

EIGE's work on Violence Against Women



Jurgita Pečiūrienė

Strategic Framework on Violence against Women (2015 – 2018)

Improvement of data collection in the Member States

- Address data gaps and improve quality of data
- Support in collecting quality data
- Support in meeting reporting / monitoring requirements for the Victims' Rights Directive and the Istanbul Convention
- Prepare the methodology for collection of data

Activities in support of the Member States

- Propose and implement specific actions to facilitate the improvement of the quality of collected data
- Integrate violence against women within EIGE's gender statistics database
- Cooperate continuously with Eurostat
- Support the mainstreaming of gender into future data collection on violence against women

Current and Future Studies on VAW

2017

Female Genital
Mutilation

Administrative Data
Collection

Gendered Analysis of
Anti-Trafficking
Directive

2018

Guidelines for Risk
Assessment of IPV
victims



FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION STUDY

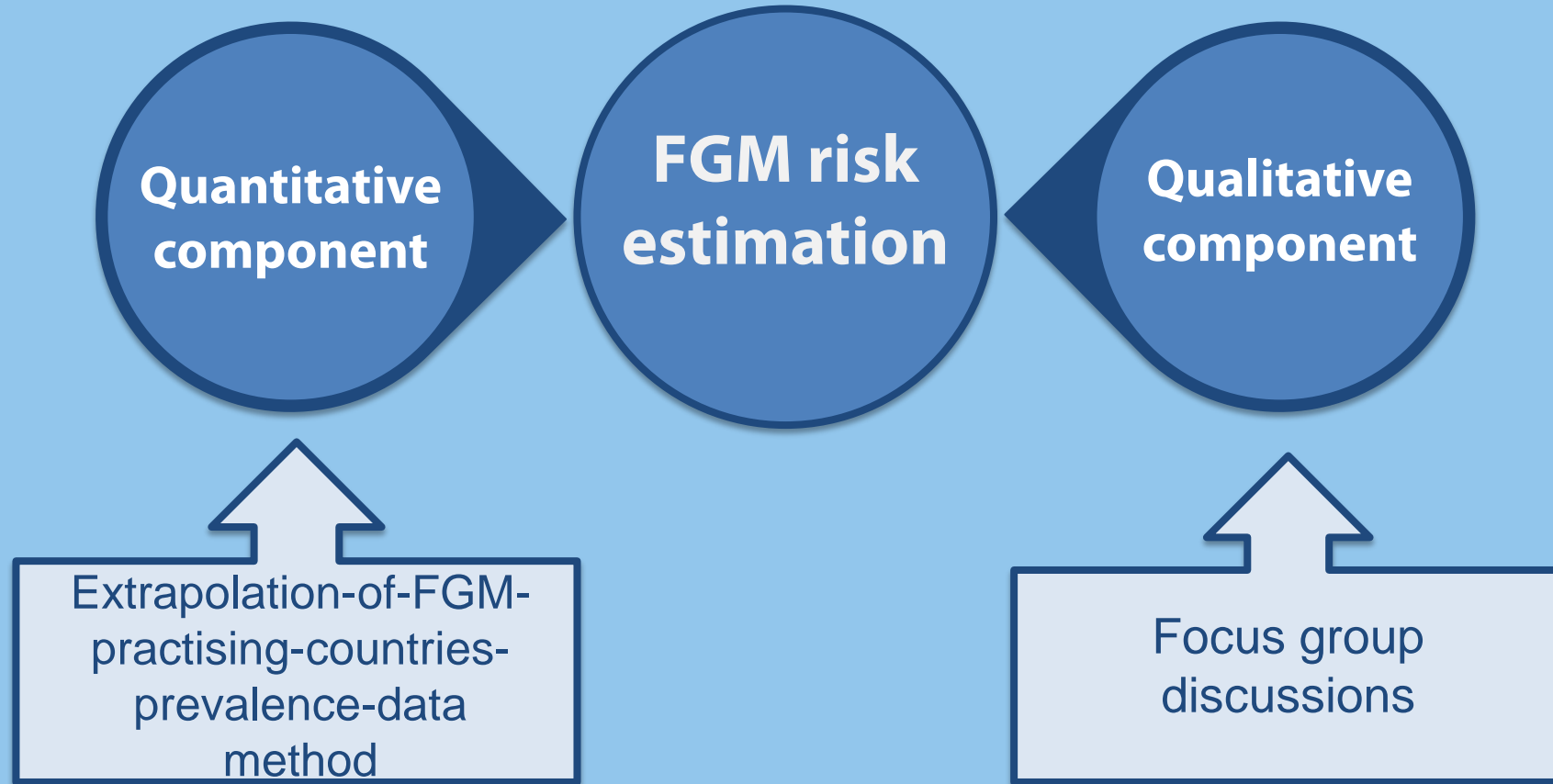
Existing EIGE Studies on FGM

FGM in the EU and Croatia (2013) Country Reports and Factsheets Good Practices



Estimation of girls at risk of FGM in the EU (2015) Step-by-step-methodological guide

Methodology: FGM risk estimation



Estimating girls at risk in 2017

*A follow-up study in Belgium, France, Italy, Greece,
Malta and Cyprus*

Increase knowledge of recent developments in policy, legislation and research on prevalence and risk



To estimate the risk of FGM and update of the EIGE methodology on estimating girls at risk



Recommendations on more effective policies and services and on awareness raising and communications strategies

FGM: How can you help?

- *How important is it for the study to consider the impact of **new migration patterns** on FGM risk in the EU and beyond?*
- ***What, in particular,** should be investigated regarding new migration patterns?*
- *Can you recommend any experts, practitioners and migrant organisations from **Belgium, France, Italy, Greece, Malta or Cyprus** in the field of combating FGM who could attend the focus groups?*



ADMINISTRATIVE DATA STUDY

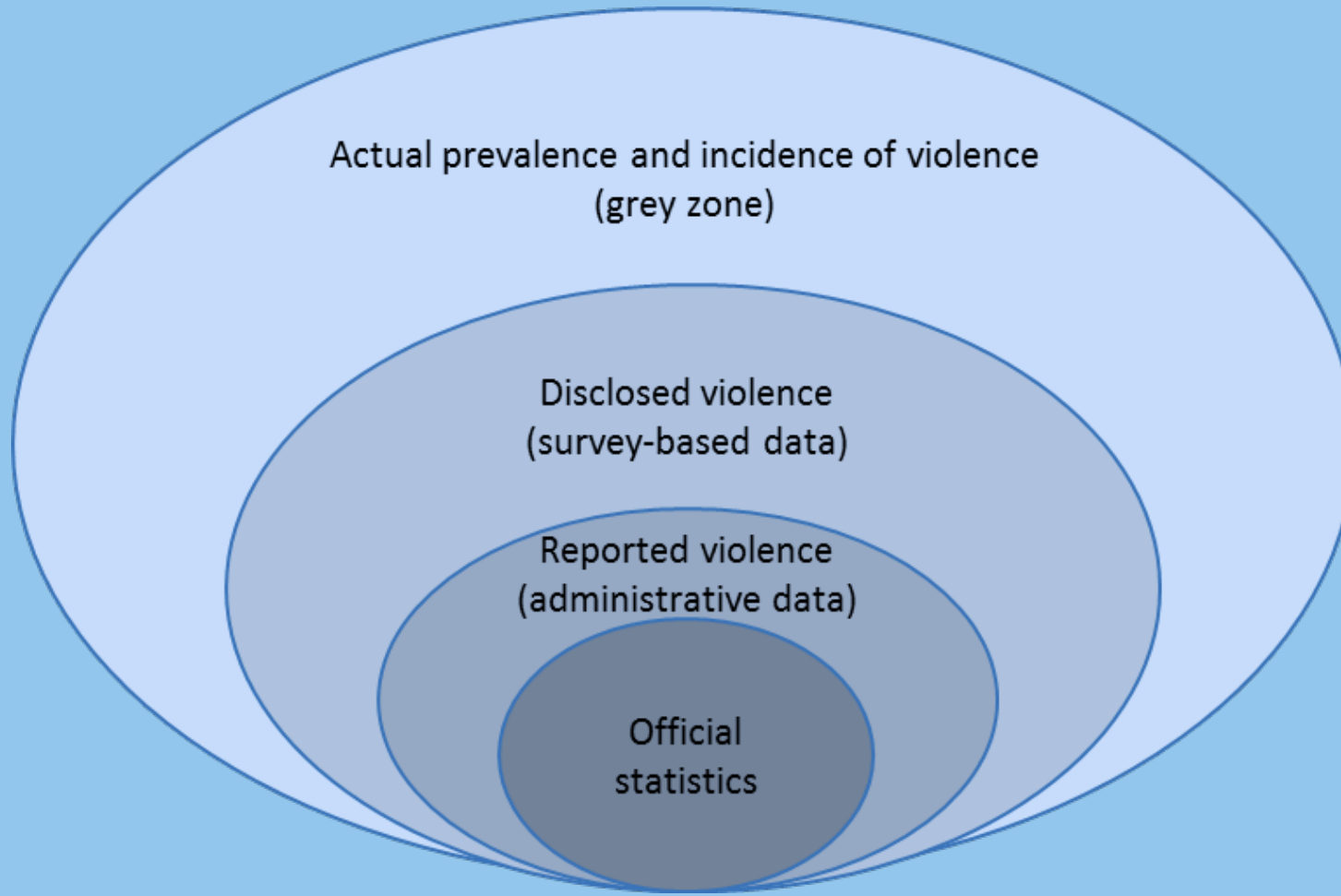
Barbora Holubova

What is measured becomes visible

What is visible can be monitored

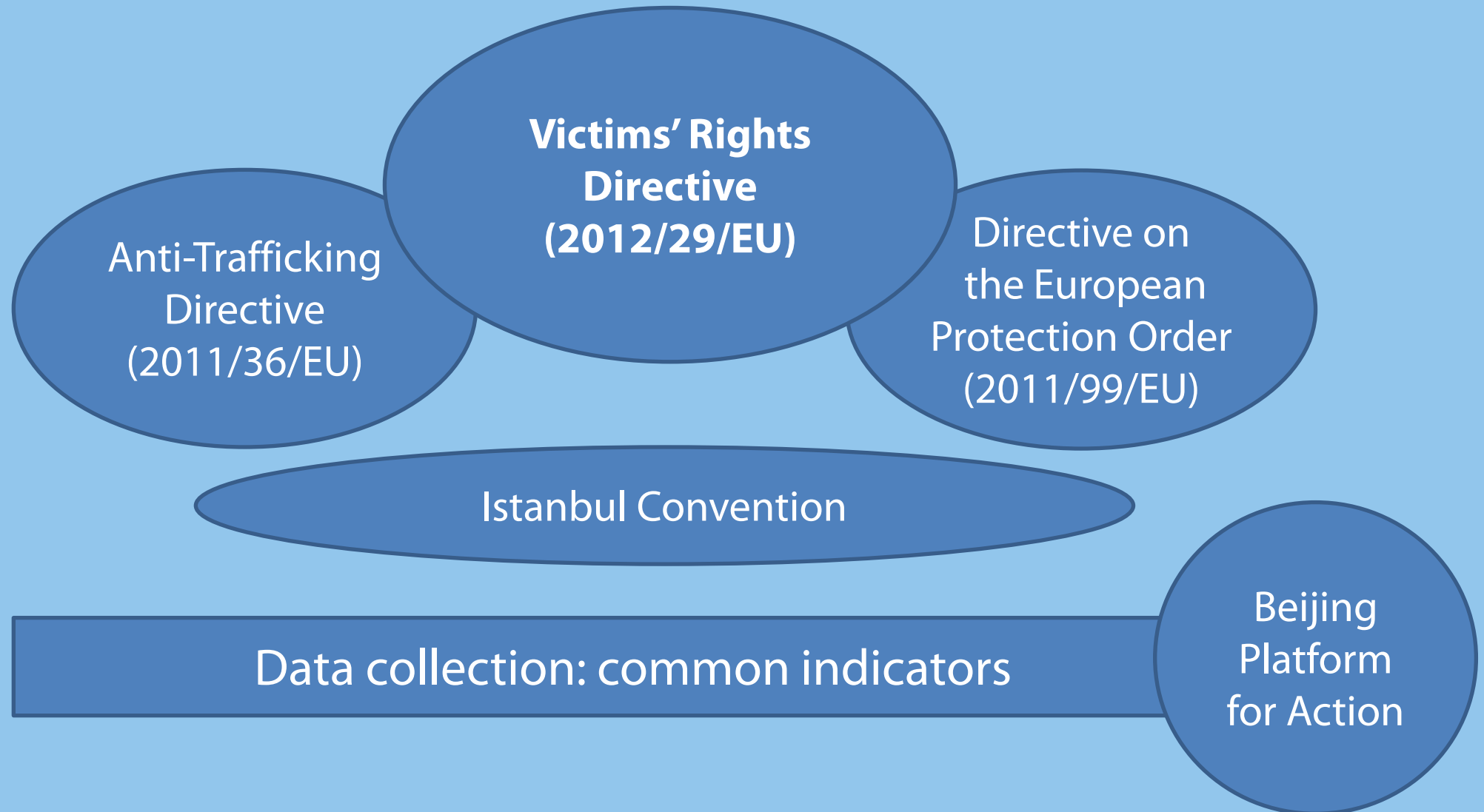
...and gets improved!

How do we measure violence?



What gets reported is just a fraction of the reality

Harmonised reporting is needed



Improving administrative data collection on intimate partner violence

Identification of gaps in **police and judiciary data** on intimate partner violence



Meeting in each Member State to make agreement on **closing the gaps**



Tailor-made recommendations on steps that need to be taken to improve the data

Towards closing the gaps and harmonising administrative data



Administrative Data: How can you help?

- *Can you help us **improve administrative data** on IPV collected by police and judiciary?*
- *What would be **the added value** of harmonised data on intimate partner violence (IPV) for you, as a CSO? How could you use it in your work?*
- *Would you be interested in **participating** at one of the national meetings?*

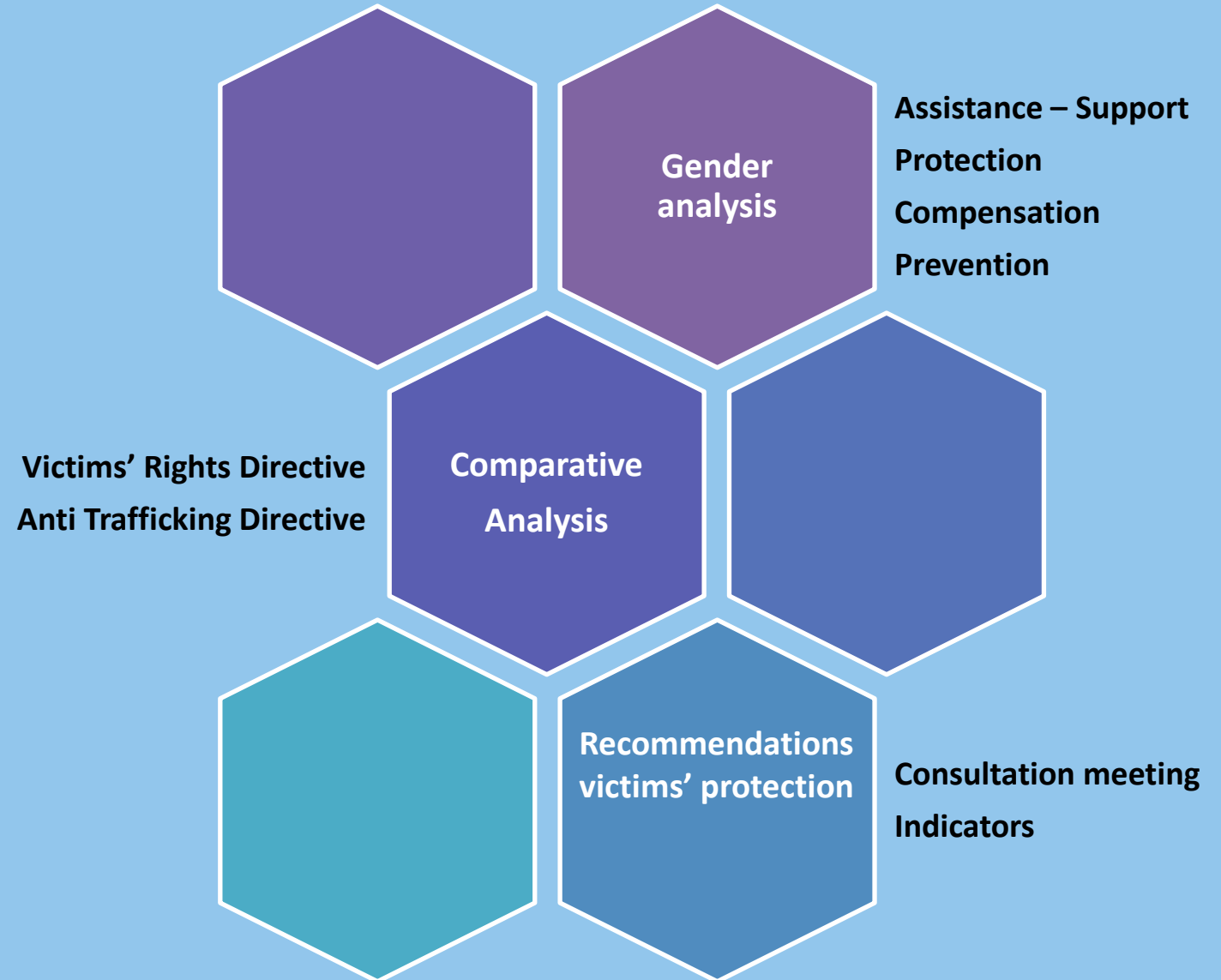


GENDER ANALYSIS OF ANTI TRAFFICKING DIRECTIVE

Cristina Fabre

Current Plans: Anti-Trafficking Directive

Building on EIGE's gender analysis of the Victims' Rights Directive, we will now highlight the gender dimension of prevention and protection measures covered in the Anti-Trafficking Directive, and assess the differences between the two directives.



Anti-Trafficking Directive: How can you help?

- ***Which aspects are most relevant to your work at national level?***
- ***Can you recommend legal experts to bid for tender?***
- ***Can you identify CSOs to attend the **consultation meeting?*****

ASPECTS OF THE PROJECT

Comparative analysis of the Victims' Rights Directive and the Anti-Trafficking Directive

Can all GBV victims rely on the **same basic level of rights**?

Are the rights set out in the Victims' Rights Directive **in compliance with** the rights of Anti-Trafficking Directive?

Do these Directives provide a **coherent framework** for assisting and protecting women and girl victims of all forms of GBV, including trafficking and forced marriage?

Recommendations - Gender sensitive implementation

Do public services adequately recognise the **gendered needs** of victims of trafficking?

Are services shaped around gendered ideas about women?

How to deal with the **refusal of victims** to assistance?

What **barriers/ challenges** do women and children trafficked for sexual exploitation and/or forced marriage face?

How can practitioners deal with the **"consent" of victims**, focusing on forced marriage and sexual exploitation?



FUTURE PLANS

Jurgita Pečiūrienė

Future plans– 2018 and beyond

- **Eurostat Task Force** on Gender-based Violence Survey
- **Harmonised measurement framework** – improvement of administrative data collection
- **Victims' Risk Assessment** – developing guidelines to harmonise procedures



DISCUSSION

Questions for Discussion in Groups

Female Genital Mutilation

1. How important is it to consider the impact of **new migration patterns** on FGM risk in the EU and beyond?
2. **What, in particular**, should be investigated regarding new migration patterns?
3. Can you **recommend any experts** or practitioners from Belgium, France, Italy, Greece, Malta or Cyprus in the field of combating FGM who could attend the focus groups?

Administrative Data Collection

1. How can you help us **improve administrative data** on IPV collected by the police and judiciary?
2. What would be **the added value** of harmonised data on IPV to you, as a CSO? How could you use it in your work?
3. Would you like to participate in one of the **national meetings**?

Anti-Trafficking Directive Analysis

1. **Which aspects** are most relevant to your work at national level?
2. **Can you recommend** legal experts to bid for tender?
3. Can you identify CSOs to attend the **consultation meeting**?

4. Would you **use EIGE's products** in your advocacy work? Why/ Why not? In what circumstances?

Questions for Discussion in Plenary

Victims' Risk Assessment

1. Is there a **need for improvement** in this area in your country?
2. Where is the **greatest need** for improvement?
3. **Which sectors** would you prioritise?



COMMUNICATION ACTIVITES

Bernadette Gemmell

A year of focused actions to combat violence against women November 2016 – December 2017



NON.
NO.
NEIN.

Say No!
Stop
violence
against
women

What's the situation in your country?

Find out in our 28 country fact sheets + 1 EU wide



Combating violence against women

CYPRUS

**NON.
NO.
NEIN.**

Say No!
Stop
violence
against
women

Violence against women is rooted in women's unequal status in society, and that status reflects the unbalanced distribution of social, political, and economic power among women and men in society. It is one of the most pervasive human rights violations of our time and a form of discrimination that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual, psychological or economic harm or suffering to women¹. Violence against women undermines women's dignity and integrity and imposes serious harms on families, communities and societies. In the EU, estimates suggest that 1 in 3 women (or 61 million out of 185 million) have experienced physical or sexual violence, or both, since the age of 15².

The full extent of violence against women is difficult to estimate, as it continues to be underreported and stigmatised, meaning that what actually gets reported is only a fraction of the reality. In Cyprus 47% of the population tend not to trust the police³.

In EIGE's Gender Equality Index 2015 it was found that where people tend to have more trust in justice institutions, levels of disclosed violence are higher. It is estimated that in Cyprus 22% of women have experienced violence⁴, which is 11% lower than in the EU overall⁵.

The European Institute for Gender Equality has estimated that the cost of intimate partner violence against women in Cyprus could amount to €186 million per year. This figure was calculated according to the



Infographics

Helplines for women victims of violence

Does your country have a helpline?

Yes. All 28 EU Member States have a number you can call for help



Can you call anytime?

Yes, but only in 18 EU Member States

Is it free?

Yes, but only in 20 EU Member States

Country	Helpline	Free	24/7
Austria (AT)	0800 333 355	✓	✓
Belgium (BE)	0800 30 030 (French part) 070	✓	✓
Bulgaria (BG)	02007044	✓	✓
Croatia (HR)	0800 00 04	✓	✓
Cyprus (CY)	1448	✓	✓
Czech Republic (CZ)	2020202	✓	✓
Denmark (DK)	70203042	✓	✓
Estonia (EE)	1401	✓	✓
Finland (FI)	090 000 900	✓	✓
France (FR)	3939	✓	✓
Germany (DE)	0800 116 016	✓	✓
Greece (EL)	10700	✓	✓
Hungary (HU)	06 40/20 03 00	✓	✓
Italy (IT)	1033	✓	✓
Ireland (IE)	1 800 341 909	✓	✓
Lithuania (LT)	06004	✓	✓
Lithuania (LT)	0800 66 304	✓	✓
Luxembourg (LU)	12 345	✓	✓
Malta (MT)	01134333	✓	✓
Netherlands (NL)	09003000	✓	✓
Poland (PL)	22 424 01 20	✓	✓
Portugal (PT)	800 202 148	✓	✓
Romania (RO)	0800 600 330	✓	✓
Slovakia (SK)	0800 202 202	✓	✓
Slovenia (SI)	080 7054	✓	✓
Spain (ES)	016	✓	✓
Sweden (SE)	020 04 04 00	✓	✓
United Kingdom (UK)	0800 3300 347 (England)	✓	✓
	0800 917 14 14 (Scotland)	✓	✓
	0800 037 1234 (Scotland)	✓	✓
	0800 800 800 (Wales)	✓	✓

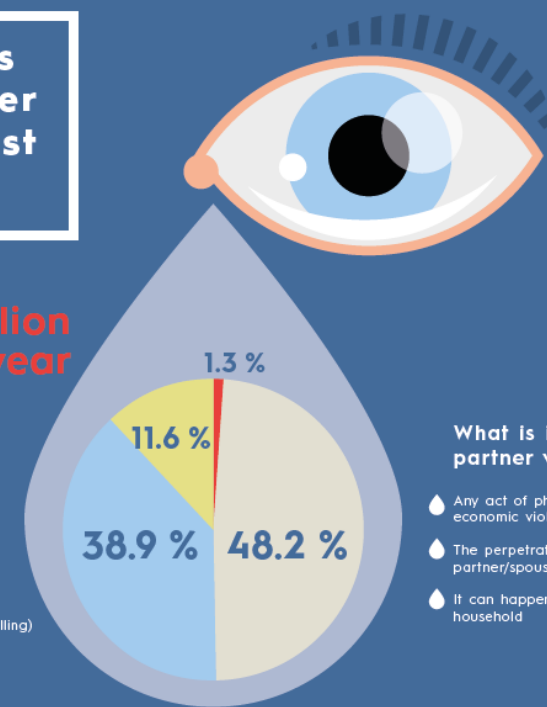
NON. NO. NEIN. Say No. Stop violence against women.

How much does intimate partner violence against women cost?

109 billion euro per year

How are the costs split?

- Physical and emotional impact
- Provision of services (health, social welfare, justice)
- Lost economic output (lost earnings and absence from work)
- Specialised services (shelters, helplines, support centres, counselling)



What is intimate partner violence?

- Any act of physical/sexual/psychological/economic violence
- The perpetrator is a former or current partner/spouse
- It can happen in a separate or shared household

EIGE has estimated the cost of intimate partner violence in the EU. Read more in the report [here](#).

NON. NO. NEIN. Say No. Stop violence against women.

White Ribbon Campaign

Join the billions

who believe that women and men are equal and there should be no place for violence against women in this world.
By wearing a white ribbon, take the pledge to never commit, condone or remain silent about violence against women.



16

Days of Activism Against
Gender-based Violence

November 25 -
December 10



Join the White Ribbon
Campaign:

www.eige.europa.eu/gender-based-violence/white-ribbon

Orange the world!

A brighter future for women and girls free from violence



How we communicate

- Social media
- Newsletter
- Website
- Events



Highlight
work in each
others
newsletters

Send each
other new
publications/
updates

Promote your
events on our
website

How can we help each other spread the message?

Twitter –
retweets, tag
each other,

Develop
communication
networks

Facebook
– shares,
likes