

---

Co-funded  
by the European Union



COUNCIL OF EUROPE



---

Co-funded and implemented  
by the Council of Europe

Joint European Union–Council of Europe project

Strengthening child-friendly justice through effective cooperation and coordination between different  
Barnahus-type services in the regions of Spain

---

# UPDATE OF THE MAPPING STUDY ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE BARNAHUS MODEL IN SPAIN

LEGAL AND POLITICAL SITUATION AT NATIONAL AND  
REGIONAL LEVEL IN THE FIELD OF CHILD PROTECTION  
AGAINST SEXUAL VIOLENCE

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

*This document has been produced with the financial support of the European Union and the Council of Europe. Its contents are the sole responsibility of its author(s). The opinions expressed herein do not in any way reflect the official opinion of the European Union or the Council of Europe.*

Authors:

Emilie Rivas, Save the Children Spain

Susana Capell, Save the Children Spain

Fernando Alvarez, Save the Children Spain

© Council of Europe, November 2025. All rights reserved. Licensed to the European Union under certain conditions

## Introduction

This report, entitled "**Update of the mapping study on the implementation of the Barnahus model in Spain**", is part of the joint project of the European Commission and the Council of Europe entitled "**Strengthening child-friendly justice among the different Barnahus-type services in the regions of Spain (Phase II)**", and in collaboration with the Ministry of Youth and Children and the Ministry of the Presidency, Justice and Relations with the Courts. **The main objectives are:**

1. **To identify the most significant advances in the Spanish regulatory framework for the protection of children against sexual violence between 2023 and 2025.**
2. **To learn about the evolution of the implementation of the Barnahus model or similar resources for the care of children and adolescents who are victims of sexual violence in the Regions.**
3. **To identify new good practices and persistent difficulties in caring for children and adolescents.**

## Contextualisation of sexual violence against children and adolescents

In Spain, the diversity and fragmentation in the collection of data on sexual violence against children and adolescents (in the text SVCA) makes it difficult to accurately assess the magnitude of this problem. At both the national and regional levels, data is collected from different areas, without necessarily using uniform criteria. Despite this, it should be noted that in recent years, public administrations have made great efforts to collect quality information and improve the systematisation of data on violence against children and adolescents.

The most recent statistical data generally reflect **an increase in the indicators of reports, victimisation, preliminary proceedings opened and convictions in the data on crimes against the sexual freedom of children and adolescents in 2021.**

- **Territorial disparity in reports of child abuse cases:** In 2024, there were 6% fewer reports than in 2022, but there was a 15.8% increase compared to 2021 and a total of 209% compared to 2012.
  - **Andalusia, the Balearic Islands and Catalonia** have the highest number of reports, with Asturias, Castilla-La Mancha and Catalonia seeing the largest increases in the last three years and Navarre and the Valencian Community seeing the largest decreases.
- **More victimisation due to crimes against sexual freedom:** Between 2023 and 2021, victimisation due to crimes against sexual freedom increased by 27% (21,566 cases of victimisation recorded in 2023), and by 10% specifically in the case of children and adolescents. Despite representing **only 16.8% of the Spanish population, children and adolescents accounted for 42.6% of victims.**
- **Girls account for 80% of reported victimisations:** victimisations suffered by children and adolescents are mainly reported by girls and adolescent women (80% of the total), and most are sexual assaults and abuse with or without penetration (72.2% of the total victimisations suffered by children and adolescents).
  - At the regional level, the highest number of victimisations for crimes against sexual freedom against children and adolescents in 2023 were in Andalusia, Catalonia and Madrid, while the lowest number were recorded in the Autonomous Cities of Melilla and Ceuta. However, **the highest victimisation rates per 1,000 children and adolescents are in Navarre (2.51) and the Balearic Islands (1.81).**

- **More convictions for sexual offences against children and adolescents:** In 2023, the number of adults convicted of sexual abuse and assault of children under the age of 16 rose to 839, which is 13.6% more than in 2021 and 162% more than in 2017. On the other hand, the number of adolescents convicted of sexual offences in 2023 was 439, a figure that has fallen by 3.5% compared to 2021 and by 15.4% compared to 2022.
- **Encouraging initial results on the impact of the Barnahus model in Spain:** The study evaluating the impact of the Barnahus in Tarragona in the judicial sphere, carried out by the *Universitat Rovira i Virgili* and the *Universitat Oberta de Catalunya* in collaboration with *Save the Children*, presents initial results which, although preliminary and limited, are encouraging.
  - **Reduction in cases** dismissed by Barnahus compared to those not handled by Barnahus (36.4% versus 57.4%).
  - **The duration of the judicial process is reduced**, from an average of 2.98 years before Barnahus to 1.27 years after Barnahus.
  - **The conviction rate is higher** in the Tarragona area than in areas where there is no Barnahus (84.5% compared to 65.9%).

## Progress in the protection of children and adolescents against sexual violence

In the last two years, the main advances at international and European level have been:

- The **publication of the draft General Comment No. 27 of the Committee on the Rights of the Child on the right of children to access justice and effective remedies.**
- **The application of the Digital Services Act to all digital operations and platforms with users in the EU** from 2024, which strengthens the online protection of children and adolescents.
- The **Thematic Guidance Note: Protecting children from the risks of accessing pornographic content online** by the Council of Europe's Steering Committee for Children's Rights in March 2025, which highlights good practices and measures that it suggests Member States adopt to protect children from the harm of online pornography.

At the state level, significant progress has been made in various areas:

### Ministry of Youth and Children

- the **creation of the Ministry of Youth and Children** in November 2023, with the aim of comprehensively addressing the needs and challenges of children and young people;
- the **creation of a specific working group on the Barnahus model** within the LOPIVI Monitoring Commission;

### Justice system

- The publication of **Organic Law 1/2025 of 2 January on measures to improve the efficiency of the public justice service**, which, among other measures, provides for **the specialisation of the justice system in violence against children and adolescents**;
- The approval of the **draft Organic Law for the protection of minors in digital environments** in 2024.
- The General Council of the Judiciary highlights the incorporation of an annual training course on the Barnahus model into the initial training of the Judicial School and the creation of a working group on the Barnahus model within the CGPJ.

### Ministry of the Interior

- Approval of **the First Strategic Plan for the Prevention of Sexual Violence 2023-2027**;
- The creation of **the ONVIOS System (National Office Against Sexual Violence)**;

### Ministry of Health

- The publication in 2024 of the Annual Report of the Commission on Violence against Children and Adolescents (2022-2023);
- The approval in 2024 of the Common Protocol for Health Action against Violence in Children and Adolescents;
- The 2025-2027 Primary and Community Care Action Plan.

### Ministry of Equality

- **The renewal of the State Pact against Gender Violence in 2025, which incorporates and collaborates with the regions in implementing the Barnahus model so that children and adolescents who are victims of sexual violence have access to an adapted, coordinated and specialised procedure in a child- and adolescent-friendly space (measures 260 and 317 of the Pact).**
- **The deployment in all regions and cities of 24-hour crisis centres to assist women victims of sexual violence.**

### Analysis of the Barnahus model quality standards applied to the regions and cities.

The quality standards developed by the **Barnahus Network** have served as a reference for analysing the progress made at the region level in implementing child-friendly justice models and adapting the Barnahus model in different territories.

#### Block 1: Autonomous protection framework against sexual violence against children and adolescents

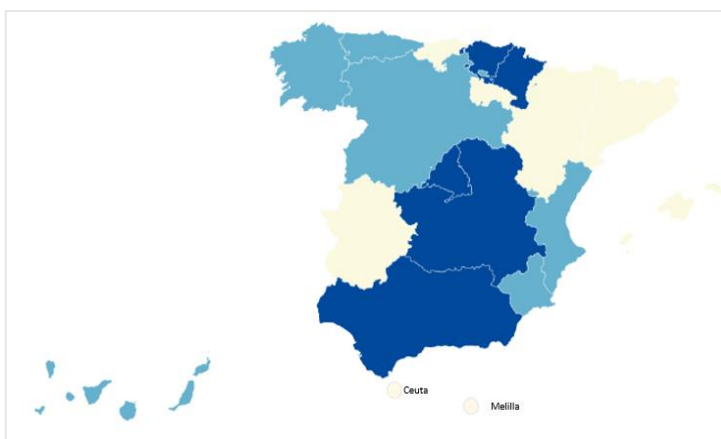
The vast majority of regions have a regulatory framework updated to the LOPIVI in relation to protection against SVCA, or are in the process of doing so. **Fifty-eight per cent of regions have updated their regional child protection laws or are in the process of updating them.**

In this regard, it is worth noting the approval in the last two years of regional laws on children in:

- **The Region of Navarre** (Regional Law 12/2022, of 11 May)
- **The Basque Country** (Law 2/2024, of 15 February).

In addition to the child protection laws, which represent a significant and lasting advance in the protection of children and adolescents against sexual violence, other advances that promote inter-institutional collaboration and the comprehensive protection of children and adolescents against sexual violence are noteworthy:

#### Regions with regional child protection legislation updated to the LOPIVI



- The publication in 2024 of **the Framework Document for Integrated Care Units for Children and Adolescents Victims of Sexual Violence in Catalonia** represents a significant step forward, placing this region alongside La Rioja and the Balearic Islands as the only ones with specific inter-institutional protocols for dealing with sexual violence against children and adolescents (SVCA).
- Two regions have regional strategies on violence against children: **the Basque Country** (Basque Strategy against Violence towards Children and Adolescents) **and Catalonia** (Barnahus Strategy for the comprehensive approach to sexual abuse against children and adolescents in Catalonia).
- **The Basque Country, Catalonia, the Balearic Islands and the Chartered Community of Navarre have a formal, stable and specific inter-institutional structure for SVCA**, to address cases of SVCA in a comprehensive manner and to develop protocols and guidelines for action that promote collaboration and prevent secondary victimisation. The other regions have a general formal structure for children, which is not specific to SVCA, or are in the process of establishing one.

## Block 2: Reference resources on SVCA

The major advance over the last two years has been **the deployment of 14 Barnahus centres** in 13 locations in **Catalonia**. In the **Community of Madrid, a Barnahus pilot project has also been launched**, which is working to integrate the different services of the model into a single resource.

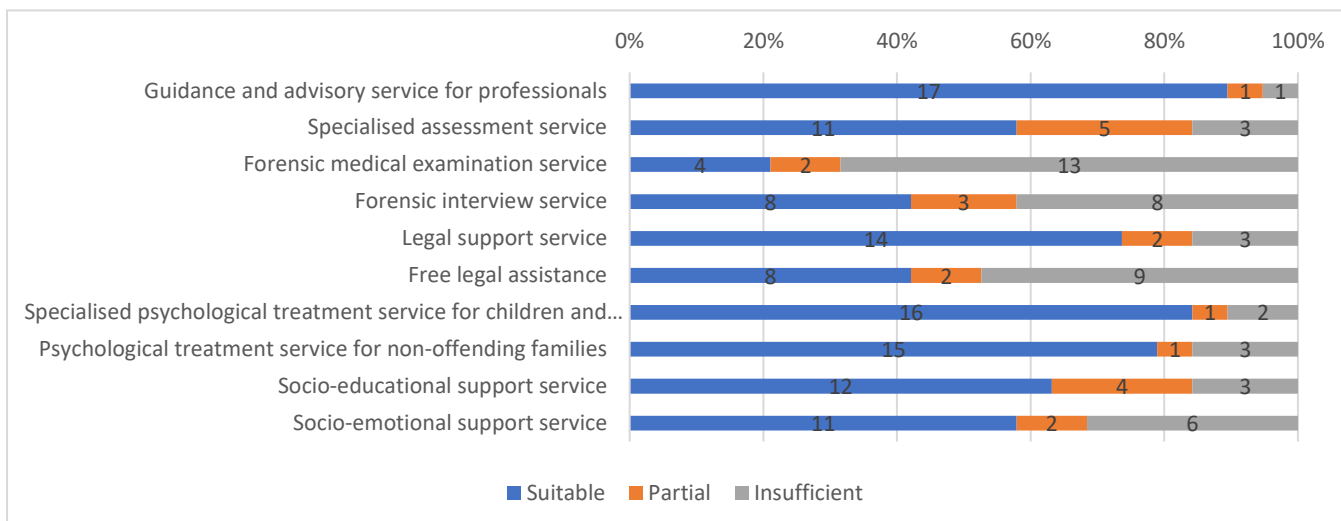
Most regions have a reference resource specialising in SVCA, with varying degrees of coordination with the other areas involved in the SVCA victim care circuit.

**However, these resources are often not comprehensive and force children to move between different services.** It is considered essential to continue moving towards the integration of services that care for children and adolescents who are victims of sexual violence into a single resource, in accordance with the principle of a single roof.

Territorial availability of a reference resource on SVCA



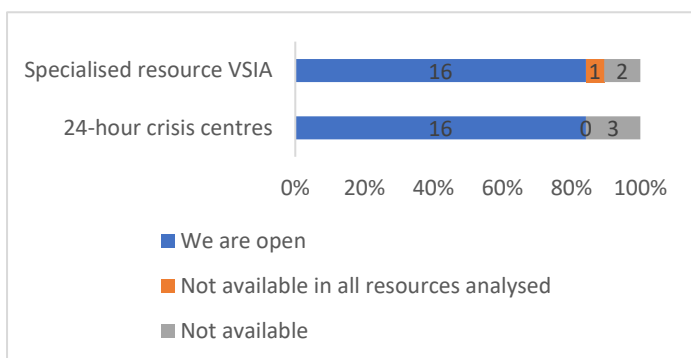
## Services offered by SVCA referral resources in the Spanish Regions



The **services best covered** by regional SVCA reference resources are **counselling and guidance** on SVCA for other professionals, **psychological treatment** for children and non-aggressive families, as well as **specialised assessment of SVCA** and socio-emotional support for children. Among the regions that do not have this service, several are working to implement it, such as Cantabria, the Chartered Community of Navarre, Castile-La Mancha, and the Basque Country.

The **services with the least coverage** are those related to the judicial sphere, which, although covered by the justice administrations, are not integrated into the regional resources of reference in the field of SVCA.

### Regional governments dealing with online sexual violence in the reference resources in SVCA and 24-hour crisis centres <sup>1</sup>



In most territorial resources, the regions and the Canary Islands address online sexual violence.

- With regard to resources specialised in SVCA, 15 regions (Andalusia, Aragon, Cantabria, Castile and Leon, Castile-La Mancha, Catalonia, Canary Islands, Extremadura, Galicia, La Rioja, Community of Madrid, Region of Murcia, Chartered Community of Navarre, Basque Country

and Valencian Community) and Ceuta indicate that they do deal with online sexual violence. The Balearic Islands, for their part, do address this type of violence, but not in all the specialised resources analysed.

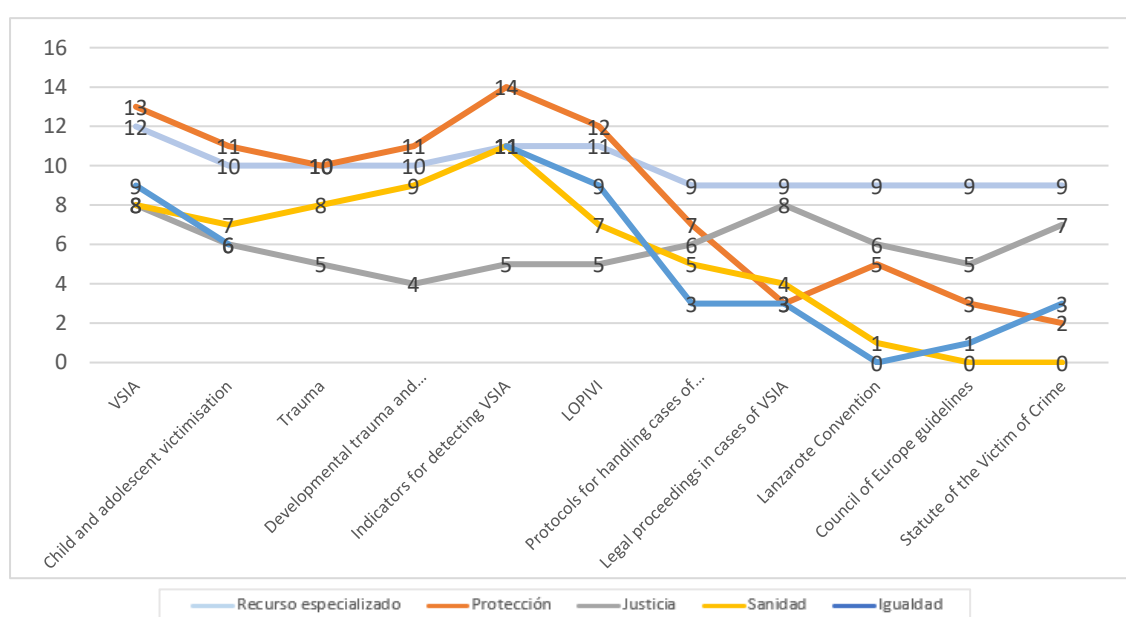
- In the 24-hour crisis centres, 15 regions (Andalusia, Aragon, Principality of Asturias, Cantabria, Castile and León, Castile-La Mancha, Catalonia, Extremadura, Balearic Islands, Canary Islands, Galicia, La Rioja, Region of Murcia, Basque Country and Valencian Community) and Melilla deal with online sexual violence.

<sup>1</sup> In some specific cases, the responses do not correspond to the services offered by the 24-hour crisis centres: in Ceuta, the responses are from the Psychological Care Service for adolescent girls and minors exposed to gender-based violence, and in the Canary Islands, they are from the specialised care and intervention services for victims of sexual violence.

### Block 3: Quality of resources and specialised training in sexual violence against children and adolescents

Although specialised training is a fundamental pillar of the Barnahus model and is covered by Article 5 of the LOPIVI, which establishes the obligation to guarantee the specialisation and training of professionals who are in regular contact with children and adolescents, **there is still no formal training in sexual violence against children and adolescents in Spain**. Furthermore, there are significant disparities in the training received by professionals, depending on the field in which they work. An exception to this trend are the reference resources specialising in SVCA, where staff usually have training in most of the key topics. In this regard, training on topics related to intervention (SVCA, trauma, indicators) is less common, while in other sectors, such as child protection and health, the opposite is true and there is a lack of training in the legal field.

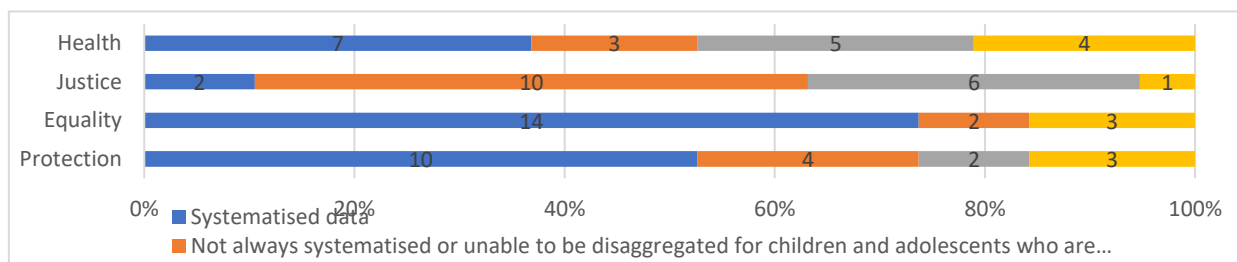
#### Training carried out in the regions according to the field of action



There is a clear need to move forward with the creation of shared databases to improve coordination in the care of children and adolescents who are victims of sexual violence (SVCA):

- **Only Catalonia** has a common database for all Barnahus model services (SINIA), which allows for comprehensive and coordinated care.
- In general, **24-hour crisis centres** are the ones that collect data most systematically. Only in 2 of the 16 regions analysed is this not done on a consistent basis.
- **In the area of protection:** 10 regions have systematised data that they report to the RUSVI; in 4, data is only systematised occasionally.
- **In healthcare:** less than half of the regions systematise data on care for victims of domestic violence, and three do so only partially or are unable to disaggregate the data.
- **Justice:** this is the area with the greatest room for improvement; only two regions systematise cases handled by forensic medicine, and another ten do so only occasionally.

### Regions that systematise data according to area of action



Source: Prepared internally based on data obtained in the study

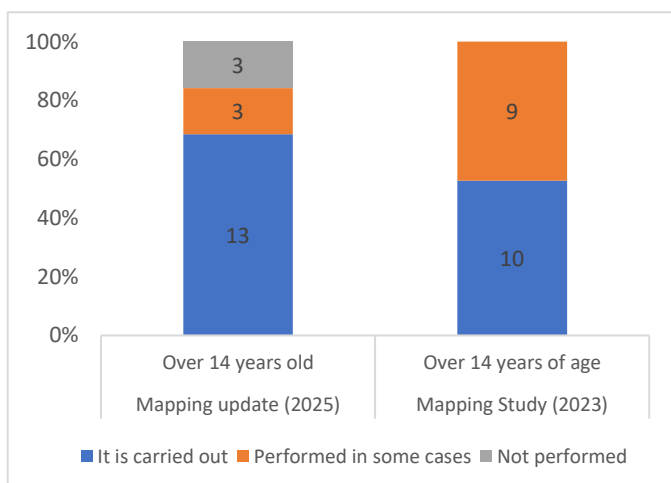
To change this situation, several regions are promoting specialised training initiatives in SVCA, friendly justice and the Barnahus model, ranging from **regulatory changes to improve professional training (Valencia)**, **the development of training plans for specialised services (Madrid, Catalonia)** and **the implementation of compulsory training through public administration schools (Navarre and Galicia)**.

### Block 4: Judicial process

The advances initiated with the LOPIVI and consolidated by the new **Organic Law 1/2025 of 2 January on measures to improve the efficiency of the Public Justice Service** have laid the foundations and established the regulatory framework necessary for the **creation of specialised sections on violence against children and adolescents in the courts**.

Since 2021, Spain has been running a pilot scheme involving a court specialising in violence against children and adolescents, at Magistrates' Court No. 3 in the judicial district of Las Palmas de Gran Canaria. Following Royal Decree 422/2025 of 3 June, which provides for new positions in the Violence against Women Sections, Violence against Children and Adolescents Sections are being created, and the staffing levels of the Public Prosecutor's Office are expanded and modified, three new sections specialising in violence against children and adolescents will be created in 2025, in **Andalusia (Málaga)**, **Catalonia (Barcelona)** and **the Community of Madrid (Madrid)**. In addition to the specialisation of judicial bodies, another key aspect in improving care for children and adolescents who are victims of sexual violence is reducing the length of the judicial process and effectively implementing pre-established evidence. In this regard, there has been a significant improvement in the last two years.

### Pre-trial evidence gathering for children and adolescents over 14 years of age, comparison between the Mapping Study (2023) and the Mapping Update (2025)



Source: Own elaboration based on data obtained from the study

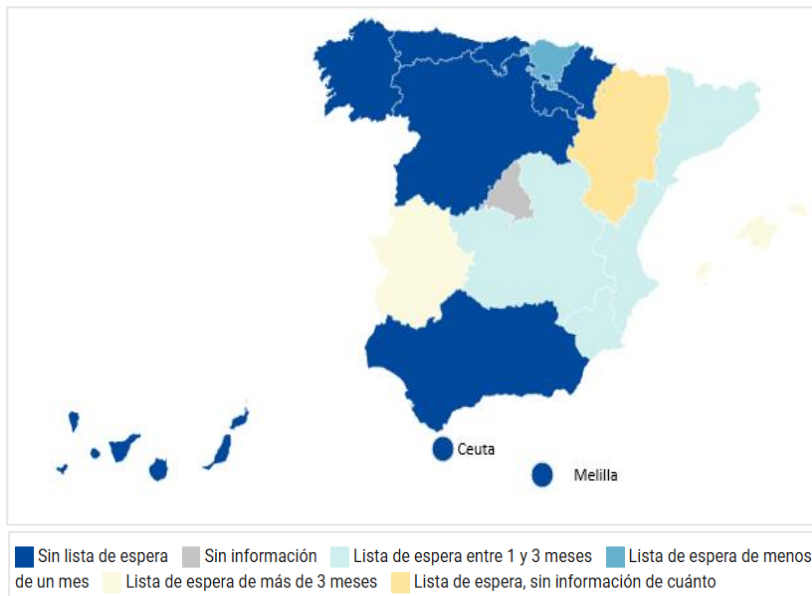
- **100% of Spanish regions** comply with the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Act (LECrim) and the LOPIVI, **conducting pre-trial evidence gathering for all children between the ages of 5 and 14**.

- **Performing the pre-established test presents challenges in children under 5 years of age** due to their limited communication skills, although this same vulnerability reinforces the need to protect them from lengthy legal proceedings. Several regions do not carry out pre-established testing (Cantabria, Extremadura and La Rioja) or only do so in some cases or in r territories and not uniformly throughout the region

(Castile-La Mancha, Castile and León and the Balearic Islands).

- In the case of **adolescents over the age of 14**, its application depends on judicial criteria, although more than half of the regions attempt to apply it generally, reserving it in practice for cases of special vulnerability. Since 2023, three more regions have begun to implement it, but territorial inequalities persist: it is not applied in La Rioja, Cantabria and the Balearic Islands, and its use is partial in Castile and León, Castile-La Mancha and Extremadura. In this age group, its omission cannot be justified on grounds of maturity.

#### Waiting list for pre-established testing in each autonomous community



- Ten regions do not have a waiting list for the pre-established test.

- In the rest of the territory, waiting times vary, ranging from one to three months. Disparities persist both in the provision of equipment and in waiting times between different provinces within the same region, especially in those regions that do not have transferred powers in the area of justice. Extremadura and the Balearic Islands have waiting lists of more than three months, with cases such as Badajoz and Menorca

where waiting times can exceed one year.

#### Block 5: Plans for implementing the Barnahus model

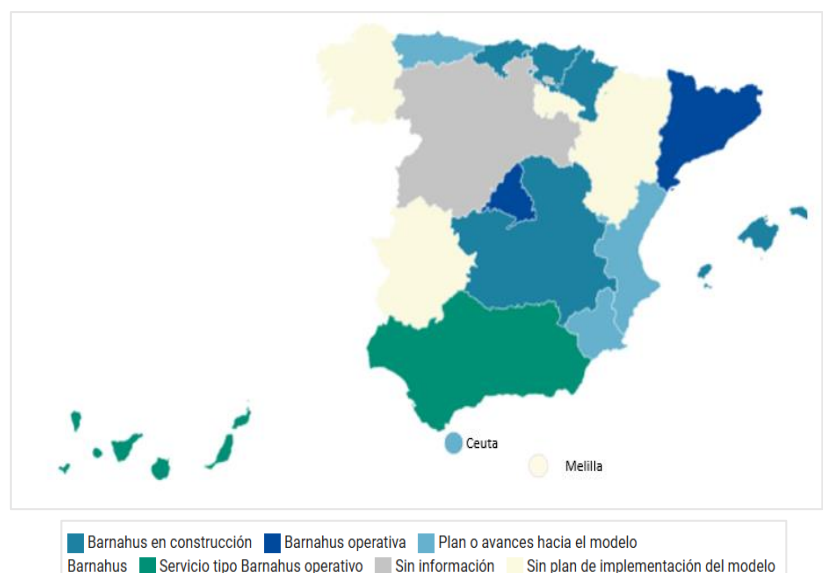
The Barnahus model has been rolled out throughout Catalonia in **2024**, as well as in the Community of Madrid, where it is in the pilot phase. In addition, **five new Barnahus centres are under construction in Albacete, Pamplona, Santander and Álava.**

Other regions are also making progress through various studies, plans or advances towards its implementation, such as the **Region of Murcia, the Valencian Community, Asturias and the Autonomous City of Ceuta.**

On the other hand, it is important to note

that other Barnahus-type services coexist in Spain which, although they do not meet all the characteristics of the model, offer children and adolescents who are victims of sexual violence specialised and comprehensive care and are working to integrate the different institutions into their services, such as in **the Canary Islands and Andalusia.**

#### Levels of implementation of the Barnahus model in the Spanish Regions



Significant progress is being made in this regard: by the end of 2025, **a significant transformation of the**

national landscape is expected with the inauguration of Barnahus resources in several autonomous communities, such as Navarre (Pamplona), Cantabria (Santander), the Basque Country (Álava) and Castile-La Mancha (Albacete).

## Conclusions

Based on the analysis carried out throughout the report, various conclusions can be drawn about the progress made in implementing the Barnahus model in Spain:

- 1. Progress at the national level in strengthening the framework for protection against SVCA:** Significant progress has been made in the last two years in protecting children and adolescents from sexual violence at the national level, with particular emphasis on the creation of the Ministry of Youth and Children, the new Law on the Efficiency of the Public Justice Service, the incorporation of the Barnahus model into the new pact against gender violence and the creation of the Onvios system by the Ministry of the Interior.
- 2. Deployment of 24-hour crisis centres and inclusion of the Barnahus model in the State Pact against Gender Violence:** The launch of 59 24-hour crisis centres throughout the country is a major milestone in the deployment of specialised resources offering comprehensive care in cases of sexual violence. It is essential to establish close coordination between these centres and Barnahus resources to ensure an adequate and effective response and avoid duplication, especially with regard to adolescent women aged 16-18 who can be assisted by both services.
- 3. The creation of specialised sections in courts for violence against children:** The possibility of creating specialised sections for violence against children in the courts of first instance represents an opportunity to take a major step forward in ensuring child-friendly justice. These new sections need to be implemented in an ambitious and geographically balanced manner, making them accessible to as many children and adolescents as possible and avoiding situations of unequal treatment for children and adolescents who do not have access to these sections.
- 4. The application of pre-established evidence in children under 5 and over 14:** Pre-established evidence is not always used for children under 5 and over 14, which means they are potentially unprotected in legal proceedings. Despite progress in the last two years, disparities between different regions persist.
- 5. The challenge of integrating care and judicial processes:** The lack of integration between care and judicial processes for children and adolescents who are victims of sexual violence hinders their recovery and access to comprehensive care. Repeated interviews and a lack of coordination between professionals persist, as does the subordination of therapeutic treatment to the judicial process. There is an urgent need to move towards integrated models such as Barnahus, which guarantee specialised care focused on the best interests of children and adolescents.
- 6. Heterogeneous regional progress in the implementation of the Barnahus model in Spain:** The implementation of the Barnahus model shows varying degrees of progress across different regions. However, significant progress has been made in the last two years, with several autonomous regions currently in the process of building their own Barnahus centres. In those regions that are still in the early stages, the creation of inter-institutional workspaces can play a key role in facilitating the transition from a sectoral approach to a truly comprehensive model, which is essential for consolidating the effective implementation of the Barnahus model.
- 7. Increasing incidence of online sexual violence crimes and effects of increased pornography viewing among children and adolescents:** Data show an alarming increase in the number of children and adolescents who are victims of in digital environments, which studies associate with early and frequent access to pornography by adolescents. The draft law for the comprehensive protection of children and adolescents on the internet will provide mechanisms to reduce risk factors and promote safe online environments.

- 8. Different approaches to caring for children and adolescents with problematic sexual behaviour:** Another emerging and worrying issue is sexual violence perpetrated among children and adolescents themselves. There is debate at European and Spanish level as to whether Barnahus-type services are the appropriate environment to care for this group, which requires early, specialised interventions that combine prevention, treatment and follow-up.
- 9. Fragmentation in the provision of training for professionals:** At both the national and regional levels, there are no regulated and specialised training programmes on SVCA or the Barnahus model. Instead, heterogeneous training programmes are offered, with notable differences in content, quality and duration, which vary between different professional sectors and territories.
- 10. Insufficient efforts in data collection and systematisation:** Data collection on SVCA continues to be fragmented, unsystematic and, in most territories, carried out on a sectoral basis. This lack of integration makes it difficult to adequately assess the scale of the phenomenon, prevents the availability of up-to-date data and limits the possibility of evidence-based decision-making. It also represents an obstacle to evaluating the effectiveness of specialised resources and moving towards their continuous improvement.
- 11. Initial progress in the design of indicators and evaluation of the Barnahus model in Spain:** In recent years, the first impact assessment of the Barnahus model in criminal proceedings has been carried out in Tarragona (Catalonia), and work is underway on a comprehensive evaluation of the model in Catalonia. Working on evidence collection in parallel with the design of the model will ensure its evaluability and provide systematic data on the results of the care provided.
- 12. Lack of understanding of the true meaning and characteristics of child-friendly spaces:** There is still limited understanding of what constitutes a child-friendly space, which hinders its proper implementation. Despite regulatory advances, there is still a limited interpretation of what really defines a safe and welcoming space for children, which hinders its correct application.

## Recommendations

### Recommendations for national institutions

#### Ministry of Youth and Children:

- Establish an annual calendar for the Barnahus Working Group with clear priorities and follow-up at the Sectoral Conference.
- Include the development of the Barnahus model as a priority issue at the Sectoral Conference on Children and Adolescents. Prioritise and include follow-up questions in annual surveys of the Autonomous Communities.
- Update the Barnahus Mapping based on these surveys and promote focal points in each Region.
- Promote initial and ongoing interdisciplinary training for professionals, especially those in social services and protection.
- Create an evaluation system adapted to international standards.
- Ensure the ongoing participation of children in the implementation of the model.

#### Justice system:

##### General Council of the Judiciary:

- Formalise and convene the CGPJ Barnahus Working Group on a regular basis to advance the implementation of this model and ensure justice adapted to children.

##### Ministry of Justice:

- Create specialised sections on violence against children in priority judicial districts.
- Lead the implementation of the Barnahus model in regions without transferred powers in justice and train IMLCF, OAVD and CEJ professionals in the Barnahus model.

- Designate focal points, update mapping and roadmap annually.

#### **State Attorney General's Office:**

- Unify intervention criteria with child victims, ensuring protection and coordination between sections.

#### **Ministry of the Interior:**

- Designate Barnahus focal points in regions through ONVIOS.
- Include Barnahus in the Resource Map for Victims and update data through annual surveys.
- Incorporate the perspective of children into strategic plans and police training.
- Promote the updating of police protocols and standardise the recording of data on SVCA.
- Ensure continuous and specialised training in SVCA and Barnahus.
- Include Barnahus as a priority issue in the National Police Coordination Commission and promote a State Instruction for regional police forces.

#### **Ministry of Health:**

- Create a working group to improve the recording and reporting of cases of violence against children.
- Call for good practices in the health sector and promote Barnahus focal points in autonomous communities.
- Include monitoring of the model in CoViNNA surveys.

#### **Ministry of Equality:**

- Include Barnahus as a priority in the Sectoral Conference on Equality.
- Collect data on the implementation of Barnahus and its coordination with 24-hour crisis centres through annual surveys.
- Designate focal points in regions and update protocols with a child-centred approach.
- Train 24-hour Crisis Centre staff in SVCA and child-friendly justice.
- Raise the profile of Barnahus in WRAP, *Puntos Violeta* and create a coordination structure with 24-hour crisis centres.

### **6. 1. Thematic block 1: Region protection framework against sexual violence against children and adolescents**

**6.1.1. Regularly update the Barnahus mapping. Analysis and recommendations for national implementation:** Promote the regular updating of the mapping study on the implementation of the Barnahus model in Spain.

**6.1.2. Unify the channels for requesting information from the regions by the ministries:** Establish centralised systems for collecting information and data from the regions for future updates to the mapping.

**6.1.3. Strengthen State Coordination within the Framework of the LOPIVI (Organic Law on the Protection of Victims of Violence):** Participation of all ministries involved in SVCA (Violence against Women) in the LOPIVI Monitoring Committee and the Barnahus working group.

**6.1.4. Adapt regional regulations on comprehensive protection of children and adolescents:** Update regional regulations on children to the LOPIVI and LOGILS, expanding the beneficiaries of public services to serve all children and adolescents.

**6.1.5. Improving Inter-institutional Coordination and Territorial Adaptation of the Barnahus Model:** Promote the creation of a Territorial Working Group (TWG), at both the technical and institutional levels, with a multidisciplinary and inter-institutional nature, to design the territorial adaptation of the Barnahus model and develop the necessary guidelines for action.

## **6.1 . Thematic block 2: Reference resource on SVCA**

**6.2.1. Strengthen and consolidate reference resources on SVCA :** Guarantee a public and universal service in all regions that has a specialised, comprehensive and inter-institutional resource for the care of victims of child sexual violence

**6.2.2. Psychological care before the trial:** Guarantee pre-trial psychological care for children and adolescents who are victims of violence, ensuring specialised support that minimises the emotional impact of the judicial process.

**6.2.3. Close coordination with 24-hour crisis centres to ensure the effective deployment of resources in the care circuit for victims of sexual violence against children and adolescents (SVCA):** Strengthen coordination between 24-hour crisis centres and referral resources for the care of victims of sexual violence against children and adolescents.

## **6.2 . Thematic block 3: Quality and specialised training in sexual violence against children and adolescents**

**6.3.1. Common Interdisciplinary Training Plan for all operators involved in SVCA :** Develop a common initial and ongoing interdisciplinary training plan for professionals involved in SVCA care from Barnahus or specialised resources, focusing on improving competence in areas such as health, justice, protection, equality, education and the interior

**6.3.2. Advanced training for professionals from specialised SVCA and Barnahus resources:** Ensure specialised, continuous and evidence-based training for permanent and mobile teams operating in Barnahus.

**6.3.3 Design and training in the Specialised Psychological Care Model for Children and Adolescents Victims of SVCA:** Develop a specific psychological care model for children and adolescents who are victims of child and adolescent sexual violence, based on evidence-based methodologies and adopted in a coordinated manner by the various public administrations.

**6.3.4. Quality and Evidence-Based Methodologies in Barnahus:** Promote the shared use of common indicators and statistical data among different public administrations, territories and resources to collect data on violence against children and adolescents.

**6.3.5. Child-friendly spaces:** Ensure compliance with national and international regulations and recommendations in the creation of spaces adapted and friendly to children and adolescents who have been victims of SVCA.

**6.3.6. Incorporation of training on child violence and child and adolescent victimisation into formal education:** Incorporate basic questionnaires related to violence against children and adolescents into the curricula of formal education programmes in Spain for professions that involve regular contact with children and adolescents.

**6.3.7. Use of language that is adapted and respectful of children and adolescents:** It is recommended that official language be adapted to respect the rights of children and adolescents, avoiding terms such as "minor", "child pornography" or "child prostitution", which render violence and victimhood invisible. Instead, expressions such as "minor," "child sexual abuse material" and "child sexual exploitation" should be used, which more accurately reflect the seriousness of the acts. Appropriate language helps to make violence visible, recognise children and adolescents as subjects of rights and strengthen the State's responsibility to protect them.

**6.3.8 Awareness-raising, dissemination of the model and communication campaigns:** Provide sex education training in educational centres and develop awareness campaigns on SVCA for the general public, professionals and children and adolescents.

### **6.3 . Thematic block 4: Judicial process**

**6.4.1. Specialised juvenile court sections:** Ambitiously and progressively implement specialised sections for violence against children and adolescents.

**6.4.2. Action guide for pre-trial evidence:** Have an action guide for pre-trial evidence involving children and adolescents who are victims of SVCA, to ensure quality and a certain degree of consistency in the practice of pre-trial evidence.

**6.4.3. Universalisation of pre-trial evidence up to the age of 18:** Universalising evidence up to the age of 18 is in line with the Convention on the Rights of the Child and represents a more inclusive approach in accordance with international child protection standards.

**6.4.4 Unify judicial and assistance processes:** Create child-friendly spaces in court facilities to ensure a safe and welcoming environment for children who are victims of sexual violence.

### **6.4 . Thematic block 5: Plans for implementing the Barnahus model**

**6.5.1. Monitoring and evaluation of referral resources:** Create an evaluation and monitoring system adapted to the territorial context that ensures compliance with international Barnahus standards.

**6.5.2 Resources for Child Protection: Public Funds, European Funds and Business Collaboration:** Explore the use of funds from State Agreements and public-private partnerships as ways of financing the implementation of the Barnahus model, complementary to the annual regional budgets.

**6.5.3 Incorporate child participation mechanisms, consulting children and young people about future Barnahus services and during their process within Barnahus:** Establish and use child participation mechanisms in which children and young people are consulted and their opinions on the services are listened to.

**6.5.4 Strengthen the exchange of good practices:** Create mechanisms for collaboration between the Regions to share experiences and move towards a Barnahus model that complies with quality standards.