



**ECOVIO: Economic violence: opening pathways across an unexplored gender-based violence issue for guaranteeing the women and children's fundamental rights**



**WP3: COMPARATIVE RESEARCH INTO EUROPEAN LEGAL FRAMEWORKS AND BEST PRACTICES PROPOSALS FOR DECISION-MAKERS**

**D3.1. Report on Gender-based economic violence at European level**

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## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

The purpose of this document is to research the different legal frameworks in Europe regarding Gender Based Economic Abuse, comparing the current approaches in the consortium countries (Spanish and Italy) from the legal point of view, as well as the strengths and weaknesses in each country regarding the prevention and management of GBV. In addition, the role of associations and advocating organisations will be studied to determine how this influence the current practice. Furthermore, a comparative analysis at the European level will be performed with the aim to illustrate the training materials to be designed for WP4.

In the second part of this document, different examples of best practices regarding the prevention of Economic Abuse have been gathered and classified using a collection of systematic criteria regarding the evidence on results, impact, comprehensive nature, innovative character, cost-efficiency and transferability. Best practices constitute a guidance for the design and implementation of measures, since they introduce actions already put in practice that may be transferred and adapted to the local context, as well as indicators for their effectivity and sustainability

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# 1 INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 ECOVIO Project Overview

ECOVIO – Economic violence: opening pathways across an unexplored gender-based violence issue for guaranteeing the women and children’s fundamental rights – is a project funded by the European Union’s Rights, Equality and Citizenship Programme of the European Commission under Grant Agreement 856593 and conducted from October 2019 until September 2021. It engages 4 partners all coordinated by the University of Extremadura and joining together experts and associations from several areas field of knowledge (Economics and Finance, Psychology, Social work, Law) from 2 countries, Spain and Italy, with a total budget around half a million.

Gender-Based Violence (GBV) may affect women from any socioeconomic positions. Gender-based Economic Abuse (EA) consists of exerting control over the woman’s access to economic resources, limiting the woman’s capacity to support herself and/or her children, conditioning her lifestyle and/or generating financial dependence on the perpetrator and undermining her possibilities to escape from the loop of abuse (Stylianou, 2018; Yount et al., 2016).

While EA during cohabitation has been formulated (Postmus et al., 2016; Stylianou, 2018), it also might start after the marriage ends (separation), being an understudied phenomenon (Kiss et al., 2012). In the case of Spain, after divorcing EA is not considered as abuse, and it becomes a mere formality or disagreement, as long as the woman did not complain and impose a criminal claim for a previous GBV situation during the cohabitation (Bodelón, 2014; Cruzat and Costa, 2008), limiting the identification and understanding of EA cases. Thus, there is a lack of comprehensive research into co-determinants and a regulatory evidenced-based framework for preventing and managing EA within a GBV perspective.

The ultimate aim of the ECOVIO is to shed light into this hidden and underestimated GBV as an essential step to ensure and guarantee the access to economic-financial rights for women and minors. In particular, the project-specific objectives are:

- To research into the specific elements defining EA cases and their co-determinants
- To design an action protocol for preventing and managing EA during and after the separation
- To define policy recommendation for decision-making bodies and relevant entities, judges, prosecutors, lawyers, social workers and any other key stakeholder
- To elaborate specific preventive measures and actions for empowering women and educating girls establishing a system for capacity building for preventing EA at macro, meso and micro levels aimed at the following target groups:

Target Group	Rationale
(1) <b>Authorities and professionals within the legal system</b> (prosecutors, judges, lawyers)	<b>Current legal system does not tackle EA after cohabitation</b> , being defined as a mere conflict within the divorce or maintenance-related claims settings; further long-life training in gender-issues is needed, as the CGPJ stated (Castro, 2018)
(2) <b>Professionals working with women</b> (social workers, social educators, advocates and NGOs)	<b>EA implies a major problem for women and children</b> , as regards vulnerability, social exclusion, risk of poverty, early school leaving, revictimization, infringing the higher interests of the child.
(3) <b>victims, perpetrators and society</b> as a whole	EA is deep-rooted in a <b>systemic environment</b> and founded over the <b>imbalance of power between</b> , so it is only one facet of a much wider GBV but tends to be unnoticed and ignored. Prevention and capacity building, for potential and actual victims, and deterrence, for perpetrators, seems to be crucial for breaking the loop of violence.

## 1.2 Deliverable Purpose and Scope

The purpose of this document is to research the different legal framework in Europe regarding Gender Based Economic Abuse, comparing the current approaches in the consortium countries (Spanish and Italy) from the legal point of view. In addition, the role of associations and advocating organisations will be studied to determine how these influence the current practice.

Furthermore, a comparative analysis at the European level will be performed with the aim to illustrate the training materials to be designed for WP4.

Specifically, the DOA states the following regarding this Deliverable (page 70):

D3.1 : Report on Gender-based economic violence at European level [12]

*This report will be an electronic document in English, freely available, containing: - Comparative analysis of legal approaches of the economic abuse when it is perpetrated within a gender-based violence context in Spain and Italy versus other EU-countries*

## 1.3 Target Audience

The Report on Gender-based economic violence at European level aims primarily at law professionals and law enforcement authorities, decision making entities and advocate organisations.

In addition, it will provide the European Commission with a scientifically based analysis of the current state-of-the-art on the different legal approaches to address Gender Based Violence, and more specifically, Economic Abuse. The document will also include the criteria considered for the selection of the Best Practices

## 1.4 Document Structure

This deliverable is broken down into the following sections:

- Section 1. European Framework: This section elaborates on the European regulation and existing policies of interest concerning Economic Gender Violence.
- Section 2. National context. This section examines the administrative and legal context regarding Gender Based Violence and specifically, Economic Abuse, in Spain and describes the environment of devoted to the prevention of Gender Based violence. The context of Italy is also explored and detailed in this section.
- Section 3. Selection of best practices This section collects the criteria followed for the selection of Best practices at the EU level aimed at preventing EA. Several good practices have been already identified and presented as Annex C.
- Annexes:
  - Annex A: Document History
  - Annex B: References
  - Annex C: Good practices for the prevention of Gender based economic violence

## 1.5 Document Status

This document is listed in the Description of Action as **“Public”** since it provides information to researchers, professionals and organizations on the occurrence of Economic Abuse as a form of Gender Based Violence in Spain and Italy, that may be used as a base for further studies and the development of measures on this field.

## 1.6 Glossary and Abbreviations

ATENPRO: Telephone service for attention and protection of gender-based violence victims (Spain)

CEDAW: Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women

CGPJ: Consejo General del Poder Judicial

CMSS: Municipality’s Centre for Social Services

DVA: Domestic Violence Act

EA: Economic Abuse

EEC: European Economic Community

EMUME: Women and Minors Team of the Guardia Civil in Spain

EU: European Union

EV: Economic Violence

FGM: Forced Genital Mutilation

FMH: Federal Ministry of Health

GAMA: Group for Help against Abuse (Local Police groups against GBV)

GBV: Gender-Based Violence

GDP: Gross Domestic Product

INE: Instituto Nacional de Estadística

NGO: Non Gubernmental Organizations

PAE: Specialized Attention Points (for women victims of gender-based violence in Spain)

UN: United Nations

UFAM: Unidad de Familia y Mujer (Spanish National Police Unit for family and woman)

VAW: Violence against women

WEN: Women's Employment Network

WHO: World Health Organization.

## 2 European Framework

The incorporation of Economic Abuse to the European legal framework has been researched through the existing literature published by the European Commission and other public bodies.

### 2.1 Council of Europe

The **Council of Europe** plays an important role since it appears as the most relevant European body in the antidiscrimination law as its activity focuses on the defence of the rule of law, democracy and human rights.

In this field, the **European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms** was signed on 4 November 1950, followed by twelve important protocols.

As regards equality between women and men, the **work of the Council of Europe has been developed with both political and legal actions**. Since 1986, nine conferences have been held, adopting a Declaration, a Resolution and two Strategies (2014-2017 and 2018-2023) that were focused on incorporating the gender perspective into all policies and measures. Since then, the work of the Council of Europe in the areas of human rights and gender equity has led to comprehensive legislation, as well as policy guidance aimed at achieving women's advancement and empowerment and the effective realization of gender equity, not only in the Council of Europe but also in Member States and beyond. For example, since the 1980s the Council of Europe has assisted European states to achieve de jure (legal) and gender equality and is directing their efforts to achieve de facto gender equality.

In this regard, the international conventions on the fight against trafficking in human beings (Warsaw Convention, 2005) and the Convention on Preventing and combating violence against Women Violence and Domestic Violence (Istanbul Convention, 2011) stand out.

#### 2.1.1 The Istanbul Convention

The Istanbul Convention builds on international initiatives, such as the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women, CEDAW, and the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and constitutes the first international legally binding instrument to protect women against all forms of violence. The four main pillars of the Convention are: i) integration policies, ii) prevention, iii) protection of victims and iv) prosecutions of perpetrators (Christofi et al., 2017).

The Convention considers the EA in the frame of gender-based violence in the following points (Istanbul Convention, 2011) :

a) **“violence against women”** is understood as a violation of human rights and a form of discrimination against women and shall mean all acts of gender-based violence that result in, or are likely to result in, physical, sexual, psychological or economic harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life.

b) “**domestic violence**” shall mean all acts of physical, sexual, psychological or economic violence that occur within the family or domestic unit or between former or current spouses or partners, whether or not the perpetrator shares or has shared the same residence with the victim.

Thus, economic violence is recognised both as a form of violence against women and domestic violence.

Nevertheless, although the Convention chase the protection of the victims (pillar iii) and the prosecutions of their perpetrators (pillar iv), it does not specifically require the criminalisation of the economic violence although it does with psychological violence, stalking, physical violence, sexual violence (including rape), forced marriage, forced genital mutilation (FGM), forced abortion and forced sterilisation, and sexual harassment. Thus, it does not require the adoption of a specific offence for the EA and it falls within others.

Therefore, the abovementioned implies that EA is a GBV type less recognised in the EU even while it is included in the legislation of some Member States, recognized as part of as part of domestic violence (Czech Republic, Slovakia); in Belgium and Romania, EA is effectively prosecuted under specific offences. Thus, there is a dissonance in the recording economic violence cases due to the lack of common legislation, since each EU State Member deals with this type of violence from different perspectives (e.g. recording the EV solely for the most grievous offences) (Christofi et al., 2017).

The lack of classification of the EV as specific offence could be affecting in the visibility of this form of violence and hence in political measures in terms of its protection, the prevention of the victims and prosecution of their perpetrators at European level.

### 2.1.2 Strengths and weaknesses regarding Economic Abuse at European level

The Istanbul Convention represents a major step in defining economic violence understood within the framework of gender-based violence.

An important milestone in this regard, is the **inclusion of specific indicators** to measure this type of violence and therefore to improve the measurement of gender-based violence as a whole. As a guide for national and international data compilation the United Nations Statistical Commission included a new set of nine groundbreaking indicators specifically designed to measure violence against women in all its aspects, including physical, sexual, psychological and economic violence (UN Economic and Social Council, 2011), all of which were already highlighted in the 1995 Beijing Platform for Action (*Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 1995*), as well as a separate minimum set of 52 gender indicators developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics. .

The United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, UN Women, considers this accurate data necessary to have evidence- based policymaking, in order to achieve effective policy, at the same time that it helps to provide important basis for setting global norms and standards and a crucial step to improve efforts for prevention, protection, prosecution and provision of services to survivors of violence, pillars of the Istanbul Convention.

The Istanbul Convention also placed special emphasis, in the necessary legislative or other measures for being adopted, in accordance with internal law, to ensure that there are appropriate mechanisms that allow for effective cooperation between all state agencies, and other relevant organisations and entities, in protecting and supporting victims and witnesses of all forms of violence covered by the scope of this Convention.

However, due to the **low development of legislative guidelines** to be taking regarding economic violence in the Convention, it is difficult for Member States to apply the four fundamental pillars in their own states, i.e.: integration policies, prevention, protection of victims and prosecutions of perpetrators in terms of EA. In the best of the cases, this type of violence is measured or legislated under the different Member State approaches.

## 3 National Context

### 3.1 Spain

#### 3.1.1 General characteristics of the country

Spain, together with Portugal and Andorra, occupies the territory of the Iberian Peninsula and has a total area of 506,030 km<sup>2</sup> of which 493,514 km<sup>2</sup> are part of the peninsular territory and the rest belongs to the Canary Islands, the Balearic Islands and Ceuta and Melilla. (Government of Spain, 2020). The country is made up of 17 Autonomous Communities compound of 50 provinces and two Autonomous Cities.

#### **Population and density:**

Spain has 47,329,981 inhabitants which represents an increase of 392,921 people during 2019. In relative terms, the annual growth rate of the population has accelerated from 0.60% in 2018 to 0.84% of 2019. The largest increases occurred in Illes Balears (1.90%), Comunidad de Madrid (1.59%) and Canarias (1.38%). The country has a moderate population density with 93 inhabitants per km<sup>2</sup> (INE, 2020).

There is a clear contrast between the population in the coast and the rest of the Spanish territory, if we except Madrid, the remaining provinces with the highest density are located on the periphery of the peninsula and on the islands. Another significant fact is the progressive concentration of the Spanish population in cities.

Regarding the total Spanish population, 5,235,375 million people are foreigners, of which 2,023,059 are nationals of a Member State of the European Union (INE, 2020a). Romanian citizens stand out (798,104), followed by those of the United Kingdom (312,098) and Italy (177,520).

Considering the total population, there are more women (24,132,356) than men (23,197,625), specifically, 50.98% of the population are women. Regarding the foreign population, men exceed women, representing 52.0% of the total foreign population.

In addition, it must be taken into consideration that Spain is a migratory destination: a migration. Spain's migratory balance abroad was positive by 451,391 people during 2019. A total of 748,759 foreigners established their residence in Spain and 297,368 people left Spain for a foreign country, specifically the net rate of Spanish migration stood at 9.58% (INE, 2020a). The main nationalities of foreign immigrants were Colombian (with 76,524 arrivals in Spain), Moroccan (72,778) and Venezuelan (57,700). For their part, the most numerous migrants nationalities were Romanian (35,618 departures), Moroccan (18,628) and British (12,815) (INE, 2020). Spain is also the third country in Europe receiving asylum applications, followed by Germany and France. During 2019, 118,446 asylum applications were formalized, of which 54.56% were submitted by men and 45.44% by women. This represents an increase of 112.46% concerning the 55,749 applications registered during 2018. The provinces of Madrid, Barcelona and Valencia are the ones that receive the highest number of applications, reaching 62.02% of the total (OAR, 2019).

Nevertheless, it must be taken into account that of the total number of formalized applications, 61,198 resolutions were signed in 2019, including grants of refugee status 1,653, subsidiary protection 1,503, international protection 3,156 or authorizations to stay or reside in Spain for humanitarian reasons 39,776. The unfavourable resolutions were 17,266 (Comisión Española de Ayuda al Refugiado, 2019). El Salvador, Honduras and Morocco are at the head of the countries of origin that receive refugee status. Regarding the granting of subsidiary protection, the majority come from Syria, Yemen and Palestine (Comisión Española de Ayuda al Refugiado, 2019).

### **Language and culture.**

In Spain, the official language of the State is Castilian or Spanish, but different languages are co-official in different Autonomous Communities (recognized CE and statutory rights). In Catalonia, Catalan and Aranese, in the Basque Country and Navarra, Basque, in Galicia, Galician, in the Valencian Community, Valencian, and the Balearic Islands, Catalan (<http://www.mptfp.es/portal/politica-territorial/autonomica/Lenguas-cooficiales.html>)

### **Historical background:**

Contemporary Spanish history is marked by a civil war that took place between 1936 and 1939 and ended with the defeat of the Republican side by the Francoist side. Since then, Spain lived a dictatorship that lasted for 40 years. In the early sixties, opposition to the Franco regime has intensified, since the economic changes that had occurred in the country had caused far-reaching social changes. On November 20, 1975 Francisco Franco died and Juan Carlos I was sworn in as King of Spain. At this time, the Spanish transition to democracy began, and as a result Spain became a modern country: freedoms were widely guaranteed and a multi-party parliamentary system was established; Parties and unions saw their social function recognized and the Spanish State was widely decentralized, opening the door to the formation of Autonomous Communities in all Spanish regions.

Regarding international politics, integration in the group of democratic countries was total. On July 28, 1977, Spain applied for membership in the EEC (European Economic Community), which will take place on January 1, 1986. The political stability of this period allowed recovering historical delays in areas such as education, health, taxation, the professionalization of the army, the reconversion of the industry, the construction of infrastructures, the extension of social services.

The Spanish presidency of the European Union in the first half of 2002 coincided with the introduction of the euro as the single currency. Since the end of the crisis in the early 1990s, the Spanish economy has had more than an expansive decade of macroeconomic growth, above the average for the rest of the European Union. However, in 2008 Spain suffered a serious economic crisis, reaching unemployment rates of more than 26% in 2013. From this moment on, the recovery phase began, and in 2017 the GDP and employment lost during previous years were recovered. In social terms, the consequences of the crisis were many, such as increased inequality, poverty, and a slowdown in population growth due to increased emigration, among others.

The Spanish economy had held up well until its collapse due to the COVID-19 health crisis.

Membership in international organisations (Senado de España):

- FAO. Food and Agriculture Organization
- IMF: International Monetary Fund
- WB: World Bank
- COE: Council of Europe
- ILO. International Labour Organization
- WHO. World Health Organization
- WTO: United Nations World Tourism Organization
- UN. United Nations
- OSCE. Organization of Security and Cooperation in Europe
- NATO. North Atlantic Treaty Organization
- OECD. Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development

Other UN organisms

- UNDP: United Nations Development Programme
- UNEP: United Nations Environment Programme
- WEU: Western European Union
- UNESCO. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
- UNICEF United Nations Children's Fund
- UN Women. United Nations entity dedicated to gender equality and the empowerment of women.

### 3.1.2 Classification of the country

Administrative organization of the country/region: the existence of different levels of government.

The Spanish State is organized as follows, (Government of Spain, 2020b):

i) **The Crown.** The political form of the Spanish State is the Parliamentary Monarchy. The Crown, in his capacity as head of State, symbolises the unity and presence of the State, exerts an arbitration and moderating

function of the regular functioning of the institutions, and is the highest representative of Spain in international relations.

ii) **The legislative power**, that is composed of:

- The general courts: The exercise of the legislative power of the State falls to the Cortes Generales, representing the Spanish people and controlling the actions of the Government.
- The Congress of Deputies comprises 350 members.
- The Senate. In the Constitution, the Senate takes the form of the house of territorial representation. 266 senators comprise the X Parliamentary Term.

There are two institutions directly attached to the Cortes Generales, that perform specific tasks regarding the control of the Government, as set down in the Spanish Constitution.

- Court of Auditors (Tribunal de Cuentas)
- The Ombudsman (Defensor del Pueblo)

iii) **Executive Power**

- The Government is responsible for the executive function and the commencement of legislative action, the possibility of governing by way of emergency legislation (the ratification of which is delegated to Congress) and the drawing up of the draft budget. The Government oversees domestic and foreign policy, civil and military administration and the defence of the State.

iv) **The Constitutional Court** is the supreme interpreter of the Constitution. It is independent of other constitutional bodies and subject solely to the Constitution and to the Constitutional Court Act of 1979.

v) **The Judiciary Power**, according to the Spanish Constitution of 1978, emanates from the people. It is administered on behalf of the King by the judges and magistrates of the Judiciary. It is important to note the principle of jurisdictional unity, as justice is administered by a single body of judges and magistrates.

vi) **The territorial organisation of the State**. The Constitution of 1978 recognised and guaranteed the right to autonomy of the nationalities and regions forming part of the Spanish nation and the solidarity between all of them. The development of the constitutional provisions has led to a sea change in the territorial organisation of the State. This has been brought about through the creation of the Autonomous Communities and the Autonomous Cities of Ceuta and Melilla, with the consequent redistribution of political and administrative power between central and autonomous authorities. The outcome of this redistribution has made Spain one of the most decentralised countries in Europe.

Each Autonomous Community has its Statute of Regional Autonomy, approved by framework law. This is the basic institutional regulation of the Community, governing essential aspects such as the organisation and operation of its Parliament and Government, the powers the Community assumes, its Administration, the identifying marks and distinctive aspects such as language or civil law and relations with the State and other Autonomous Communities. The distribution of powers between the State and the Autonomous Communities is based on the distinction between the exclusive powers of the State and the Autonomous Communities, the

powers shared between the State and the Autonomous Communities and concurrent powers, in which both the State and Autonomous Communities may intervene. Autonomous Communities have considerable freedom in terms of economic and financial management. They can approve their own annual budgets and determine their resources through taxes, rates and surcharges.

The local bodies organisation: the institutions of government and administration of the municipalities are councils (ayuntamientos), those of the provinces are provincial councils (diputaciones provinciales). The government and the autonomous administration of the province generally correspond to the provincial council (Diputación provincial).

The provincial council is indirectly elected. Its members belong to different political parties, coalitions, federations and groups of voters who have obtained a councillor within each circuit after the local elections. Its main task is to assist and cooperate with municipalities, particularly those with lower economic and management capacities, as well as to assure the provision of the minimum mandatory services the law imposes on the municipalities.

### 3.1.3 Data of the country about economic abuse and gender-based violence

#### General Data

According to Gobierno de España (2019a) and INE (2019)

The number of women victims of gender-based violence increased by 2.0% in 2019, to 31,911. The rate of victims of gender violence was 1.5 for every 1,000 women aged 14 and over.

The number of women murdered by their partners or ex-partners between 2003 and 2019 was 1031, and 2019 was the worst since 2015 with 55 dead women and 5 minors.

Only 20% of the victims killed in 2019 reported. Of the 55 victims so far in 2019, only eleven went to the State Security Forces and Bodies. In five of the cases in which there was a complaint, protection measures were adopted in favour of the victim; and in four of them, these measures were in force at the time of the crime.

Most of the murdered (40%) were between 41 and 50 years old, an age group that also predominates among the aggressors (47.3%). Most of the murdered women were Spanish (60%), and also the majority (65.5%) lived with their alleged assailant.

Besides, so far gender violence has left a total of 46 orphans in 2019: and a total of 279 since 2013.

In Spain, according to data from the 2015 'Macro-survey of violence against women', 10.8% of resident women (aged 16 and over) have suffered economic violence by a partner or ex-partner at some point of their life. If only women who have had a partner at some time in their life are taken into account, the percentage of those who have suffered economic violence from a partner or ex-partner amounts to 11.2% (Gobierno de España, 2015).

On the other hand, of the total number of women who have a former partner, 16.8% claim to have suffered economic violence from one of them and of the total number of women who currently have a partner, 3.3% claim to have suffered economic violence of this couple at some point in the relationship (Gobierno de España, 2015).

### **Risk factors**

Low income and/or unemployment, low self-esteem and lack of sense of agency are frequently reported as risk factors for suffering from gender-based economic violence. These factors act during the intimate partnership but also after the separation. After the divorce or separation, the agreements may establish an alimony regime both for children at a charge or for women, just in case they did not have their income. The law penalizes non-payment of alimony with 3 months or up to 1 year in jail. However, even though the law says that non-payment of the pension is gender violence, the jurisprudence does not consider that this matter should be resolved in specialized courts if there is no other type of abuse.

### **Consequences**

A serious consequence of economic violence is impoverishment, which increases the vulnerability of women and their children. Impoverishment, at the same time, increases the risk of revictimization. Other consequences derived from gender-based economic abuse are depression, anxiety, and social isolation of women. In addition, consequences for children are abandonment of the children's activities and hobbies due to an inability to pay, even low capacity for affording extraordinary expenses which may led to health problems (e.g., dentist care, glasses, and any other personal care cost currently uncovered by the national health system). The lack of financial capacity also impacts on diet and exercise of children and women.

## **3.1.4 Description of the National System regarding GBV.**

### **Legislative**

The GBV is defined all along with the national legal framework as the violence experienced by women relying on structural and systemic conditions; these two laws are the most important and plan corrective, preventive and educative measures for tackling the systemic discrimination against women and, specifically, the GBV:

- Organic Law 1/2004 of December 28, on Integral Protection Measures against Gender Violence.
- The integral protection law, a pioneer at EU level, established the corrective and preventive measures specifically in gender-based violence, as well as the definition of the GBV.
- Organic Law 3/2007 of March 22, for Effective Equality between Women and Men.

This law is not specifically on GBV rather than about tackling the general discriminations and the normative framework for avoiding them in the everyday life (e.g., job, maternity, or representation). However, it also added some significant points to be applied to GBV and economic abuse.

The applicable national regulation and laws are summarised in all these laws and decrees; all of them, jointly, comprise the legal framework applicable<sup>1</sup>:

- Organic Law 1/2004 of December 28, on Integral Protection Measures against Gender Violence.
- Organic Law 3/2007 of March 22, for Effective Equality between Women and Men.
- Law 4/2015 of April 27, on the Statute of Victims of Crime.
- Royal Decree - law 9/2018 of August 3, on urgent measures for developing the State Pact against Gender Violence. v Royal Decree
- Law 6/2019 of March 1, on urgent measures to guarantee equal treatment and opportunities between women and men in work and employment.
- Law 23/2014, of November 20 on Mutual Recognition of Criminal Sentencing in the European Union, to regulate the European Investigation Order.
- Organic Law 3/2018 of December 5, on the Protection of Personal Data and Guarantee of digital rights.
- Organic Law 2/1986 of March 13, on the Security Forces. v Law 2/2014 of March 25, on State Foreign Policy

In addition, there is a range of regional regulations – at Autonomous Community level – for adopting the required measures aimed at eliminating the gender-based violence; these are mainly focused on: a) assistance and protection of victimised women, as well as their children; b) prevention and awareness-raising; and c) prevention through training and education (on-the-job training for practitioners involved; integration within formal education, etc.). For instance, in the Valencian Community this is the legal framework:

- Law 7/2012, of November 23, comprehensive against women violence in the area of the Valencian Community. Art.3.4 Economic violence in the Valencian Community.

The Article 3 defines all acts of violence covered by the law; concerning the economic violence, is defined as „all non-legally justified limitation or deprivation, including the discrimination, in the ownership and provision of property, assets, resources and economic rights“ being considered „within the cohabitation and/or after the rupture of the relationship“

Other regulation and laws at the Valencian Community level are:

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<sup>1</sup> A complete and updated guide for implementing the national provisions and regulations is available at <https://violenciagenero.igualdad.gob.es/informacionUtil/guia/docs/GUIADEACCIONESINGLES.pdf>

- Law 9/2003, of April 2, of the Generalitat, for Equality between Women and Men.
- Decreto 20/2004, de 13 de febrero, del Consell de la Generalitat, por el que se crea el Observatorio de Género de la Comunidad Valenciana.
- Decree 20/2004, of February 13, of the Consell de la Generalitat, which creates the Gender Observatory of the Valencian Community.
- Decree 73/2008, of May 16, of the Consell, modifying Decree 210/1997, of July 10, of the Consell, by which the Interdepartmental Commission for Equal Opportunities between Women and Men was created.
- Decree 94/2009, of July 10, of the Consell, modifying Decree 52/2004, of April 2, of the Consell, which created the Forum of the Valencian Community against Gender Violence and Dependent Persons in the Family Field

### **Measures imposed**

The measured imposed are detailed in these dispositions, State pacts and plans<sup>2</sup>:

- State Pact against Gender Violence - Congress and Senate - (2017).
- Strategic Plan for Equal Opportunities (2019-2022). v Forensic medical protocol for urgent assessment in cases with risk of gender violence. (2011) Common Protocol for Health Action in cases of Gender Violence in the National Health System (2012).
- Action protocol between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, the Ministry for Employment and Social Security and the Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality for Attention for Spanish Women Victims of Gender- based Violence abroad (2015)

The risk assessment instructions are:

- Instruction 12/2018 of the Secretary of State for Security - Ministry of the Interior, on reinforcing police risk assessment actions in cases of gender-based violence and controlling the safety of victims.
- Instruction no. 4/2019 of the Secretary of State for Security, establishing a new protocol for police assessment of the level of risk of gender violence (LO 1/2004) and controlling the safety of the victims and supervising cases through the integrated monitoring system for cases of gender-based violence (VioGen System)<sup>3</sup>.

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<sup>2</sup> National Plans, strategies and protocols; p. 13; online available at <https://violenciagenero.igualdad.gob.es/informacionUtil/guia/docs/GUIADEACCIONESINGLES.pdf>

<sup>3</sup> VioGen System <http://www.interior.gob.es/web/servicios-al-ciudadano/violencia-contra-la-mujer/sistema-viogen>

- Joint instruction by the Ministries of Justice, the Interior, Tax and Public Administrations, Employment, Social Security and Health, Social Services and Equality, on the operation of Coordination Units on Violence against Women in the Government Delegations and Sub-delegations and Island Offices that make up the National Network of Violence against Women Units. (2013)

### **Bodies involved and supervision of the implementation of measures**

The bodies involved in the monitorisation and coordination of actions are:

- Secretary of State for Equality and the regional delegations monitor the implementation of protection measures.
- Ministry of the Interior is responsible for the monitoring of case-management and protective measures, as well as their implementation through the State Policy and Security Forces (091) and the Guardia Civil
- Ministry of Justice, through specific and compatible courts, Public Prosecutor for Violence Against Women are responsible for the measures undertaken to protect victimised women and children as well as the whole society.

## **Administrative**

### **Action protocols**

The complexity of the territorial organization requires significant effort to coordinate and exchange information between the different public administrations **responsible for protecting and guaranteeing the human rights of women victims of gender-based violence, as well as their children**

The responsibilities for the issue of gender-based violence are shared between the three levels mentioned above (Gobierno de España, 2019).

### **Bodies involved**

The system for action, support and coordination is comprised of the following entities and bodies:

1. **Secretary of State for Equality.** It includes the Government Delegation for Gender-based Violence and the delegations in the different Autonomous Communities and provinces (sub-delegations), specialised services and resources for victims (at State, Autonomous Communities and local levels, such as the 016, ATENPRO, remote monitoring devices or accreditation of victimised women, autonomous resources and networks and local staffed houses and infrastructures, including the civil society organisations)
2. **Ministry of the Interior,** covering the State Policy and Security Forces (091), specialised units, such as UFAM, the Guardia Civil (rural areas, towns, court jurisdictions, small urban centres), including the PAE

and EMUME support centres and the citizen safety units. The VioGen System for integrated supervision of GBV victimised women are also included.

**3. Ministry of Justice.** There are 106 specific courts, specialised in Violence against women: besides 353 compatible courts (341 first instance and 14 instruction courts), 33 criminal courts specialised and 70 specialist sections in provincial courts). Besides, the Public Prosecutor for Violence against Women and the Comprehensive Forensic Assessment Units are also included. The existence of Victim support offices is noticeable too: their functions are shelter-advising, information, intervention (including social aspects) and supervision. The organic laws 1/2004 and 1/1996 recognises the right to immediate legal aid and, if applicable, free legal aid, respectively.

At Valencian level, the responsibilities in Justice are regulated by the Royal Decree 293/1995 of 24 February

**Private and/or public entities dedicated to prevention/elimination of gender-based violence (including NGOs)**

**Public entities:**

- Secretary of State for Equality
- Government Delegations (Autonomous Communities) and sub-delegations(provinces) for Gender-based Violence
- 016
- ATENPRO
- Ministry of the Interior
- State Police and Security Forces
- Guardia Civil
- VioGen System
- Ministry of Justice
  - specific courts
  - compatible courts
  - criminal courts specialised
  - Public Prosecutor for Violence against Women
- Comprehensive Forensic Assessment Units
- Victim support offices

**Private entities :**

- Alicante
  - Acovifa: <http://acovifa.com/>
  - Aivig: <https://www.aivig.com/>
- Asturias
  - Maeve: <https://abogadasparalainigualdad.wordpress.com>

- Mujeres en igualdad: <https://www.mujiereenigualdadasturias.es/>
- Carla vive: <https://www.facebook.com/CARLA-VIVE-452201481816570>
- Ávila
  - Avivig: <https://www.facebook.com/pg/AsocAvivig/>
- Badajoz
  - Alma: <https://www.asociacion-alma.es>
  - Malvaluna: <http://malvaluna.org/>
- Barcelona
  - Tamaia: [www.tamaia.org/es](http://www.tamaia.org/es)
  - Liliun: [asociacioliliun.org/es/](http://asociacioliliun.org/es/)
  - Violeta: [www.violeta.despientitats.cat/](http://www.violeta.despientitats.cat/)
- Cáceres
  - Acis: <https://www.facebook.com/pages/Acis-Asociacion-de-Mujeres-Maltratadas/1064074533639257>
- Cádiz
  - Desamparadas: [www.facebook.com/lasdesamparadas/](http://www.facebook.com/lasdesamparadas/)
- Cantabria
  - Asociación “Consuelo Berges”: <http://www.consueloberges.com/>
- Castellón
  - Afavir: <http://afavir.org/>
- Ciudad Real
  - Mujeres Opañel: <http://www.amo.org.es>
- Córdoba:
  - Plataforma Cordobesa contra la Violencia a las Mujeres: <http://www.plataformacordobesa.com/>
- Granada
  - Activa: <https://activa22.webnode.es/>
- Coruña
  - Igualdad de la mujer: Igualdad de la Mujer
- León
  - Simone de Beauvoir: <https://asociacionsimonebeauvoir.org/>
- Madrid
  - Nosotras Mismas Chamberí <https://nosotrasmismas.org/>
  - Generando igualdad: <http://www.generandoigualdad.com/>
  - Asociación de mujeres separadas y divorciadas Carmen García Castellón <https://www.asociacioncgc.es/>
- Las Palmas
  - Mujer Canaria Siglo XXI: <http://mujercanariasigloxxi.com/>

- Salamanca
  - Asociación de Mujeres «Plaza Mayor»: <http://www.asociacionplazamayor.es/index.php>
- Sevilla
  - Fundación Ana Bella: <https://www.fundacionanabella.org/>
- Valencia
  - Amigas supervivientes: <http://nomasvg.com>
  - Por Ti Mujer: <https://asociacionportimujer.org/>
  - Asociación Alanna: <https://www.asociacion-alma.es/>
  - Mujeres en Igualdad: <http://www.mujeresenigualdad.com/>
  - Alia. Asociación por la Igualdad de Oportunidades entre Mujeres y Varones. <https://www.facebook.com/alia.asociacion>
- Valladolid
  - Mujeres Unidas Contra el Maltrato: <https://asociacionmum.org/>
- Vizcaya
  - Clara Campoamor: <https://asociacionclaracampoamor.wordpress.com>
  - AMUGE: <https://asociacionamuge.com/>
- Zamora:
  - AZAVI: <https://azavizamora.wordpress.com/>
- Zaragoza
  - Asociación María Moliner: <https://asociacionmujeresmariamoliner.wordpress.com/>

### **Coordination between entities**

At the National level, the Government has the responsibility for developing State-wide public policies, laws and regulations. The regulations may vary for territories, including the available resources, at Autonomous-Community level. Autonomous-Communities regulates the drop-in and residential support services, integrated support devices and the measures for raising awareness, in coordination with local services and, sometimes, with civil society organisations.

### **Educational**

#### **Protocols for the detection of GBV**

Each Autonomous Community has developed its own protocol for detecting GBV in healthcare and social care settings; the latest protocol in the City of Valencia is available at the City Council website.

The protocol aims at coordinating all the above-mentioned bodies, jointly with the specific entities acting at Autonomous Community, province and city levels. It includes civil society organisations, associations,

municipalities, primary attention centres, social care centres and hospitals, as well as law enforcement bodies, law authorities and delegations/sub-delegations.

**Specific resources** (including professionals)

In regards the civil society entities, these associations were involved in the protocol: Asociación de mujeres separadas y divorciadas, Por Ti Mujer, Tyrius, Cavas-Agresiones Sexuales, Alanna and Federación de Mujeres progresistas.

Resources available for victimised women are:

- **Healthcare:** primary attention, specialised units and hospitals
- **Law and Courts:** Specialised courts, criminal courts, prosecutors (regional level), regional bar association, legal aids, Comprehensive Forensic Assessment Units and Victim Support Office. Also, meeting points may be included.
- **Law enforcement:** Local police (GAMA), State Police (UFAM) and Guardia Civil (EMUME)
- **Social services:** municipalities' social services; CMSS, CAST, CAI-AMICS and SAUS
- **Specialised resources:** Municipality's centre for supporting women (CMIO), Centre Mujer 24H, ATENPRO (Tele assistance), SERVEF (staffed in GBV)
- **Staffed houses:** protection centres and houses
- **Employment and training:** SERVEF (staff specialised in GBV) and SEPE; Civil society entities offering training and education
- **Associations**
- **Institutional support:** Consellería D' Iguatut i Politiques Inclusives, Consellería De Sanitat Universal y Salut Publica, Consellería De Empleo, Consellería De Gobernación y Justicia, Subdelegación de gobierno (sub-delegation) and Valencian Municipality.

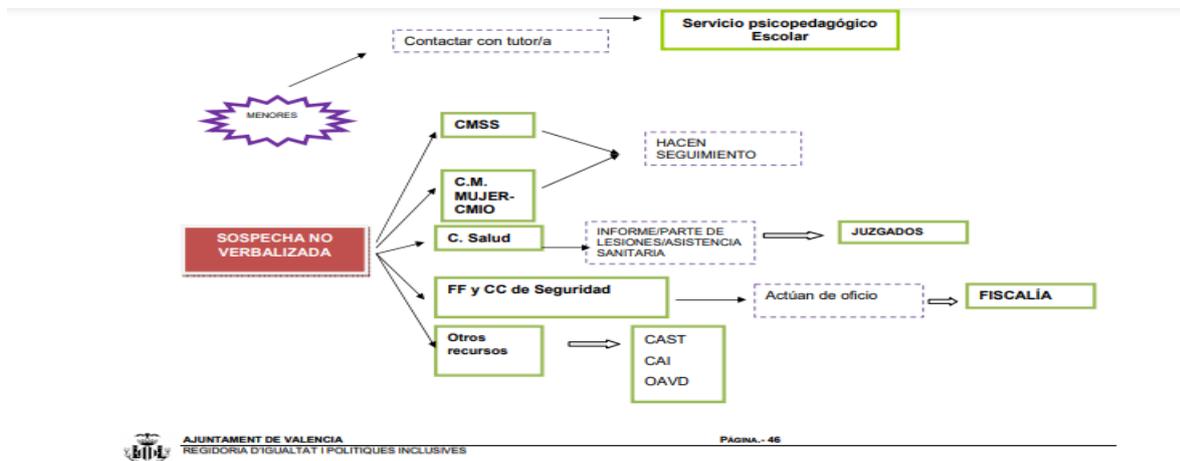


Figure 1. Example of flow diagrams for social service workers (pp.46-47)

The case-management criteria are further detailed in the aforementioned protocol (p.13-47) divided into the different actors and resources taking part in the prevention and detection, mitigation and case-management and the follow-up over time.

The specific protocol for healthcare practitioners in the Community of Valencia is available at the [Ministry for Equality and Social Issues](#) website.

### Awareness campaigns

The integral nature of the GBV law and subsequent regulations implies that awareness campaigns are supported, organised and promoted from all governmental level, including those carried out by private players such as civil society organisations (associations or NGOs, among others). During these 16 years, a lot of communication and awareness-raising campaigns were disseminated to the whole society.

These were intensively communicated via mass media and, specifically, television:

- 2010: Saca tarjeta roja al maltratador (red card to the abuser, using a metaphore based on football): <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9h0QCgIO598>
- 2011-12: No te saltes las señales: elige vivir (do not ignore the signals, or the red flags, choose to live): <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ATvxkXXoS14>
- 2015-16: Si #HaySalida a la violencia de género, es gracias a ti. ÚNETE. 016 ("If there is an exit to GBV is thanks to you: join us! 016" for promoting the social support to victimised women and consolidating the 016): <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GdfWPJKbxGw>

The Ministry of Equality hosts several campaigns on its website, at <https://violenciagenero.igualdad.gob.es/sensibilizacionConcienciacion/campannas/otroMaterial/campannas/home.htm>.

The current most important campaign (La Violencia Machista la Paramos Unidas, similar to the COVID-19 key message and in-parallel with the lockdown and the potential confinement situation, meaning *together we stop the gender-based violence*”, Figure 2. Poster of the Ministry of Equality Figure 2) is available at <https://violenciagenero.igualdad.gob.es/sensibilizacionConcienciacion/campannas/violenciaGobierno/todoSaldráBien/home.htm>. The video, in English, is at <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gmQ5G0DXj6w>



Figure 2. Poster of the Ministry of Equality

Another current example is #PasiónNoEsPosesión aimed at youngsters (#PassionIsNotPossession); the video consist on a trap clip and all materials are publicly available at <https://violenciagenero.igualdad.gob.es/sensibilizacionConcienciacion/campannas/violenciaGobierno/pasionNoEsPosesion/home.htm>

Leaflets, posters and comics are also available for download at <https://violenciagenero.igualdad.gob.es/sensibilizacionConcienciacion/campannas/otromaterialGobierno/home.htm>

At Autonomous Community level, the campaigns and resources promoted by the Valencian Community are hosted at <http://sinmaltrato.gva.es/va/>

Educando en Igualdad (Educating in Equality, from the FESP-UGT Labor Union, Women and Social Policies) collects resources, campaigns and actions for preventing male-chauvinist and gender-based prevention: <https://www.educandoenigualdad.com/tag/campanas-de-concienciacion>

### 3.1.5 Strengths and weaknesses regarding Economic Abuse and Gender Based Violence in the country

#### Strengths

- The **national procedures as well as the legal framework are robust and long-standing**: Integral Law in GBV and the subsequent dispositions are in place for 14 years.
- The **integral character of the legislation** implies further actions at education, social care and healthcare levels for tackling the consequences of the GBV, preventing, mitigating and, at last, eliminating.
- The **society is increasingly aware** of the GBV; the opposition and reluctance seem to be slightly reduced year by year.
- The **communication campaigns aimed at teens and youth** can capture their interests through the participation of influencers, also addressing their main priorities: the prevention and case-management is not only focused on adults.

#### Weaknesses

- Currently, the **criminal procedures are not applicable to gender-based economic abuse**, regardless it is acknowledged and recognised as a type of GBV.
- Despite its long-standing and integral character, **the gender-perspective is not always undertaken when designing new integral laws** (such as the latest on protection of childhood<sup>4</sup>). In addition, the economic abuse and its potential harms are not intrinsically and explicitly considered – at least, at this stage.
- Related, there are **not specific measures for preventing the adverse impact on women and children** victimised in gender-based economic abuse, as well as for implementing protection measures that may mitigate the most severe adverse consequences (e.g., the inability for affording unexpected health expenses)
- Although there are some dispositions and regulations at regional level for minimising the impact of the non-payment of the alimony, **there is a lack of State-wide regulation for covering also other forms of economic violence** (e.g., forbidding the woman to get a job)

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<sup>4</sup> <https://www.rtve.es/noticias/20200609/ley-rhodes-estas-son-principales-medidas-para-proteger-menores/2015640.shtml>

- There is a **lack of education and information on economic abuse at prevention levels** (e.g., during the secondary education), according to González & Cañellas (2019).

## 3.2 Italy

### 3.2.1 General characteristics of the country

#### Population and density

The Italian geographical region divided into *continental*, *peninsular* and *insular* Italy, is united to the European continent by the Alps. Thanks to its location, it is ideally a bridge of passage to Asia and Africa.

Italy has a total area of 302,072.84 km<sup>2</sup> and is located in the centre of the Mediterranean Sea, between the Balkan and Hellenic Peninsula to the east, the Iberian to the west, North Africa to the south and continental Europe to the north.

It is administratively divided into 20 Regions, 107 Provinces and 7,903 Municipalities.

On January 1, 2020 Italy had a population of 60,317,000 inhabitants, 116,000 fewer than the previous year, with an increase in the gap between births and deaths and an average age - increasing - of 45.7 years, according to ISTAT (2019); the statistics also appoint that women account for 51.3% (30,904,074) of the total population, men 48.7% (29,340,565).

This way, Italy has an average density of 199 inhabitants per km<sup>2</sup>, higher than the average of the European Union. Moreover, 34.1% of the Italian population lives in large cities, 41.2% in small and medium-sized cities, and the remaining 24.5% in rural areas.

The report also states that the foreign population resident in Italy as of December 31, 2019 constituted 8.8% of the total (5,306,548), being the largest foreign community from Romania (with 22.8% of all foreigners in the Country), followed by Albania (8.3%) and Morocco (8.1%).

The general net migration balance of Italian resident population, equalled to +143 thousand in 2019, being the sum of two components of opposite sign: the one positive per 220 thousand units and due to the foreign population; the other negative for 77 thousand units and due to the migratory behaviour of the Italians.

In 2019, residence permits issued to foreign citizens were 177,254 (-26.8% on 2018), mainly those relating to asylum applications (from about 51,500 to 27,029). Citizenship acquisitions, which in 2019 were 127.00, have increased, affecting previously non-Community citizens in almost nine out of ten cases. In the first half of 2020 there were about 43 thousand new residence permits granted to non-EU citizens (less than half of the first half of 2019, due to the pandemic from COVID-19, according to Istituto Nazionale di Statistica (2019)

## Language and culture

The official language is Italian, as stated in Article 1 of Law No. 482 of 1999 (*Norme in materia di tutela delle minoranze linguistiche*). According to the most recent data, which date back to 2015, it is estimated that 45.9% of the population of six years and more (about 26 million and 300 thousand individuals) is expressed in the family mainly in Italian, while only 14% (8 million 69 thousand people) uses predominantly the dialect; 6.9% uses another language (approximately 4 million people). Furthermore, in 2015, 90.4% of the population was native Italian.

The foreign languages most spoken by the citizens with non-Italian mother tongue were - in that year - Romanian, Arabic, Albanian, Spanish and Chinese. Knowledge of one or more foreign languages affects 60.1% of the population aged 6 and over, according to Istituto Nazionale di Statistica (2015).

## Historical background:

Italy as a unitary, autonomous and independent state was founded in 1861.

After the outbreak of the First World War, Italy, initially neutral, took the field with the Allies in May 1915. After some hard defeats, he managed to achieve the final victory on November 4, 1918.

In 1924 came to power Benito Mussolini, who proclaimed himself a dictator, and the season of Fascism officially opened, leading, among other things, to the enactment of Racial laws in 1938, and the descent of Italy in World War II, alongside Germany, in 1940.

In 1943, Italy split in two: the, Duce' was discouraged, and the new head of government (Badoglio) signed the armistice with the Anglo-Americans. The phenomenon of partisan resistance is born, which will give life to the first nucleus of free Italy. The Nazi-fascist forces were defeated in April 1945, and a year later, on June 2, 1946, the birth of the Italian Republic was sanctioned.

In 1957 Italy, together with five other European countries, founded the EEC (European Economic Community), which in 1992 became the European Union.

Between 2008 and 2009 Italy experienced a period of severe financial and economic crisis, aggravated by tax evasion and a high public debt.

According to the forecasts, following the pandemic from COVID-19, the gross domestic product will see a fall of around 10%, followed by a subsequent, very gradual recovery

Italy - as noted before - is one of the founding States of the European Union, of which it held the presidency in 2003.

It was admitted to the United Nations in 1955 and has been a member of NATO since its founding in 1949. Italy is part of the G7 (coordination group that brings together the 7 most industrialized Countries and discusses economic and financial issues, development, contribution to international peace and security) and the G20 (Forum of Leaders, Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors).

It also belongs - among others - to the following organisms:

- OECD - Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
- WTO – World Trade Organization
- OSCE – Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe
- Council of Europe

### 3.2.2 Classification of the country

Italy is a parliamentary republic founded on the division of legislative, executive and judicial powers, entrusted respectively to the Parliament, the Government and the Judiciary.

The **Parliament** consists of the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate of the Republic, elected by the people and with the same powers.

Currently the two Chambers are composed by 630 seats in the Chamber and 315 in the Senate, but with the approval of the recent constitutional law of October 2020 (Gazzetta Ufficiale, 2020), these seats will be halved from the next Parliament. In addition to the main function of discussion and approval of laws, the Italian Parliament directs the objectives of national policy, elects the President of the Republic, and votes confidence in the Government.

The **Government** exercises the executive power, in two ways: through the enactment of legislative acts and through the Public Administration, which itself presides. It also supports Parliament in its role as a political leader. At the head of the Government there is the President of the Council, who, after being proposed by the President of the Republic, must receive the confidence of Parliament to be able to take office, and then appoint the various Ministers (currently 21).

The **Judiciary** is an autonomous and independent order " from any other power" (Art. 104 of the Italian Constitution) and its self-governing body is the Superior Council of the Judiciary, presided over by the President of the Republic.

The **President of the Republic** performs the functions of guarantee and constitutional control and representation of the State, in an autonomous and independent manner both with respect to the other powers of the State and with respect to the political forces.

He's the head of the Supreme Council of Defence and the Armed Forces.

The **Constitutional Court** is a guarantee body that has the main task of verifying whether the laws of the State and the Regions and the acts having the force of law are in conformity with the principles of the Italian Constitution. In addition to resolving any conflicts of attribution between the powers of the State or between the Regions, it expresses itself on possible indictments against the President of the Republic and it verifies the admissibility of the referendums abrogated.

### **Administrative organization of the country/region:**

Italy is administratively divided into Regions, Metropolitan Cities, Provinces and Municipalities, autonomous bodies with their own statutes, powers and functions, according to the principles established by the Constitution of 1948.

Italian Regions - local authorities - are 20, of which 5 enjoy special forms and conditions of autonomy.

The State has exclusive legislative power in certain areas (e.g. general rules on education and essential levels of civil and social rights benefits), while Regions legislate independently on certain issues (for example, education and vocational training), while for others they have a limited and subordinate legislative power compared to that of the State.

The Municipalities, Provinces and Metropolitan Cities are holders of administrative functions, both their own and conferred by State or Regional law, according to their respective competences. They have financial autonomy of income and expenditure and have their own assets. Italian Municipalities are 7,903 and represent the basic territorial body. The Provinces (80) and the Metropolitan Cities (14) are territorial districts intermediate between the Regions and the Municipalities.

### **3.2.3 Data of the country about economic abuse and gender-based violence**

The last official survey on the phenomenon of gender violence was conducted by ISTAT (National Institute of Statistics) in 2014 and published the following year (Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, 2014). According to these data, in Italy 6 million 788 thousand women (31.5% of women between 16 and 70 years) have suffered in the course of their lives some form of physical or sexual violence: 20.2% have suffered physical violence, 21% sexual violence, 5.4% more serious forms of sexual violence such as rape and attempted rape.

There are 652 thousand women who have been raped and 746 thousand victims of attempted rape. It is partners or former partners who commit the most serious violence (for example, 62.7% of the rapes are committed by a current or previous partner). Furthermore, 10.6% of women suffered sexual violence before the age of 16.

3 million 466 thousand women have been stalked during their lifetime (16.1% of Italian women between 16 and 70 years).

According to data provided by the Ministry of the Interior on the murders in 2018, of the 133 women killed in that year, 81.2% were victims of a known person (in particular, 54.9% the author was a current or previous partner).<sup>5</sup>

According to the 2016 Citizens' Safety Survey, 8.9% of current and past female workers (including women seeking employment) have been subjected to harassment or sexual blackmail in the workplace during their working lives.

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<sup>5</sup> <https://www.istat.it/it/violenza-sulle-donne/il-fenomeno/omicidi-di-donne>

It is also estimated that between 2000 and 2020 there were about 2000 orphaned children of women victims of femicide (so-called special orphans) (Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, 2020b)

In 2019, 49,394 women turned to 302 Italian Antiviolence Centres (Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, 2020a). The National Institute of Statistics has recently published data on the phenomenon of violence against women in Italy during the lockdown period due to COVID.

Between March 1 and April 16 of this year, there were 5,031 phone calls to 1522 (the national freephone number against violence), 73% more than the same period of the previous year. On the other hand, complaints of abuse in the family decreased by 43.6%.

With regard to the data on economic violence, Italy sees a strong gap in the detection of this specific form of gender violence.

The data of the ISTAT survey of 2014 reported that in 2014 are 26.4% women who have suffered psychological or economic abuse from the current partner and 46.1% by a former partner (Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, 2014).

It is important to underline how these data report only a partial picture of the phenomenon of economic violence, which concerns often culturally accepted and normalized behaviours, both within the couple and within society.

Women become aware that what they are experiencing is attributable to violence (in this case economic) only after a long time, within a path in an Anti-violence centre. Economic violence is therefore very often unrecognised and, even less so, denounced. This goes hand in hand with a gap between men and women in terms of employment rates, pay and employment opportunities, work-family reconciliation.

According to the Gender Budget of the Italian State for 2019, female employment is still far from the average of other European countries, the gap compared to men is about 18%.

Younger women after the birth of their first child, as well as women with more children, are more likely to leave work.

The average disposable household income of women is less than about EUR 700 compared to that of men, and the average pension of women is 32% lower than that of men (Ragioneria Generale dello Stato, 2019).

### 3.2.4 Description of the National System regarding GBV.

#### Legislative

Historically, the first law in Italy to specifically address violence against women is Law 66 of 1996 against sexual violence.<sup>6</sup> With Law 38 of 2009<sup>7</sup> an important step forward is taken in the matter of stalking, but it is with 2013 that the Istanbul Convention is ratified (with Law 77 of 27 June).

In October of the same year Law 119 of 15 October was passed<sup>8</sup>. It is the first Italian organic law on violence against women. Law 119 enriches the Penal Code with specific aggravating factors, widens the protection for victims of domestic violence, introduces the measure of the warning extends to victims of stalking crimes, Mistreatment in the family and female genital mutilation admission to legal aid also in derogation from income limits, provides for a National Programme Plan (2015-2017) and *ad hoc* economic resources to combat the phenomenon. This plan was followed by a second three-year plan (2017-2020), which systematically organizes prevention, protection and punishment interventions in the field of combating gender violence, entrusting the regions with the implementation of territorial governance plans.

Another important Law is the 69 of 2019<sup>9</sup> (so-called „Red Code“), which introduces four new offences (deformation of the person’s appearance by permanent facial injuries, illicit dissemination of sexually explicit images or videos, forced marriage, breach of expulsion measures from the family home and the prohibition of approach), tightens the penalties for certain crimes related to gender violence and provides for the organization of specific training courses for law enforcement and the Penitentiary Police.

#### Supervision of the implementation of measures

Monitoring of the implementation of the measures (including legislative measures) to combat gender-based violence shall be carried out:

- by GREVIO (*Group of Experts on Action against Violence against Women*) the body provided for in Article 66 of the Istanbul Convention, which has the task of verifying its implementation by the States which have ratified it, independent of experts in the field (Council of Europe, 2020)
- by **Commissione parlamentare di inchiesta sul femminicidio, nonché su ogni forma di violenza di genere**<sup>10</sup>, established in 2018 and still operating. The Commission has among its

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[https://www.difesa.it/CUG/norvativa\\_riferimento/Documents/NormativaNazionale/Legge66\\_15feb1996\\_violenza\\_sessuale.pdf](https://www.difesa.it/CUG/norvativa_riferimento/Documents/NormativaNazionale/Legge66_15feb1996_violenza_sessuale.pdf)

<sup>7</sup><https://www.gazzettaufficiale.it/eli/id/2009/04/24/09A04793/sg#:~:text=45%20del%2024%20febbraio%202009,in%20tema%20di%20atti%20persecutori%C2%BB>.

<sup>8</sup> <https://www.gazzettaufficiale.it/eli/id/2013/10/15/13G00163/sg>

<sup>9</sup> <https://www.gazzettaufficiale.it/eli/id/2019/07/25/19G00076/sg>

<sup>10</sup> <http://www.senato.it/leg/18/BGT/Schede/CommissioniStoriche/0-00141.htm>

tasks to investigate, including through hearings of experts, the phenomenon of gender-based violence, to monitor the concrete implementation of the Istanbul Convention, assess the level of attention and the capacity of the authorities and public administrations to act“.(Gazzetta Ufficiale, 2018)

Regarding the GREVIO, in January it published the first baseline evaluation report (GREVIO, 2020) on the measures implemented by Italy to comply with the provisions of the Istanbul Convention, noting certain criticisms, on which it made the following recommendations to the Italian State:

- to provide for law enforcement policies which address prevention, protection, investigation and punishment equally
- to implement coordination between national, regional and local situations.
- to increase support and collaboration with independent women’s associations dealing with the fight against gender violence.
- to improve the collection of data on the phenomenon
- strengthening preventive actions
- facilitating access to support services for victims of violence.

## **Administrative**

### **Action protocols**

The National Strategic Plan 2017-2020 entrusts the Regions with governance for the creation of territorial anti-violence networks.

In Italy each Region has adopted - more or less recently - its own reference legislation, sharing the definitions of violence defined at the international level.

The Regions make use of protocols of understanding, framework agreements, conventions, implementing/operational agreements for the creation of inter-institutional anti-violence networks.

If on one side all the Regions have the burden to characterize, year by year, the resources to assign to the participations of contrast to the phenomenon, only some preview an observatory for the analysis of the phenomenon and an Album to count the Anti-violence Centers and the Shelters.<sup>11</sup>

Private and/or public entities dedicated to prevention/elimination of gender-based violence (including NGOs)

Through an agreement between the State and the Regions of 2014, there have been established the minimum necessary criteria of Anti-violence Centers *antiviolenza* and Shelters throughout the national territory,

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<sup>11</sup> <https://viva.cnr.it/wp-content/uploads/2019/08/deliverable04-raccolta-analisi-comparativa-delle-leggi-regionali-materia-violenza-maschile-contro-donne.pdf>

including also the basic services (listening, reception, psychological assistance, legal assistance, support for minors, job orientation, orientation to housing autonomy).

According to the latest data for the year 2019, in Italy there are 302 Anti-violence centers, promoted by private individuals in 61.9% of cases, whose operators work voluntarily in 55.5% of cases.

The activities of 90% of Italian Anti-violence Centres are guaranteed by public funding.

In Italy the national reference network is Di.Re.<sup>12</sup> (Donne in rete contro la violenza), which currently includes more than 80 Anti-violence centers, and which arose from the informal network active since the 90s in Italy, on the basis of the women's movement and feminism of the 70s.

### **Coordination between entities**

According to the data for 2019, 82.9% of the Anti-violence centers is included in a territorial network formalized almost always through conventions or protocols of understanding/agreements and coordinated mainly by the Municipalities, the Provinces or the Prefecture.

It should be noted, however, that in only 9.9% of cases, such networks are coordinated by Antiviolence Centers.

Many stakeholders are part of the networks: in addition to the local authorities responsible for the provision of social services in the area (97.7%), there are security sector players (92.5%), voluntary associations (76.5%), entities in the justice sector (66.7%) or other entities and entities (52.2%).

## **Educational**

### **Protocols for the detection of GBV**

With regard to training at national level on recognising and combating gender-based violence, the following initiatives should be noted:

- in January 2018, there have been drawn up the „*Linee guida nazionali per le Aziende sanitarie e le Aziende ospedaliere in tema di soccorso e assistenza socio-sanitaria alle donne vittime di violenza.*“<sup>13</sup>
- in the first half of 2020, the Istituto Superiore di Sanità provided an online course for social and health workers in emergency rooms

<sup>12</sup> <https://www.direcontrolaviolenza.it/>

<sup>13</sup> <https://www.gazzettaufficiale.it/eli/id/2018/01/30/18A00520/SG>

- a memorandum of understanding was initialled in 2015<sup>14</sup> between the Department of Equal Opportunities and the Institute of Advertising Self-discipline - IAP, in the field of commercial communication
- a Memorandum of Understanding was initialled in 2018<sup>15</sup> between IAP and ANCI (National Association of Italian Municipalities).

Building on the fundamental role of the Istanbul Convention in preventing gender-based violence through equality education (the Convention recommends that educational materials be included in school curricula of all levels on subjects such as gender equality, non-stereotyped gender roles, mutual respect, the non-violent resolution of conflicts in interpersonal relationships, gender-based violence against women and the right to personal integrity, appropriate to the cognitive level of the students» - art.14 paragraph 1).

Italy has also adopted specific regulations in this regard. In the *Piano d'azione straordinario contro la violenza sessuale e di genere*<sup>16</sup> (2015-2017) there is the indication of 'promoting adequate training of school staff in relation to and against violence and gender discrimination and promoting awareness-raising (...) in the curricular and extra-curricular programming of schools of all levels, information and training of students in order to prevent violence against women and gender discrimination, including through an appropriate exploitation of the subject in textbooks'.

In the following *Piano strategico nazionale sulla violenza maschile contro le donne 17* (2017-2020) it reads that the school has the task of acting on two levels: the first as an agent of a culture of respect, the fight against discrimination, stereotypes/prejudices related to gender roles and violence and the promotion of equal opportunities; the second as a vehicle for support, inclusion and accompaniment to autonomy for women and girls (...) victims of violence, including assisted women, female genital mutilation, sexual exploitation and any other form of male violence against women.

At the legislative level, the law „The Good School" (No. 107 of 2015) stipulates that „training plans must ensure the implementation of the principles of equal opportunities by promoting gender equality education, the prevention of gender violence and all forms of discrimination in schools of all levels, in order to inform and raise awareness among students, teachers and parents [...]» (paragraph 16).

In 2017 are drawn up Piano nazionale per l'educazione al rispetto<sup>18</sup> and Linee Guida Nazionali. Educare al rispetto: tra i sessi, la prevenzione della violenza di genere e di tutte le forme di discriminazione.<sup>19</sup>

<sup>14</sup> <https://www.iap.it/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Protocollo-DPO-IAP-1%C2%B0-febbraio-2015.pdf>

<sup>15</sup> <https://www.iap.it/wp-content/uploads/2018/07/Protocollo-ANCI-IAP-3.07.2018.pdf>

<sup>16</sup> [http://www.pariopportunita.gov.it/wp-content/uploads/2018/01/piano\\_contro\\_violenzasessualeedigenere\\_2015.pdf](http://www.pariopportunita.gov.it/wp-content/uploads/2018/01/piano_contro_violenzasessualeedigenere_2015.pdf)

<sup>17</sup> <https://www.camera.it/temiap/2017/11/23/OCD177-3207.pdf>

<sup>18</sup> <https://www.miur.gov.it/documents/20182/0/Piano+Nazionale+ER+4.pdf/7179ab45-5a5c-4d1a-b048-5d0b6cda4f5c?version=1.0>

<sup>19</sup> <https://www.miur.gov.it/documents/20182/0/Linee+guida+Comma16+finale.pdf/>

From the collaboration between the Department of Equal Opportunities and Indire , the project „Gender school" was realized, which gave life to a dedicated portal <sup>20</sup>, recently inaugurated, in which there are educational toolkits and a collection of good practices about education to gender equality within the educational curricula.

The Department of Equal Opportunities supports communication campaigns aimed at raising public awareness, raising awareness about the phenomenon of gender violence and promoting a different view of the relationship between men and women.<sup>21 22 23</sup>

Awareness campaigns are also organized by Regions, various associations <sup>24</sup>, trade unions<sup>25</sup>, State rail network <sup>26</sup> and private sector.<sup>27 28</sup>

As for the specific focus on economic abuse, in Italy an important action is carried out by *Global Thinking Foundation*<sup>29</sup> (GTF), association founded in 2016, which aims to support, sponsor and organize initiatives and projects that have as their objective financial literacy aimed primarily at poor and vulnerable groups.<sup>30</sup> GTF recently elaborated the *Rapporto 2020 sulla violenza economica*<sup>31</sup>, and previously had collaborated with the historic Antiviolenza Centre in Milan to draft the *Guida contro la violenza economica*. In addition, GTF promotes the following projects:

- financial literacy projects carried out by women for women (“donne al quadrato“)<sup>32</sup>
- Paths-game on Equal Opportunities
- the travelling exhibition, “Libere di... Vivere“<sup>33</sup> aimed at fostering greater awareness of economic violence and anticipating its occurrence.

<sup>20</sup> <https://www.genderschool.it/>

<sup>21</sup> <http://www.pariopportunita.gov.it/materiale/campagne-di-comunicazione/>

<sup>22</sup> <http://www.governo.it/it/media/campagna-di-comunicazione-occasione-della-giornata-internazionale-leliminazione-della-violenza>

<sup>23</sup> [https://www.repubblica.it/politica/2020/03/24/news/coronavirus\\_violenza\\_domestica\\_bonetti-252152524/](https://www.repubblica.it/politica/2020/03/24/news/coronavirus_violenza_domestica_bonetti-252152524/)

<sup>24</sup> <https://www.actionaid.it/informati/notizie/violenza-sulle-donne-diciamo-basta>

<sup>25</sup> <http://www.uisp.it/nazionale/pagina/futura-ecco-il-video-che-raconta-la-campagna>

<sup>26</sup> <https://www.fsitaliane.it/content/fsitaliane/it/sostenibilita/agire-per-le-persone/campagne-di-sensibilizzazione/lapartitaditutti-campagna-contro-violenza-donne-2018.html>

<sup>27</sup> [https://www.pubblicitaprogresso.org/Uploads/Docs/NinjaMarketing\\_1712\\_Puntosudite.pdf](https://www.pubblicitaprogresso.org/Uploads/Docs/NinjaMarketing_1712_Puntosudite.pdf)

<sup>28</sup> <https://www.artribune.com/dal-mondo/2017/11/ikea-per-il-25-novembre-una-campagna-intelligente-nella-giornata-contro-la-violenza-sulle-donne-spot-pubblicita/>

<sup>29</sup> <https://www.gltfoundation.com/>

<sup>30</sup> <https://www.gltfoundation.com/about/>

<sup>31</sup> <https://www.gltfoundation.com/manuale-di-prevenzione-della-violenza-economica/>

<sup>32</sup> <https://www.gltfoundation.com/donne-al-quadrato/>

<sup>33</sup> <https://www.liberedivivere.com/>

### 3.2.5 Strengths and weaknesses regarding Economic Abuse and Gender Based Violence in the country

#### Strengths

- In Italy there have been progress made in the last 10 years to combat gender-based violence, with some innovative legislative initiatives such as Law No. 119/2013 and Law No. 69/2019.
- Through the Country, there are good examples of multiagency interventions.
- Italy has made some progresses within both legislation and policies concerning the recognition of the harmful effects of witnessed violence.

#### Weaknesses

- There is no formal definition of economic violence or economic abuse in the Italian legislation, and no specific data collected on this specific type on GBV.
- There is a lack of systematised interinstitutional communication and coordination.
- A lot of women NGOs running Anti-violence services struggle financially in order to maintain a continuity in the service provision.
- There is a clear need to expand the coverage and capacity of specialist services.
- There is a need for appropriate support services for child witnesses of domestic violence.
- Risk assessment and management procedures are not systematically applied within a multiagency network, by all relevant statutory agencies.

## 4 Selection of best practices

Best practices constitute a guidance for the elaboration of action plans, since they introduce actions already put in practice that may be transferred and adapted to the local context, as well as indicators for their effectivity and sustainability.

ECOVIO's best practices will be collected all along the second year of the project, and uploaded to the European Observatory on Gender-based Economic Abuse that constitutes the Deliverable 3.2 (M24)

### 4.1.1 Criteria for the selection of Best practices

The following criteria will be used for the identification of the good practices,. From these criteria, items regarding the evidence of positive or promising results and transferability will be mandatory; the rest will be recommendable but no compulsory.

- **Evidence of positive or promising results in terms of combatting Economic Abuse (EA) and/or advancing in gender equality.** This criterium includes the contribution to sensitization on partner violence and specifically on economic abuse (training/education); the promotion of protection, empowerment and the results that take into consideration the real living environments of women and men, such as cultural differences. In this criterium, also the fostering of networking and cooperation among different institutions and stakeholders was observed.
- **Impact of the practice:** includes the effectiveness on the elimination of economic abuse such as the increase of knowledge and skills and the design of protocols, and the decrease of the abuse; as well as the sustainability of this impact
- **Comprehensive nature of the practice:** is based on its inclusion within a wider gender mainstreaming strategy This criterium comprises different dimensions: **dimension 1** is the inclusion in **social and cultural context**; **Dimension 2** refers to the **inclusion in legal and judicial framework conditions** and other procedural framework related with the implementation of the law; **Dimension 3** refers to the inclusion on **awareness-raising and training efforts**; **Dimension 5** refers to the **generation of resources**; and **Dimension 5** refers to the inclusion in **monitoring and assessment** systems.
- **Innovation** also includes the inclusion of innovative aspects or ideas.
- **Cost efficiency** considers the existence or other lower cost alternatives to achieve the same impact.
- **Transferability** includes the access to methodology, the success in other contexts and the possibilities to adapt to different conditions , and the dependence on specific resources that may even require the payment for programmes of licenses are paid.

The best practices selected have been included as **Annex C** in this deliverable.



<http://economic-genderviolence.eu/>

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## Annexes

## Annex A. History

Document History	
Versions	V1. ECOVIO LOGO UPDATED
Contributions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>SEAS: Dr. Arantzazu Blanco</li><li>GruppoR: Giorgia Caramma, Laura Celso</li></ul>

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## Annex C. Selection of Best Practices

### Best practice 1: Advances for non-payment of alimony

GENERAL INFORMATION	
<b>Country/region</b>	Spain
<b>Entity</b>	Administración del Estado - Ministerio de Hacienda
<b>Link or contact for further information</b>	<a href="http://tramites.administracion.gob.es/de/gemeinde/tramites/ressource/anticipos-por-impago-de-pensiones-alimenticias/29f47f18-34e9-4e2f-9875-ac379106aa98">http://tramites.administracion.gob.es/de/gemeinde/tramites/ressource/anticipos-por-impago-de-pensiones-alimenticias/29f47f18-34e9-4e2f-9875-ac379106aa98</a> <a href="https://www.boe.es/boe/dias/2007/12/14/pdfs/A51371-51376.pdf">https://www.boe.es/boe/dias/2007/12/14/pdfs/A51371-51376.pdf</a>
DESCRIPTION	
<b>Target group</b>	Spanish, and nationals of Member States of the European Union residing in Spain, minors (or older with a degree of disability greater than 65%) who are holders of unpaid alimony, and are part of a family unit whose income , in annual computation and for all concepts, do not exceed a certain limit. Nationals of other States can be beneficiaries, meeting the same conditions, if they legally reside in Spain and the State of their nationality recognizes advances similar to Spaniards in its territory.
<b>Objectives:</b>	The purpose of the Fund is to guarantee to minors and the people with disabilities, the payment of alimony, recognized in judicial resolution or judicially approved agreement (in cases of legal separation, divorce, declaration of nullity, filiation or maintenance), when they are unpaid by the person obliged to satisfy them.
<b>Intervention type/structure</b>	Benefits / Governmental aid
<b>Methodology</b>	<p>In cases of separation, divorce, annulment or filiation processes, if there are minor children and an alimony has been set that is proving unpaid, the person can request this economic benefit. When the person requests this benefit, it is automatically the State who will later claim the person who has defaulted on the pension, claiming the full amount of the debt, even by way of pressure.</p> <p>The State advances the alimony in its entirety or only a part of what it has recognized, depending on the family circumstances. Only those maintenance pensions that have been recognized by court ruling or a regulatory agreement approved by the court may be anticipated, when the person obliged to pay does not pay the corresponding amounts.</p>

	<p>The amount of the advance for each beneficiary is 100 euros per month, unless the court decision fixes the maintenance for a lower amount, in which case the latter will be paid. The advance is paid for a maximum period of 18 months and is received by the mother, the father or the person who holds the custody and custody of the beneficiary.</p> <p>The maximum term will be 18 months.</p> <p>Procedure phases / service:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-The procedure begins at the request of the member of the family unit who has the custody and custody of the minor beneficiary of the advance, formalized in the official model. The maximum period for resolution and notification of the ordinary procedure is three months; and that of the emergency procedure, two months, a procedure that will begin when:</li> <li>-The resources and full income of the family unit are 0.5 points less than the income limit that entitles the advance payment that corresponds to said unit, according to the number of minor children that comprise it, or</li> <li>-When the person who holds the custody of the minor is a victim of gender violence.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Resources available</b> (videos, guidelines, reports, materials)</p>	<p>Triptych: <a href="https://www.aragon.es/documents/20127/674325/5_1_tripticoinforma_pago_alimentici.pdf/0729add4-6aba-5aff-44ea-0bac75f04939">https://www.aragon.es/documents/20127/674325/5_1_tripticoinforma_pago_alimentici.pdf/0729add4-6aba-5aff-44ea-0bac75f04939</a></p> <p>Application by mail <a href="https://jmcasero.files.wordpress.com/2016/11/solicitud-anticipos-fondo-de-alimentos-032.pdf">https://jmcasero.files.wordpress.com/2016/11/solicitud-anticipos-fondo-de-alimentos-032.pdf</a></p> <p>Email application: <a href="https://clasespasivas.gob.es/sitios/sedeclasespasivas/es-ES/solicitudElectronicaPrestaciones/Paginas/Registra.aspx">https://clasespasivas.gob.es/sitios/sedeclasespasivas/es-ES/solicitudElectronicaPrestaciones/Paginas/Registra.aspx</a> <a href="https://clasespasivas.gob.es/sitios/sedeclasespasivas/es-ES/solicitudElectronicaPrestaciones/Paginas/ProcedimientosPAMEH.aspx?idProc=387">https://clasespasivas.gob.es/sitios/sedeclasespasivas/es-ES/solicitudElectronicaPrestaciones/Paginas/ProcedimientosPAMEH.aspx?idProc=387</a> <a href="https://www.ayudasybecas.es/ayudas-por-impago-de-pension-de-alimentos/">https://www.ayudasybecas.es/ayudas-por-impago-de-pension-de-alimentos/</a></p>
<p><b>Costs related</b></p>	

## Criteria

Please make the cross if the good practice meets the proposed items. Also, try to expand the information in each section.

### Evidence of positive and/or promising results in order to eliminate economic abuse

#### TRAINING/EDUCATION

- The intervention contributes to sensitize to the subject of partner violence, and specifically on economic abuse, for lawyers and professionals of law.
- Helps identifying common myths related to GBV, its real causes and nature, the safety of women,
  - Offers clear definitions of the concept of Economic violence and its relationship with other types of gender-based violence.
- The practice promotes to social workers and educators, the knowledge and skills for assess and protect women and their children from economic abuse.
- The practice promotes healthy relationships (identification of common myths on romantic love, controlling behaviours, etc), for real or potential victims and offenders.

#### PROMOTES PROTECTION:

- The practice will focus attention on women to understand their worries and circumstances.

#### PROMOTES EMPOWERMENT:

- The practice provides skills to promote their resilience and resources to deal with situations of economic abuse (i.e. financial education, professional education, long-life training)

#### LIVING ENVIRONMENT APPROACH:

- The practice has references to the real living environment of men and women

(social environment, living environment, etc.).

- The practice takes into account the cultural differences in the intervention.
- The practice addresses attitudes, behaviours and beliefs that normalise and tolerate domestic violence among the general public

#### FORMAL NETWORKING:

- The practice implies networking and cooperation with other Institutions:
- With comprehensive services for care, recovery and reintegration of women and children at risk or victims of gender-based violence.

- There is a networking/cooperation with other stakeholders in the local and professional environments.
- The practice is included in the structure of the national/regional system and it depends on several people.

**Please, detail the elements/components that provide a full explanation about evidence of positive results and/or promising results in each section (Training education, promotes protection...etc.):**

No data are available on the results

### Data on impact of the practice

#### EFFECTIVENESS OF THE ELIMINATION OF ECONOMIC ABUSE:

- The practice has demonstrated a good impact on:
- The decrease of economic abuse
  - The increase in positive interactions and conflict resolution (women and their partners/expartners).
  - The significant increase in knowledge and skills of professionals working with women
  - The design and/or adoption of effective protocols among professionals of law (lawyers, judges, prosecutors).

#### SUSTAINABILITY OF THE IMPACT:

- The effects on the target group are sustainable.
- The practice is embedded within a broader action plan or legislation.
  - The practice has long-term funding to be repeated or maintained in the future.
  - The practice has built cooperation agreements with different stakeholders

**Please, detail the evidence on data or research about the impact of the practice**

Data on the impact of the regulation and the court procedures started, as well as the grants requested, is not available.

### Comprehensive nature: the practice is embedded within a wider gender main-streaming strategy

The practice is addressed to:

#### DIMENSION 1: SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONTEXT TOWARDS GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

- The practice promotes support and guidance to women and men in developing healthy relationships that will reduce gender-based abuse.

- The practice supports professionals working with women (social workers and educators, psychologists, teachers) in improving their skills and knowledge on gender-based violence and specifically economic abuse.
- The practice involves the participation and assessment of participatory entities such as women's right associations, survivors' organizations or victims Support services
- The practice promotes the self-organization of women and girls through the creation and/or consolidation of representative organizations in communities.

**DIMENSION 2: LEGAL FRAMEWORK CONDITIONS AND OTHER PROCEDURAL, JUDICIAL FRAMEWORK RELATED WITH THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE LAW:**

- The practice responds to the objectives of capacity building, training, education and social reintegration provided by law.
- The practice is consistent with the existing legal framework for protection of economic violence against women.

**DIMENSION 3: AWARENESS-RAISING AND TRAINING EFFORTS CONCERNING ECONOMIC ABUSE WITHIN GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE**

- The practice raises awareness about the concept of economic violence as a type of gender-based violence and its prevention and elimination.
- The practice provides training about the detection, prevention and/or elimination of economic violence.

**DIMENSION 4: RESOURCES AVAILABLE ON PREVENTION AND MITIGATION OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE**

- The practice provides resources (guidelines, training/capacity building materials) for the prevention and elimination of economic abuse, or complementary knowledge.

**DIMENSION 5: MONITORING AND EVALUATION**

- The practice includes resources (data, methods and tools) to monitor and assess its impact or effectiveness.

**Please, detail the elements/components that provide a full explanation about the dimension addressed**

The regulation is framed within the national law on gender-based violence, acknowledging the economic abuse as a form of gender violence and its structural dimensions.

## Innovation

The practice has an innovative character, or implies innovative aspects (e. g. actual knowledge, new ideas or methodology, etc.).

**Please, detail the elements/components that provide a full explanation about the innovation of the practice**

The initiative is innovative because the alimony pension is advanced by the State before there is a legal resolution. The minor suffers less the consequences.

## Cost-efficiency

- The cost-efficiency is adequate
- There are no lower cost alternatives to achieve the same impact.

**Please, detail the elements/components that justify the cost-efficiency of the programme/practice**

Given the particular nature of economic abuse consisting in unpaid alimony, there is not another way for providing the women and children the alimony without the benefit from the regional government.

## Transferability

- There is access to the methodology and how the practice has been implemented (e. g. process description, manual etc.).
- The practice has already been successfully transferred to another region.
- The practice can be transferred to other frame conditions in international contexts:
- The practice does not rely too much on specific aspects of the national/regional system
- The practice does not depend too much on one/few specific professional qualifications and/or profiles.
- The practice can be transferred if the material, program or license are paid.

**Please, detail the elements/components that justify the transferability of the programme/practice**

While it is a transferable measure, it could be only sustainable at EU level within the Welfare State framework.

## Best practice 2: We Go! Project. WeGo! (Women Economic-independence & Growth Opportunity)

GENERAL INFORMATION	
<b>Country/region</b>	EU – 2 Spanish centres involved
<b>Entity</b>	(for Italy): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Centro Veneto Progetti Donna-Auser</li> <li>- C.I.F. (Italian Women’s Centre)</li> <li>- Donatella Tellini Association</li> </ul>
<b>Link or contact for further information</b>	<a href="http://www.wegoproject.eu/">http://www.wegoproject.eu/</a>
DESCRIPTION	
<b>Target group</b>	Women and general population  Social workers psychologists, counsellors, job counsellors, and other professionals working directly with survivors
<b>Objectives:</b>	To build economic independence as a mean for overcoming intimate partner violence and GBV.  <i>The WEGO project provides a training toolkit to build or improve the practitioners’ know-how and skills for supporting women in an effort to increase their social and economic empowerment with the goal of becoming self-sufficient</i>
<b>Intervention type/structure</b>	The Toolkit provides a training and a methodology easy to transfer and adopt at a low cost.  It is formed by 5 modules covering the process and stages of social and economic empowerment, through a set of activities and resources for individual and group sessions. The training is also customisable attending to the particular circumstances and needs.  Basic modules proposed are:  MODULE 1: Trainees’ Selection. The objective is to identify the trainees through the assessment of their personal and professional needs and commitments.

	<p>MODULE 2: Team Building and Individual Commitments. The objective is to know one another and support the building of a committed, motivated, trustworthy, and inclusive group with shared rules and responsibilities.</p> <p>MODULE 3: Empowerment: Me, Myself, and I. The objective is to support the individual detection and acknowledgement of inner resources and the development of key personal skills in view of the job searching process.</p> <p>MODULE 4: Empowerment: My Skills and Job Searching. The objective is to develop professional skills and job searching techniques to find employment opportunities.</p> <p>MODULE 5: Looking Back to Go Forward. The objective is to collectively assess the training performance and results against the initial goals to also identify room for improvements</p>
<p><b>Methodology</b></p>	<p>Active and participative methodologies</p> <p>Peer-based training</p> <p>The sessions should be facilitated by two skilled professionals, namely a facilitator and a supporting trainer who also acts as a note-taker. Facilitators should have strong interpersonal communication skills, the ability to work in a team environment and to solve conflicts. The facilitators must foster the creation of a group atmosphere that favours the empowerment and personal development of the participants, creating a trustful and safe space. They must be in no way judgemental and allow discriminatory or violent comments among participants.</p> <p>The trainees are women who survived IPV and are currently assisted by anti-violence centres in their process of social and labour inclusion. The training participants must be identified through a thorough selection interview and a comprehensive individual risk assessment, in compliance with the existing country/regional/service protocols for IPV survivors. Whenever necessary, specific safety measures should be taken into account to allow the participants to attend the training.</p> <p>Syllabus is comprised by 5 modules:</p> <p>MODULE 1: Module 1 includes: Trainees’ Selection, Meeting the Potential and the Interview tool</p> <p>MODULE 2: Is focused on Team Building and Individual Commitments. It includes the introduction and meeting the participants, setting group rules and team-building.</p>

	<p>MODULE 3: Module 3 addresses the Empowerment from an individual point of view by providing resources for competency-building, speak for raising her/their own voices, talent and professional interests, vocational issues, competencies analysis and development of career plans, including skill acquisition, and framing the personal competencies into the social and structural dimension.</p> <p>MODULE 4: is also focused on empowerment for job careers and skills development and deployment. It includes contents on generating networks and contacts for creating job opportunities, the mentoring, job search techniques, social media for careers and how to prepare the CV, among other key contents referring to entrepreneurship.</p> <p>MODULE 5: summarises the lessons learnt, evaluates and join together participants in a focus group.</p>
<p><b>Resources available</b> (videos, guidelines, reports, materials)</p>	<p><a href="http://www.wegoproject.eu/sites/default/files/media/WEGO2_Toolkit_02.pdf">http://www.wegoproject.eu/sites/default/files/media/WEGO2_Toolkit_02.pdf</a></p>
<p><b>Costs related</b></p>	<p>The Toolkit is freely downloadable and open; costs related to the intervention are:</p> <p>Trainers</p> <p>Physical facilities (optimal; while it could be implemented through online seminars)</p> <p>Some materials can be printed.</p>

## Criteria

### Evidence of positive and/or promising results in order to eliminate economic abuse

#### TRAINING/EDUCATION

- The intervention contributes to sensitize to the subject of partner violence, and specifically on economic abuse, for lawyers and professionals of law.
  - helps identifying common myths related to GBV, its real causes and nature, the safety of women,
  - Offers clear definitions of the concept of Economic violence and its relationship with other types of gender-based violence.
- The practice promotes to social workers and educators, the knowledge and skills for assess and protect women and their children from economic abuse.

The practice promotes healthy relationships (identification of common myths on romantic love, controlling behaviours, etc), for real or potential victims and offenders.

**PROMOTES PROTECTION:**

The practice will focus attention on women to understand their worries and circumstances.

**PROMOTES EMPOWERMENT:**

The practice provides skills to promote their resilience and resources to deal with situations of economic abuse (i.e. financial education, professional education, long-life training)

**LIVING ENVIRONMENT APPROACH:**

The practice has references to the real living environment of men and women (social environment, living environment, etc.).

The practice takes into account the cultural differences in the intervention.

The practice addresses attitudes, behaviours and beliefs that normalise and tolerate domestic violence among the general public

**4.1.1.1.1 FORMAL NETWORKING:**

The practice implies networking and cooperation with other Institutions:

- With comprehensive services for care, recovery and reintegration of women and children at risk or victims of gender-based violence.
- There is a networking/cooperation with other stakeholders in the local and professional environments.
- The practice is included in the structure of the national/regional system and it depends on several people.

Please, detail the elements/components that provide a full explanation about evidence of positive results and/or promising results in each section (Training education, promotes protection...etc.):

The practice is EU-wide framed with a huge participation and involvement of policy-makers; in addition, contents themselves promotes empowerment, participation and networking of participants

**Data on impact of the practice**

**EFFECTIVENESS OF THE ELIMINATION OF ECONOMIC ABUSE:**

The practice has demonstrated a good impact on:

- The decrease of economic abuse
- The increase in positive interactions and conflict resolution (women and their partners/expartners).
- The significant increase in knowledge and skills of professionals working with women

- The design and/or adoption of effective protocols among professionals of law (lawyers, judges, prosecutors).

**SUSTAINABILITY OF THE IMPACT:**

- The effects on the target group are sustainable.
  - The practice is embedded within a broader action plan or legislation.
  - The practice has long-term funding to be repeated or maintained in the future.
  - The practice has built cooperation agreements with different stakeholders.
- 

**Please, detail the evidence on data or research about the impact of the practice**

Data and results are reported at <http://www.wego-project.eu/sites/default/files/media/WEGO-Final-narrative-report.pdf>

17 anti-violence centers were involved, which means a significant increase in training for social workers and practitioners involved. Specifically, 139 practitioners were trained during its whole lifecycle; 78 experts were involved as well. Lastly, 250 survivors participated in the trainings

WeGo demonstrated impact in strengthening the capacity of anti-violence centres to respond to survivors' economic independency needs and providing resources for empowering survivors in economic, financial and social way.

**Comprehensive nature: the practice is embedded within a wider gender main-streaming strategy**

The practice is addressed to:

**DIMENSION 1: SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONTEXT TOWARDS GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE**

- The practice promotes support and guidance to women and men in developing healthy relationships that will reduce gender-based abuse.
- The practice supports professionals working with women (social workers and educators, psychologists, teachers) in improving their skills and knowledge on gender-based violence and specifically economic abuse.
- The practice involves the participation and assessment of participatory entities such as women's right associations, survivors' organizations or victims Support services
- The practice promotes the self-organization of women and girls through the creation and/or consolidation of representative organizations in communities.

**DIMENSION 2: LEGAL FRAMEWORK CONDITIONS AND OTHER PROCEDURAL, JUDICIAL FRAMEWORK RELATED WITH THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE LAW:**

- The practice responds to the objectives of capacity building, training, education and social reintegration provided by law.
- The practice is consistent with the existing legal framework for protection of economic violence against women.

**DIMENSION 3: AWARENESS-RAISING AND TRAINING EFFORTS CONCERNING ECONOMIC ABUSE WITHIN GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE**

- The practice raises awareness about the concept of economic violence as a type of gender-based violence and its prevention and elimination.
- The practice provides training about the detection, prevention and/or elimination of economic violence.

**DIMENSION 4: RESOURCES AVAILABLE ON PREVENTION AND MITIGATION OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE**

- The practice provides resources (guidelines, training/capacity building materials) for the prevention and elimination of economic abuse, or complementary knowledge.

**DIMENSION 5: MONITORING AND EVALUATION**

- The practice includes resources (data, methods and tools) to monitor and assess its impact or effectiveness.

**Please, detail the elements/components that provide a full explanation about the dimension addressed**

The WEGO toolkit is entirely available; the website includes a vast range of resources and materials for professionals. <http://www.wegoproject.eu/>

**Innovation**

- The practice has an innovative character, or implies innovative aspects (e. g. actual knowledge, new ideas or methodology, etc.).

**Please, detail the elements/components that provide a full explanation about the innovation of the programme**

The peer-based method for teaching and learning processes is innovative, as long as these types of practices are usually up-to-down programmed and led by professionals; it is an advantage in terms of empowerment and alliances between survivors (*sorority*)

### Cost-efficiency

- The cost-efficiency is adequate
- There are no lower cost alternatives to achieve the same impact.

**Please, detail the elements/components that justify the cost-efficiency of the programme/practice**

### Transferability

- There is access to the methodology and how the practice has been implemented (e. g. Process description, manual etc.).
- The practice has already been successfully transferred to another region.
  - The practice can be transferred to other frame conditions in international contexts:
  - The practice does not rely too much on specific aspects of the national/regional system
  - The practice does not depend too much on one/few specific professional qualifications and/or profiles.
- The practice can be transferred if the material, program or license is paid.

**Please, detail the elements/components that justify the transferability of the programme/practice**

The website <http://www.wegoproject.eu/> includes all resources needed for implementing the program and the project coordinators seem to be accessible



<http://economic-genderviolence.eu/>

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### Best practice 3: Escuela de Empoderamiento (Empowerment School)

GENERAL INFORMATION	
<b>Country/region</b>	Spain
<b>Entity</b>	Asociación Por Ti, Mujer
<b>Link or contact for further information</b>	<a href="https://asociacionportimujer.org/escuela-de-empoderamiento/">https://asociacionportimujer.org/escuela-de-empoderamiento/</a> <a href="https://asociacionportimujer.org/campaigns/escuela-rural-empoderamiento/">https://asociacionportimujer.org/campaigns/escuela-rural-empoderamiento/</a>
DESCRIPTION	
<b>Target group</b>	Migrant women with an history of GBV
<b>Objectives:</b>	<p>To join together community and individual efforts, resources and knowledge in order to overcome the social, economic and labour-market inclusion of migrant women</p> <p>To individual and collectively empowering migrant women through the construction of community bonds and networks</p> <p>To provide basic training on rights, regulatory frameworks, labour market and participatory processes in the Spanish society</p> <p>To create collective discourses on caregiving, informal work, and job insecurity</p> <p>To make visible the value behind care and informal work, traditionally undervalued and hidden</p>
<b>Intervention type/structure</b>	<p>Open non-formal training, permanently available, in groups (only females)</p> <p>It is focused on three strands: collective political empowerment, individual economic empowerment (then, community empowerment) and organisational empowerment.</p>
<b>Methodology</b>	No available (required by email but not provided)
<b>Resources available (videos, guidelines, reports, materials)</b>	There are not resources publicly available
<b>Costs related</b>	If the intervention is transferred, the entity organizing the School should consider:

	<p>The need for a permanent facility</p> <p>Trainers and facilitators for dynamizing the groups</p> <p>The efforts that should be invested in engaging multipliers (e.g., NGOs working with migrants, women or collective empowerment)</p>
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## Criteria:

### Evidence of positive and/or promising results in order to eliminate economic abuse

#### TRAINING/EDUCATION

- The intervention contributes to sensitize to the subject of partner violence, and specifically on economic abuse, for lawyers and professionals of law.
  - helps identifying common myths related to GBV, its real causes and nature, the safety of women,
  - Offers clear definitions of the concept of Economic violence and its relationship with other types of gender-based violence.
- The practice promotes to social workers and educators, the knowledge and skills for assess and protect women and their children from economic abuse.
- The practice promotes healthy relationships (identification of common myths on romantic love, controlling behaviours, etc), for real or potential victims and offenders.

#### PROMOTES PROTECTION:

- The practice will focus attention on women to understand their worries and circumstances.

#### PROMOTES EMPOWERMENT:

- The practice provides skills to promote their resilience and resources to deal with situations of economic abuse (i.e. financial education, professional education, long-life training)

#### LIVING ENVIRONMENT APPROACH:

- The practice has references to the real living environment of men and women (social environment, living environment, etc.).
- The practice takes into account the cultural differences in the intervention.
- The practice addresses attitudes, behaviours and beliefs that normalise and tolerate domestic violence among the general public

#### FORMAL NETWORKING:

- The practice implies networking and cooperation with other Institutions:

- With comprehensive services for care, recovery and reintegration of women and children at risk or victims of gender-based violence.
- There is a networking/cooperation with other stakeholders in the local and professional environments.
- The practice is included in the structure of the national/regional system and it depends on several people.

**Please, detail the elements/components that provide a full explanation about evidence of positive results and/or promising results in each section (Training education, promotes protection...etc.):**

The practice aims at collective empowerment meanwhile deploying the woman's sense of agency as an individual, thus promoting her-their participation in society, the engagement with public administration and associations, and the knowledge about her-their rights, the social, cultural and economic roots of gender-based violence and the structural dimension of the discrimination against migrant women.

### Data on impact of the practice

#### EFFECTIVENESS OF THE ELIMINATION OF ECONOMIC ABUSE:

- The practice has demonstrated a good impact on:
- The decrease of economic abuse
  - The increase in positive interactions and conflict resolution (women and their partners/expartners).
  - The significant increase in knowledge and skills of professionals working with women
  - The design and/or adoption of effective protocols among professionals of law (lawyers, judges, prosecutors).

#### 4.1.1.1.2 SUSTAINABILITY OF THE IMPACT:

- The effects on the target group are sustainable.
- The practice is embedded within a broader action plan or legislation.
  - The practice has long-term funding to be repeated or maintained in the future.
  - The practice has built cooperation agreements with different stakeholders.

**Please, detail the evidence on data or research about the impact of the practice**

The practice is sustainable at long-term and it seems that the costs for implementation are reducing; while the structural dimension of the training is well-framed within the national and legal regulations, it is not clear in the website how it involves decision-making entities and policy-makers

## **Comprehensive nature: the practice is embedded within a wider gender main-streaming strategy**

The practice is addressed to:

### **DIMENSION 1: SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONTEXT TOWARDS GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE**

- The practice promotes support and guidance to women and men in developing healthy relationships that will reduce gender-based abuse.
- The practice supports professionals working with women (social workers and educators, psychologists, teachers) in improving their skills and knowledge on gender-based violence and specifically economic abuse.
- The practice involves the participation and assessment of participatory entities such as women's right associations, survivors' organizations or victims Support services
- The practice promotes the self-organization of women and girls through the creation and/or consolidation of representative organizations in communities.

### **DIMENSION 2: LEGAL FRAMEWORK CONDITIONS AND OTHER PROCEDURAL, JUDICIAL FRAMEWORK RELATED WITH THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE LAW:**

- The practice responds to the objectives of capacity building, training, education and social reintegration provided by law.
- The practice is consistent with the existing legal framework for protection of economic violence against women.

### **DIMENSION 3: AWARENESS-RAISING AND TRAINING EFFORTS CONCERNING ECONOMIC ABUSE WITHIN GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE**

- The practice raises awareness about the concept of economic violence as a type of gender-based violence and its prevention and elimination.
- The practice provides training about the detection, prevention and/or elimination of economic violence.

### **DIMENSION 4: RESOURCES AVAILABLE ON PREVENTION AND MITIGATION OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE**

- The practice provides resources (guidelines, training/capacity building materials) for the prevention and elimination of economic abuse, or complementary knowledge.

### **DIMENSION 5: MONITORING AND EVALUATION**

- The practice includes resources (data, methods and tools) to monitor and assess its impact or effectiveness.

**Please, detail the elements/components that provide a full explanation about the dimension addressed**

No data is provided on how it measures the effectiveness or results. The Empowerment School effectively provides guidance for migrant women, being culturally tailored as well as promotes the individual and collective entitlement of women and girls in their origin and destination communities, which contributes to reduce the risk of GVB

**Innovation**

- The practice has an innovative character, or implies innovative aspects (e. g. actual knowledge, new ideas or methodology, etc.).

**Please, detail the elements/components that provide a full explanation about the innovation of the programme**

The practice may be innovative referring to the improvement of current conditions, rather than providing an innovative method itself; however, the importance of improving the migrant women’s capacity building and entitlement sense supposes its innovative value – being of great importance.

**Cost-efficiency**

- The cost-efficiency is adequate
- There are no lower cost alternatives to achieve the same impact.

**Please, detail the elements/components that justify the cost-efficiency of the programme/practice**

There is not enough information for assessing its cost-efficiency while it seems to be self-sustainable once the pre-requirements are met: trainers available, facilities and connection/networking with multiplier entities.

**Transferability**

- There is access to the methodology and how the practice has been implemented (e. g. Process description, manual etc.).
- The practice has already been successfully transferred to another region.

- The practice can be transferred to other frame conditions in international contexts:
- The practice does not rely too much on specific aspects of the national/regional system
- The practice does not depend too much on one/few specific professional qualifications and/or profiles.
- The practice can be transferred if the material, program or license is paid.

**Please, detail the elements/components that justify the transferability of the programme/practice**

There is not enough information about the transferability and scale-up potential based on previous experiences.

## Best practice 4: Aynis

GENERAL INFORMATION	
<b>Country/region</b>	Europe – Argentina
<b>Entity</b>	Aynis and Spotlight Initiative
<b>Link or contact for further information</b>	<a href="https://www.pagina12.com.ar/292141-la-violencia-economica-como-principal-reclamo-de-las-mujeres">https://www.pagina12.com.ar/292141-la-violencia-economica-como-principal-reclamo-de-las-mujeres</a> <a href="https://aynisviolenciadegenero.site/">https://aynisviolenciadegenero.site/</a>
DESCRIPTION	
<b>Target group</b>	Women actually or potentially in a situation of GBV
<b>Objectives:</b>	To inform and provide resources and psycho-legal counselling to women in a potential or actual situation of GBV
<b>Intervention type/structure</b>	Platform merging quizzes, general information for fostering awareness and contact to psychological and legal counselling.
<b>Methodology</b>	Aynis is supported by the Spotlight Initiative, with the collaboration of the European Union and United Nations; in addition, Fundación Markani and the NGO Aninankuy are supporting this project specifically for women in a GBV situation during the COVID-19 crisis. The intervention is focused on raising awareness, accompanying women and fostering their capacity and training. It also provides resources and capacity building to legal and social-work professionals.
<b>Resources available (videos, guidelines, reports, materials)</b>	Virtual platform: <a href="https://aynisviolenciadegenero.site/">https://aynisviolenciadegenero.site/</a>
<b>Costs related</b>	No costs are specified or declared.

### Criteria

#### Evidence of positive and/or promising results in order to eliminate economic abuse

##### TRAINING/EDUCATION

The intervention contributes to sensitize to the subject of partner violence, and specifically on economic abuse, for lawyers and professionals of law.

- helps identifying common myths related to GBV, its real causes and nature, the safety of women,
- Offers clear definitions of the concept of Economic violence and its relationship with other types of gender-based violence.

The practice promotes to social workers and educators, the knowledge and skills for assess and protect women and their children from economic abuse.

The practice promotes healthy relationships (identification of common myths on romantic love, controlling behaviours, etc), for real or potential victims and offenders.

**PROMOTES PROTECTION:**

The practice will focus attention on women to understand their worries and circumstances.

**PROMOTES EMPOWERMENT:**

The practice provides skills to promote their resilience and resources to deal with situations of economic abuse (i.e. financial education, professional education, long-life training)

**LIVING ENVIRONMENT APPROACH:**

The practice has references to the real living environment of men and women

(social environment, living environment, etc.).

The practice takes into account the cultural differences in the intervention.

The practice addresses attitudes, behaviours and beliefs that normalise and tolerate domestic violence among the general public

**FORMAL NETWORKING:**

The practice implies networking and cooperation with other Institutions:

- With comprehensive services for care, recovery and reintegration of women and children at risk or victims of gender-based violence.
- There is a networking/cooperation with other stakeholders in the local and professional environments.
- The practice is included in the structure of the national/regional system and it depends on several people.

**Please, detail the elements/components that provide a full explanation about evidence of positive results and/or promising results in each section (Training education, promotes protection...etc.):**

The practice is mainly addressed at women and survivors, while provides materials to practitioners working on GBV. It promotes alliances and international networking among LATAM and EU countries.

## Data on impact of the practice

### EFFECTIVENESS OF THE ELIMINATION OF ECONOMIC ABUSE:

- The practice has demonstrated a good impact on:
- The decrease of economic abuse
  - The increase in positive interactions and conflict resolution (women and their partners/expartners).
  - The significant increase in knowledge and skills of professionals working with women
  - The design and/or adoption of effective protocols among professionals of law (lawyers, judges, prosecutors).

### SUSTAINABILITY OF THE IMPACT:

- The effects on the target group are sustainable.
- The practice is embedded within a broader action plan or legislation.
  - The practice has long-term funding to be repeated or maintained in the future.
  - The practice has built cooperation agreements with different stakeholders.

**Please, detail the evidence on data or research about the impact of the practice**

The practice is new and recent; no data about the impact is provided.

### **Comprehensive nature: the practice is embedded within a wider gender main-streaming strategy**

The practice is addressed to:

#### DIMENSION 1: SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONTEXT TOWARDS GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

- The practice promotes support and guidance to women and men in developing healthy relationships that will reduce gender-based abuse.
- The practice supports professionals working with women (social workers and educators, psychologists, teachers) in improving their skills and knowledge on gender-based violence and specifically economic abuse.
- The practice involves the participation and assessment of participatory entities such as women's right associations, survivors' organizations or victims Support services
- The practice promotes the self-organization of women and girls through the creation and/or consolidation of representative organizations in communities.

**DIMENSION 2: LEGAL FRAMEWORK CONDITIONS AND OTHER PROCEDURAL, JUDICIAL FRAMEWORK RELATED WITH THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE LAW:**

- The practice responds to the objectives of capacity building, training, education and social reintegration provided by law.
- The practice is consistent with the existing legal framework for protection of economic violence against women.

**DIMENSION 3: AWARENESS-RAISING AND TRAINING EFFORTS CONCERNING ECONOMIC ABUSE WITHIN GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE**

- The practice raises awareness about the concept of economic violence as a type of gender-based violence and its prevention and elimination.
- The practice provides training about the detection, prevention and/or elimination of economic violence.

**DIMENSION 4: RESOURCES AVAILABLE ON PREVENTION AND MITIGATION OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE**

- The practice provides resources (guidelines, training/capacity building materials) for the prevention and elimination of economic abuse, or complementary knowledge.

**DIMENSION 5: MONITORING AND EVALUATION**

- The practice includes resources (data, methods and tools) to monitor and assess its impact or effectiveness.

**Please, detail the elements/components that provide a full explanation about the dimension addressed**

The practice includes resources and interactive tools for women; also, includes some quizzes and information for the general population – including men.

**Innovation**

- The practice has an innovative character, or implies innovative aspects (e. g. actual knowledge, new ideas or methodology, etc.).

**Please, detail the elements/components that provide a full explanation about the innovation of the practice**

The transnational nature supposes step beyond the current state of the art demonstrating its scalability, which may be considered, itself, an innovative aspect.

### Cost-efficiency

- The cost-efficiency is adequate
- There are no lower cost alternatives to achieve the same impact.

**Please, detail the elements/components that justify the cost-efficiency of the programme/practice**

No data is still available about cost-efficiency.

### Transferability

- There is access to the methodology and how the practice has been implemented (e. g. Process description, manual etc.).
- The practice has already been successfully transferred to another region.
  - The practice can be transferred to other frame conditions in international contexts:
  - The practice does not rely too much on specific aspects of the national/regional system
  - The practice does not depend too much on one/few specific professional qualifications and/or profiles.
- The practice can be transferred if the material, program or license are paid.

**Please, detail the elements/components that justify the transferability of the programme/practice**

The transnational nature supposes an important aspect in considering the transferability and scale-up of Aynis.

## Best practice 5. Getting banks involved

GENERAL INFORMATION	
<b>Country/region</b>	UK
<b>Entity</b>	Surviving Economic Abuse (SEA), UK charity dedicated to raising awareness of economic abuse and transforming responses to it.
<b>Link or contact for further information</b>	<a href="https://survivingeconomicabuse.org/resources/">https://survivingeconomicabuse.org/resources/</a>
DESCRIPTION	
<b>Target group</b>	<p>The charity aims at different target groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- General society: to increase public understanding of economic abuse.</li> <li>- Professionals: they deliver training, tools and resources and disseminate best practice to professionals who work with victim-survivors.</li> <li>- Decision-makers and organisations to review existing systems, policies and procedures and conducting policy consultations in local and national government.</li> <li>- Banks and financing services</li> </ul>
<b>Objectives:</b>	The purpose of the Charity is to ensure economic independence to women and girls so equality is achieved
<b>Intervention type/structure</b>	Charity/awareness raising and training
<b>Methodology</b>	The good practice is related with information, awareness raising and training of professionals in different fields, particularly involving banking services in the protection of women that suffer economic abuse.
<b>Resources available (videos, guidelines, reports, materials)</b>	<p>There are different resources available online, both for the bank (with instructions for bank staff to deal with vulnerable women) and the women on different arrangements they can manage not to run on coerced debt or to protect their accounts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- For banks: <a href="https://survivingeconomicabuse.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/09/How-banks-can-help-2020.pdf">https://survivingeconomicabuse.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/09/How-banks-can-help-2020.pdf</a></li> <li>- For women</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Dealing with enforcement agents: <a href="https://survivingeconomicabuse.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/Dealing-with-enforcement-agents-or-bailiffs-2020.pdf">https://survivingeconomicabuse.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/Dealing-with-enforcement-agents-or-bailiffs-2020.pdf</a></li> <li>○ Economic reports <a href="https://survivingeconomicabuse.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/01/Economic-abuse-and-your-credit-report.pdf">https://survivingeconomicabuse.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/01/Economic-abuse-and-your-credit-report.pdf</a></li> <li>○ Accessing grants and benefits <a href="https://survivingeconomicabuse.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/Grants-benefits-and-financial-help-08-2020.pdf">https://survivingeconomicabuse.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/Grants-benefits-and-financial-help-08-2020.pdf</a></li> </ul>
<b>Costs related</b>	NA

**Criteria:**

**Evidence of positive and/or promising results in order to eliminate economic abuse**

TRAINING/EDUCATION

The intervention contributes to sensitize to the subject of partner violence, and specifically on economic abuse, for lawyers and professionals of law.

- helps identifying common myths related to GBV, its real causes and nature, the safety of women,
- Offers clear definitions of the concept of Economic violence and its relationship with other types of gender-based violence.

The practice promotes to social workers and educators, the knowledge and skills for assess and protect women and their children from economic abuse.

The practice promotes healthy relationships (identification of common myths on romantic love, controlling behaviours, etc), for real or potential victims and offenders.

PROMOTES PROTECTION:

The practice will focus attention on women to understand their worries and circumstances.

PROMOTES EMPOWERMENT:

The practice provides skills to promote their resilience and resources to deal with situations of economic abuse (i.e. financial education, professional education, long-life training)

LIVING ENVIRONMENT APPROACH:

The practice has references to the real living environment of men and women

(social environment, living environment, etc.).

- The practice takes into account the cultural differences in the intervention.
- The practice addresses attitudes, behaviours and beliefs that normalise and tolerate domestic violence among the general public

**FORMAL NETWORKING:**

- The practice implies networking and cooperation with other Institutions:
  - With comprehensive services for care, recovery and reintegration of women and children at risk or victims of gender-based violence.
  - There is a networking/cooperation with other stakeholders in the local and professional environments.
  - The practice is included in the structure of the national/regional system and it depends on several people.

**Please, detail the elements/components that provide a full explanation about evidence of positive results and/or promising results in each section (Training education, promotes protection...etc.):**

It provides different resources on financial education for women but also for staff in public bodies and funding entities

**Data on impact of the practice**

**EFFECTIVENESS OF THE ELIMINATION OF ECONOMIC ABUSE:**

- The practice has demonstrated a good impact on:
  - The decrease of economic abuse
  - The increase in positive interactions and conflict resolution (women and their partners/expartners).
  - The significant increase in knowledge and skills of professionals working with women
  - The design and/or adoption of effective protocols among professionals of law (lawyers, judges, prosecutors).

**4.1.1.1.3 SUSTAINABILITY OF THE IMPACT:**

- The effects on the target group are sustainable.
  - The practice is embedded within a broader action plan or legislation.
  - The practice has long-term funding to be repeated or maintained in the future.
  - The practice has built cooperation agreements with different stakeholders.

**Please, detail the evidence on data or research about the impact of the practice**

Data on the impact of the regulation and the court procedures started, as well as the grants requested, is not available.

**Comprehensive nature: the practice is embedded within a wider gender main-streaming strategy**

The practice is addressed to:

**DIMENSION 1: SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONTEXT TOWARDS GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE**

- The practice promotes support and guidance to women and men in developing healthy relationships that will reduce gender-based abuse.
- The practice supports professionals working with women (social workers and educators, psychologists, teachers) in improving their skills and knowledge on gender-based violence and specifically economic abuse.
- The practice involves the participation and assessment of participatory entities such as women's right associations, survivors' organizations or victims Support services
- The practice promotes the self-organization of women and girls through the creation and/or consolidation of representative organizations in communities.

**DIMENSION 2: LEGAL FRAMEWORK CONDITIONS AND OTHER PROCEDURAL, JUDICIAL FRAMEWORK RELATED WITH THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE LAW:**

- The practice responds to the objectives of capacity building, training, education and social reintegration provided by law.
- The practice is consistent with the existing legal framework for protection of economic violence against women.

**DIMENSION 3: AWARENESS-RAISING AND TRAINING EFFORTS CONCERNING ECONOMIC ABUSE WITHIN GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE**

- The practice raises awareness about the concept of economic violence as a type of gender-based violence and its prevention and elimination.
- The practice provides training about the detection, prevention and/or elimination of economic violence.

**DIMENSION 4: RESOURCES AVAILABLE ON PREVENTION AND MITIGATION OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE**

The practice provides resources (guidelines, training/capacity building materials) for the prevention and elimination of economic abuse, or complementary knowledge.

**DIMENSION 5: MONITORING AND EVALUATION**

The practice includes resources (data, methods and tools) to monitor and assess its impact or effectiveness.

**Please, detail the elements/components that provide a full explanation about the dimension addressed**

The project works together with different types of professionals and decision-makers, acknowledging the economic abuse as a form of gender violence and its structural dimensions and providing training and resources.

**Innovation**

The practice has an innovative character, or implies innovative aspects (e. g. actual knowledge, new ideas or methodology, etc.).

**Please, detail the elements/components that provide a full explanation about the innovation of the practice**

The initiative is innovative because it also recruits funding services such as banks as an agent to protect women from economic abuse

**Cost-efficiency**

- The cost-efficiency is adequate
- There are no lower cost alternatives to achieve the same impact.

**Please, detail the elements/components that justify the cost-efficiency of the programme/practice**

No data on the cost-efficiency of the practice is provided

## Transferability

- There is access to the methodology and how the practice has been implemented (e. g. Process description, manual etc.).
- The practice has already been successfully transferred to another region.
  - The practice can be transferred to other frame conditions in international contexts:
  - The practice does not rely too much on specific aspects of the national/regional system
  - The practice does not depend too much on one/few specific professional qualifications and/or profiles.
- The practice can be transferred if the material, program or license is paid.

**Please, detail the elements/components that justify the transferability of the programme/practice**

While it is a transferable measure, economic regulations on banking services in other countries should be revised to adapt. This would be easier in EU countries, due to common regulations.

All to all, and despite the differences, it is possible to adapt the toolkits to the different regulations existing.



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