, revision of the protocols between CIG and the municipalities within the RNAVVD («protocolo de Territorialização da Rede Nacional de Apoio às Vítimas de Violência Doméstica»), with a view to enhancing local partnerships and networks, aiming to set articulated intervention procedures between the different local actors that intervene against domestic violence. These are based on multisectoral protocols, entered by municipalities, NGO, social security, police forces, public prosecutor’s office, health and education services, forensic medicine, among others. Protocols that streamline roles and procedures, create support structures where needed and put all parties working together in a local network to manage each domestic violence case more efficiently, considering local specificities of the territory and of victim’s needs. This protocol has had increased and, currently, 96 municipalities are covered by these protocols. • Funding to municipalities under PT 2020 and EEAGrants for victim support structures, training professionals, elaborating local equality plans, and developing projects and strategies to prevent VAW/DV. • In response to the pandemic crisis, reinforced collaboration with municipalities to disseminate information to victims and the general public, and to intensify the local intervention on domestic violence, within the local civil protection strategies and local action protocols. • In February 2019, a new Cooperation protocol was signed between CIG and the National Association of the Portuguese Municipalities (revising the previous Municípios Solidários Network) aiming to establish «and institutional cooperation between the parties regarding the autonomisation and empowerment of victims, signaled within RNAVVD, to develop housing solutions when they go back to the community.” This replaced the previous 2012 protocol to render the network more efficient. Also, work is ongoing with municipalities to include in their local housing strategies the housing needs of DV victims namely be adhering to national housing programs such as the 1º Direito and the Urgent and Temporary Housing Plan (under the National Recovery and Resilience Plan). 		
8	Have the authorities assigned the role of co-ordinating body to one or more fully institutionalised entities?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>

		N/A (a co-ordinating body was already established at the time of GREVIO's baseline evaluation) <input type="checkbox"/>
9	<p>Please specify the mandate, powers, and competences, as well as the composition, of the co-ordinating body/bodies:</p> <p>According to Council of Ministers Resolution 61/2018, of 21 May, the Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality (CIG) is the coordinating body for ENIND and Action Plans (namely the Action Plan to Prevent and Combat Violence Against Women and Domestic Violence) and, in this context, it is assisted by a Monitoring Committee of the ENIND and by a Technical Monitoring Committee for each Action Plan, under the following terms:</p> <p>The ENIND Monitoring Committee meets annually and includes: the Government member responsible for the area of citizenship and equality, who chairs; the President of CIG, who shall substitute the member of the Government in his/her absences or impediments; Representative of each ministerial office; Equality counsellor from each government department; Representative of the High Council for the Judiciary; Representative of the Public Prosecution Service; Representative of the Bar Association; Representative of the National Association of Portuguese Municipalities; Representative of the National Association of Parish Councils; Three representatives of civil society organisations indicated by CIG; and Representatives of several public bodies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Representative of the High Commission for Migration, I. P.; • Representative of Statistics Portugal, I. P.; • Representative of the Directorate-General for Public Administration and Employment; • Representative of the National Institute of Administration; • Representative of the Directorate-General for Justice Policy; • Representative of the Directorate-General for Higher Education; • Representative of the Foundation for Science and Technology, I. P.; • Representative of the Directorate-General for Education; • Representative of the Authority for Working Conditions; • Representative of the Commission for Equality in Labour and Employment; 	

- Representative of the National Commission for the Promotion of the Rights and Protection of Children and Young Persons;
- Representative of the Directorate-General of Social Security;
- Representative of the Institute of Social Security, I. P.;
- Representative of the Office of Strategy and Planning;
- Representative of the Institute of Employment and Vocational Training, I. P.;
- Representative of the National Institute for Rehabilitation, I. P.;
- Representative of the Directorate-General of Health;

The Technical Monitoring Committees for each Action Plan Action Plans meet every semester, and integrate representants of government department and civil society, according to Order nr 8762/2018, 14 August.

As such, the Technical Monitoring Committees of the Action Plan to Prevent and Combat Violence against Women and Domestic Violence is composed by: CIG's president and VAW/DV unit; equality counsellor of each government department that is responsible and or involved in the plan's execution; Representative of the Portuguese Team on Retrospective Analysis in Domestic Violence Homicides; two representatives of civil society organisations indicated by CIG' consultative council; and representatives of several public bodies:

- Representative of Camões - Institute for Cooperation and Language, I.P.;
- Representative of Statistics Portugal, I. P.;
- Representative of the High Commission for Migration, I. P.;
- Representative of the General Secretariat of Home Affairs;
- Representative of the Republican National Guard;
- Representative of the Public Security Police;
- Representative of the Foreigners and Border Service;
- Representative of the Criminal Police;
- Representative of the Directorate-General of Reintegration and Prison Services;
- Representative of the Directorate General of Justice Administration;
- Representative of the National Institute of Legal Medicine and Forensic Sciences;
- Representative of the Centre for Judicial Studies;

- Representative of the Oversight Commission of the Education Detention Centres;
- Representative of the Foundation for Science and Technology, I. P.;
- Representative of the Directorate General for School Administration;
- Representative of the Directorate-General for Education;
- Representative of each regional network of School Association Training Centres;
- Representative of the Institute of Employment and Vocational Training, I. P.;
- Representative of the Institute of Social Security, I. P.;
- Representative of the National Commission for the Promotion of the Rights and Protection of Children and Young Persons;
- Representative of the National Institute for Rehabilitation, I. P.;
- Representative of the Directorate-General of Health;
- Representative of the Directorate General for Economic Activities;
- Representative of the Housing and Urban Renewal Institute;

It is CIG's responsibility, as the coordinating body, namely, to:

- Annually prepare the plan of activities for the execution of the Action Plans, in accordance with the annual plans presented by each government department;
- Guide and monitor the entities responsible for the implementation of for the implementation of the measures, requesting, whenever necessary, information about the implementation process;
- Guarantee the monitoring of the implementation of the Action Plans, ensuring the regular operation of the ENIND Monitoring Committee and the respective Technical Monitoring Committees;
- Draw up an annual progress report on the implementation of the measures in the Action Plans, including compliance with the annual plan of activities, to be submitted to the member of the Government responsible for the area of citizenship and equality by 15th March of each year;
- Draw up a final report on the implementation of the Action Plans by the end of the first quarter following the end of the Plan, making it known to the Government member responsible for the area of citizenship and equality;
- Promote an ongoing or formative evaluation of the Action Plans in the Plan's third year;

- Present to the Government member responsible for the area of citizenship and equality the proposal for revision of the Action Plans, up to six months before their end based on the interim reports and ongoing or formative evaluation, and following the axes/lines and guidelines of ENIND;
- Propose a strategy for the continuity of the ENIND to be submitted to the Government member responsible for the area of citizenship and equality until six months before its end, which, in articulation with the main governmental areas involved, promotes the creation of the next ENIND through a Resolution of the Council of Ministers;
- Promote a final external and independent evaluation, including impact assessment, of the Action Plans and the ENIND at the end of their respective terms of validity.

It is the responsibility of the entities identified in the Action Plans to set in motion, on their own initiative, the measures for which they are responsible, under the terms of the planning defined annually and in close articulation with the CIG.

It is also important to clarify that under Law 112/2009 - Domestic Violence Law (last amendment by the law 57/2021, of 16th August), CIG is the coordinating entity of the National Support Network for Domestic Violence Victims (RNAVVD).

Article no. 58 - Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality

The Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality shall be responsible for the development of protection policies and promotion of the rights of domestic violence victims, being responsible for the following:

- a) To participate in the preparation of legislative changes that concern the scope of its mandate;
- b) To promote protocols with the organisms and services with intervention in this area and with non-governmental organizations or other private entities;
- c) To promote specialized training for the multidisciplinary teams of the national network;
- d) To collaborate in the insertion of specific contents in the curricula and training plans of all professionals who, directly or indirectly, have contact with the phenomenon of domestic violence;
- e) To request and coordinate audits and diagnostic and evaluation studies on the needs, measures and social responses
- f) To stimulate, coordinate and monitor the elaboration of the diagnosis of the situation of the victims;
- g) To conciliate the action of all public and private entities, structures and intervention programmes in the area of victims, in order to strengthen strategies of cooperation and resources rationalisation;
- h) To cooperate with the CNPDPCJ in the development of policies, strategies and actions regarding the promotion and protection of children and **young persons** victims of domestic violence;
- i) To certify, for this purpose, the entities whose activity in the area of domestic violence implies, due to its relevance, integration in the RNAVVD;

	<p>j) To ensure the technical supervision in for all RNAVVD services, by checking the conformity of the procedures adopted with the national, community and European technical guidelines on the matter and their articulation with public policies, as well as monitoring the work of the teams in terms of intervention models and action practices, which should take into consideration the guidelines issued by the social security services, and the training, information and updating of the technical and scientific skills of the staff members;</p> <p>k) To organize and coordinate the registration of data on domestic violence, disaggregated by age, nationality and gender, with the purpose of collecting and analysing information regarding the occurrences reported to the security forces and the judicial decisions;</p> <p>l) To issue consultations provided for by law.</p> <p>Moreover, CIG's structure includes a Consultative Body (Decree Law 1/2012, 6 January), composed of three sections: interministerial section composed by representatives of governmental departments; NGO section, composed by 40 representatives of civil society organizations; a technical scientific group, with 10 experts.</p> <p>The Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality's mission, composition and organisation can be consulted on its website: https://www.cig.gov.pt/</p>		
9.1	<p>In particular, please indicate whether the co-ordinating body/bodies is/are responsible for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Co-ordination of policies and measures to prevent and combat violence against women - Implementation of policies and measures to prevent and combat violence against women The co-ordination body is responsible for some of the policies and measures. - Monitoring and evaluation of policies and measures to prevent and combat violence against women 	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>The co-ordination body responsible is:</p> <p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>The co-ordination body responsible is:</p> <p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>The co-ordination body</p>	<p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p>

		responsible is:									
	- Co-ordination of the collection of data, analysis and dissemination of its results	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The co-ordination body responsible is:	No <input type="checkbox"/>								
10	<p>Please specify the human and financial resources allocated to the co-ordinating body/bodies: CIG's human resources (headcount): 63 professionals in 2019, 66 professionals in 2020, 68 professionals in 2021.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">EUR million</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">National State Budget - CIG</th> <th style="text-align: center;">2019</th> <th style="text-align: center;">2020</th> <th style="text-align: center;">2021</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: left;">Total</td> <td style="text-align: center;">5 034 779</td> <td style="text-align: center;">7 595 778</td> <td style="text-align: center;">6 719 469</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Between 2015 and 2021, CIG's budget had a significant increase, going from 3 499 068€ in 2015 to 6 719 469€ in 2021. The 11.54% decrease between 2020 and 2021 corresponds to the proportional decrease in the financial execution of multiannual projects funded by European Funds; Hence, the reduction was reflected in the corresponding allocations of national co-funding and European Funds made available. In addition, it also reflects the reduction in social gaming revenues directly caused by the covid-19 pandemic. Moreover, the decrease also reflects the fact that, according to the multiannual planning of the execution of the EEAGrants programme operated by CIG, a lower amount was allocated to 2021</p>			National State Budget - CIG	2019	2020	2021	Total	5 034 779	7 595 778	6 719 469
National State Budget - CIG	2019	2020	2021								
Total	5 034 779	7 595 778	6 719 469								
11	<p>In case your authorities have taken further measures contributing to the implementation of recommendations in relation to Articles 7 and 10, which were not covered by the questions above, please report on these measures [word limit: 1000 words]:</p>										
III. Financial resources (Article 8)											
12	Have your authorities allocated specific funds at the										
	- national	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>								
	- and/or regional	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>								

	- and/or local	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
	levels of government for activities to prevent and combat all forms of violence against women covered by the Istanbul Convention?		
12.1	<p>If yes, what is the annual amount of these funds? If possible, please specify the percentage of the total national state budget that the amount represents.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Since 2017, the Portuguese State Budget includes a budget heading referring to domestic violence, called “82-social security and action – domestic violence – prevention and victim protection”. Allocations under this heading are affected to activities and projects of several governmental areas in relation to policies for preventing and combatting VAW/DV. In 2019, 2020 and 2021 the amounts totalled 60M€ (not including social security allocations in this matter which are not placed under this heading). • European Structural Investment Funds: CIG, through EMIG², for the years 2019 to 2021, made available EUR 39 500 000 for the following operations directly aligned with ENIND an action plans: training of professionals namely in preventing and combatting violence against women and domestic violence, including under the Common training plan on violence against women and domestic violence (approved within the scope of Resolution 139/2019); technical and financial support to NGO intervening namely in the prevention and combatting of violence against women and domestic violence; specific instruments to protect victims namely support structures and shelters, including the implementation of the new specialized psychological and trauma based psychotherapeutic support services for children and young persons victims of domestic violence within RNAVVD; elaboration of local plans for equality and non-discrimination by municipalities including the area of preventing and combatting violence against women and domestic violence. • EEA grants <p>Within the financial mechanism EEAGrants 2014-2021, Portugal guaranteed a new programme operated by CIG called “Gender Equality and Work-Life Balance, with a total allocation of 7M€ (with a 1M€ national co-funding), more than doubling the previous program. And for the first time, this programme includes funding in the area of preventing and combatting violence against women and domestic violence included under Programme Area 22 “Improved system for protection and prevention of domestic and gender-based violence”. Since 2019, around 1,5M€ has been made available to this area, for the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - one call for proposals (call no. 4 - projects on improving the system for interinstitutional coordination in the support to victims of domestic and gender-based violence, on preventing domestic and gender-based violence among vulnerable groups and on evaluating measures aimed at perpetrators of violence.), - one small grant scheme (SGS no. 2- support the development of prevention programmes or young persons support strategies) - one pre-defined project “By your side - Breaking the intergenerational cycle of domestic violence” (PDP no. 6); 		

² EMIG - Mission Structure on Gender Equality/CIG. Independent Body responsible for European Funds on Equality, under the responsibility of CIG - "intermediate body" acts under the responsibility of the managing authority of the European Social Fund and performs functions on behalf of that authority vis-à-vis the beneficiaries carrying out the operations.

- one pre-defined project “Improved prevention, assistance, protection and (re)integration system for victims of sexual exploitation. (PDP no. 7)”.

- bilateral activities in the areas of retrospective analysis of domestic violence homicides, sexual harassment, and training of judges.

- Social games (e.g. lotteries) – in addition to the amounts made available under European funds, this funding source is allocated to shelters and support services of the RNAVVD, including specialized structures, as well as other projects combatting violence against women and domestic violence, including dating violence and FGM. Moreover, through CIG, regular tenders are opened for technical and financial support of NGO in three lines of intervention which were all reinforced in 2021: women’s NGO (in 2021, the amount was increased from 120 000€ to 150 000€); NGO in the area of combatting discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation, gender identity and expression, and sex characteristics (in 2021, the amount was increased from 50 000€ to 60 000€); NGO in the area of preventing and combatting female genital mutilation (in 2021, the amount was increased from 50 000€ to 60 000€). Since 2019, 6 521 887€ were allocated in this context.

- Regional Funds from the Autonomous Region of Madeira (RAM) and the Autonomous Region of the Azores (RAA)

- RAA - 1.000.000,00€. 100% funded by the regional government

- RAM

The functioning of Shelter Homes and the non-governmental support structure depend on public funding to the value of aprox. 525,000 euros per year, in addition to the costs related to the official support structure operation, which is composed of five Victim Support Professionals.

This region has created a wide network of partners involving different entities from civil society, academia and the regional administration. Each party undertakes the development of prevention and combat measures, without specifying funds, despite the development of measures entailing costs, both with human resources and with financial resources, for example, victim support teams, prevention teams, the maintenance of shelters, the creation of emergency, transition and empowerment houses, as well as the creation of the Regional Fund Support for Families in situation of Violence Domestic.

- Through the Social Security budget

Private social solidarity institutions and similar (IPSS) may apply (whenever an application period is opened) to the Programme for the Conclusion or Extension of Cooperation Agreements for the Development of Social Responses (PROCOOP). Institutions can access State funding through cooperation agreements, as long as they comply with the legal conditions and requirements established in the call for tenders, i.e., entities that intend to develop the social response of a Shelter Home or Support Centre, in order to have funding for their operation, may apply to PROCOOP, on an equal footing with entities that are already operating. PROCOOP has a territorial coverage that covers the continent.

	<p>The objectives of the PROCLOOP are the effective introduction of mechanisms that ensure greater predictability and transparency in the selection of entities and social responses to be included in the Programme Budget, thus enabling the review of old cooperation agreements, through the clear definition of priorities, criteria and rules of prioritization of social responses.</p> <p>The selection criteria are based on indicators of territorial planning, local coverage in terms of cooperation, adequacy of the number of users in accordance with the capacity installed in the social response and economic and financial sustainability of the institutions.</p> <p>The cooperation between the State and social economy entities, namely the Private Social Solidarity Institutions or legally equivalent, assumes a central and vital importance in terms of implementing social protection programmes, measures and services, including those aimed at domestic violence victims. Attentive to this principle of cooperation and subsidiarity, the ISS, I.P. supports the development of a set of social services in which are included those addressed to domestic violence victims as Support Centres and long-term shelters.</p> <p>Within the scope of support and protection for victims of domestic violence, the ISS funds the following services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Long term shelters (28) - Support centres (17) - Co-responsible for funding the Collaboration Protocol with APAV- Victim Support Association, to ensure the maintenance of the Victim Support Centres 		
13	<p>Have these funds increased since the publication of GREVIO's baseline evaluation report?</p> <p>Since 2019, and as indicated above, there was a total investment of 107,5M€, which add to the Social Security Budget and regional funds</p>	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>If yes, by what amount:</p>	<p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p>
14	<p>Have your authorities taken measures to foster long-term and sustainable financial support for non-governmental organisations working to support victims and prevent violence?</p>	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p>
14.1	<p>If yes, please specify:</p> <p>The new Multiannual Financial Framework 2020-2027 addresses these concerns.</p> <p>Under MFF 2014-2020, CIG - through EMIG - opened 22 tenders and approved 624 projects, 466 of which are currently ongoing with eligibility periods between 31 December 2022 and 30 June 2023, thus guaranteeing a transition without funding breaks between PT 2020 and the next Multiannual Financial Framework 2020-2027.</p> <p>Noteworthy, under the priority action of strengthening the measures to prevent and combat violence against women and domestic violence, the entities with approved applications for the creation and maintenance of emergency shelter for victims of domestic violence started to be notified in January 2022. The submission of applications, via the Social Inclusion and Employment Operational Programme (POISE), took place between 27 August and 8 October 2021 and 17 projects were approved, with a total value of 2.6 million euros for a total of 219 vacancies covering the North, Centre and Alentejo regions.</p>		

14.2	[Optional question: if not, please specify the reasons]:		
15	In case your authorities have taken further measures contributing to the implementation of recommendations in relation to Article 8, which were not covered by the questions above, please report on these measures [word limit: 1000 words]:		
IV. Non-governmental organisations and civil society (Article 9)			
16	Have your authorities taken measures contributing to further recognise, encourage and support the work of relevant non-governmental organisations and of civil society active in combating all forms of violence against women covered by the Istanbul Convention, including in terms of funding and co-operation?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
16.1	<p>If yes, please specify:</p> <p>As previously mentioned, Civil Society (NGO, IPSS and others) and the Academia/Universities have a central role in preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence. This networking is foreseen in the ENIND and is a long-standing practice. In reality, it is the NGOs and the IPSS which ensure the majority of long term and emergency shelters, many of them financed through cooperation agreements. The State does not have its own long term and emergency shelters; it is the civil society, through public funding, which provides these services. The public administration integrates support services within the scope of its various competencies (security forces, social support, among others) and at a decentralized level, more and more City Councils are implementing support services in the area of Domestic Violence. The Academy ensures the strategic objectives of the current Action Plan regarding research and knowledge production. And both Civil Society and Academia are regular partners in the campaigns to prevent and combat domestic violence and violence against women.</p> <p>The involvement of the civil society actors in governmental work on gender equality and preventing and combatting VAW/DV in Portugal is very intense and this cooperation goes back a long way. The National Equality and Non-Discrimination Strategy 2018-2030 (RCM 61/2018) expressly assumes the promotion of partnerships as a transversal principal in its definition and execution, recognizing the role and contribution of academia, private sector and civil society, and the importance of increasing and supporting these partnerships. As such, ENIND aims to “reinforce the involvement of civil society organizations, taking account of their special proximity and empirical knowledge of local contexts to which public policies apply and their target groups. They are privileged stakeholders, actively and substantively participating in the (re)formulation and execution of public policies.”</p> <p>Since the 1970s, CIG’s structure includes an advisory body with three sections, the Interministerial Section, the NGO Section (in Portuguese “Secção das organizações não governamentais”), and the technical-scientific section (in Portuguese “Grupo técnico-científico” (Source: https://files.dre.pt/1s/2012/01/00500/0004300046.pdf) The number of participating associations in the CIG NGO Section has been increasing significantly: whereas in 1975 it had 12 associations, by 2007 the number had increased to 54 (Monteiro and Ferreira 2012). At the moment, the NGO Section is composed of 40 representatives of non-governmental civil society organizations, recognized as such under the terms of the law, whose statutory purpose is essentially to promote the values of citizenship, the defense of human rights, women's rights and gender equality, especially by combating the various forms of discrimination on the basis of sex, age, social condition, ethnicity, social orientation, belief or religion and disability, and whose objectives are in line with those of the CIG. (Source: https://www.cig.gov.pt/area-a-cig/conselhoconsultivo/).</p>		

The NGO Section has several competences, according to CIG's organic law <https://files.dre.pt/1s/2012/01/00500/0004300046.pdf>, notably: - To contribute to the definition of the policy on education for citizenship and the promotion of gender equality - To collaborate in the implementation of the defined policy - To give its opinion on the annual program of activities of the CIG, as well as on the projects that are submitted to it.

Moreover, according to RCM 61/2018 approving the National Equality and Non Discrimination Strategy (ENIND), NGO are included in all monitoring committees, namely:

- ENIND's Monitoring Committee – three representatives of civil society organizations, indicated by CIG
- Technical Monitoring Committee of each of ENIND's three action plans (plan on equality between women and men; plan to prevent and combat violence against women and domestic violence; plan to combat discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation, gender identity and expression, and sex characteristics) – each committee includes two representatives of civil society organizations indicated by CIG's consultative council
- Moreover, under the action plan to prevent and combat violence against women and domestic violence, CIG coordinates a thematic working group on female genital mutilation which includes representative of civil society organizations.
- Several measures of ENIND and respective action plans involve civil society organizations, in their execution. - See <https://files.dre.pt/1s/2018/05/09700/0222002245.pdf>

Also, the Technical Monitoring Committee of the IV Action Plan to prevent and combat trafficking in human beings includes three representatives of civil society organizations from the Victim Support and Protection Network. <https://files.dre.pt/1s/2018/06/11600/0254602552.pdf>

Under ENIND, the Government has intensified the articulation mechanisms with civil society organizations, in particular regarding the VAW/DV area. The following can be highlighted:

- Support to civil society organizations under the Multiannual Framework 2014-2020, in the form of “financial and technical support to civil society organizations”, “training of strategic stakeholders” (in Portuguese: Formação de públicos estratégicos), “specific instruments to protect victims”; as well as in several calls under EEAGrants.

Under this programme, also as a direct contribution to the execution of National Equality and Non-Discrimination Strategy, there are 117 approved projects (50 closed, 67 in execution) on the technical and financial support to civil society organizations (in the amount of around €9.5 millions) working on promoting equality between women and men, preventing and combatting violence against women and domestic violence, and combatting discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation, gender identity and expression, and sex characteristics.

Noteworthy, through the support to NGO regarding “specific instruments to protect victims” (PT2020), it was possible to expand the National Domestic Violence Victim Support Network. At the moment the RNAVVD has 253 services and structures: 199 support centres for domestic violence victims and 54 shelters (in 2015, RNAVVD had 177 services and structures), covering 95% of the continental territory (55% in 2015).

Also, through this articulation, new specialized support services for domestic violence victims under the National Network were created, namely for women victims with disability, with mental illness, for LGBTI victims, for men victims, and more recently, the innovative services to provide psychological and psychotherapeutic support to children victims, as well as the Support Services opened in the National Migrant Support Centres for victims of domestic violence and victims traditional harmful practices, and structures for older women victims.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Upon the Government's proposal, the legal framework establishing the status as a public interest body was changed (Law 36/2021, of 14 June) and, from now on, women associations benefit from the rights attributed to public interest bodies. - Also, to respond to the pandemic crisis, coordination work was reinforced, through CIG, of the National Domestic Violence Victim Support Network, in terms of monitoring tendencies and needs, creating a new vacancy management platform, or regular online meetings with shelter and support services. - As mentioned, through CIG, 3 calls are regularly opened for funding specifically for NGO, namely for women NGO, in the LGBTI area and in the area of female genital mutilation (launched in 2018) - Several webinars (and similar activities) are organized every year with the collaboration and participation of NGO. This was reinforced during the Portuguese Presidency of the Council of Ministers of the EU. Also, noteworthy, in November 2021, the Government organized the first Forum Portugal Against Violence which promoted discussion and reflection of the new intervention multisectoral instruments and impacts on the ground. The Forum involved more than 60 professionals and experts in the area of violence against women and domestic violence, including from civil society organisations https://www.cig.gov.pt/pacto-contra-violencia/2021/11/covid-19-informacao-de-seguranca-durante-o-isolamento/ - Articulation with civil society organizations to develop public policy measures in several areas. Examples are, the recently created working group to prevent and combat child, early and forced marriages, which gathers several experts and sectors, such as CIG, the National Institute for Legal Medicine and Forensic Sciences, the criminal police, the Foreigners and Border Service, the High Commission for Migration, the Public Prosecution Service, UNICEF Portugal, as well as civil society organizations providing services in the areas of violence and trafficking in human beings (Order 1498-A/2021, of 5 February https://files.dre.pt/2s/2021/02/025000001/0000200004.pdf); or the hearing of CIG's consultative council by the Government on the preparation of the National Recovery and Resilience Plan, as well as the public consultation to which this Plan was subject. Noteworthy, civil society organizations were involved in the drafting of ENIND and also contributed to the revision of the action plans which is ongoing (now under public consultation https://www.cig.gov.pt/2022/01/consulta-publica-relativa-a-revisao-dosplanos-de-acao-da-estrategia-nacional-para-a-igualdade-e-a-nao-discriminacao-2018-2030-portugal-igual/) - Several new networks were created which include civil society organizations, namely the Pact Against Violence (https://www.cig.gov.pt/pacto-contra-violencia/) - Articulation in the scope of the creation and launching of several information and awareness raising campaigns namely against domestic violence, on tv, radio, written press, social networks, municipalities and public administration bodies – NGO participate in the conception and dissemination as reflected in the campaigns' materials 			
V. Data collection and research (Article 11)				
17	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 70%; padding: 5px;">In implementation of the recommendation addressed to your authorities, have new sectors of the administration started the collection of data in accordance with the requirements of Article 11, paragraph 1?</td> <td style="width: 15%; padding: 5px; text-align: center;">Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="width: 15%; padding: 5px; text-align: center;">No <input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> </table>	In implementation of the recommendation addressed to your authorities, have new sectors of the administration started the collection of data in accordance with the requirements of Article 11, paragraph 1?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
In implementation of the recommendation addressed to your authorities, have new sectors of the administration started the collection of data in accordance with the requirements of Article 11, paragraph 1?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>		
17.1	<p>If yes, please specify which sectors:</p> <p>In 2019, following the final Report of the Multidisciplinary Technical Commission for the Improvement of the Prevention and Combat of Domestic Violence (CTM), Resolution of the Council of Ministers 139/2019, of 19 August, established key areas to combat Violence against Women and domestic violence. One of these areas is the Standardization of data and indicators on homicides and other forms of violence against</p>			

women and domestic violence. Thus, it has defined that the improvement will be carried out, namely, through the definition of a list of relevant data and indicators from various collection mechanisms and information systems, which should be adapted and harmonized, and the interoperability and centralization of such data in a revamped version of the Database on Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (BDVMVD), provided for in article 37-A of Law No. 112/2009, 16th September as amended by Law No. 57/2021, 16th August .

In this context, a more comprehensive database on violence against women and domestic violence is currently being developed and will centralize a wide range of available official data. The database will expand data collected by law enforcement agencies to cover other forms of violence against women and other public sources of data in this field, improve data indicators on domestic violence so as to include different expressions of violence against women including, in particular, stalking, sexual violence and rape and standardize data collection among law-enforcement agencies and the judiciary regarding forms of violence against women other than domestic violence, with the aim, inter alia, of assessing attrition rates.

For this purpose, Order no. 9054/2021, of 13 September, determined the constitution of a working group, coordinated by the Ministry of Home Affairs, aimed at the development of the Database on Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (BDVMVD), meant to unify the Database on Domestic Violence (BDVD) by establishing a system for processing information based on a global and integrated vision on homicides and other forms of violence against women and domestic violence. This working group includes representatives of several entities. In this context, as mentioned above, through Law 57/2021, of 16 August, which amended Law 112/2019, of 16 September (which establishes the legal framework applicable to the prevention of domestic violence, protection and assistance to its victims), the former Database on Domestic Violence was replaced by the Database on Violence against Women and Domestic Violence. The database is planned to be operational in 2022.

Until the Database is concluded, since 2019, the Government publicly committed to promote the publication of data related to the crime of domestic violence. These are published every quarter, in the Government's website and in CIG's [Domestic Violence Portal](#). These include 11 key indicators and 28 DV / VaW sub-indicators

1. Reported occurrences/complaints to the Police for Domestic Violence;
2. "Provisional suspensions of the legal process" with legal follow-up;³
3. Detainees due to DV
 - a. Pre-trial detainees
 - b. Prisoners serving time in prison for DV
4. Coercive measures applied in the context of VD crime
 - a. Coercive measures – distance from the victim
 - b. Coercive measures – distance from the victim – with electronic surveillance
 - c. Coercive measures – distance from the victim – without electronic surveillance

³ Specific legal status of the process existing in PT law.

5. Program for domestic violence perpetrators
 - a. Total number of persons in the Program
 - b. Number of persons in the Prison Program
 - c. Number of persons in the Community Program
6. Number of victims in the Tele-assistance Program for Domestic Violence Victims
7. Number of victims assisted by the RNAVVD
 - a. Total number of sheltered victims
 - b. Total number of sheltered women victims
 - c. Total number of sheltered children victims
 - d. Total number of sheltered men victims
8. Transportation for Domestic Violence Victims
 - a. Total number of transportations of Domestic Violence Victims
 - b. Total number of transported women victims
 - c. Total number of transported children victims
 - d. Total number of transported men victims
9. Voluntary homicide in the context of the Domestic Violence Crime (Penal Code)
 - a. Total number of victims
 - b. Total number of women victims
 - c. Total number of children victims
 - d. Total number of men victims
10. Total 1st instance Convictions for Domestic Violence
11. Official referrals to Child Protection Services for Domestic Violence

TOTAL INDICATORS 11

TOTAL INDICATORS / CATEGORIES 28

Looking at the latest publication (31 January 2022) referring to the last quarter of 2021 (October to December 2021), and y-o-y variation, it follows the previous year's increasing trend in the number of judicial measures applied to protect the victims and bar the offenders, namely:

- 15,1% increase in coercive measures/distance from victim;
- 17% increase in coercive measures/distance from the victim with electronic surveillance;
- 8,1% increase in coercive measures/distance from the victim without electronic surveillance;
- 696,4% increase in persons integrated in programs for offenders in prison context;
- 38,7% increase in persons integrated in programs for offenders in the community.

Also, noteworthy, the number of homicides in the context of domestic violence reduced significantly: less 9 victims of homicide in a domestic violence context were registered compared to the same period in 2020. In total, 2021 registered less 11 women victims of homicide in the context of domestic violence than 2020.

The Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality, together with the Social Security Institute and the General Secretariat of the Ministry of Home Affairs have developed the single record instrument for domestic violence victims. This unique and complete instrument is mandatory to all services within the National Network and it was set by the Regulatory Decree No. 2/2018, January 24th and by the Domestic Violence Law No. 112/2009, of September 16th. This record instrument is available on CIG website /Domestic Violence Portal.

This record instrument is a pillar to domestic violence intervention, being also central to the development and implementation of the future Information Management Platform for the National Support Network for Domestic Violence Victims, a process that has been underway since September 2020 (ViViDo), funded under the EEA Grants, operated by CIG.

Furthermore, under Council of Ministers Resolution 139/2019 [4(a) and (b)], a specific Clinical Record on Adult Violence was created and integrated in the National Health Service's clinical records in all services – primary and hospital care. In addition to this record, there is also a specific area for recording situations of risk of child and young person's maltreatment – Family Risk Assessment, as well as Female Genital Mutilation. These specific records enable screening, identification, intervention, signalling and referral of violence situations with a network of local resources, ensuring interoperability and access across multiple professional profiles. The database extracted from these record systems, together with the competent teams' reports (casuistry and activities – from Support Teams for Children and Youth at Risk and Teams for the Prevention of Violence in Adults) constitutes the Violence Intervention and Surveillance System. It allows for the collection of disaggregated statistical data which is needed for the assessment of the ational Program for the Prevention of Violence in the Lifecycle and the improvement of health practices.

In addition it should also be mentioned that the Government defined as a strategic priority and lunched a major project under the EEA Grants (Work-Life Balance and Gender Equality programme), managed by CIG, allocating 900,000 euros of funding to Statistics Portugal to respond to needs identified in terms of gender statistics in the national statistics system. The project is currently being developed by Statistics Portugal with the main objective to review, update and improve the content and coverage of the Gender Database considering the need to make available data that allow interregional and international comparability, monitor the development of policy measures defined in the Portuguese Strategy for Equality and Non-Discrimination 2018-2030 as well as respond to other information needs (for example, the Sustainable Development Indicators).

Moreover, in 2021, for the first time, the elements that accompany the State Budget Law included a set of gender equality indicators across key policy areas, with the aim of promoting an annual exercise of analysis of the gender impact of budget policies. These encompass 8 objectives, 25

	<p>indicators and 19 concrete measures / actions in the context of the strategic challenges the State Budget aims to respond to, related with climate change, the demographic challenge, the construction of a digital society and the reduction of inequalities. See page 37 of the <u>report</u> – includes indicators regarding VAW/DV.</p> <p>Moreover, Resolution of the Council of Ministers 55/2020 approving the Strategy for Innovation and Modernisation of the State and Public Administration 2020-2023 includes Measure 7.4 (“to incorporate a gender perspective as a central dimension of innovative management models”) which includes the specific target to have all administrative data produced by central administration disaggregated by sex, by 2023. Finally, in the National Recovery and Resilience Plan, regarding investments and reforms in the public administration, the Government commits to disaggregate of all administrative data by sex.</p> <p>Also, the Portuguese Science and Technology Foundation launched two funding lines to study the impact of COVID19 on <u>gender equality</u> (tender <u>Gender Research 4 COVID</u>: 16 projects were approved including 8 in the area of violence against women and domestic violence) and on <u>hate crimes and violence</u>.</p>		
18	In implementation of the recommendation addressed to your authorities, have sectors of the administration improved their data collection?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
18.1	<p>If yes, please specify which sectors and how, in particular whether new data categories were added:</p> <p>As mentioned, under Resolution 139/2019, work is ongoing to develop the new Database on Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (BDVMVD), meant to unify the Database on Domestic Violence (BDVD). In this context, this system that is being developed by the General Secretariat of the Ministry of Home Affairs (SGMAI) has the aim to facilitate the fulfilment of the article no. 37-A , of the Law 112/2009, of 16th September, in its current version (last amendment by the Law 57/2021, of 16th August) regarding the data collection by law enforcement agencies to cover all forms of violence against women as well as the coordination with the judicial bodies, and with all the other state agencies involved in improving the effectiveness in the protection of the victims of violence against women and domestic violence, aiming in the long term to promote a deep knowledge of violence against women and domestic violence in order to contribute to the development of criminal policy, security policy and other public policies aimed specifically at preventing and combating such violence and to obtain a global and integrated overview of homicides and other forms of violence against women and domestic violence, by processing and cross-referencing information from the criminal justice system, including data from other sectors, and enabling the analysis of the trajectories of cases.</p> <p>This system is going to be fundamental for bringing together the different public institutions that have competences in VAW and domestic violence integrating all the information of interest that is considered necessary, thus facilitating its exchange; facilitating the assessment of risk of further violence occurring.</p> <p>Steps that were made for the implementations of this system and further activities</p> <p>a) Amendment to the Law No. 112/2009, of 16th of September which introduces the obligation to collect data from law-enforcement bodies, the judiciary and social agencies so as to reconstruct the entire criminal and support proceedings chain;</p>		

	<p>b) Introduction of alterations to the standard form for recording the domestic violence offence, that is going to be implemented in law-enforcement agencies and judiciary agencies from January 2022 on;</p> <p>c) Creation of data communication protocols between the new system and the law-enforcement agencies operative systems based in the new the standard form;</p> <p>d) Meetings with all the agencies involved were held in order to establish which indicators will be considered and to address issues regarding interoperability between IT systems.</p> <p>At this stage of the project, the plan is to approve the operating regulations for the system till the end of February 2022. It is expected that after this approval, communication of real data to the system will begin, which may occur in progressively way, according to the progress made in implementing the communication protocols with the identified data source entities).</p> <p>It should be pointed that is also planned that the system will be able to contain a larger number of crimes, in order to cover more effectively all forms of violence against women and domestic violence.</p> <p>Regarding the justice sector, the collection of data on all types of crimes, namely domestic violence, sexual violence and rape, is ensured with regard to crimes registered by the police, cases investigated by the Judiciary Police, cases and stakeholders in criminal cases in the trial phase closed in first instance judicial courts and also foreseen at the inquiry stage.</p> <p>The data collection on the victim and his/her characterization is also provided for in all perspectives, except for inmates in prisons. The constraints in the form of data recording and communications that have prevented the production of indicators on the number of cases in which the victim is a woman are being addressed (please check V, Q. 21). With regard to the collection of data related to the sex of the victims in criminal cases in the trial phase closed in first instance judicial courts, this question was identified in a transversal analysis of the changes to be made to the system of support for the processing of cases in the first instance judicial courts. This analysis was sent to the justice competent departments for further consideration, taking into account the need to involve other services in its implementation. In this context, meetings have been held in the last months with those departments to overcome the constraints that have been identified.</p>															
18.2	[Optional question: if not, please specify the reasons]:															
19	<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="320 1050 1709 1134">Does statistical data collection by law-enforcement agencies and the judiciary enable cases of violence against women to be tracked in order to indicate:</td> <td data-bbox="1709 1050 1877 1134"></td> <td data-bbox="1877 1050 2049 1134"></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="320 1134 1709 1190">- Conviction rates</td> <td data-bbox="1709 1134 1877 1190">Yes <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td data-bbox="1877 1134 2049 1190">No <input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="320 1190 1709 1246">- Types of sentences</td> <td data-bbox="1709 1190 1877 1246">Yes <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td data-bbox="1877 1190 2049 1246">No <input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="320 1246 1709 1302">- Attrition rates</td> <td data-bbox="1709 1246 1877 1302">Yes <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td data-bbox="1877 1246 2049 1302">No <input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="320 1302 1709 1356">- Time-barred proceedings</td> <td data-bbox="1709 1302 1877 1356">Yes <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td data-bbox="1877 1302 2049 1356">No <input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> </table>	Does statistical data collection by law-enforcement agencies and the judiciary enable cases of violence against women to be tracked in order to indicate:			- Conviction rates	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	- Types of sentences	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	- Attrition rates	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	- Time-barred proceedings	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
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- Time-barred proceedings	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>														

			N/A <input type="checkbox"/>
20	<p>As regards population-based surveys, please indicate any survey conducted since the publication of GREVIO's baseline evaluation report, while specifying the forms of violence covered:</p> <p>Statistics Portugal is preparing a large-scale stand-alone gender-based violence survey to be carried out in 2022, following the Eurostat proposed questionnaire and survey methodology on the subject, contributing for the implementation of a harmonized and comparable EU-wide survey on gender-based violence.</p> <p>After the conduction in Portugal of the GBV pilot survey in 2019, along with other Member States (whose purpose was testing both the methodology and contents of the questionnaire), it is intended to follow the Eurostat proposed final questionnaire and survey methodology. Therefore, target population, sample design, interviewing modes, interviewers training, treating non-response and confidentiality and security during the interview will be implemented according to the guidelines, specifications and technical characteristics of the survey provided by Eurostat.</p> <p>Both women and men aged 18-74 will be surveyed, by selecting only one respondent per household. A mix mode approach will be implemented for data collection, encompassing CAPI, CATI and CAWI.</p> <p>The indicative effective sample size comprises around 19200 dwellings, distributed by the seven NUTS II Portuguese regions.</p> <p>With this action it is expected to generate harmonised data, allowing comparisons at European level on the extent and nature of gender-based violence. This action is in line with the obligations set up by the Istanbul Convention on violence against women and domestic violence, urging countries to undertake population-based surveys to assess the prevalence and trends in all forms of violence covered by the scope of the Convention. Thus, the following types of violence will be covered: psychological, threats, physical and sexual. Interviewers will be asked about sexual harassment at work, current and former partners violence, non-partner violence, violence in childhood, and stalking.</p>		
21	In case your authorities have taken further measures contributing to the implementation of recommendations in relation to Article 11, which were not covered by the questions above, please report on these measures [word limit: 1000 words]:		
VI. Custody, visitation rights and safety (Article 31)			
22	<p>Have your authorities taken measures contributing to ensure that incidents of violence covered by the scope of the Istanbul Convention are taken into account in the determination of custody and visitation rights of children, notably by judicial authorities?</p> <p>Since the adoption of Law No. 24/2017, of 24th May on urgent regulation of parental responsibilities, we have come a long way and multiple actions (legislative, operational and organisational) were undertaken.</p>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
22.1	<p>If yes, please specify how this has been done (by legislative amendments or other means)</p> <p>It has been done namely through the implementation of new legal amendments in the Portuguese legal framework.</p>		

In 2021, recognizing the pluri-offensive nature of domestic violence, Law No. 112/2009, of 16th September on domestic violence, the Criminal Code and the Criminal Procedural Code (CPC) were amended by Law No. 57/2021, of 16th August. In this respect, it expanded the protection of victims of domestic violence to children or young persons up to 18 years' old who suffered maltreatment related to exposure to domestic violence contexts. Thus, these children and young persons benefit from the support and protection measures provided for victims of domestic violence. Under Law No. 57/2021 the attribution of the status of victim to children is immediately communicated by the judicial authorities or criminal police to the Commission for the Protection of Children and Young Persons (CPCJ) and to the territorially competent family and children's court. Concerning urgent coercive measures, they were extended, in order to further limit the contacts that the aggressor might try to establish with the victim. As a consequence, among others, it is possible to determine the restriction of the exercise of parental responsibilities and tutelage, a measure to be immediately communicated by the court to the Public Prosecutor's Office for the urgent establishment or change of the exercise of parental responsibilities and/or the appropriate civil tutelary measure.

Moreover, one of the priority actions identified in RCM No. 139/2019, of 19th August, is the development of an integrated action on primary and secondary prevention of violence against women and domestic violence. This action includes, inter alia, the drafting of guide for professionals working with children or young persons, with a view to strengthening their work with children or young persons who show signs of risk of violent behaviour or of being victims of domestic violence, namely in terms of reporting, intervention and referral. Thus, in 2020 two guides were produced and published, as mentioned above: the [Integrated Intervention Guide for Children or Young Persons Victims of Domestic Violence](#) and the [Standards for primary prevention programs and projects on violence against women and domestic violence](#).

Moreover, several other measures were developed to enhance protection and intervention with children and **young persons** victims of domestic violence – for a more detailed description, **see reply to question 2.1. above** – but the following can be shortly outlined:

- Under EEAGrants, specific funding has been allocated to projects regarding the protection of children and **young persons** victims of domestic violence, namely the small grant scheme no. 2 for the development of prevention programmes or support strategies for **young persons**, as well as the recently created pre-defined project “By your side - Breaking the intergenerational cycle of domestic violence” (PDP no. 6).
- On January 2021, investing in a pioneer approach, the Government launched, through CIG, the implementation of specialized psychological and trauma based psychotherapeutic support services for children and **young persons** victims of domestic violence by supporting the hiring of specialized psychologists by RNAVVD, to guarantee a sufficient ratio of psychologists in each territory, considering the existing local domestic violence services – supporting services, long and short-term shelters – 31 teams are already in place across the country and 67 psychologists were hired. At the same, a protocol was established between CIG and the Portuguese Psychologists' Association to ensure training and supervision of these services.
- Regarding the common training plan on violence against women and domestic violence (developed under Resolution 139/2019) it includes a specific module on intervention with children and **young persons** who are victims of domestic violence, based on the Integrated Intervention Guide for Children or Young People Victims of Domestic Violence.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regarding female genital mutilation (FGM), specialized training to professionals of various sectors, to creating a specific funding for civil society organizations, to launching a <u>unique Programme on Eliminating FGM (Projeto Práticas Saudáveis – Fim à Mutilação Genital Feminina)</u>. On February 2021, the Government created the first national working group with the task of preparing and presenting to the Government a report on traditional harmful practices, with contributions and recommendations on preventing and combatting child, early and forced marriages. 		
22.2	<p>If yes, please specify how the above obligation is implemented in practice, including by providing data indicating to what extent judicial authorities consider all issues related to violence against women in their decisions on custody and visitation rights:</p> <p>Usually, it is determined by the judge the specific rules regarding the custody and visitation rights, such as definition of specific days, hours and places.</p> <p>These measures/amendments are very recent. Therefore, it is not possible to provide any data. Nevertheless, it should be mentioned that RCM No. 139/2019, of 19th August, which approves measures to prevent and combat domestic violence, provides that the impact of the application of Law No. 24/2017, of 24th May - urgent regulation of parental responsibilities in domestic violence situations - is to be addressed. In this context, funded under the EEAGrants programme, operated by CIG, the IMAPA project is currently ongoing and aims to produce knowledge about three essential dimensions of preventing and combating domestic violence and gender-based violence that have been diagnosed as lacking reflection and debate in the Portuguese legal environment: the immediate response to violence and administrative or coercive measures applied to offenders; the impact of measures applied to offenders; and the articulation between the criminal process and the child custody cases, when children are involved. It is foreseen the publication of a study on the effectiveness of coercive measures and sentences in the context of domestic and gender violence and the production of recommendations based on the study and comparative analysis of other EU legal systems on the effectiveness of such measures in the context of domestic and gender violence. It is expected to be concluded in the first semester of 2022.</p>		
23	<p>Have your authorities taken measures contributing to ensure that visitation rights do not jeopardise the rights and safety of the victim or children?</p> <p>Please consider the answer provided to Q. 22.1</p>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
23.1	<p>If yes, please specify:</p> <p>Accordingly, with the safety needs of the victim the judicial authorities apply specific rules in order to promote a right balance between visitation rights and safety of victim.</p>		
24	<p>In case your authorities have taken further measures contributing to the implementation of recommendations in relation to Article 31, which were not covered by the questions above, please report on these measures [word limit: 1000 words]:</p> <p>It is also noteworthy the adoption by the Public Prosecution Office of Directive No. 5/2019, 15th November, which establishes specific procedures to be observed by Public Prosecutors in the area of domestic violence. Following the creation, in 2019, of Integrated Specialized Sections on Domestic Violence (SEIVD) at Lisboa (Lisboa, Sintra and Seixal) and Porto (Porto and Matosinhos) on an experimental basis, and within the remit</p>		

of the Regional Investigation and Criminal Action Departments, Directive No. 5/2019 reflects this circumstance and includes a detailed chapter devoted to the coordination of the criminal area and the family and children's area. These rules are also applicable, mutatis mutandis, where no SEIVD's exist and are applicable whenever there are reports of the existence of children present in a context of domestic violence and regardless of whether or not they are the recipients of the violent acts. The SEIVD are composed of a Criminal Action Unit (NAP) and a Family and Children Unit (NFC). Grosso modo, this chapter includes rules on communication between NAP and NFC/those two areas and specific acting procedural rules for the NFC, which include the connection with CPCJ's, all of them with a priority nature.

Furthermore, through its cross-cutting nature, it is worth referring to Public Prosecution Office's Directive No. 1/2021, which defines generic instructions for implementing the Criminal Policy Law for the 2020-2022 biennium. Directive No. 1/2021 binds Public Prosecutors and police entities that assist them while implementing Law No. 55/2020, of 27th August, which defines the objectives, priorities and guidelines for the 2020/2022 biennium criminal policy. Under Law No. 55/2020, domestic violence is one of the crimes of priority prevention and investigation. In brief, having regard the specificity of certain crimes, Directive No. 1/2021 defines guidelines that reinforce Public Prosecution and police action during the inquiry stage and in order to promote articulation and ensure the effectiveness of intervention and protection of victims.

In the field of domestic violence, the protection of children and young persons is one of the major concerns of Directive No. 1/2021 and, for instance, in respect of the inquiry stage, it is underlined that, in order to guarantee a planned, coherent and continuous action, communication, collaboration and articulation between all entities that should intervene in the specific case, especially Public Prosecution of other law areas, is to be promoted.

Lastly, it should be mentioned the publication, in April 2021, by the Centre for Judicial Studies (CEJ), of the criminal procedural protection of the child victim of domestic violence: legal framework, practice and procedural management e-book, which gathers the works carried out by the future prosecutors during the 2nd cycle (practical stage, carried out in court) of the 34th CEJ Normal Training Course, which validates the practical skills acquired in the court and, simultaneously, could be used as a working tool (http://www.cej.mj.pt/cej/recursos/ebooks/penal/eb_Tutela_MP.pdf)

Moreover, and with regards the National Commission for the Promotion of Rights and Protection of Children and Young Persons (CNPDPJ), in March and April 2020, CNPDPJ produced an awareness-raising document in a child-friendly language, aimed at preventing crimes of child sexual abuse and child sexual exploitation and in order to mitigate the increased risk of their occurrence due to lockdowns and confinements decreed by the Government as a measure to control Covid-19. The document, in Portuguese and in English, was made available online and also sent to institutions working in the field of child protection.

In order to contribute to eradicate the crime of female genital mutilation, in December 2020, the National Commission published the following the update of the "Handbook on actively collaborating to the prevention and elimination of female genital mutilation", addressed to professionals working in the 315 local Commissions of the Protection of Children and Young Persons. The Handbook is also available online and constitutes an important resource that explains what is female genital mutilation, the serious damage it causes in its victims, and raises the awareness of professionals towards this crime by providing concrete recommendations, including on how to act to protect a child that is at possible risk of becoming a victim of FGM, and, in case the child is already a victim, on how to provide help and support.

Still regarding prevention, the CNPDPJ regularly delivers training on child ill-treatment, namely in the framework of training funded by the European Union Operational Programme for Social Inclusion in Employment (POISE), and annually in April, on the occasion of the Blue Bow Campaign, developed as the Month for the Prevention of Child Ill-Treatment. In 2020 and 2021, the National Commission also delivered specific training on

	"Domestic Violence and the Child and Young Persons Protection System" to security forces, teachers and professionals working in the local Commissions for the Protection of Children and Young Persons.		
VII. Immediate response, prevention, and protection (Article 50)			
25	Have your authorities taken measures contributing to improve the prompt and appropriate response of law enforcement agencies, in particular by:		
	- Enhancing training of law enforcement officials on the gendered nature of violence against women and its consequences	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
	- Ensuring a sufficient number of female police officers	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
	- Setting up premises designed to establish a relationship of trust between the victim and the law enforcement personnel	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
	- Ensuring the efficient collection of evidence so that the reliance on the victim's testimony is lessened	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
25.1	<p>If yes, please specify:</p> <p>One of the measures included in RCM No. 139/2019 is the improvement of the domestic violence reporting standard form used by police forces, Judiciary Police and Public Prosecution Office. This measure has recently materialized through the adoption of the Ministerial Order No. 209/2021, of 18th October. This form is applicable to report maltreatment situations in the context of domestic violence characterizing the crime of domestic violence established in article 152 of the Criminal Code or other crime committed against one of the persons provided for in article 152 (1) with a more serious criminal framework, such as a serious physical integrity offense and homicide (attempted form). One of the improvements therein is the inclusion of a field to record the victim's statements, which, if confirmed by its signature, are valid as an act of inquiry in the investigation phase, thus enabling to summon him/her again to confirm the statements in the investigation phase. This form will be used from the 1st of January 2022 onwards.</p> <p>Several measures are being implemented to increase training activities for specialized police officers, namely proximity and criminal investigation police officers and implement standard procedures to deal with victims of violence, especially women and children. Noteworthy, the common training plan on violence against women and domestic violence produced under Council of Ministers Resolution 139/2019, which is the first common training plan for the various sectors intervening in this area, and therefore it is based on the standardization of concepts, the definition of contents and training methodologies based on the analysis of specific cases and the identification of a pool of specialized trainers. Consequently, this plan ensures that these sectors root their actions on an integrated, multidisciplinary and interdisciplinary vision of the training contents, ensuring the necessary degree of specialization. It will entail in a first stage, the training of more than twelve thousand public administration professionals from five sectors – security, justice, education, employment and social security, and health, and the modules are structured around the conceptual framework of violence against women and domestic violence.</p>		

It should be noted that quantitative targets have been set by the Government regarding the feminization rate at the recruitment level for **Republican National Guard** guards and **Public Security Police** agents, starting in 2021.

Additionally, it should be mentioned that a Prevention Plan of Risks of Discriminatory actions and practices in the security forces and services (SFS) is being implemented since March 2021. It is coordinated and monitored by the Inspectorate General of Home Affairs and aims to contribute to improve the quality and efficiency of police work, while simultaneously preventing any discriminatory actions and practices (all forms of discrimination, including sex-based discrimination). It provides a set of programmatic measures regarding recruitment and training that intend to further engage members of the SFS in the role they play against discrimination. It also offers a series of resources, good practices and useful material meant to help improve the performance of police officers and their relationship with the population. The area of promoting gender equality in the police forces and services is included in this Plan.

In an attempt to ensure adequate conditions for specialised, dignified and tailor-made assistance to each type of victimisation, the SFS have significantly increased the number of stations and police stations in the country, which foresee victim assistance and support rooms (SAV) on their premises. In 2020, the Rules on the Material Conditions of the Victim Assistance Rooms in Police Premises were approved, which detail the conditions the SAV must meet, thus contributing to strengthen the quality of assistance provided to victims of crimes, notably the most vulnerable, in particular victims of domestic violence (Order no. 11718-A/2020 of 25th November).

Under Resolution 139/2019, of 19 August, approved following the recommendations of the Multidisciplinary Technical Committee for the Improvement of Prevention and Combat against DV (created in March of 2019 and that in June presented its recommendations), within the scope of the established priority actions, several working groups were created and products were concluded and disseminated, namely the functional action handbook to be adopted by the Law enforcement agencies (LAE) within 72 hours of filing a complaint for mistreatment committed in the context of DV; and the already mentioned, annual joint training plan on violence against women and Domestic Violence (currently being implemented) and the Guide for integrated intervention with children or young persons victims of DV.

In terms of improving the intervention, it should also be mentioned that new models for attributing the status of victim were developed (entered into force in September 2021) and the standard DV registration form (used by LAE) has also been revised and entered into force in January 2022). The new models for the victim status were approved, for especially vulnerable victim status and for the status of the domestic violence victim, were approved by Ordinance No. 138-E/2021, of 1st July. These new models aim to: update the existing model according to the legislation in force, in order to avoid presenting to the victim two documents with complementary information; clarify and simplify these instruments, in order to provide to the victim a more comprehensible information enabling her to be autonomous and as so contributing to the victim's empowerment; provide information targeting areas of victimization that are subject to specific rights, more specifically the one regarding human-trafficking, aid to illegal immigration and terrorism. This new model informs, in a very clear and accessible way, about the victim's rights. The Ordinance states that whatever the nature of the crime or the special vulnerability, the victim is always granted the applicable victim's status.

At the level of reinforcement of urgent intervention responses and implementing a multiagency approach for assessing and managing the risk it is expected that in 2022 it will be possible to launch pilot projects (the concrete definition of this measure is being analysed at the working group).

Regarding the collection of evidence, reference should also be made to the [Criminal Police Bodies Action Manual for procedures within 72 hours after a domestic violence complaint](#) which was produced following Council of Ministers Resolution 139/2019. This action manual dedicates

	a specific chapter to evidence collection, underlining the need to diversity means of evidence. In particular, the manual highlights best practices in terms of precautionary and police measures, regarding the hearing of victims and of third-party complainants, regarding statements for future memory, regarding measures to protect the victim and contain the offender, as well as regarding the swift definition of criminal procedure to be taken.		
26	Have your authorities taken measures contributing to enable the identification and careful analysis of any failure of protection?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
26.1	<p>If yes, please specify what kind of measures, and if further preventive measures were adopted to remedy this situation:</p> <p>Domestic Violence Homicide Retrospective Analysis Team</p> <p>The reports of the Domestic Violence Homicide Retrospective Analysis Team (EARHVD), based on the analysis of concrete cases, provide a very important tool in assessing what procedures need revision, this team has presented its sixteenth evaluation report in the beginning of November 2021. Also, according to Order 280/2016 that regulates EARHVD and its own 2017 regulation, the assessment of the model of DV homicide retrospective analysis is currently being prepared to be launched soon. Noteworthy, according to the recent amended to Law No. 112/2009, of 16th September on domestic violence (by Law No. 57/2021, of 16th August), from now on, EARHVD includes a representative of the National Commission for the Promotion of the Rights and the Protection of Children and Young Persons, considering that some of the cases that are analysed by the team involve children and young persons.</p> <p>Moreover, several assessments are underway or have been undertaken according to RCM 139/2019. Namely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funded under the EEAGrants programme, operated by CIG, the IMAPA project aims to produce knowledge about three essential dimensions of preventing and combating domestic violence and gender-based violence that have been diagnosed as lacking reflection and debate in the Portuguese legal environment: the immediate response to violence and administrative or coercive measures applied to offenders; the impact of measures applied to offenders; and the articulation between the criminal process and the child custody cases, when children are involved. It is foreseen the publication of a study on the effectiveness of coercive measures and sentences in the context of domestic and gender violence and the production of recommendations based on the study and comparative analysis of other EU legal systems on the effectiveness of such measures in the context of domestic and gender violence. It is expected to be concluded in the first semester of 2022, by the Centre for Social Studies of the University of Coimbra. • Process of designing and validating an assessment and audit system to allow CIG to develop the certification of all the services and structures of the RNAVVD - currently ongoing. • In 2020, the model of the victim support offices (GAV) that were created within the Regional Departments of Criminal Investigation and Prosecution (DIAP) was subject to an assessment by Minho University which produced recommendations namely to reinforce, consolidate and expand this model. <p>In the context of the response to the COVID19 pandemic crisis, the Portuguese Science and Technology Foundation launched the tender Gender Research 4 COVID to study the impacts of the crisis on several dimensions of gender equality and domestic violence. 16 projects were approved including the following 8 in the area of violence against women and domestic violence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Impacto do SARS-CoV-2 nos determinantes sociais da Violência de Género: Propostas de Ação e Intervenção</i> 		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Violência contra as Mulheres e Violência Doméstica (VMVD) em Tempos de Pandemia: caracterização, desafios e oportunidades no apoio à distância (AaD)</i> • <i>Violência online contra as mulheres: prevenir e combater a misoginia e a violência em contexto digital a partir da experiência da pandemia de COVID-19</i> • <i>Violência nas relações de intimidade em tempos de Covid-19: desigualdades de género e (novos) contornos da violência doméstica? (VD@Covid19) –</i> • <i>App SafeCheck - Avaliação e gestão do risco com vítimas de violência nas relações de intimidade</i> • <i>Dias de confinamento e de violência: a resposta dos serviços de apoio a vítimas de violência doméstica em tempos de pandemia de COVID19, em Portugal</i> • <i>O impacto da COVID-19 na violência contra as mulheres: uma análise longitudinal</i> • <i>FAROL - Ferramentas de Ação e Referenciais de formação, com o Objetivo de apoiar uma vida Livre de violência de género e violência doméstica</i>
27	<p>In case your authorities have taken further measures contributing to the implementation of recommendations in relation to Article 50, which were not covered by the questions above, please report on these measures [word limit: 1000 words]:</p> <p>One of the key measures adopted that contribute to the fulfilment of article no. 50 is a clear commitment to improve training. In this regard, it should be highlighted that in 2019 and 2020, ongoing training on human rights and domestic violence and on the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child for judges and public prosecutors become mandatory (Law No. 80/2019, of 2nd February and Law No. 21/2020, of 2nd July). Since then, several training sessions took place at the Centre for Judicial Studies (CEJ): Family and Children's Law; Promotion and Protection: The Child in Danger; Judicial Psychology (Raising magistrates' awareness of psychology applied to the hearing of children and young persons); Children in the context of domestic violence: how to safeguard their right to be protected ; Domestic and gender violence and female genital mutilation; Domestic Violence with the Domestic Violence Homicide Retrospective Analysis Team (EARHVD); Sex crimes; Domestic Violence.</p> <p>The CEJ also issued several e-books on domestic violence and related topics (sociological, psychological and legal implications of the phenomenon – Multidisciplinary Manual, 12/2020; intimacy violence, 4/2021; and female genital mutilation, 11/2020).</p> <p>In addressing the criminal aspects of the phenomenon of domestic and gender-based violence, the training provided by the CEJ aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> dismantle stereotyped ideas about the assessment of the victim's testimony; <input type="checkbox"/> strengthen their role and intervention in the context of criminal proceedings; <input type="checkbox"/> instil in judges and prosecutors (and future ones) the high demands of general prevention felt in this area; and <input type="checkbox"/> transform the punishment of convicts into an important instrument of criminal policy and crime prevention. <p>Within the jurisdiction of family and children, the training intends to analyse the impact of domestic and gender-based violence on the family life context, with a particular focus on the response to be given in this field to situations of disaggregation of the family due to this phenomenon. The training provided in this area seeks to strengthen the position of the victim in the context of the disputes arising from family rupture (in particular, in the definition of the destination of the family home and in the establishment of maintenance between spouses) and to transpose the consequences</p>

of domestic and gender-based violence to the field of the regulation of parental responsibilities. This approach bestows on children who witness domestic violence a role as a victim of this crime and instils in judges and prosecutors (and future ones) the need to ensure their protection through the referred regulation, pointing out paths that go through the definition of arrangements that reduce to a minimum the contacts between aggressor and victim and that safeguard the child's own position (or even suspends it).

Training at CEJ, addressed from a practical and judiciary perspective, relies on people and entities with high credentials in this area and especially committed to the combat to domestic and gender-based violence, namely university professors, psychologists, sociologists, judges, prosecutors and members of criminal police.

The focus on training also extended to the activities of the Directorate-General for Reintegration and Prison Services (DGRSP), which has undertaken several training sessions for its professionals on sex and domestic violence offenders.

Lastly, in the training field, and as already mentioned, the [Annual Joint Training Plan for Violence against Women and Domestic Violence](#), adopted in May 2020, accomplishes one of the beacons contained in the RCM No. 139/2019, of 19th August.

Furthermore, this Resolution also establishes the drafting of an acting manual which includes, in particular, procedures to be developed with a view to protecting and supporting the victim, production and preservation of evidence, procedural situation of the aggressor and the triggering and articulation with parallel proceedings in the family and children's area. Consequently, and as mentioned above, in 2020, the [Criminal Police Bodies Action Manual for procedures within 72 hours after a domestic violence complaint](#) was implemented.

Reference should again be made to Public Prosecution Office's Directive 5/2019 of 15/11/2019 which establishes specific procedures to be observed by Public Prosecutors in the area of domestic violence (mentioned above). With regard to provisional suspension of proceedings (article 281 (7) CPC), this Directive establishes that public prosecutors, through direct and in-person contact with the victim, check whether the suspension corresponds to free and clear will of the victim and, if so, informs him/her of the objectives and consequences of such suspension and the measures that may be imposed on the accused. When defining the injunctions and rules of conduct, public prosecutors consider the dynamics of the relationship at that time between the victim and the defendant and the motivation underlying the suspension, in order to meet the prevention requirements that, in particular, are felt. This definition is preceded by obtaining information, whenever relevant, on decisions and measures taken within proceedings of the area of family and children. Furthermore, as mentioned, Public Prosecution Office's Directive No. 1/2021 defines generic instructions for implementing the Criminal Policy Law for the 2020-2022 biennium, which binds Public Prosecutors regarding the crimes of domestic violence and intimate partner homicide. In brief, having regard the specificity of certain crimes, Directive No. 1/2021 defines guidelines that reinforce Public Prosecution and police action during the inquiry stage and in order to promote articulation and ensure the effectiveness of intervention and protection of victims. Moreover, under Law No. 55/2020, of 27th August, which defines the criminal policy's objectives, priorities and guidelines for the 2020/2022 biennium, domestic violence is one of the crimes of priority prevention and investigation; the following can be highlighted:

- According to article 3a), for the 2020-2022 biennium, a specific objective of criminal policy is to prevent, punish and reduce violent, serious and organised crimes, including homicide, severe physic integrity offense, domestic violence, family violence and in the context of proximity relations (...)
- According to article 4c), domestic violence and spousal homicide are included among the crimes considered to be of priority prevention
- According to article 5c), domestic violence and spousal homicide are included among the crimes considered to be of priority investigation

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • According to article 8(2), pertaining to victim protection and support, the Government promotes, in articulation with the public prosecutor's office, the creation of victim support offices (GAV) within the Regional Departments of Criminal Investigation and Prosecution (DIAP) with an existing specialized section for inquiries on domestic violence or crimes of gender-based violence • According to article 14(b), pertaining to recidivism prevention, it is incumbent on the Directorate-General for Reintegration and Prison Services (DGRSP) namely to develop specific recidivism prevention programmes for young adults, as well as offenders convicted for domestic violence (...) • According to article 16, pertaining to domestic violence recidivism prevention, police forces and DGRSP must work together in the framework of recidivism prevention programmes for offenders convicted for domestic violence <p>Finally, we outline the conclusion of a protocol between the Ministry of Justice, the Public Prosecution Office and three of the most experienced NGO's supporting domestic violence victims (APAV, AMCV and UMAR) for the phased creation of victim support offices (GAV) within the Regional Departments of Criminal Investigation and Prosecution (DIAP) with an existing specialized section for inquiries on domestic violence or crimes of gender-based violence. These offices provide an integrated and continuous service, information, support and personal referral of victims of domestic violence/gender-based violence, with a view to their protection.</p>
VIII. Emergency barring, restraining or protection orders (Articles 52 and 53)	
28	<p>As regards emergency barring orders, have your authorities taken measures contributing to ensure that the competent authorities are granted the power to order, in situations of immediate danger, a perpetrator of domestic violence to vacate the residence of the victim or person at risk, and to prohibit the perpetrator from entering the residence of or contacting the victim or person at risk.</p> <p>See reply to Q 30.1: In Portugal, new legal tools have been implemented in order to ensure a better protection for victims (e.g., reference should also be made to the Criminal Police Bodies Action Manual for procedures within 72 hours after a domestic violence complaint which was produced following Council of Ministers Resolution 139/2019). Regarding the offenders, the judicial authorities have applied barring and restraining orders more frequently. The data clearly shows that there has been an increase in the application of these measures. Looking at the latest publication (31 January 2022) referring to the last quarter of 2021 (October to December 2021), it follows the previous year's increasing trend in the number of judicial measures applied to protect the victim and bar the offenders, namely: a 15,1% increase in coercive measures/distance from victim; a 17% increase in coercive measures/distance from the victim with electronic surveillance; and a 8,1% increase in coercive measures/distance from the victim without electronic surveillance.</p> <p>The provision on urgent coercive measures (article no. 31 of Law No. 112/2009) was amended in 2021 by Law No. 57/2021, of 16th August. The amendments regard the type and extension of some measures and an adjustment regarding the restriction of exercise of parental responsibilities measure and its communication to family and children's court. In addition, the RCM No. 139/2019 establishes that the impact of measures applied to aggressors, including,</p>
Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>

	inter alia, urgent coercive measures and the infringement of coercive measures to be evaluated (see aforementioned IMAPA project)		
28.1	If yes, please indicate which authorities have the power to issue emergency barring orders: Judicial authorities.		
28.2	If yes, please indicate the length of time for which emergency barring orders may remain in force: As long as the judicial authorities so determine but under the legal timeframes established in the CPC. Usually, and in broad terms, these restrictions remain until the trial or until the case is filed.		
29	Have your authorities taken measures contributing to ensure the availability of restraining or protection orders to victims of the following forms of violence against women?		
	- Domestic violence	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
	- Stalking	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
	- Sexual violence	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
	- Sexual harassment	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
	- Forced marriage	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
	- Female genital mutilation	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
	- Forced abortion	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
	- Forced sterilisation	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
29.1	If yes, please specify: Depending on the seriousness of the offenses, different restrictive measures may be applied, being the pre-trial detention the most severe measure to the offender.		
30	Have your authorities taken measures contributing to ensure the effective enforcement of barring, restraining or protection orders?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
30.1	If yes, please specify:		

	<p>In Portugal, new legal tools have been implemented in order to ensure a better protection for victims. Regarding the offenders, the judicial authorities have applied barring and restraining orders more frequently. Reference should also be made to the Criminal Police Bodies Action Manual for procedures within 72 hours after a domestic violence complaint which was produced following Council of Ministers Resolution 139/2019).</p> <p>The provision on urgent coercive measures (article no. 31 of Law No. 112/2009) was amended in 2021 by Law No. 57/2021, of 16th August. The amendments regard the type and extension of some measures and an adjustment regarding the restriction of exercise of parental responsibilities measure and its communication to family and children's court. In addition, RCM No. 139/2019 establishes that the impact of measures applied to aggressors, including, inter alia, urgent coercive measures and the infringement of coercive measures to be evaluated.</p> <p>As mentioned in reply to question 17.1 above, the Government publishes, since 2019, quarterly official data on VAW/DV. These include indicators regarding coercive measures applied in the context of VD crime, namely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coercive measures – distance from the victim • Coercive measures – distance from the victim – with electronic surveillance • Coercive measures – distance from the victim – without electronic surveillance <p>The data clearly shows that there has been an increase in the application of these measures. Looking at the latest publication (31 January 2022) referring to the last quarter of 2021 (October to December 2021), it follows the previous year's increasing trend in the number of judicial measures applied to protect the victim and bar the offenders, namely: a 15,1% increase in coercive measures/distance from victim; a 17% increase in coercive measures/distance from the victim with electronic surveillance; and a 8,1% increase in coercive measures/distance from the victim without electronic surveillance.</p>
31	<p>In case your authorities have taken further measures contributing to the implementation of recommendations in relation to Articles 52 and 53, which were not covered by the questions above, in particular in relation to the collection of data on the number of orders issued and their violations, please report on these measures [word limit: 1000 words]:</p> <p>Improvement, harmonization and permanent update of data collection are outstanding aspects of RCM No. 139/2019. The BDVMVD will certainly contribute to a new paradigm in this regard (please check the reply to Group V, 21). First, under article 37-A of Law No. 57/2021 the type of data (e.g. grant of victims' statute, protection orders, proceedings related to the protection of children and exercise of parental responsibilities, urgent coercive measures, European protection order) as well as the number of data contributors has considerably expanded.</p> <p>Moreover, the new standard form (please check the reply to Group VII, 25.1), by harmonizing the registration procedures, enables a broader and more complete data collection. In the long run, it will also allow a better knowledge of socio-criminal phenomenon of violence against women and domestic violence.</p>

Specific recommendation

32	<p>Please report on measures taken by your authorities contributing to the implementation of the recommendation to further develop the provision of appropriate specialist support services for victims of all the different forms of violence and their children, including a dedicated telephone helpline and measures to protect and support child witnesses (Recommendation A.8, IC-CP/Inf(2019)3).</p> <p>As mentioned above namely in replies to questions 2.1, 22.1, 24, one of the priority actions in the recent years and reinforced under RCM No. 139/2019, of 19th August, has been to produce a paradigm shift in VAW/DV polices to specialise and qualify the intervention with children and young persons victims as well as develop an integrated action on primary and secondary prevention.</p> <p>For this purpose, several targeted actions have been implemented, which were already mentioned above, namely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2021, recognizing the pluri-offensive nature of domestic violence, Law No. 112/2009, of 16th September on domestic violence, the Criminal Code and the Criminal Procedural Code (CPC) were amended by Law No. 57/2021, of 16th August. In this respect, it expanded the protection of victims of domestic violence to children or young persons up to 18 years' old who suffered maltreatment related to exposure to domestic violence contexts. Thus, these children and young persons benefit from the support and protection measures provided for victims of domestic violence. • On January 2021, investing in a pioneer approach, the State Secretary for Citizenship and Equality launched the implementation of specialized psychological and trauma based psychotherapeutic support services for children and young persons victims of domestic violence. This entailed funding that allowed RNAVVD's support services to hire specialized psychologists, aiming to guarantee a sufficient ratio of psychologists in each territory, considering the existing local domestic violence services – supporting services, long and short-term shelters – 31 teams are already in place across the country, with 67 psychologists. At the same, a protocol was established between CIG and the Portuguese Psychologists' Association to ensure training and supervision of these services. • The elaboration and publication of two new guides specifically for professionals working with children or young persons, with a view to strengthening their work with children and young persons victims of domestic violence, namely in terms of reporting, intervention and referral. These were published in 2020: the Integrated Intervention Guide for Children or Young Persons Victims of Domestic Violence and the Standards for primary prevention programs and projects on violence against women and domestic violence. • The new , also published in 2020, includes a specific module on intervention with children and young persons who are victims of domestic violence, based on the Integrated Intervention Guide for Children or Young Persons Victims of Domestic Violence. • With regard to settlement of custody and visitation rights (article 31 of the Convention), please consider the reply to Group VI.(Custody, visitation rights and safety). Moreover, Public Prosecution Office Directive No. 5/2019, 15th November, which establishes specific procedures to be observed by Public Prosecutors in the area of domestic violence. Following the creation, in 2019, of Integrated Specialized Sections on Domestic Violence (SEIVD) at Lisboa (Lisboa, Sintra and Seixal) and Porto (Porto and Matosinhos) on an experimental basis, and within the remit of the Regional Investigation and Criminal Action Departments, Directive No. 5/2019 reflects this circumstance and includes a detailed chapter devoted to the coordination of the criminal area and the family and children 's area. These rules are also applicable, mutatis mutandis, where no SEIVD's exist and are applicable whenever there are reports of the existence of children present in a context of domestic violence and regardless of whether or not they are the recipients of the violent acts. The SEIVD are composed of a
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Criminal Action Unit (NAP) and a Family and Children Unit (NFC). Grosso modo, this chapter includes rules on communication between NAP and NFC/those two areas and specific acting procedural rules for the NFC, which include the connection with CPCJ's, all of them with a priority nature. Also, **Public Prosecution Office's Directive No. 1/2021** has the protection of children and young persons as one of its major concerns. For instance, in respect of the inquiry stage, it is underlined that, in order to guarantee a planned, coherent and continuous action, communication, collaboration and articulation between all entities that should intervene in the specific case, especially Public Prosecution of other law areas, is to be promoted. Lastly, it should be mentioned the **publication, in April 2021, by the CEJ, of the criminal procedural protection of the children victim of domestic violence: legal framework, practice and procedural management e-book**, which gathers the works carried out by the future prosecutors during the 2nd cycle (practical stage, carried out in court) of the 34th CEJ Normal Training Course, which validates the practical skills acquired in the court and, simultaneously, could be used as a working tool (http://www.cej.mj.pt/cej/recursos/ebooks/penal/eb_Tutela_MP.pdf)

- Under the EEAGrants programme, operated by CIG, specific funding has been allocated to projects regarding the protection of children and **young persons** victims of domestic violence, namely the **small grant scheme no. 2 for the development of prevention programmes or support strategies to young persons (4 projects are ongoing)**.

Also, under this EEAGrants programme, the Citizenship and Equality State Secretary prioritized the definition of a new project, promoted by the National Commission for the Promotion of the Rights and the Protection of Children and Young Persons ("**By your side**" – **Breaking the intergenerational cycle of domestic violence**)» which was launched in November 2021. The project focuses on children and **young persons** victims of domestic violence in the regions of Lisbon and Algarve and aims to establish a model that **intervenes early in (preventing) trauma and fosters effective impacts on the prevention of domestic violence, breaks the intergenerational transmission of domestic violence and contributes to Domestic Violence Trauma Informed Services (Police, Schools, CPCJ and RNAVVD-National Support Network for Victims of Domestic Violence)**. The project will be based on the integrated action of the several entities involved in intervention, from the CNPDPCJ in articulation with RNAVVD, to police forces, health, education, social and protection services of children and young persons in danger, and focuses on four axes:

- Immediate support and response, to children, on the day(s) following the episode of domestic violence registered by the police or other stakeholder, in articulation with their family members, taking into account that the perpetrator is usually part of this family unit.
 - Preventive action against the normalization gender-based violence and breaking victimization and aggression cycles.
 - Specialized care for children who lose their parents or legal representatives in a homicide in the context of domestic violence.
 - Coordinated intervention between the national child and young persons protection system and the national support network for victims of domestic violence, within the scope of their respective competences.
- Regarding intervention to prevent and combat female genital mutilation (FGM), **developing the unique on the ground intervention programme on eliminating FGM (Projeto Práticas Saudáveis – Fim à Mutilação Genital Feminina)** that led to a network of healthcare and education professionals, law enforcement, child protection, judges and prosecutors and civil society organizations, to engage with communities, to protect those at risk and to bring support to survivors, and changing the paradigm of intervention in this area. As such, since

2018, by initiative of the Secretary of State for Citizenship and Equality, this intervention programme is ongoing to guarantee an integrated, effective and sustainable action by frontline public health services working in close cooperation with civil society organizations who know and support at risk communities. This has resulted in the training of health professionals, a guide for schools, and the creation of a referral channel between hospitals and health centres. The impact is evident in the increased capacity of health professionals to detect FGM cases and register them in the health data platform. In December 2021, an addendum to the project's protocol has been signed to the project's continuity up to 2023.

- In February 2021, the Government created the **first national [working group](#) with the task of preparing and presenting to the State Secretary for Citizenship and Equality a report on traditional harmful practices, with contributions and recommendations on preventing and combatting child, early and forced marriages**. It gathers several experts and sectors, such as CIG, the National Institute for Legal Medicine and Forensic Sciences, the criminal police, the Foreigners and Border Service, the High Commission for Migration, the Public Prosecution Service, commission for the promotion of the rights and the protection of children and young people, UNICEF Portugal, as well as NGO's that work with domestic violence, sexual assault and human traffic victims, etc. The working group created a repository with documentation, articles, theses, news, national and international reports and legislation, reviewed literature, developed an inquiry model to consult those who work in the field and key sectors, worked on a proposal to standardize the concepts of "child, early and forced marriage" and launched an awareness campaign to public service professionals and other professionals with intervention on the field (accessible [here](#)). At present, the working group is endeavoring to finalize its report with recommendations, which it undertook to deliver to the Government by the end of 2021. The purpose is to develop intensive training based on the know-how and recommendations that are produced in this context. Moreover, the Government launched, for the first time, and starting already in the first quarter of 2022, funding to establish an emergency shelter for victims of child, early and forced marriage.
- Since 2018, the Secretary of State for Citizenship and Equality provides, through CIG, a **funding line for the technical and financial support (50.000€) of projects on the ground to prevent and combat traditional harmful practices, such as FGM**. These contribute, in particular, to alert communities about the medical and legal consequences of FGM, empowering professionals in strategic sectors, combining efforts with local authorities, accompany families and empower women and men of all ages to become active agents of prevention of this practice. In 2021, this was launched on 5 February 2021 **and the amount increased to 60.000€**.

Moreover, the **National Commission for the Promotion of Rights and Protection of Children and Young Persons** issued Recommendation no. 1/CNPDPCJ/2019, addressed to local Commissions for the Protection of Children and Young Persons, on procedures to be taken with children and young persons in context of homicide in domestic violence.

In the context of the declared pandemic, the National Commission also:

- Issued Communication no. 7/2020 to the local Commissions, on guidance regarding procedures for protecting children and young persons from domestic violence;
- Created a helpline (+351 96 123 11 11) to reinforce the existing resources and channels for the communication of situations of children in danger to the competent local Commission for the Protection of Rights of Children and Young Persons;

- Created an online form, made available at the CNPDPCJ website, through which any person may report situations of children in danger;
- Launched the national campaign "Protecting children is everyone's responsibility", supported by a video and a brochure to raise the awareness of the society at large towards the need to protect children and as a responsibility of everyone, while encouraging the report of situations of children in danger. This campaign was furthered through the establishment of a partnership with Delta Cafés, a private company that operates in the coffee industry, which allowed for the dissemination of the helpline on a daily basis through the distribution of 5 million sugar sachets along with the purchase of a coffee cup in coffee shops in November 2020;
- Produced guidance materials for the local Commissions for the Protection of Children and Young Persons, for children (in child-friendly language), for parents, for schools and for the society at large, in order to provide help in this specific situation of the pandemic, while danger and communications increased and children had reduced opportunities due to isolation in periods of confinement and lockdown; and
- An adapted form for the early detection and report of children in danger during periods of distance learning was also drawn up by the National Commission and disseminated to schools through the Ministry of Education.

Since 2018 **Public Security Police** (PSP) had already implemented an email address specially for reports of domestic violence (violenciadomestica@psp.pt). This email address was systematically stressed in the media in every public appearance – tv, radio and newspapers – and its use increase during the confinement periods in the COVID-19 pandemic crises. Since July 2021 PSP has implemented a protocol improvement, ensuring that, in every high or medium risk assessment on a domestic violence call, immediately and simultaneously they will be supporting police officers and criminal investigators working on the case, to provide the best victim support and criminal evidence to the Prosecutors in the next 72 hours.

In the specific case of **Republican National Guard** (GNR) and in the pandemic context (COVID-19), especially during periods of greater containment of the population, there was a strengthening of domestic violence policing, and several measures were taken to strengthen communication channels and attention to domestic victim cases.

And regarding the **National Health Service**, as mentioned in question 4 above, the **National Program for the Prevention of Violence in the Lifecycle** - created in 2019 by [Order No. 9494/2019, of 21 October](#), as a health model of integrated responses on child and youth abuse and interpersonal violence prevention, and coordinated by Directorate-General for Health - integrates the following areas:

- **Health Action for Children and Youth at Risk (HACYR – [Order No. 31292/2008, 5 December](#))**
- Health Action for Gender, Violence and Lifecycle directed to adults (HAGVL - [Order No. 6378/2013, of 16 May](#))
- Action Plan for the Prevention of Violence in the Health Sector ([Resolution of the Council of Ministers No. 1/2022, of 5 January](#)).

As mentioned, it was possible, for the first time in Portugal, to develop uniform mechanisms for intervention in health services, in search for a paradigm shift with a special focus on a holistic and preventive approach to violence, taking into account the lifecycle and all forms of violence and discrimination prevention, specially regarding populations with increased vulnerability.

And reference should again be made to the **National Network of Support Teams for Children and Youth at Risk** and **Teams for the Prevention of Violence in Adults** of the National Program for the Prevention of Violence in the Lifecycle, which are multidisciplinary teams existing in primary

and hospital health care. These Teams constitute the reference elements within the health services, responsible for advising, raising awareness among the community and health professionals, training health professionals and partners, providing consulting regarding child abuse for health professionals intervention and intra and inter-institutional articulation with the network of partners, namely with the formal services of the National Support Network for Victims of Domestic Violence, National System for the Promotion of Rights and Protection of Children and Youth and Support and the Network for the Protection of Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings. Finally, the Health Sector also integrates the National Commission for the Promotion of Rights and Protection of Children and Young Persons and respective Support System.

Finally, the Portuguese Government adopted measures to ensure the safety and support of victims of domestic violence against the increased risk of violence namely during the lockdown that was necessary to contain the COVID-19 – “**Domestic Violence - Safety in Isolation**”. These entailed namely:

Broad dissemination of [information](#) about support services and helplines, safety advices and alerts:

- Campaign #SegurançaEmIsolamento, on social media, television, radio and press – to remind victims that they can always ask for help, to let them know about support services and to alert the community to be vigilant, to help and to report. These materials are also available in different languages as well as in sign language.
- Telephone contacts of existing services in each district and municipality.
- Safety advices for victims of domestic violence during confinement.
- Advice for neighbours to be vigilant and to help.
- Display and distribution of the above information in areas that remain open to the public, in partnership with distribution companies, public transport, gas stations, pharmacies, municipalities, etc.
- Dissemination of this information on the Estamos ON (“We are ON”) website
- The Security Forces and Services have used their official social networks and regular collaboration with the media outlets, to disseminate preventive guidelines, raise public awareness and emphasise the importance of reporting domestic violence crimes

Strengthening and diversification of channels for victims to seek help:

Reinforcement of information and support channels for victims by the Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality (CIG):

- National helpline - **800 202 148**. It is a toll-free line, available 24/7.
- Availability of a new **e-mail address** violencia.covid@cig.gov.pt accessible to victims and professionals.
- Launch of the new **SMS 3060** line by the Vodafone Foundation, free and confidential, so that victims can send written requests for help.
- For a quick response to requests received through these channels, CIG established a contact procedure with the security forces to ensure immediate verification, on-site, of all high-risk cases.

Functioning and strengthening victim support structures and services:

- All services in charge of supporting, sheltering and transporting victims, provided by the National Support Network for Victims of Domestic Violence, are considered essential services and remain active.
- Support and reinforced coordination of the National Support Network for Victims of Domestic Violence by the CIG that also issues recommendations/clarifications in this context of emergency.
- Opening of two new emergency shelter facilities with 100 vacancies.
- Definition of a specific procedure between the CIG and the National Institute of Medical Emergency (INEM) to respond to suspected cases of COVID-19 within the National Support Network for Victims of Domestic Violence.
- All services within the National Support Network for Victims of Domestic Violence adopted contingency plans (including isolation rooms) and action plans with urgent measures such as:
- Creation/reinforcement of remote communication/support tools such as video call, SMS, Messenger, WhatsApp and email.
- Strengthening of the helpline services.
- Increased monitoring of all cases.
- Appointment of a team for urgent requests and situations.
- In person assistance in urgent situations, with alternating teams.
- Close cooperation with other services and municipalities to respond to urgent requests for shelter.
- Partnerships with several entities and companies to guarantee that all services of the National Support Network for Victims of Domestic Violence continue to access essential goods and resources during this emergency period, such as food, medicines, personal care products, cleaning products and IT equipment.
- In the context of the PT2020 funds, and as an exceptional measure, reimbursement decisions became automatic following 30 working days after the claim is made by the beneficiaries.

No service on supporting victims of domestic violence has been suspended or closed. Some services enlarged their support by telephone and video calls, and whenever necessary (by assessing the situation) victims were presently attended. Regarding domestic violence sheltering, no services were closed either, and were also opened two more shelters for domestic violence victims (one in the North of the country, the other in Lisbon outskirts) with 100 vacancies.

The Citizenship and Equality State Secretary and CIG, together with several Civil Society Organizations, launch annual campaigns to combat domestic violence and violence against women.

In 2020 the campaign was dedicated to the cross-cutting issue of domestic violence and the Covid-19 pandemic– Safety in Isolation.

<https://www.cig.gov.pt/area-portal-da-violencia/portal-violencia-domestica/covid-19-seguranca-em-isolamento/>

In 2021, on the occasion of the 25th of November - the International Day for the Elimination of Violence Against Women, the Government held the **1st Portugal Against Violence Forum** (17 and 18 November). The purpose of this Forum was to promote discussion and reflection around the new instruments for multisectoral intervention and their impact on domestic violence. More than 60 professionals and experts in VAW/DV actively participated in the Forum, including civil society organizations.

The [2021 National Campaign](#) on combating domestic violence and violence against women:



Translation:

- As long as there is a Women Victim of Domestic Violence everything will not be ok.
- Helpline 800 202 148 / 112 – Text Msg 3016
- 25th November - International day for the Elimination of Violence against Women

33 Please report on measures taken by your authorities contributing to the implementation of the recommendation to amend legislation to conform with the requirements of the Convention, as regards in particular the **offences of sexual violence and sexual harassment**, the legal provisions on aggravating circumstances and the rules regarding *ex parte* and *ex officio* prosecution (Recommendation A.10, IC-CP/Inf(2019)3).

In respect of recommendations included in paragraph 175, articles no. 163 and 164 of the Criminal Code referring to crimes of sexual coercion and rape, respectively, were recently amended by Law No. 101/2019, of 6 September, adapting them to the provisions of the Convention of Istanbul. The amendments in question centres the basic conduct on the lack of consent, qualifying its practice with recourse to violence or serious threat as an aggravating factor of the legal type of crime.

Concerning the remaining recommendations enshrined in paragraph 175, they are still under consideration.

Regarding the recommendation included in paragraph 181 which expresses the view that only the aggravating circumstances listed in Article no. 46 a), c), d) and h) (the latter partially) of the Convention are covered by article no. 152 of the CP, thus not encompassing all those circumstances therein

listed, we would like to draw attention to article 71 of the CP. The fact of the matter is that, under article 71 the determination of the penalty, within the limits established by law, is done considering the guilt of the perpetrator as well as preventive motifs. When determining the concrete penalty, the court takes into consideration all circumstances that, although not being elements of the type of the crime, should be valued for or against the perpetrator, namely:

- a) The degree of unlawfulness of the act, its form of execution and the seriousness of its consequences, as well as the degree of violation of the duties imposed on the perpetrator;
- b) The strength of the intent or of the negligence;
- c) The feelings manifested on the perpetration of the crime and the aims or motives that determined it;
- d) The perpetrator's personal situation and his economic condition;
- e) The prior and subsequent conduct to the act, especially when the latter is aimed at repairing the consequences of the crime;
- f) The lack of preparation to maintain a lawful conduct, manifested in the act, when such lack should be censured by the imposition of a penalty.

The previous aspects, not excluding others, meet the aggravating circumstances of Article no. 46 e), f) and g) of the Convention.

Regarding the argument that there is no indication that the fact that the offence resulted in severe psychological harm for the victim (Article no. 46 h) of the Convention) can be invoked to increase a prison term, that aggravating circumstance can be covered by article no. 71 (a) of CP. In fact, the seriousness of the consequences of the unlawfulness of the act is flexible enough to encompass also severe psychological harm.

On the other hand, if the perpetrator was previously convicted of offences of a similar nature, he may be punished as a recidivist. Article 76 of the CP determines that in case of recidivism, the minimum limit of the applicable penalty is increased by one third and the maximum limit remains unchanged. Therefore, this provision meets the requirements of Article no. 46 i) of the Convention.

It is also relevant to underline that threat, as considered by Article no. 46 g) of the Convention, may be classified as an autonomous crime, falling within the scope of article no. 153 of the CP. This article establishes that whoever threatens another person with a crime against life, physical integrity, personal freedom, sexual freedom and self-determination or property of considerable value, in an appropriate manner to provoke fear or disquiet or impair their freedom to determination, is punishable by imprisonment for up to one year or a fine of up to 120 days. In turn, article no. 155 CP establishes aggravating circumstances for the crime committed in article no.153. Therefore, under article no.155 when the facts provided for in articles no. 153 to 154-C are carried out, for example by threatening to commit a crime punishable by imprisonment for more than three years or against a particularly defenceless person, the offender is punished with a prison sentence of up to 2 years or a fine of up to 240 days. The same penalties are applied if, by force of threat, coercion, persecution or forced marriage, the victim or person on whom the harm must fall commit suicide or attempt to commit suicide. This same reasoning is applicable both to sexual violence and to other forms of violence against women, including for example stalking and forced marriage.

As article no. 71 is of particularly significance and, in this regard, it is important to underline the efforts that have been made in training provided to magistrates. Law No. 80/2019, of 2nd September (please check VII (Immediate response, prevention and protection), Q 27), imposes mandatory training of magistrates in human rights and gender violence, including domestic violence. In particular, it dictates that magistrates with functions in

the scope of criminal and family and children's courts will mandatorily attend continuous training actions on domestic violence in the following matters: a) status of the victim of domestic violence; b) forms of specific protection for elderly and especially vulnerable victims; c) enforcement measures; d) accessory penalties; e) vicarious violence; f) Promotion and protection of children.

Lastly, in respect of recommendation included in paragraph 223, we would like to highlight that articles no. 163 and 164 of the Criminal Code referring to crimes of sexual coercion and rape, respectively, were recently amended by Law No. 101/2019, of 6 September, adapting them to the provisions of the Convention of Istanbul. The amendments in question centres the basic conduct on the lack of consent, qualifying its practice with recourse to violence or serious threat as an aggravating factor of the legal type of crime.

Glossary

ACM	Alto Comissariado para as Migrações	High Commission for Migration	https://www.acm.gov.pt/inicio
CEJ	Centro de Estudos Judiciários	Centre for Judicial Studies	http://www.cej.mj.pt/cej/home/home.php
CIG	Comissão para a Cidadania e a Igualdade de Género	Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality - Public administration body responsible for citizenship and gender equality	https://www.cig.gov.pt/
CNPDPJ	Comissão Nacional de Promoção dos Direitos e Proteção das Crianças e Jovens	National Commission for the Promotion of Rights and Protection of Children and Young Persons	https://www.cnpdpj.gov.pt/inicio
CoE	Conselho da Europa	Council of Europe	https://www.coe.int/web/portal/home
CP	Código Penal	Penal Code	
CPCJ	Comissão de Proteção de Crianças e Jovens	Commission for the Protection of Children and Young Persons (Local)	
CPP	Código de Processo Penal	Code of Criminal Procedure	
CTM	Comissão Técnica Multidisciplinar para a melhoria da prevenção e combate à violência doméstica		
CTM	Comissão Técnica Multidisciplinar para a melhoria da prevenção e combate à violência doméstica	Multidisciplinary Technical Commission for the the prevention and combat of domestic violence	
DGPJ	Direção Geral de Política de Justiça	Directorate-General for Justice Policy	https://dgpj.justica.gov.pt/
DGRSP	Direção Geral de Reinserção e Serviços Prisionais	Directorate-General for Reintegration and Prison Services	https://dgrsp.justica.gov.pt/
DGS	Direção Geral da Saúde	Directorate-General for Health	https://www.dgs.pt/
EARHVD	Equipa de Análise Retrospectiva de Homicídio em Violência Doméstica	The Domestic Homicide Review Team	

FS	Forças de Segurança	Security Forces	
GNR	Guarda Nacional Republicana	Republican National Guard	
INE	Instituto Nacional de Estatística	National Statistics Institute	
INR		National Institute for Rehabilitation	
INMLCF	Instituto Nacional de Medicina Legal e Ciências Forenses	National Institute of Legal Medicine and Forensic Sciences	https://www.inmlcf.mj.pt/
IPDJ		Institute of Sport and Youth	
IPSS	Instituição Particular de Solidariedade Social	Private Social Solidarity Institution	
ISS, IP	Instituto da Segurança Social, Instituto Público	Social Security Institute, Public Institute	
LVD	Lei da Violência Doméstica: Lei n.º 112/2009, de 16 de setembro	Domestic Violence Law -LVD	
MAI	Ministério de Administração Interna	Ministry of Internal Affairs	
MP	Ministério Público	Public Prosecutor's Office/MP	
MTSSS	Ministério do Trabalho da Solidariedade e da Segurança Social	Ministry of Labour, Solidarity and Social Security	
NAVVD	Núcleo de Atendimento às Vítimas de Violência Doméstica	Centre for Domestic Violence Victims	
NGO	Organização Não Governamental	Non-Governmental Organization	
NIAVE	Núcleo de Investigação e Apoio a Vítimas Específicas	Investigation and Support Unit for Specific Victims	
OPC	Órgãos de Polícia Criminal	Criminal Police Bodies	
PAVD	Programa para Agressores de Violência Doméstica	Programme for Domestic Violence Offenders	
PJ	Polícia Judiciária	Judiciary Police	
PSP	Polícia de Segurança Pública	Public Security Police	
RNAVVD	Rede Nacional de Apoio a Vítimas de Violência Doméstica	National Support Network for Domestic Violence Victims	
SGMAI	Secretaria Geral do Ministério da Administração Interna	General Secretariat of the Ministry of Internal Affairs	
	Convenção de Istambul	Istanbul Convention	https://www.coe.int/en/web/istanbul-convention/

