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Reshaping treatment
approaches towards
victims of sexual violence
within criminal proceedings.

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Project Partners





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RE-TREAT – Reshaping treatment approaches towards victims of sexual violence within criminal proceedings

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WP3 – POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

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Introduction

This document is compiled within the framework of the European Commission funded RE-TREAT project. RE-TREAT (full title: “Reshaping treatment approaches towards victims of sexual violence within criminal proceedings”) aims to reflect on and respond to the current treatment by the criminal justice system that woman victims of sexual violence receive in three Mediterranean countries: Greece, Italy and Spain. Subject to this broader research, the project aims to boost procedural and organisational changes in the criminal proceedings within the justice systems through providing a transnational report on the experiences of women victims of sexual violence in Greece, Italy and Spain, a good practices report, practice standards for justice professionals and also by providing pilot training to justice professionals in order to support their work with this group of victims. This document, which is concerned with the specific treatment of women victims of sexual violence, forms a part of this wider offer and draws on the reports already produced within the framework of the project. The policy recommendations that are presented, therefore, arise out of the research process that has taken place within the context of the project.

Contexts of sexual violence

Sexual violence refers to a wide range of victimisation experiences involving contact and non-contact harms. Acts of sexual violence are all too common in society. A 2014 survey of women in Europe estimated that in the 12 months prior to the survey some 3.7 million women in the EU had experienced sexual or gender-based violence (SGBV) (FRA, 2014). In the same research one in ten women reported being subjected to SGBV after the age of 15 and a similar proportion reported that before they were aged 15 they experienced sexually inappropriate behaviour perpetrated by an adult (FRA, 2014). Approximately one in every 20 women in Europe has been raped (FRA, 2014). Sexual violence can have devastating short- and long-term consequences on the physical and mental health of victims, subsequently negatively impacting on various aspects of their lives and having associated consequences for their family members. In addition to the impact of the act of sexual violence itself and the characteristics of this particular type of harm, the victim can experience negative consequences due to the social, legal and other contexts associated with sexual violence. Such factors can compound the harmful experiences that victims are forced to endure and it is important to have safeguards in the form of laws and policies to protect women.

Methodology used

The project was based on both desk and field research, carried out by all partners and focused on three Mediterranean countries.



Research was based on the protection of **victims' interest** regarding Justice: (i) included in the Directive 2012/29/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2012 establishing minimum standards on the rights, support and protection of victims of crime, and replacing Council Framework Decision 2001/220/JHA (hereinafter – Directive 2012/29/EU) through an express mention in some of the articles or abstract mention through the full text of the Directive; and (ii) those considered in Daly's Conventional and Innovative Justice Responses to Sexual Violence (Daly, 2011). The identified interests based on these two sources are presented in the table 1.

Table 1: Victim's interests.

	Interest	Reference	
1.	Privacy a. Shame and informative self-determination b. Anonymity	Directive 2012/29/EU Art. 21 Art. 23	Daly's model
2.	Information	Art. 6 & 7	
3.	Participation a. To be heard b. To ask, to demand, to agree, to get answers	Art. 10 Art. 11 (without prosecution) Art. 12 (restorative Justice) Art. 13 (legal aid)	Voice Participation
4.	Compensation	Art. 14 (reimbursement of expenses) Art. 16 (compensation from the offender)	
5.	Security	Art. 18 (protection)	
6.	Dignity	Art. 18 (explicitly; in abstract) Art. 23.2 - Interviews in special premises - By professionals with special training In case of multiple interviews- by the same person - Professional of the same sex Art. 23.3.c (avoid unnecessary questioning concerning the victim's private life not related to the criminal offence)	
7.	Support	Art. 8 (victim support services) Art. 24.1.b (special representative for the child victim in case of conflict of interest)	
8.	Minimization of stress-mental health	Art. 3 & 20 (to be accompanied) Art. 19 (avoid contact between victim and offender) Art. 23.3.a & b (avoid visual contact with accused, testimony without being present) Art. 24.1.a (recorded interview with child)	
9.	Accountability of the offender	Art. 12 (restorative justice)	✓
10.	Validation and vindication		✓

This mapping exercise did help the researchers to analyse if the practices in the countries subject to the project (Italy, Spain and Greece) ensure the protection of those interests established in the Directive 2012/29/EU in every stage of the procedure. The research showed that most interest, overall from the point of view of the victim, are not covered in practice in southern European Countries.¹

In order to be able to identify the relevant services, programmes and practices, an evaluation framework was developed. Its nine key elements of effective practice (KEEPs) were identified through desk research, and these were distributed across three clusters presented in figure 1.

Figure 1: Key elements of effective practice.



With respect to field research, a number of focus groups were conducted with specialised justice professionals (magistrates, public prosecutors, judicial clerks, lawyers, police officers, victim support professionals, criminal psychologists among others) in each of the pilot countries (Greece, Italy and Spain). These professionals were asked to share their opinions and experiences regarding the current policy context in which they work, and to provide ideas for policy recommendations. In total 8 focus groups were organised, with an overall total of 74 participants.

Additionally, a Practice Standards Guidance report was formulated, which not only proposes a number of practice standards to which justice professionals can aspire when working with women victims of sexual violence (see figure 2) but also embeds these in guiding principles and highlights a number of synergies with existing protocols.

¹ More details about these findings can be found in the National Report of each country and the Transnational Report, accessible here: <https://sexualviolencejustice.eu/re-treat-project/?lang=nl>.



Figure 2: Summary of the Practice Standards.

Cluster 1: Knowledge orientation

Professionals will seek to understand:

- the **phenomenon** of sexual violence from the victim's perspective and will strive to familiarise themselves with the different types and characteristics that are typical in this type of harm.
- the **contexts** (including social, legal, and that of global crises) within which sexual violence can take place and will strive to familiarise themselves with how sexual violence manifests in online and real life environments.

Cluster 2: Practice orientation

Professionals will seek to understand:

- the barriers to the **availability** of and **access** to services including individual, interpersonal, organisational and sociocultural barriers, and commit to working to reduce these barriers.
- the importance of **participation** in the justice system for the victims themselves also in the achievement of justice. Professionals understand the benefits of victims feeling and being understood, and commit increasing participation at all stages of justice processes by empowering victims and encouraging independence.
- the necessity for victims to be **protected** in their encounters with justice systems, and commit to maintaining victim safety, privacy and dignity.
- the harm that can be caused when victims do not receive adequate redress. Further, professionals will seek to understand the wide range of **redress** that victims find important, and will commit to supporting victims in achieving adequate redress.



Cluster 3: System orientation

Professionals will commit to:

- improving **service quality and delivery** by using evidence based, victim-centred, gender-sensitive practices that are grounded in respect for human rights.
- appropriate **cooperation** with other professional **services** and organisation to improve victim experiences, achieve best evidence and to reach the best justice outcomes.
- participating in **training** and professional development in order to enhance and develop **skills**, understanding and awareness.

The need for sound policy

In recent decades the European Union had developed a comprehensive set of legal provisions on victims' rights and protection that subsequently were transposed by the Member States, the Directive 2012/29/EU for instance. Many EU provisions emphasise an individualised approach to each victim, especially vulnerable one, however in national practice there are still enough draw-back in this respect, in particular with the victims of sexual violence.

Such draw-backs were also identified in the National Reports conducted in the frame of the RE-TREAT project. The reports showed that there was a lack of understanding, interest and funding in order to ensure the effectiveness of the rights protected by the Member States, Institutions and individuals. This leads many times to a only formal protection, which in practice increases the risk of secondary victimisation by the Justice System. The example in text box 1 illustrates such case. This is a fictive case, however all elements were identified by victims in the National Reports.

Text box 1: example of secondary victimisation at the reporting stage.

A young victim attended to a police station after becoming a victim of sexual violence. Before being heard, she had to wait several hours and this in a room where she could cross the offender as well. The interview was conducted without free legal counsel and in a room where other male officers could enter during the interview. She did not receive information or support, only a document redacted in a formal way and difficult to understand due to her stress situation and or education level. This victim is not treated accordingly to the standards of the 2012 Directive, even if officers believe they are doing their work.

It is observed that many organisations and institutions design and evaluate themselves their own training, lacking an external perspective, and thereby reinforcing the defaults of their own perspectives and paradigms. Internal criticism in institutions in Southern Countries is often lacking in practice. Many professionals from the police, the courts, the prosecution, in general, are not aware of the specifics of this kind of victimisation which increases the risk of secondary victimisation in their work.

Therefore, the consortium of the RE-TREAT project calls for the need for sound policy both on the national² and European Union level.

EU level policy recommendations

Having in mind findings of the RE-TREAT project, in particular when the same deficiencies of the treatment of sexual violence victims were detected in all three countries and could be considered as a trend, some specific steps at the EU level would be convenient.

In consequence the RE-TREAT consortium advocates for the following actions:

- In order to enhance the knowledge and awareness of how sexual violence manifests in different settings (in particular online sexual violence and that one that involves children) and improve & individualise victims' treatment at all stages of criminal proceedings, it is recommended to organise training on sexual violence crimes and victimisation at the level of EU agencies and networks (such as European Judicial Training Network and the European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Training among others).
- In case of creation of a European centre to prevent and counter child and young sexual abuse, that according to the EU strategy for a more effective fight against child sexual abuse 2020-2025 would provide holistic support to Member States, commend it with the development guidelines on the children treatment in the penal proceedings.
- To update DG JUSTICE Guidance Document related to the transposition and implementation of Directive 2012/29/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2012 establishing minimum standards on the rights, support and protection of victims of crime, and replacing Council Framework Decision 2001/220/JHA (hereinafter – Guidance Document) with good practices developed by Member States since the beginning of the application of the above mentioned directive and to complement it with annexes on special treatment of some categories of vulnerable victims, including those of sexual violence. Annex I of this document

² National policy recommendation individualised for each of three Mediterranean countries are enclosed in the Annex II to this document.

provides with the list of questions that should be addressed in the Guidance Document. Training of police officers and effective measurement of the quality of practices should be of the utmost importance. Focus on adequate human resources as well as adequate spaces, coordination and sufficient budget should be assured.

- In line with the recommendations presented in the report of the Special Adviser, J. Milquet, to the President of the European Commission “Strengthening victims’ Rights: from compensation to reparation” (COM, 2019), it is needed to revise and update the regulation on compensation for victims, in particularly, taking into account the recommendation n° 28 “on the simplification and digitalization of the national compensation procedure”.
- As RE-TREAT conclusions show that victims in different countries face the same or similar problems to get compensation³ the EU level actions and not only of Member States (as it is foreseen in the EU Strategy on victims’ rights of 2020-2025) are needed. To take measures to enhance the control of European Parliament and the European Commission on effectiveness of protection of victims, similarly as it is done by the Group of Experts on Action against Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (GREVIO) in the monitoring the implementation of the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence.
- Target data collection for Sexual violence and Justice in the EU Justice Scoreboard, focusing in the practical point of view, taking into account specific budget, human resources, training, quality procedures etc.
- Introduce mechanisms of evaluation with victim participation, because ultimately, in addition to the importance of giving the victims the appropriate response, their paramount role in the prosecution of the offenders is going to depend in a great deal on their emotions and experiences shaped by the response of the Justice system and its operators.

³ See also the report “Fair and Appropriate? Compensation of Victims of Sexual Violence in EU Member States: Greece, Italy, Latvia, the Netherlands and Spain” produced within the EU funded Project “Towards fair and effective compensation scheme to victims of sexual violence” (847360-FAIRCOM-JUST-AG-20187JUST-JACC-AG-2018). Available at: <https://sexualviolencejustice.eu/compensation-of-victims-of-sexual-violence-in-eu-member-states-greece-italy-latvia-the-netherlands-and-spain/?lang=es>.

ANNEX I. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR EU MEMBER STATES RELATED TO THE TREATMENT OF THE VICTIMS OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE WITHIN THE CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS

1. National legislation and practice should conform with international standards to maximisation the protection of sexual crime victims.
2. A charter of digital rights should be created with the aim of addressing victim needs and interests before, during and after criminal proceedings.
3. Legal safeguards should be developed to combat online sexual violence.
4. Training of police and legal practitioners specialised in dealing with victims of sexual violence has to be ensured for all in contact with this kind of victims. Training should be externally evaluated.
5. All sexual violence crimes should be documented in official statistics as cases of violence against women or children. Official data, such as statistics regarding the number of cases brought to trial and the number of convictions, should be made public.
6. Specialised legal aid services should be available to meet the particular needs and interests of sexual violence victims.
7. Victims should have access to specialised facilities and provisions throughout the criminal justice system. This can include specialist areas into which victims are received in police stations and at courts, and access to special measures including the option of giving evidence via video link.
8. Frontline services⁴ should establish formal interagency working practices and protocols at a national level in order to strengthen information sharing and cooperation, and make best use of resources.
9. Each person who reports or is suspected of experiencing sexual violence should be offered a forensic examination if there is a possibility of gathering forensic evidence. The gathered forensic evidences should be stored even if the victim does not want to pursue a legal route at that time.
10. Legal safeguards should be established to ensure that victim statements are taken in a way that neither damages the victim nor the investigation.

⁴ Services containing frontline professionals, such as police, social services, prosecutors and lawyers, who work with women victims of sexual violence.



11. Legal safeguards should be established to ensure that the questioning of a victim in court neither damages the victim nor the investigation.
12. Professionals with responsibilities for taking victim statements and questioning victims should be appropriately trained, particularly on avoiding rape myth and ‘ideal victim’ based prejudices, and should demonstrate the necessary skills to carry out that task.
13. Female sexual violence victims should be preferably assisted by a female police woman and lawyer.
14. Forensic interviews should only and always be conducted in specialist settings.
15. A special jurisdiction should be considered for sexual crimes (or included these with the special jurisdiction in intimate partner violence cases).
16. The victim should be required to repeat her statement on as few occasions as possible.
17. Professionals should be informed of specialised services and technological tools that prevent and limit the dissemination of images/videos on online platforms, and support victims in accessing such services/tools.
18. Media organisations should be compelled to uphold practice standards that seek to minimise the detrimental treatment of and outcomes for victims.
19. Sexual violence victims should have their privacy guaranteed. Breaches of this privacy, such as through spreading personal victim details via social media, should be met with an appropriate response.
20. Victim support services should be available to the victim (and members of her support network) regardless of whether an official complaint is made. Such services should be free of charge and should be available in a timely manner.
21. Victim support centres should be staffed by trained and accredited personnel who understand the needs and interests of both adult and minor sexual violence victims, and who are equipped to support these needs in a practical way.
22. Victim support organisations should be monitored and evaluated, and should adhere to best practice standards and accredited protocols (such as rape crisis management protocols).
23. Victim support services should be funded and resourced so as to enable them to provide an efficient and appropriate service.



ANNEX II. NATIONAL POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS GREECE, ITALY AND SPAIN

A. Greece

Issue addressed		Multiagency cooperation
1	Recommendation(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Frontline services (e.g., police, social services, prosecutor's office, lawyers) should seek to collaborative interagency working practices and protocols in order to maximize and strengthen resources, information sharing and cooperation. - Interagency collaboration should be formalised through collaboratively developed information sharing and cooperation protocols, which should be made available to all relevant agencies.
	Rationale	There is a lack of formal and institutionalised dialogue among entities engaged in dealing with the management of referrals of violence. Information exchange is performed only on a case basis, and at the capacity of operating entity. Strengthening interagency cooperation will facilitate better use of information and resources, increasing the possibility of support for victims.
	Added value	Increases professionals' knowledge of the victimisation experience. Enhances the information provided to victims. Increases availability of and access to services. Enhances the effectiveness of services. Increases protection and security of the victim. Increases service quality. Increases the quality of evidence and the likelihood to secure sound justice outcomes.
	Corresponding practice standard(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Professionals will seek to understand the phenomenon of sexual violence from the victim's perspective and will strive to familiarise themselves with the different types and characteristics that are typical in this type of harm. - Professionals will seek to understand the barriers to the availability of and access to services including individual, interpersonal, organisational and sociocultural barriers, and commit to working to reduce these barriers. - Professionals will commit to improving service quality and delivery by using evidence based, victim-centred, gender-sensitive practices that are grounded in respect for human rights. - Professionals will commit to appropriate cooperation with other professional services and organisation to improve victim experiences, achieve best evidence and to reach the best justice outcomes.

Issue addressed		Reporting and recording sexual violence
2	Recommendation(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All crimes of rape should be documented in official statistics as cases of violence against women or children. - Supreme Court data on rape cases, such as the number of cases brought to trial and the number of convictions, should be made public

	Judicial actors should be engaged in an open discussion on the provisions of Istanbul Convention and on maximisation protection of victims of sexual crimes.
Rationale	There is a lack of clarity regarding the prevalence of rape and other cases of sexual and gender-based violence within the court system. There is a need for these incidents to be clearly identified through being more accurately recorded. Additionally, the reporting of rape cases and incidents of sexual and gender-based violence should be harmonized so that the true picture can be understood.
Added value	Increases professionals' knowledge of the victimisation experience. Increases understanding of the need for victim support services. Increases protection and security of the victim.
Corresponding practice standard(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Professionals will seek to understand the phenomenon of sexual violence from the victim's perspective and will strive to familiarise themselves with the different types and characteristics that are typical in this type of harm. - Professionals will commit to improving service quality and delivery by using evidence based, victim-centred, gender-sensitive practices that are grounded in respect for human rights.

3	Issue addressed	Professional accreditation
	Recommendation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Counselling centres and support centres for victims of rape and sexual and gender based violence should be accredited, and their staff should adhere to best practice standards and accredited protocols (such as rape crisis management protocols).
	Rationale	The accreditation of staff and services increases professionalism and enhances the provision available for victims.
	Added value	Increases professionals' understanding of the victimisation experience. Enhances the information provided to victims. Increases availability of and access to services. Enhances the effectiveness of services. Increases protection and security of the victim. Increases the quality of evidence and the likelihood to secure sound justice outcomes.
	Corresponding practice standard(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Professionals will seek to understand the phenomenon of sexual violence from the victim's perspective and will strive to familiarise themselves with the different types and characteristics that are typical in this type of harm. - Professionals will seek to understand the barriers to the availability of and access to services including individual, interpersonal, organisational and sociocultural barriers, and commit to working to reduce these barriers. - Professionals will seek to understand the importance of participation in the justice system for the victims themselves also in the achievement of justice. Professionals understand the benefits of victims feeling and being understood, and commit increasing participation at all stages of justice processes by empowering victims and encouraging independence.



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Professionals will seek to understand the necessity for victims to be protected in their encounters with justice systems, and commit to maintaining victim safety, privacy and dignity. - Professionals will commit to improving service quality and delivery by using evidence based, victim-centred, gender-sensitive practices that are grounded in respect for human rights. - Professionals will commit to appropriate cooperation with other professional services and organisation to improve victim experiences, achieve best evidence and to reach the best justice outcomes.
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4	Issue addressed	Victim interviews
	Recommendation(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Forensic interviews should only and always be administered by trained professionals. - Forensic interviews should only and always be conducted in specialist settings (e.g., at the 'House of the Child' specialist settings).
	Rationale	Forensic interviews are specialist exercises that require specialist skills and techniques. These interviews are important in terms of evidence gathering and also in terms of victim experience and wellbeing. In order to achieve best evidence and also to reduce the risk of secondary victimisation to victims it is essential that such processes are only and always conducted by staff who are appropriately skilled and experienced. Further, forensic interviews should only and always be conducted in settings conducive to positive outcomes. Particularly in the case of forensic interviews with children, clinical and/or formal settings are unsuitable because they may, for example, be experienced as intimidating. Forensic interviews should only and always be conducted in specialist environments that specifically cater to the needs of this vulnerable group and, therefore, are most suited to the achievement of best outcomes.
	Added value	Increases professionals' understanding of the victimisation experience. Enhances the information provided to victims. Reduces barriers in evidence gathering. Enhances the effectiveness of services. Increases protection and security of the victim. Increases the quality of evidence and the likelihood to secure sound justice outcomes.
	Corresponding practice standard(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Professionals will seek to understand the phenomenon of sexual violence from the victim's perspective and will strive to familiarise themselves with the different types and characteristics that are typical in this type of harm. - Professionals will seek to understand the barriers to the availability of and access to services including individual, interpersonal, organisational and sociocultural barriers, and commit to working to reduce these barriers. - Professionals will seek to understand the importance of participation in the justice system for the victims themselves also in the achievement of justice. Professionals understand the benefits of victims feeling and being understood, and commit



		<p>increasing participation at all stages of justice processes by empowering victims and encouraging independence.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Professionals will seek to understand the necessity for victims to be protected in their encounters with justice systems, and commit to maintaining victim safety, privacy and dignity.- Professionals will commit to improving service quality and delivery by using evidence based, victim-centred, gender-sensitive practices that are grounded in respect for human rights.- Professionals will commit to improving service quality and delivery by using evidence based, victim-centred, gender-sensitive practices that are grounded in respect for human rights.- Professionals will commit to appropriate cooperation with other professional services and organisation to improve victim experiences, achieve best evidence and to reach the best justice outcomes.
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5	Issue addressed	Online violence and abuse
	Recommendation(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Legal safeguards should be developed to combat sexual and gender based violence that happens online.
	Rationale	Sexual and gender based violence is increasingly taking place in online environments, particularly through sexual abuse caused by the creation and sharing of images. These particular manifestation of sexual and gender based violence can be particularly hard to police for reasons including the fast evolving technological advances and the, often, cross-border nature of the harm. It is important, therefore, for legal safeguards to attempt to keep up with the fast-paced nature of the harm.
	Added value	Increases professionals' understanding of the victimisation experience. Enhances the public understanding of the breadth of sexual and gender based violence. May increase types of support offered by services. Enhances the effectiveness of services. Enhances possibilities for prosecution. Increases protection and security of the victim.
	Corresponding practice standard(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Professionals will seek to understand the phenomenon of sexual violence from the victim's perspective and will strive to familiarise themselves with the different types and characteristics that are typical in this type of harm.- Professionals will seek to understand the barriers to the availability of and access to services including individual, interpersonal, organisational and sociocultural barriers, and- Professionals will seek to understand the necessity for victims to be protected in their encounters with justice systems, and commit to maintaining victim safety, privacy and dignity.- Professionals will commit to improving service quality and delivery by using evidence based, victim-centred, gender-sensitive practices that are grounded in respect for human rights.

	Issue addressed	Protection of children
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6	Recommendation(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Special measures are always put in place to protect children who are victims of or witnesses to violence
	Rationale	Children can be particularly vulnerable when they are victims of and/or witnesses to sexual and gender based violence. In order to prevent and reduce secondary victimisation in what may already be a traumatised individual, it is necessary to ensure that special measures of protection are available to guard their interests at every stage of the criminal justice process and in every interaction with criminal justice professionals.
	Added value	Increases professionals' understanding of the victimisation experience. Enhances the information provided to victims. Increases availability of and access to services. Enhances the effectiveness of services. Increases protection and security of the victim. Reduces barriers to reporting. Increases engagement with the criminal justice system. Increases the quality of evidence and the likelihood to secure sound justice outcomes.
	Corresponding practice standard(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Professionals will seek to understand the phenomenon of sexual violence from the victim's perspective and will strive to familiarise themselves with the different types and characteristics that are typical in this type of harm. - Professionals will seek to understand the barriers to the availability of and access to services including individual, interpersonal, organisational and sociocultural barriers, and commit to working to reduce these barriers. - Professionals will seek to understand the importance of participation in the justice system for the victims themselves also in the achievement of justice. Professionals understand the benefits of victims feeling and being understood, and commit increasing participation at all stages of justice processes by empowering victims and encouraging independence. - Professionals will seek to understand the necessity for victims to be protected in their encounters with justice systems, and commit to maintaining victim safety, privacy and dignity. - Professionals will commit to improving service quality and delivery by using evidence based, victim-centred, gender-sensitive practices that are grounded in respect for human rights.

7	Issue addressed	Perpetrator programmes
	Recommendation(s)	
	Recommendation(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Perpetrators should have access to formalised programmes that can help them in addressing and reducing their offending behaviour. Such programmes should be based on best practice evidence and made widely accessible, even to those who are not within the formal justice system.
	Rationale	Services that can support perpetrators can help to reduce harmful actions and consequently can be an important factor in the reduction of harm to women. Ineffective programmes can assist perpetrators at becoming more skilled carrying out harmful behaviour and order for perpetrator programmes to be effective in assessing and addressing



		<p>the needs of perpetrators they should be based on best practice evidence and facilitated by trained professionals. Perpetrators should have the possibility of accessing a formalised programme through various different referral routes, and such programmes should not only be available as part of a formal sanction. Programmes that do not have a solid evidence base should be withdrawn.</p>
	Added value	<p>Increases professionals' understanding of the perpetration experience. Increases professionals' understanding of the victimisation experience. Enhances the information provided to perpetrators. Increases availability of and access to services. Enhances the effectiveness of services. Increases protection and security of the victim. Increases engagement with support agencies. Increases access to treatment.</p>
	Corresponding practice standard(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Professionals will commit to improving service quality and delivery by using evidence based, victim-centred, gender-sensitive practices that are grounded in respect for human rights. - Professionals will commit to appropriate cooperation with other professional services and organisation to improve victim experiences, achieve best evidence and to reach the best justice outcomes.

B. Italy

1	Issue addressed Recommendation(s)	Victim-friendly facilities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Providing victim-friendly facilities where victims are received, both in police stations and in the courts.
	Rationale	<p>A great geographical difference emerges regarding the adequacy of the places where the victim is heard. In some contexts, such as the Public Prosecutor's Office of Tivoli, in the province of Rome, there are services for victims such as the <i>Spazio Ascolto e Accoglienza Vittime Vulnerabili</i>. The environments were designed according to the suggestions of the experts (in particular psychologists and social workers) to make them as welcoming as possible, more like a home than a court. In other contexts, such as the Juvenile Court of Sassari, a room for giving evidence is about to be inaugurated. In Reggio Calabria and its province rooms in which women can wait before being heard in the ordinary court have been inaugurated, but at the Juvenile Court there are no reports of protected spaces.</p>
	Added value	<p>Increases availability of and access to services. Increases protection and security of the victim. Encourages participation of the victim to the criminal proceedings. Increases service quality and delivery.</p>
	Corresponding practice standard(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Professionals will seek to understand the barriers to the availability of and access to services including individual, interpersonal, organisational and sociocultural barriers, and commit to working to reduce these barriers. - Professionals will seek to understand the importance of participation in the justice system for the victims themselves also in the achievement of justice. Professionals understand the benefits of victims feeling and being understood, and commit



	<p>increasing participation at all stages of justice processes by empowering victims and encouraging independence.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Professionals will seek to understand the necessity for victims to be protected in their encounters with justice systems, and commit to maintaining victim safety, privacy and dignity. - Professionals will commit to improving service quality and delivery by using evidence based, victim-centred, gender-sensitive practices that are grounded in respect for human rights.
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2	Issue addressed	Raising awareness
	Recommendation(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Raise awareness amongst society and professionals on the different context of becoming a victim of sexual violence, with special attention to the cultural context that can contribute to the victimisation
	Rationale	<p>Reflection focused on the importance of the cultural factor in relation to the phenomenon of sexual violence and more specifically in relation to domestic violence. According to the professionals there are many factors that come into play, but certainly among the first are cultural influences, especially when violence takes place in the home. They argue that it should be emphasized that most phenomena happen in a family context and only sporadically in urban places or among strangers. Therefore, it is essential to set up socio-cultural awareness-raising work by psychologists, sociologists, and other professionals.</p> <p>In addition it is important that also victims themselves are made aware of being a victim. According to the experts who took part in the discussion, being aware of being part of a victimisation process has the power to restore the victim's personal value and capacity for action, making her an active participant in the process and in his or her life in general. Unfortunately, within the relationship with the partner, the woman can be subjected to unwanted sexual intercourse, due to a culture that imposes certain duties on women, especially on married ones.</p> <p>All professionals working - in their specific role - in contact with women victims of sexual violence should therefore not only be adequately informed about the topic, but should also have an in-depth knowledge of all facets of the phenomenon and their consequences on different psychological, medical, legal and economic levels. According to the experts, this can be achieved either by working in multidisciplinary teams or through specialised training on different topics with a more practical focus.</p>
	Added value	<p>Increases professionals' knowledge of the victimisation experience. Enhances the information provided to victims. Increases availability of and access to services. Enhances the effectiveness of services. Increases protection and security of the victim.</p>
	Corresponding practice standard(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Professionals will seek to understand the phenomenon of sexual violence from the victim's perspective and will strive to familiarise themselves with the different types and characteristics that are typical in this type of harm.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Professionals will seek to understand the barriers to the availability of and access to services including individual, interpersonal, organisational and sociocultural barriers, and commit to working to reduce these barriers. - Professionals will commit to improving service quality and delivery by using evidence based, victim-centred, gender-sensitive practices that are grounded in respect for human rights.
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3	Issue addressed	Victim interviews
	Recommendation(s)	Rationale
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Legal safeguards should be established regarding taking victim statements to ensure these are carried out in a way that neither damages the victim nor the investigation. - Legal safeguards should be established regarding questioning the victim in court to ensure this is carried out in a way that neither damages the victim nor the investigation. - The frequency of questioning the victim should be limited, ideally only one time in the entire criminal justice process. - Professionals with responsibilities for taking victim statements and questioning victims should be provided with training in order to implement the above-mentioned in practice. Special attention should go to avoiding prejudice based on rape myths and the victim not corresponding to the so called 'ideal victim'. - Professionals who are likely to come into contact of women who present as sexual violence victims should receive training in order to guarantee that they do not deal with the disclosure in a way that may lead to the victim's account being questioned during a legal process. 	<p>Victims reporting sexual violence are often not believed, because many people - for various reasons - retract their complaints during the investigation or trial. Being aware of the fact that not being believed hinders the woman to continue the legal action can make the operators change their behaviour during the first and very delicate phases of the complaint, being careful to provide a welcoming and supportive atmosphere that makes the person feel listened to and protected.</p> <p>In some cases, however, the need to accommodate the victim may conflict with the critical scepticism of some professionals, whose job it is to falsify a hypothesis of crime and to search for the truth. The professionals say that they are moving in this difficulty: the trial has some needs, that is to prove that a crime has been committed, looking at the facts from all points of view and therefore also hypothesizing that the victim is lying, but hypothesizing that the victim is lying provokes, for the only fact to advance this hypothesis, a wound, a profile of secondary victimization. One professional states: <i>"I don't know if there is a solution to this. Professionalism and accuracy in the collection and construction of a process that is not limited to the testimony of the offended person, but hunts for all possible elements to reconstruct the context and the series of events in order not to put the burden of conviction only on the shoulders of a witness, may be a solution".</i></p>

	<p>In addition, professionals highlighted the fact that often the victim is repeatedly heard by different people in different contexts, which forces her to relive the terrible experience. Although Code Red formally protects women in this respect, unfortunately in practice the problem persists.</p> <p>According to Italian law, this problem to legal practitioners would seem to be very difficult to avoid since, if everything goes well, the woman is forced to repeat her story at least three times: 1 step to the health personnel or police, 2 step to the magistrate, 3 step to the court. The only way to save the victim from this additional trauma would be to apply the same procedures as for minors to women victims of violence. Although ours is a system of guarantees, focusing on the guarantees offered to the accused, this also allows for the protection of the offended person. It often turns out that in sexual offences it all boils down to the victim's word against that of her aggressor, who in the meantime tries to undermine her credibility. The only way forward is to check the consistency of the victim's testimony, hence the need to hear the victim several times in order to avoid further damage from a possible trial that cannot stand up in court.</p>
	<p>Added value</p> <p>Enhances the effectiveness of services. Increases protection and security of the victim. Encourages participation of the victim to the criminal proceedings. Increases service quality and delivery. Increases the quality of evidence and the likelihood to secure sound justice outcomes.</p>
	<p>Corresponding practice standard(s)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Professionals will seek to understand the phenomenon of sexual violence from the victim's perspective and will strive to familiarise themselves with the different types and characteristics that are typical in this type of harm. - Professionals will seek to understand the importance of participation in the justice system for the victims themselves also in the achievement of justice. Professionals understand the benefits of victims feeling and being understood, and commit increasing participation at all stages of justice processes by empowering victims and encouraging independence. - Professionals will seek to understand the necessity for victims to be protected in their encounters with justice systems, and commit to maintaining victim safety, privacy and dignity. - Professionals will commit to improving service quality and delivery by using evidence based, victim-centred, gender-sensitive practices that are grounded in respect for human rights. - Professionals will commit to participating in training and professional development in order to enhance and develop skills, understanding and awareness.

4	Issue addressed	(Practical) training
	Recommendation(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Front line practitioners should be trained to deal with victims of sexual crimes, not only in a theoretical way but also in a practical way.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In order to provide specialised encounters between professionals and victims, training regarding the Italian Code Red should be provided to all professionals who might get into contact with victims of sexual violence. - Special training should be provided of front line practitioners who work with minor victims of sexual violence.
Rationale	<p>Professionals agreed with the fact that the various categories of professionals offer free annual updating courses on the subject, but they claim that, despite these training opportunities, the practical aspect is still generally very much lacking. In addition, the professionals emphasise a clear gap concerning this kind of training. The introduction of Code Red has resulted in increased awareness and targeted training among police and judicial staff. Despite this, there still is some adaptation time to be expected: training, for example, has only been aimed at those in closest contact with Code Red offences, so sometimes some cases have not been correctly identified by those who had not been trained. Often, in the case of such offences, the protocol does not seem to be adequately known and applied in healthcare structures which, although they provide first assistance, do not always carry out the appropriate assessments, that are required. There is therefore a training problem that does not allow the victim to be referred and managed in the best possible way from the outset. Although often the lack of adequate training is compensated for with great humanity. In short, when the process starts with the arrival of the report of a crime at the police station and it is received by specially trained personnel, everything proceeds more smoothly, and a series of procedures are activated which prove to be quite efficient. This is not the case when, for example, access to the facility is by a variety of means, which can lead to gaps.</p> <p>The professionals also emphasised the importance of having a very thorough knowledge of the topic of sexual violence, especially in the context of minor victims. They argue that having a knowledge of the phenomenon of sexual violence tout court does not seem to be sufficient when the victim is a minor. The specificities of the age of the person requires specific competences, which can certainly be filled through ad hoc training activities.</p>
Added value	<p>Enhances the effectiveness of services. Increases availability of and access to services. Increases protection and security of the victim. Increases service quality and delivery. Increases the quality of evidence and the likelihood to secure sound justice outcomes.</p>
Corresponding practice standard(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Professionals will seek to understand the phenomenon of sexual violence from the victim's perspective and will strive to familiarise themselves with the different types and characteristics that are typical in this type of harm. - Professionals will seek to understand the contexts (including cultural, societal, social media, legal, and that of global crises) within which sexual violence can take place and will strive to familiarise themselves with how sexual violence manifests in online and real life environments. - Professionals will seek to understand the barriers to the availability of and access to services including individual,

	<p>interpersonal, organisational and sociocultural barriers, and commit to working to reduce these barriers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Professionals will seek to understand the importance of participation in the justice system for the victims themselves also in the achievement of justice. Professionals understand the benefits of victims feeling and being understood, and commit increasing participation at all stages of justice processes by empowering victims and encouraging independence. - Professionals will seek to understand the necessity for victims to be protected in their encounters with justice systems, and commit to maintaining victim safety, privacy and dignity. - Professionals will seek to understand the harm that can be caused when victims do not receive adequate redress. Further, professionals will seek to understand the wide range of redress that victims find important, and will commit to supporting victims in achieving adequate redress. - Professionals will commit to improving service quality and delivery by using evidence based, victim-centred, gender-sensitive practices that are grounded in respect for human rights. - Professionals will commit to appropriate cooperation with other professional services and organisation to improve victim experiences, achieve best evidence and to reach the best justice outcomes. - Professionals will commit to participating in training and professional development in order to enhance and develop skills, understanding and awareness
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	<p>Issue addressed</p> <p>Recommendation(s)</p> <p>Rationale</p> <p>Added value</p>	<p>Public victim support services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Public victim support services should be established in order to provide support already before an official complaint. - Therefore, the time to file a complaint after the crime should be extended so the victim gets the time to make this decision without pressure caused by legal frameworks. <p>Regarding the barriers and obstacles that victims face, a first reflection concerns the gaps in the Italian system such as the initial assistance to victims. Often the woman who enters into the dynamics of violence is confused and lost and needs a figure to guide her. There is a need for public victim support services, a role currently played by anti-violence centres.</p> <p>The woman needs to be assisted by non-legal professionals, especially in the first moments after the crime: this role is usually filled by psychologists, social workers or volunteers of anti-violence centres, but if the woman comes directly to the police station or to the ER then the professionals may be different. She needs to be guided to be able to process that it is not her fault and this often takes some time. Therefore, experts emphasise the need to extend the time to file a complaint to at least 12 months, as there is not the necessary awareness immediately afterwards.</p> <p>Increases availability of and access to services. Enhances the effectiveness of services. Increases protection and security of the</p>
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		<p>victim. Encourages participation of the victim to the criminal proceedings. Increases service quality and delivery. Increases the quality of evidence and the likelihood to secure sound justice outcomes.</p>
6	Corresponding practice standard(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Professionals will seek to understand the barriers to the availability of and access to services including individual, interpersonal, organisational and sociocultural barriers, and commit to working to reduce these barriers. - Professionals will seek to understand the importance of participation in the justice system for the victims themselves also in the achievement of justice. Professionals understand the benefits of victims feeling and being understood, and commit increasing participation at all stages of justice processes by empowering victims and encouraging independence. - Professionals will seek to understand the necessity for victims to be protected in their encounters with justice systems, and commit to maintaining victim safety, privacy and dignity. - Professionals will commit to improving service quality and delivery by using evidence based, victim-centred, gender-sensitive practices that are grounded in respect for human rights. - Professionals will commit to participating in training and professional development in order to enhance and develop skills, understanding and awareness.

	Issue addressed	Restorative justice
6	Recommendation(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Information about restorative justice practices should be made available to professionals working with victims (of sexual violence). - Professionals working with victims (of sexual violence) should automatically make the victims aware of restorative options for the victim.
	Rationale	<p>Professionals agree that in order to make the Victims' Directive effective, it is necessary to use restorative justice practices, which seems to be still little known in Italy. Since it is well known that obtaining a conviction of the offender is an action of seeking criminal responsibility, which makes the people involved in the crime remain within an exclusively punitive perspective, restorative justice could be the ideal tool to make the victim feel recognized in her experiences. This would be a way of neutralizing the harmful aspects of the process in relation to the victim, giving her the possibility - if she feels that this could be helpful - to meet the offender, enhancing the convergence of stories in favour of mutual recognition.</p>
	Added value	<p>Increases availability of and access to services. Increases participation of the victims. Increase possibilities of redress for the victim.</p>
	Corresponding practice standard(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Professionals will seek to understand the barriers to the availability of and access to services including individual, interpersonal, organisational and sociocultural barriers, and commit to working to reduce these barriers. - Professionals will seek to understand the importance of participation in the justice system for the victims themselves also



		<p>in the achievement of justice. Professionals understand the benefits of victims feeling and being understood, and commit increasing participation at all stages of justice processes by empowering victims and encouraging independence.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Professionals will seek to understand the harm that can be caused when victims do not receive adequate redress. Further, professionals will seek to understand the wide range of redress that victims find important, and will commit to supporting victims in achieving adequate redress.
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7	Issue addressed	Information sharing
	Recommendation(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Establishing a cooperation network amongst different actors working in the criminal justice system in order to create a well-established flow of information sharing.- Supervision is provided for actors in the criminal justice system in order to address gaps in the flow of information sharing as mentioned in the above.
	Rationale	<p>Practitioners pointed out that the most important obstacle is the lack of effective exchange of information between professionals. This implies a large increase in workload and related burn-out of professionals, but above all a lower quality of services for victims also in terms of reception and support. Another point raised during the discussion was the need for an uninterrupted flow of information between the various bodies interfacing in the work with the victim. When a report of a crime of sexual violence arrives on the table, civil interventions are required to be coordinated. If this happens in small prosecutors' offices, it has to be dealt with by the forces of a few people, which strongly affects the burn-out of professionals. This is why practitioners argue for supervision among colleagues in order to address the professional loneliness of practitioners working in this field. The cooperation between the various professionals would have the advantage of a 360° care of the person, so that they would be aware of all open proceedings, complaints, reports of social or health services.</p> <p>Interdisciplinary work makes it possible to provide a more attentive service in all fields: legal, medical, psychological and economic. Just as a jurist must have the right awareness of the psychological aspects of the treatment the victim may receive, so too the psychologist must be ready to decode the legal language. Inattention in these terms can generate economic and productive costs that all citizens are responsible for.</p>
	Added value	<p>Increases professionals' knowledge of the victimisation experience. Enhances the information provided to victims. Increases availability of and access to services. Enhances the effectiveness of services. Increases protection and security of the victim.</p>
	Corresponding practice standard(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Professionals will seek to understand the phenomenon of sexual violence from the victim's perspective and will strive to familiarise themselves with the different types and characteristics that are typical in this type of harm.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Professionals will seek to understand the barriers to the availability of and access to services including individual, interpersonal, organisational and sociocultural barriers, and commit to working to reduce these barriers. - Professionals will commit to improving service quality and delivery by using evidence based, victim-centred, gender-sensitive practices that are grounded in respect for human rights.
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8	Issue addressed	Shared protocols
	Recommendation(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implementation of already established protocols in the entire country in order to make sure all woman victims of sexual violence receive services of equal quality.
	Rationale	The operators stressed that, although there are international and national protocols to be applied, this is not done uniformly throughout the country. Therefore, the priority at the moment is to ensure that a woman receives the same treatment regardless of her city or region.
	Added value	Enhances the effectiveness of services. Increases service quality and delivery. Increase service cooperation and coordination. Increases the quality of evidence and the likelihood to secure sound justice outcomes.
	Corresponding practice standard(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Professionals will seek to understand the phenomenon of sexual violence from the victim's perspective and will strive to familiarise themselves with the different types and characteristics that are typical in this type of harm. - Professionals will commit to appropriate cooperation with other professional services and organisation to improve victim experiences, achieve best evidence and to reach the best justice outcomes. - Professionals will commit to improving service quality and delivery by using evidence based, victim-centred, gender-sensitive practices that are grounded in respect for human rights.

9	Issue addressed	Specialised courts
	Recommendation(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Specialised courts for sexual violence cases should be established in all regions of Italy.
	Rationale	The operators pointed out that there are very few Italian courts that can boast of a special section dealing with victims of gender-based violence: the courts of Milan and Rome are certainly among the few. One aspect to consider is therefore the need for greater specialisation of the courts in each Italian region, which implies more training for the professionals working there.
	Added value	Increases availability of and access to services. Enhances the effectiveness of services. Increases protection and security of the victim. Encourages participation of the victim to the criminal proceedings. Increases service quality and delivery. Increases the quality of evidence and the likelihood to secure sound justice outcomes.



	Corresponding practice standard(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Professionals will seek to understand the barriers to the availability of and access to services including individual, interpersonal, organisational and sociocultural barriers, and commit to working to reduce these barriers.- Professionals will seek to understand the importance of participation in the justice system for the victims themselves also in the achievement of justice.- Professionals understand the benefits of victims feeling and being understood, and commit increasing participation at all stages of justice processes by empowering victims and encouraging independence.- Professionals will seek to understand the necessity for victims to be protected in their encounters with justice systems, and commit to maintaining victim safety, privacy and dignity.- Professionals will commit to improving service quality and delivery by using evidence based, victim-centred, gender-sensitive practices that are grounded in respect for human rights.- Professionals will commit to participating in training and professional development in order to enhance and develop skills, understanding and awareness.
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C. Spain

1	Issue addressed	Online violence and abuse
	Recommendation(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Legal practitioners should be trained with knowledge and awareness about the different forms of sexual violence in different setting. Special attention is needed for victims needs and interests in cases of online sexual violence and abuse.- Legal practitioners should receive specialist training for cases where children are involved as victims and/or as perpetrators.- A charter of digital rights should be created with the aim of providing information on protecting the needs of victims before, during and after criminal proceedings.- Legal professionals should be continually updated regarding, specialised services and technological tools that guarantee the possibility of preventing and/or deleting sexual images/videos disseminated on online platforms, and support victims in accessing such services.
	Rationale	Sexual and gender based violence is increasingly taking place in online environments, particularly through sexual abuse caused by the creation and sharing of images. These particular manifestation of sexual and gender based violence can be particularly hard when working with such victims due to these particularities. With image-based sexual abuse, for example, one key element is the constancy or enduring nature of the victimisation experience. This is quite different to more 'traditional' types of sexual victimisation and should be taken into account when working with these victims. The fact of the sexual victimisation taking place in a virtual environment does not make the experience of harm any less real.



	Added value	Increases professionals' knowledge of the victimisation experience. Enhances the information provided to victims. Increases availability of and access to services. Enhances the effectiveness of services. Increases protection and security of the victim. Increases service quality and delivery. Increases the quality of evidence and the likelihood to secure sound justice outcomes.
	Corresponding practice standard(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Professionals will seek to understand the phenomenon of sexual violence from the victim's perspective and will strive to familiarise themselves with the different types and characteristics that are typical in this type of harm. - Professionals will seek to understand the contexts (including cultural, societal, social media, legal, and that of global crises) within which sexual violence can take place and will strive to familiarise themselves with how sexual violence manifests in online and real life environments. - Professionals will seek to understand the barriers to the availability of and access to services including individual, interpersonal, organisational and sociocultural barriers, and commit to working to reduce these barriers. - Professionals will commit to improving service quality and delivery by using evidence based, victim-centred, gender-sensitive practices that are grounded in respect for human rights. - Professionals will commit to participating in training and professional development in order to enhance and develop skills, understanding and awareness.

2	Issue addressed	Clear separation between media and trial
	Recommendation(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Legal safeguards should be developed in order to avoid interference of media portrayal about sexual violence cases. - Media organisations should be compelled to uphold practice standards that seek to minimise the detrimental treatment of and outcomes for victims.
	Rationale	When a sexual crime is published in the media, the information given not only affects the direct victim and possibly influences the specific judicial process, but also has a wider impact on the societal perception of such cases. Where this media portrayal is biased and far removed from reality this can perpetuate misunderstandings about sexual crimes and the presence and presentation of sexual violence in society. It is therefore necessary to reduce the negative influence of the media and to reduce the reproduction of prejudices through this channel.
	Added value	Increases professionals' knowledge of the victimisation experience. Enhances the effectiveness of services. Increases protection and security of the victim. Increases service quality and delivery. Increases the quality of evidence and the likelihood to secure sound justice outcomes.
	Corresponding practice standard(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Professionals will seek to understand the phenomenon of sexual violence from the victim's perspective and will strive to familiarise themselves with the different types and characteristics that are typical in this type of harm.



		<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Professionals will seek to understand the contexts (including cultural, societal, social media, legal, and that of global crises) within which sexual violence can take place and will strive to familiarise themselves with how sexual violence manifests in online and real life environments.- Professionals will seek to understand the necessity for victims to be protected in their encounters with justice systems, and commit to maintaining victim safety, privacy and dignity.- Professionals will commit to improving service quality and delivery by using evidence based, victim-centred, gender-sensitive practices that are grounded in respect for human rights.
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3	Issue addressed	Clear separation of civil and criminal proceedings
	Recommendation(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Legal safeguards should be developed in order to avoid contamination of outcomes from one legal case to the other.
	Rationale	<p>It is very common to observe that the defence of the victim in criminal proceedings does not exercise the civil action for financial compensation because it would lead practitioners to think that the victim has an economic interest in the process or that her testimony has less credibility. If this prejudice is taken into consideration by practitioners, they would be encouraging a new false myth in that victims would stop claiming the financial amount that is their right due to the fear that legal operators might think that there is a spurious interest. This has given rise to the creation of certainly perverse situation in the sense that if the victim renounces to civil action, the motivation of the judgment will take this into account for the purpose of sentencing. Subsequently, if a victim wishes to obtain compensation, this can serve as a strategy for the defence of the offender to try to detract from the credibility of the victim.</p> <p>It is not only relevant to repair the physical and psychological damage suffered by the victim, but also the moral one. In sexual violence, both the physical and psychological autonomy of the victim is affected, but also victim's dignity is violated. This is a damage that must be repaired. Victims should be informed that they do not have to waive their civil action, but that they have the right to obtain an appropriate compensation, and also be fully supported in securing all compensation that is due to them.</p>
	Added value	<p>Increases the awareness of the particularities of sexual crimes. Increases availability of and access to services. Enhances the effectiveness of services. Increases protection and security of the victim. Encourages participation of the victim into criminal proceedings. Increases the feeling of validation and vindication. Increases service quality and delivery. Increases the quality of evidence and the likelihood to secure sound justice outcomes.</p>
	Corresponding practice standard(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Professionals will seek to understand the phenomenon of sexual violence from the victim's perspective and will strive to familiarise themselves with the different types and characteristics that are typical in this type of harm.- Professionals will seek to understand the barriers to the availability of and access to services including individual,



		<p>interpersonal, organisational and sociocultural barriers, and commit to working to reduce these barriers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Professionals will seek to understand the importance of participation in the justice system for the victims themselves also in the achievement of justice. Professionals understand the benefits of victims feeling and being understood, and commit increasing participation at all stages of justice processes by empowering victims and encouraging independence.- Professionals will seek to understand the necessity for victims to be protected in their encounters with justice systems, and commit to maintaining victim safety, privacy and dignity.- Professionals will commit to improving service quality and delivery by using evidence based, victim-centred, gender-sensitive practices that are grounded in respect for human rights.- Professionals will commit to participating in training and professional development in order to enhance and develop skills, understanding and awareness.
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4	Issue addressed	Specialised legal aid
	Recommendation(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Specialised legal aid services should be available in each Bar Association to provide legal assistance to victims of sexual crimes.- The appointment of the lawyer representing the victim must be made as quickly as possible to prevent the victim's right of defence from being undermined.- Female sexual violence victims should be able to elect to be assisted by a female lawyer.- Frontline practitioners should be trained to inform victims of sexual crimes (and their families) in a comprehensive and victim-centered way.
	Rationale	<p>Inspiration for this recommendation is gained from already existing practices in the treatment of intimate partner violence (IPV) Victims. From the moment a woman victim of IPV attends to the police station, she is accompanied by an IPV lawyer who is immediately appointed. Advocacy refers victims of sexual offences feel like "second class victims" in comparison to IPV victims. At the moment, there is no specific legal aid office in Bar Associations specialized in sexual violence, whereas there is one for IPV which it is free of charge for IPV victims. Victims can request a lawyer to assist them, but their remuneration is not covered by legal aid system, unlike IPV victims. There are also many cases in which legal assistance to the victim is not sufficiently broad, leading to situations in which the same lawyer assists both the offender and the victim at the same time. Therefore, in practice, the victim of sexual violence will not be accompanied nor legally assisted from the moment she decides to file a complaint at the police station. This is clearly detrimental to the victim as she will not be informed of the possible options available to her, her rights, where to go for psychological assistance, the structure of the criminal proceeding, among other issues.</p> <p>However, in practice, although IPV victims may have the benefit from the assistance of a free and specialized lawyer, the vast majority of</p>



	women do not make use of the benefit and do not appear in the proceedings. This issue raises the question of how this information is provided to victims by police and victim services. This information phase should be reinforced in the training on the service approach. In addition, because of the gendered nature of the crime, the majority of women who are victim of sexual violence prefer female professionals in services. It could be a reason for women not to pursue help or with the (forensic) investigation if there are no female professionals.
Added value	Increases availability of and access to services. Enhances the effectiveness of services. Increases protection and security of the victim. Encourages participation of the victim to the criminal proceedings. Increases service quality and delivery. Increases the quality of evidence and the likelihood to secure sound justice outcomes.
Corresponding practice standard(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Professionals will seek to understand the barriers to the availability of and access to services including individual, interpersonal, organisational and sociocultural barriers, and commit to working to reduce these barriers. - Professionals will seek to understand the importance of participation in the justice system for the victims themselves also in the achievement of justice. Professionals understand the benefits of victims feeling and being understood, and commit increasing participation at all stages of justice processes by empowering victims and encouraging independence. - Professionals will seek to understand the necessity for victims to be protected in their encounters with justice systems, and commit to maintaining victim safety, privacy and dignity. - Professionals will commit to improving service quality and delivery by using evidence based, victim-centred, gender-sensitive practices that are grounded in respect for human rights. - Professionals will commit to participating in training and professional development in order to enhance and develop skills, understanding and awareness.

5	Issue addressed	Informing victims of sexual crimes
	Recommendation(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Frontline practitioners (e.g. police officers) should adhere to a fixed protocol with respect to keeping victims of sexual violence informed of the progress and developments within their case. This protocol should clarify what information will be shared, in which ways and should also contain clear timeframes regarding the sharing and gathering of information. Victims should be consulted and given options regarding how they want to be informed of information and personal preferences, such as preferences in being contacted via telephone or email, should be taken into account. - Victims should be made aware of such information protocols and be aware of that they can expect in this regard from legal system actors.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Frontline practitioners (e.g. police officers) should take steps to ensure that victims understand the information that is shared with them. - Frontline practitioners should receive mandatory, specialist training on providing information to victims of sexual crimes. Such training should include a focus on trauma-informed communication. - Cooperation between statutory agencies and Victim Support Services should be established to facilitate and enhance communication and information sharing with victims.
Rationale	<p>It is necessary for legal professionals to ensure that the information provided to victims is adequate and fully understood by them. When victims lack information it may lead to distress, dissatisfaction and disengagement with the CJS and discourage the victim from making a complaint (e.g. when the police informs her that the lawyer will take a long time to come or that the processing of this reporting may take too long). Providing victims with full information and allowing them to make informed decisions provides them with a sense of agency, which is an important aspect of participation. It is important that important information (e.g. her rights) is repeated as many times as necessary. Also, this exchange of information should be adapted to the specific needs of the victim (in accordance to their age, culture, or factors such as stress or anxiety). These topics should be taken into consideration as a person who has experienced this type of victimization may be in a state of nervousness that prevents them from understanding issues that may seem very simple to the judicial operator.</p> <p>Lastly, it is important that her rights are not only shared with her but are also executed in practice. Victims have the right, for example, to be accompanied by someone she trusts. However, most court do not allow this right.</p>
Added value	<p>Increases availability of and access to services. Enhances the effectiveness of services. Increases protection and security of the victim. Encourages participation of the victim to the criminal proceedings. Increases service quality and delivery. Increase cooperation with relevant services in order to guarantee victims' rights. Increases the quality of evidence and the likelihood to secure sound justice outcomes.</p>
Corresponding practice standard(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Professionals will seek to understand the phenomenon of sexual violence from the victim's perspective and will strive to familiarise themselves with the different types and characteristics that are typical in this type of harm. - Professionals will seek to understand the barriers to the availability of and access to services including individual, interpersonal, organisational and sociocultural barriers, and commit to working to reduce these barriers. - Professionals will seek to understand the importance of participation in the justice system for the victims themselves also in the achievement of justice. Professionals understand the benefits of victims feeling and being understood, and commit increasing participation at all stages of justice processes by empowering victims and encouraging independence.



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Professionals will seek to understand the necessity for victims to be protected in their encounters with justice systems, and commit to maintaining victim safety, privacy and dignity. - Professionals will commit to improving service quality and delivery by using evidence based, victim-centred, gender-sensitive practices that are grounded in respect for human rights. - Professionals will commit to appropriate cooperation with other professional services and organisation to improve victim experiences, achieve best evidence and to reach the best justice outcomes. - Professionals will commit to participating in training and professional development in order to enhance and develop skills, understanding and awareness.
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6	Issue addressed	Forensic examination
	Recommendation(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Each woman who reports or is suspected of experiencing sexual violence within circumstances in which there is a possibility to gather evidence should be offered a forensic examinations in which forensic evidence is gathered. - Victims should have the right that such evidence is gathered and stored even if the victim does not want to pursue a legal route at that time.
	Rationale	Sexual violence victims who were under the influence of drugs and/or alcohol will commonly not remember some or all the experienced aggression. In such cases forensic experts sometimes do not carry out a vaginal examination or take samples. As good practice, when there is reasonable doubt, a full forensic examination is recommended. When new information comes up and this lead to another type of sexual violence, the lack of evidence might cause the victim having a disadvantage in the criminal proceedings.
	Added value	Enhances the effectiveness of services. Increases protection and security of the victim. Encourages participation of the victim to the criminal proceedings. Increases service quality and delivery. Increases the quality of evidence and the likelihood to secure sound justice outcomes.
	Corresponding practice standard(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Professionals will seek to understand the importance of participation in the justice system for the victims themselves also in the achievement of justice. Professionals understand the benefits of victims feeling and being understood, and commit increasing participation at all stages of justice processes by empowering victims and encouraging independence. - Professionals will seek to understand the necessity for victims to be protected in their encounters with justice systems, and commit to maintaining victim safety, privacy and dignity. - Professionals will commit to improving service quality and delivery by using evidence based, victim-centred, gender-sensitive practices that are grounded in respect for human rights.

7	Issue addressed	Victim interviews
	Recommendation(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Legal safeguards should be established regarding taking victim statements to ensure this is carried out in a way that neither damages the victim nor the investigation. - Legal safeguards should be established regarding questioning the victim in court to ensure this is carried out in a way that neither damages the victim nor the investigation. - Professionals with responsibilities for taking victim statements and questioning victims should be provided in order to implement the above-mentioned in practice. Special attention should go to avoiding prejudice based on rape myths and the victim not corresponding to the so called 'ideal victim'. - Professionals who are likely to come into contact of women who present as sexual violence victims should receive training in order to guarantee that they do not deal with the disclosure in a way that may lead to the victim's account being questioned during a legal process.
	Rationale	<p>It is necessary that legal operators do not generate doubts in the victim. As good practice, legal operators should let victims to give a free testimony of the facts as this can give her a lot of confidence. In addition, this free testimony can facilitate the criminal investigation. Concretely, the most important objective is to avoid that victim has to justify herself continuously as well as doubts are generated in her person. In this regard, there is a need to banish the prejudice of the 'ideal victim'. Legal operators make a credibility judgment even before the victim's statement (e.g., how long it took her to report). Thus, if the victim does not comply with the 'ideal victim', there is an overall tendency to question her credibility. This myth has repercussions both on the victim and on the search of the truth. To this end, it is essential to enable victims to give a free testimony about the events. Regarding this testimony, greater professional empathy is needed from all legal operators. How to treat victims with this correct and appropriate treatment without undermining the principles of impartiality, independence and equality should be taught.</p> <p>Judicial professionals must be trained on how to ask questions to victims in order to avoid situations of secondary victimization or feelings of guilt and/or shame. Even, there are situations in which victims do not even want to testify. In these circumstances, psychological training on how to approach the victims is more than necessary. Also, this training on how to interrogate the victim could be extended to defence lawyers who often ask questions that are too aggressive and invasive for the victims.</p> <p>Interviewing the victim about the crime should be limited in frequency in order to avoid the victim having to testify so many times throughout the procedure as this generates a very high risk of victimization and victim self-blaming.</p>
	Added value	<p>Enhances the effectiveness of services. Increases protection and security of the victim. Encourages participation of the victim to the criminal proceedings. Increases service quality and delivery. Increases the quality of evidence and the likelihood to secure sound justice outcomes.</p>



	Corresponding practice standard(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Professionals will seek to understand the phenomenon of sexual violence from the victim's perspective and will strive to familiarise themselves with the different types and characteristics that are typical in this type of harm.- Professionals will seek to understand the importance of participation in the justice system for the victims themselves also in the achievement of justice. Professionals understand the benefits of victims feeling and being understood, and commit increasing participation at all stages of justice processes by empowering victims and encouraging independence.- Professionals will seek to understand the necessity for victims to be protected in their encounters with justice systems, and commit to maintaining victim safety, privacy and dignity.- Professionals will commit to improving service quality and delivery by using evidence based, victim-centred, gender-sensitive practices that are grounded in respect for human rights.- Professionals will commit to participating in training and professional development in order to enhance and develop skills, understanding and awareness.
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8	Issue addressed	Guaranteeing specialised personnel (Victim Support Offices)
	Recommendation(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- A commitment is needed to make a public economic investment to provide staff and material for the Victim Support Offices in all the Courts of the national territory.- The presence of specialised personnel should be guaranteed in these offices.- The support of these specialised victim support professionals should be available to the victim (and her family) even before an official complaint, and free of charge. Filing an official complaint should not be a requirement to receive specialised and easy accessible support. Therefore sufficient personnel should be available in order to avoid a long waiting list.
	Rationale	<p>Victims can be properly accompanied throughout the process when specialised personnel is available. This is essential as these persons are specialized in the treatment of victims of sexual violence as opposed to legal operators whose role in relation to the victim is completely different. The lack of presence makes it impossible for victims to participate in the proceedings or to be properly informed. In addition, if the judges decides to close the procedure, the victim could feel satisfied when operators have carried out work in accordance with their interests and needs, recognizing the harm that has been caused.</p> <p>Further, for example, in the city of Madrid, there are approximately 54 criminal investigation courts where there is no office to attend victims. All of this results in the victim renouncing to continue with the procedure. Moreover, sufficient personnel should be available in order to avoid long waiting lists. Now this could take more than a year which may lead to secondary victimisation, prevent victims to access services and discourage them to engage in the CJS.</p>



	<p>Further, if access to victim support services is made a condition of or linked to reporting the assault to authorities, for example, this will reduce the number of women who will access the services. Therefore, a refusal to press charges or give evidence should not impede a victim's access to services.</p>
Added value	<p>Increases availability of and access to services. Enhances the effectiveness of services. Increases protection and security of the victim. Encourages participation of the victim to the criminal proceedings. Increases service quality and delivery.</p>
Corresponding practice standard(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Professionals will seek to understand the barriers to the availability of and access to services including individual, interpersonal, organisational and sociocultural barriers, and commit to working to reduce these barriers. - Professionals will seek to understand the importance of participation in the justice system for the victims themselves also in the achievement of justice. Professionals understand the benefits of victims feeling and being understood, and commit increasing participation at all stages of justice processes by empowering victims and encouraging independence. - Professionals will seek to understand the necessity for victims to be protected in their encounters with justice systems, and commit to maintaining victim safety, privacy and dignity. - Professionals will commit to improving service quality and delivery by using evidence based, victim-centred, gender-sensitive practices that are grounded in respect for human rights.

9	Issue addressed	Uniform protocol of action
	Recommendation(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establishing a special jurisdiction for sexual crimes (or included these with the already existing special jurisdiction in intimate partner violence cases). - Developing a single and uniform protocol on sexual violence cases for legal operators.
	Rationale	<p>A single and uniform protocol of action would enable legal operators to know the different actions they will have to take when a victim of sexual violence comes to their premises. This is essential for equity and continuity of health and other types of victim care. Furthermore, this would improve cooperation and coordination between public administration and institutions (Police, Public Prosecutor's Office, civil servants who are part of the judicial office, advocacy...), but also between legal operators who personally intervene in the assistance to victims. In this sense, this creates the possibility of establishing a "culture" of cooperation and "common standards" to facilitate cooperation and coordination. This interaction between the different services would avoid the victim having to continually go to the different services to recount the events that took place over and over again.</p> <p>In addition, establishing a special jurisdiction for such crimes may enhance the current duration of sexual violence cases, which should be prioritised. The duration of this type of procedure is excessive. Professionals should deal with these procedures more quickly than</p>

		nowadays as it is very important for the victim to promote the speed of the procedure to avoid further damages. In this regard, there is an average of 3 years for the resolution of cases in first instance. Similarly, the time taken from the initiation of this type of proceedings until the resolution of the appeal by the Supreme Court is 11 years. This situation could be really harmful to the psychological health of the victim. It therefore is also necessary to encourage judicial activity in order to avoid the paralysis of the proceedings.
	Added value	Enhances the effectiveness of services. Increases protection and security of the victim. Increases service quality and delivery. Increase service cooperation and coordination. Increases the quality of evidence and the likelihood to secure sound justice outcomes.
	Corresponding practice standard(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Professionals will seek to understand the phenomenon of sexual violence from the victim's perspective and will strive to familiarise themselves with the different types and characteristics that are typical in this type of harm. - Professionals will seek to understand the barriers to the availability of and access to services including individual, interpersonal, organisational and sociocultural barriers, and commit to working to reduce these barriers. - Professionals will seek to understand the necessity for victims to be protected in their encounters with justice systems, and commit to maintaining victim safety, privacy and dignity. - Professionals will commit to appropriate cooperation with other professional services and organisation to improve victim experiences, achieve best evidence and to reach the best justice outcomes. - Professionals will commit to improving service quality and delivery by using evidence based, victim-centred, gender-sensitive practices that are grounded in respect for human rights.

10	Issue addressed	Training for frontline professionals
	Recommendation(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Front line practitioners should be trained to deal with victims of sexual crimes.
	Rationale	<p>This training should be comprehensive, transversal, multidisciplinary, specific, specialized and qualified in these crimes, covering different issues (e.g., specific prejudices that exist in these crimes, social, psychological and communicative skills to help professionals deal with victims...). This training must be given to all the actors involved in the treatment of victims of sexual crimes (health, police, education, judicial, psychological perspectives...). Training should also be impactful and realistic, especially about the situation and experience that victims have to face. Likewise, it is fundamental to train legal operators in the interests of victims as well as in the so-called cycles of violence. Professionals who do not receive specialised training regarding the experiences of sexual assault victims may be ignorant of their own pre-conceptions and the potential influence that these beliefs can have on their work. Further, legal practitioners should understand that the victim is not means of evidence, but a central pillar, who has suffered the harm.</p>



	<p>Therefore, judicial professionals could provide a more restorative approach, taking into consideration the victim's perspective that could enhance their empowerment and thus their participation throughout the procedure. A gender perspective in accordance with Human Rights and children's rights could be helpful in this regard.</p>
Added value	<p>Enhances the effectiveness of services. Increases availability of and access to services. Increases protection and security of the victim. Increases service quality and delivery. Increases the quality of evidence and the likelihood to secure sound justice outcomes.</p>
Corresponding practice standard(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Professionals will seek to understand the phenomenon of sexual violence from the victim's perspective and will strive to familiarise themselves with the different types and characteristics that are typical in this type of harm.- Professionals will seek to understand the contexts (including cultural, societal, social media, legal, and that of global crises) within which sexual violence can take place and will strive to familiarise themselves with how sexual violence manifests in online and real life environments.- Professionals will seek to understand the barriers to the availability of and access to services including individual, interpersonal, organisational and sociocultural barriers, and commit to working to reduce these barriers.- Professionals will seek to understand the importance of participation in the justice system for the victims themselves also in the achievement of justice. Professionals understand the benefits of victims feeling and being understood, and commit increasing participation at all stages of justice processes by empowering victims and encouraging independence.- Professionals will seek to understand the necessity for victims to be protected in their encounters with justice systems, and commit to maintaining victim safety, privacy and dignity.- Professionals will seek to understand the harm that can be caused when victims do not receive adequate redress. Further, professionals will seek to understand the wide range of redress that victims find important, and will commit to supporting victims in achieving adequate redress.- Professionals will commit to improving service quality and delivery by using evidence based, victim-centred, gender-sensitive practices that are grounded in respect for human rights.- Professionals will commit to appropriate cooperation with other professional services and organisation to improve victim experiences, achieve best evidence and to reach the best justice outcomes.- Professionals will commit to participating in training and professional development in order to enhance and develop skills, understanding and awareness

11		Issue addressed	Victim-friendly facilities
		Recommendation(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Providing victim-friendly facilities where victims are received, both in police stations and in the courts.
		Rationale	Nowadays, the state of conservation of some of the infrastructures in police stations and court is not appropriate for adequately treating the victim. For instance, some victims had to tell the facts and the crime in the corridor of the police station where there are other people who have nothing to do with what happened. Therefore, the victim has to face hostile environments that discourage her later participation in the procedure.
		Added value	Increases availability of and access to services. Increases protection and security of the victim. Encourages participation of the victim to the criminal proceedings. Increases service quality and delivery.
		Corresponding practice standard(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Professionals will seek to understand the barriers to the availability of and access to services including individual, interpersonal, organisational and sociocultural barriers, and commit to working to reduce these barriers. - Professionals will seek to understand the importance of participation in the justice system for the victims themselves also in the achievement of justice. Professionals understand the benefits of victims feeling and being understood, and commit increasing participation at all stages of justice processes by empowering victims and encouraging independence. - Professionals will seek to understand the necessity for victims to be protected in their encounters with justice systems, and commit to maintaining victim safety, privacy and dignity. - Professionals will commit to improving service quality and delivery by using evidence based, victim-centred, gender-sensitive practices that are grounded in respect for human rights.

12		Issue addressed	Reporting of sexual violence
		Recommendation(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Spanish legislation should be adapted to international standards to allow alleged acts of sexual violence to be investigated and prosecuted in the absence of a direct complaint from the victim.
		Rationale	Far from being only a matter between two individuals, there is a huge public interest in addressing all forms of sexual violence. Under the current Spanish Criminal Code sexual violence is considered a semi-public felony. The victim exclusively has the capacity to initiate the legal procedure. This is unsuitable given the context of many acts of sexual violence and in practice this means that in many cases the aggressor goes unpunished and justice is not achieved.
		Added value	Encourages participation of the victim to the criminal proceedings. Increases availability of and access to services. Increases protection and security of the victim. Increases service quality and delivery.
		Corresponding practice standard(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Professionals will seek to understand the phenomenon of sexual violence from the victim's perspective and will strive to

	<p>familiarise themselves with the different types and characteristics that are typical in this type of harm.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Professionals will seek to understand the contexts (including cultural, societal, social media, legal, and that of global crises) within which sexual violence can take place and will strive to familiarise themselves with how sexual violence manifests in online and real life environments.- Professionals will seek to understand the barriers to the availability of and access to services including individual, interpersonal, organisational and sociocultural barriers, and commit to working to reduce these barriers.- Professionals will seek to understand the importance of participation in the justice system for the victims themselves also in the achievement of justice. Professionals understand the benefits of victims feeling and being understood, and commit increasing participation at all stages of justice processes by empowering victims and encouraging independence.- Professionals will seek to understand the necessity for victims to be protected in their encounters with justice systems, and commit to maintaining victim safety, privacy and dignity.- Professionals will commit to improving service quality and delivery by using evidence based, victim-centred, gender-sensitive practices that are grounded in respect for human rights.
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ANNEX III: TRANSLATION OF NATIONAL POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS IN NATIONAL LANGUAGE

A. ΕΛΛΑΔΑ

1	ΘΕΜΑΤΙΚΗ	ΔΙΑΣΥΝΔΕΣΗ ΦΟΡΕΩΝ
	Σύσταση/εις χάραξης πολιτικής	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Οι υπηρεσίες πρώτης γραμμής (π.χ. αστυνομία, κοινωνικές υπηρεσίες, εισαγγελία, δικηγόροι) θα πρέπει να επιδιώκουν και να διαμορφώσουν ένα πλαίσιο διασύνδεσης φορέων αναφορικά με τις πρακτικές και τα πρωτόκολλα προκειμένου να μεγιστοποιήσουν και να ενισχύσουν τους πόρους, την ανταλλαγή πληροφοριών και τη συνεργασία. - Η διασύνδεση φορέων θα πρέπει να επισημοποιηθεί μέσω πρωτοκόλλων ανταλλαγής πληροφοριών και συνεργασίας που θα αναπτυχθούν από κοινού, τα οποία θα πρέπει να διατίθενται σε όλους τους αρμόδιους φορείς.
	Αιτιολόγηση	Υπάρχει έλλειψη επίσημου και θεσμοθετημένου διαλόγου – πλαισίου συνεργασίας μεταξύ των φορέων που ασχολούνται με τη διαχείριση καταγγελιών και παραπομπών για περιστατικά βίας. Η ανταλλαγή πληροφοριών πραγματοποιείται μόνο κατά περίπτωση και ανάλογα με την δυνατότητα της εκάστοτε εμπλεκόμενης οντότητας. Η ενίσχυση της συνεργασίας μεταξύ των υπηρεσιών θα διευκολύνει την καλύτερη χρήση των πληροφοριών και των πόρων, αυξάνοντας τη δυνατότητα υποστήριξης των θυμάτων.
	Προστιθέμενη Αξία	Βελτίωση των γνώσεων των επαγγελματιών σχετικά με την εμπειρία θυματοποίησης. Παροχή σημαντικών πληροφοριών που παρέχονται στα θύματα και εύκολη πρόσβαση των θυμάτων σε αυτές. Αύξηση της διαθεσιμότητας και της πρόσβασης σε υπηρεσίες από πλευράς θυμάτων. Ενίσχυση της αποτελεσματικότητας των υπηρεσιών. Αύξηση της προστασίας και της ασφάλειας του θύματος. Αύξηση της ποιότητας των αποδεικτικών στοιχείων και της πιθανότητας εξασφάλισης ορθότερων αποτελεσμάτων απονομής δικαιοσύνης.
	Αντιστοιχία με Πρότυπο/α πρακτικής	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Οι επαγγελματίες θα πρέπει να προσπαθήσουν να κατανοήσουν το φαινόμενο της σεξουαλικής βίας από τη σκοπιά των θυμάτων και θα προσπαθήσουν να εξικειωθούν με τους διαφορετικούς τύπους και τα χαρακτηριστικά που είναι τυπικά σε αυτό το είδος βλάβης. - Οι επαγγελματίες θα πρέπει να προσπαθήσουν να κατανοήσουν τα εμπόδια στη διαθεσιμότητα και την πρόσβαση σε υπηρεσίες υποστήριξης θυμάτων, συμπεριλαμβανομένων των ατομικών, διαπροσωπικών, οργανωτικών, κοινωνικών και πολιτιστικών φραγμών, και θα δεσμευτούν να εργαστούν για τη μείωση των φραγμών αυτών. - Οι επαγγελματίες θα πρέπει να δεσμευθούν στη βελτίωση της ποιότητας και της παροχής υπηρεσιών διαμέσου επιστημονικά τεκμηριωμένων, θυματοκεντρικού χαρακτήρα και ευαίσθητων ως προς το φύλο πρακτικών, που βασίζονται στο σεβασμό των ανθρωπίνων δικαιωμάτων. - Οι επαγγελματίες θα πρέπει να δεσμευτούν για την κατάλληλη συνεργασία και συντονισμό με άλλες υπηρεσίες και οργανισμούς με στόχο τη βελτίωση των εμπειριών των θυμάτων, την συλλογή

	αποδεικτικών στοιχείων και την επίτευξη των καλύτερων αποτελεσμάτων της δικαιοσύνης.
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2	ΘΕΜΑΤΙΚΗ	ΚΑΤΑΓΓΕΛΙΑ & ΚΑΤΑΓΡΑΦΗ ΣΕΞΟΥΑΛΙΚΗΣ ΒΙΑΣ
	Σύσταση/εις χάραξης πολιτικής	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Όλα τα εγκλήματα βιασμού θα πρέπει να καταγράφονται σε επίσημες στατιστικές ως περιπτώσεις βίας κατά γυναικών ή παιδιών, και τα δεδομένα να είναι διαθέσιμα - Τα δεδομένα του κάθε Ανώτατου Δικαστηρίου για υποθέσεις βιασμού, όπως ο αριθμός των υποθέσεων που έχουν εκδικαστεί και ο αριθμός των καταδικαστικών αποφάσεων, θα πρέπει να δημοσιοποιούνται - Οι δικαστικοί φορείς θα πρέπει να συμμετέχουν σε ανοιχτό διάλογο σχετικά με τις διατάξεις της Σύμβασης της Κωνσταντινούπολης για τη μεγιστοποίηση της προστασίας των θυμάτων σεξουαλικών εγκλημάτων.
	Αιτιολόγηση	Υπάρχει έλλειψη σαφήνειας σχετικά με τον επιπολασμό του βιασμού και άλλων περιπτώσεων σεξουαλικής και έμφυλης βίας εντός του δικαστικού συστήματος. Υπάρχει ανάγκη τα περιστατικά αυτά να εντοπίζονται με σαφήνεια μέσω της ακριβέστερης καταγραφής τους. Επιπλέον, η καταγγελία περιπτώσεων βιασμού και περιστατικών σεξουαλικής και έμφυλης βίας θα πρέπει να εναρμονιστεί με τα διεθνή και ευρωπαϊκά πρότυπα ώστε να γίνεται κατανοητή η πραγματική εικόνα.
	Προστιθέμενη Αξία	Αύξηση ή και βελτίωση των γνώσεων των επαγγελματιών για την εμπειρία θυματοποίησης. Αύξηση της κατανόησης σχετικά με την ανάγκη υπηρεσιών υποστήριξης θυμάτων. Αύξηση της προστασίας και της ασφάλειας του θύματος.
	Αντιστοιχία με Πρότυπο/α πρακτικής	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Οι επαγγελματίες θα πρέπει να προσπαθήσουν να κατανοήσουν το φαινόμενο της σεξουαλικής βίας από τη σκοπιά των θυμάτων και θα προσπαθήσουν να εξοικειωθούν με τους διαφορετικούς τύπους και τα χαρακτηριστικά που είναι τυπικά σε αυτό το είδος βλάβης. - Οι επαγγελματίες θα πρέπει να δεσμευτούν για την κατάλληλη συνεργασία και συντονισμό με άλλες υπηρεσίες και οργανισμούς με στόχο τη βελτίωση των εμπειριών των θυμάτων, την συλλογή αποδεικτικών στοιχείων και την επίτευξη των καλύτερων αποτελεσμάτων της δικαιοσύνης.

3	ΘΕΜΑΤΙΚΗ	ΕΠΑΓΓΕΛΜΑΤΙΚΗ ΔΙΑΠΙΣΤΕΥΣΗ
	Σύσταση/εις χάραξης πολιτικής	Τα συμβουλευτικά κέντρα και τα κέντρα υποστήριξης θυμάτων βιασμού και σεξουαλικής και έμφυλης βίας θα πρέπει να είναι διαπιστευμένα και το προσωπικό τους θα πρέπει να τηρεί τα πρότυπα βέλτιστων πρακτικών και τα διαπιστευμένα πρωτόκολλα (όπως πρωτόκολλα διαχείρισης κρίσεων βιασμού).
	Αιτιολόγηση	Η διαπίστευση του προσωπικού και των υπηρεσιών αυξάνει τον επαγγελματισμό και ενισχύει τις διαθέσιμες παροχές για τα θύματα.
	Προστιθέμενη Αξία	Αύξηση της κατανόησης, εκ μέρους των επαγγελματιών, της εμπειρίας θυματοποίησης. Βελτίωση των πληροφοριών που παρέχονται στα θύματα. Αύξηση της διαθεσιμότητας και της πρόσβασης σε υπηρεσίες.

	<p>Ενίσχυση της αποτελεσματικότητας των υπηρεσιών. Αύξηση της προστασίας και της ασφάλειας του θύματος. Αύξηση της ποιότητας των αποδεικτικών στοιχείων και της πιθανότητας εξασφάλισης ορθότερων αποτελεσμάτων δικαιοσύνης.</p>
Αντιστοιχία με Πρότυπο/α πρακτικής	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Οι επαγγελματίες θα πρέπει να προσπαθήσουν να κατανοήσουν το φαινόμενο της σεξουαλικής βίας από τη σκοπιά των θυμάτων και θα προσπαθήσουν να εξικειωθούν με τους διαφορετικούς τύπους και τα χαρακτηριστικά που είναι τυπικά σε αυτό το είδος βλάβης. - Οι επαγγελματίες θα πρέπει να προσπαθήσουν να κατανοήσουν τη σημασία της συμμετοχής στο Σύστημα Ποινικής Δικαιοσύνης για τα ίδια τα θύματα, αλλά και για την επίτευξη της δικαιοσύνης. Οι επαγγελματίες κατανοούν τα οφέλη του να αισθάνονται και να γίνονται κατανοητά τα θύματα και δεσμεύονται να αυξήσουν την συμμετοχή των θυμάτων σε όλα τα στάδια των δικαστικών διαδικασιών ενδυναμώνοντας τα θύματα και ενθαρρύνοντας την ανεξαρτησία τους. - Οι επαγγελματίες θα πρέπει να προσπαθήσουν να κατανοήσουν την ανάγκη προστασίας των θυμάτων στην συναναστροφή τους με το Σύστημα Ποινικής Δικαιοσύνης και θα δεσμευτούν για τη διατήρηση της ασφάλειας, της ιδιωτικής ζωής και της αξιοπρέπειας των θυμάτων. - Οι επαγγελματίες θα πρέπει να δεσμευθούν στη βελτίωση της ποιότητας και της παροχής υπηρεσιών διαμέσου επιστημονικά τεκμηριωμένων, θυματοκεντρικών και ευαίσθητων ως προς το φύλο πρακτικών, που βασίζονται στο σεβασμό των ανθρωπίνων δικαιωμάτων. - Οι επαγγελματίες θα πρέπει να δεσμευτούν για την κατάλληλη συνεργασία και συντονισμό με άλλες υπηρεσίες και οργανισμούς με στόχο τη βελτίωση των εμπειριών των θυμάτων, την συλλογή αποδεικτικών στοιχείων και την επίτευξη των καλύτερων αποτελεσμάτων της δικαιοσύνης.

4 ΘΕΜΑΤΙΚΗ		ΔΙΚΑΝΙΚΗ ΣΥΝΕΝΤΕΥΞΗ ΘΥΜΑΤΩΝ
Σύσταση/εις χάραξης πολιτικής	Οι δικανικές συνεντεύξεις πρέπει πάντα να διενεργούνται μόνο από εκπαιδευμένους επαγγελματίες. Οι δικανικές συνεντεύξεις πρέπει να διεξάγονται πάντα σε εξειδικευμένα περιβάλλοντα (π.χ. στο «Σπίτι του Παιδιού»).	
Αιτιολόγηση	Οι δικανικές συνεντεύξεις είναι εξειδικευμένες «ασκήσεις - διαδικασίες» που απαιτούν ειδικές δεξιότητες και τεχνικές. Αυτές οι συνεντεύξεις είναι σημαντικές όσον αφορά τη συλλογή αποδεικτικών στοιχείων, όπως επίσης κι από την άποψη της εμπειρίας και της ευημερίας των θυμάτων. Προκειμένου να επιτευχθεί η ορθότερη συλλογή αποδεικτικών και να μειωθεί ο κίνδυνος δευτερογενούς θυματοποίησης για τα θύματα, είναι σημαντικό τέτοιες διαδικασίες να διεξάγονται πάντοτε από προσωπικό με την κατάλληλη εξειδίκευση και εμπειρία. Επιπλέον, οι δικανικές συνεντεύξεις πρέπει και πάντα να διεξάγονται σε περιβάλλοντα που συμβάλλουν στην επίτευξη θετικών αποτελεσμάτων. Ιδιαίτερα στην περίπτωση των δικανικών συνεντεύξεων με παιδιά, οι κλινικές ή/και επίσημες εγκαταστάσεις είναι ακατάλληλες επειδή μπορεί, για παράδειγμα, να θεωρηθούν	

	<p>εκφοβιστικές. Οι δικανικές συνεντεύξεις πρέπει πάντα να διεξάγονται σε εξειδικευμένα περιβάλλοντα που καλύπτουν ειδικά τις ανάγκες αυτής της ευάλωτης ομάδας και, επομένως, είναι πιο κατάλληλα για την επίτευξη των καλύτερων αποτελεσμάτων.</p>
Προστιθέμενη Αξία	<p>Αύξηση της κατανόησης, εκ μέρους των επαγγελματιών, της εμπειρίας θυματοποίησης. Βελτίωση των πληροφοριών που παρέχονται στα θύματα. Μείωση των εμποδίων κατά την συλλογή αποδεικτικών στοιχείων. Ενίσχυση της αποτελεσματικότητας των υπηρεσιών. Αύξηση της προστασίας και της ασφάλειας του θύματος. Αύξηση της ποιότητας των αποδεικτικών στοιχείων και της πιθανότητας εξασφάλισης ορθότερων αποτελεσμάτων δικαιοσύνης.</p>
Αντιστοιχία με Πρότυπο/α πρακτικής	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Οι επαγγελματίες θα πρέπει να προσπαθήσουν να κατανοήσουν το φαινόμενο της σεξουαλικής βίας από τη σκοπιά των θυμάτων και θα προσπαθήσουν να εξοικειωθούν με τους διαφορετικούς τύπους και τα χαρακτηριστικά που είναι τυπικά σε αυτό το είδος βλάβης. - Οι επαγγελματίες θα πρέπει να προσπαθήσουν να κατανοήσουν τα εμπόδια στη διαθεσιμότητα και την πρόσβαση σε υπηρεσίες υποστήριξης θυμάτων, συμπεριλαμβανομένων των ατομικών, διαπροσωπικών, οργανωτικών, κοινωνικών και πολιτιστικών φραγμών, και θα δεσμευτούν να εργαστούν για τη μείωση των φραγμών αυτών. - Οι επαγγελματίες θα πρέπει να προσπαθήσουν να κατανοήσουν τη σημασία της συμμετοχής στο Σύστημα Ποινικής Δικαιοσύνης για τα ίδια τα θύματα, αλλά και για την επίτευξη της δικαιοσύνης. Οι επαγγελματίες κατανοούν τα οφέλη του να αισθάνονται και να γίνονται κατανοητά τα θύματα και δεσμεύονται να αυξήσουν την συμμετοχή των θυμάτων σε όλα τα στάδια των δικαστικών διαδικασιών ενδυναμώνοντας τα θύματα και ενθαρρύνοντας την ανεξαρτησία τους. - Οι επαγγελματίες θα πρέπει να προσπαθήσουν να κατανοήσουν την ανάγκη προστασίας των θυμάτων στην συναναστροφή τους με το Σύστημα Ποινικής Δικαιοσύνης και θα δεσμευτούν για τη διατήρηση της ασφάλειας, της ιδιωτικής ζωής και της αξιοπρέπειας των θυμάτων. - Οι επαγγελματίες θα πρέπει να δεσμευθούν στη βελτίωση της ποιότητας και της παροχής υπηρεσιών διαμέσου επιστημονικά τεκμηριωμένων, θυματοκεντρικών και ευαίσθητων ως προς το φύλο πρακτικών, που βασίζονται στο σεβασμό των ανθρωπίνων δικαιωμάτων. - Οι επαγγελματίες θα πρέπει να δεσμευτούν για την κατάλληλη συνεργασία και συντονισμό με άλλες υπηρεσίες και οργανισμούς με στόχο τη βελτίωση των εμπειριών των θυμάτων, την συλλογή αποδεικτικών στοιχείων και την επίτευξη των καλύτερων αποτελεσμάτων της δικαιοσύνης.

5 ΘΕΜΑΤΙΚΗ		ΔΙΑΔΙΚΤΥΑΚΗ ΒΙΑ ΚΑΙ ΚΑΚΟΠΟΙΗΣΗ
Σύσταση/εις χάραξης πολιτικής	-	Ανάπτυξη νομικών δικλείδων για την καταπολέμηση της σεξουαλικής και έμφυλης βίας που λαμβάνει χώρα στο διαδίκτυο.
Αιτιολόγηση		Η σεξουαλική και έμφυλη βία λαμβάνει χώρα ολοένα και περισσότερο σε διαδικτυακά περιβάλλοντα, ιδίως μέσω της σεξουαλικής κακοποίησης που προκαλείται από τη κακή χρήση διαμοιρασμό εικόνων μέσω διαδικτύου. Αυτού του είδους η σεξουαλική και έμφυλη βία είναι ιδιαίτερα δύσκολο να αστυνομευτεί, για λόγους που περιλαμβάνουν την ταχέως εξελισσόμενη τεχνολογική πρόοδο, καθώς και τη, συχνά, διασυνοριακή φύση της βλάβης. Ως εκ τούτου, είναι σημαντική η ύπαρξη νομικών δικλείδων που θα είναι εφικτό να συμβαδίζουν με την ταχεία φύση της βλάβης.
Προστιθέμενη Αξία		Αύξηση της κατανόησης, εκ μέρους των επαγγελματιών, της εμπειρίας θυματοποίησης. Ενίσχυση της κατανόησης του γενικού πληθυσμού για το εύρος της σεξουαλικής και έμφυλης βίας. Πιθανή αύξηση τους μορφών υποστήριξης που προσφέρουν οι υπηρεσίες. Ενίσχυση της αποτελεσματικότητας των υπηρεσιών. Ενίσχυση των πιθανοτήτων δίωξης. Αύξηση της προστασίας και της ασφάλειας του θύματος.
Αντιστοιχία με Πρότυπο/α πρακτικής		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Οι επαγγελματίες θα πρέπει να προσπαθήσουν να κατανοήσουν το φαινόμενο της σεξουαλικής βίας από τη σκοπιά των θυμάτων και θα προσπαθήσουν να εξοικειωθούν με τους διαφορετικούς τύπους και τα χαρακτηριστικά που είναι τυπικά σε αυτό το είδος βλάβης. - Οι επαγγελματίες θα πρέπει να προσπαθήσουν να κατανοήσουν τα εμπόδια στη διαθεσιμότητα και την πρόσβαση σε υπηρεσίες υποστήριξης θυμάτων, συμπεριλαμβανομένων των ατομικών, διαπροσωπικών, οργανωτικών, κοινωνικών και πολιτιστικών φραγμών, και θα δεσμευτούν να εργαστούν για τη μείωση των φραγμών αυτών. - Οι επαγγελματίες θα πρέπει να προσπαθήσουν να κατανοήσουν την ανάγκη προστασίας των θυμάτων στην συναναστροφή τους με το Σύστημα Ποινικής Δικαιοσύνης και θα δεσμευτούν για τη διατήρηση της ασφάλειας, της ιδιωτικής ζωής και της αξιοπρέπειας των θυμάτων. - Οι επαγγελματίες θα πρέπει να δεσμευθούν στη βελτίωση της ποιότητας και της παροχής υπηρεσιών διαμέσου επιστημονικά τεκμηριωμένων, θυματοκεντρικών και ευαίσθητων ως προς το φύλο πρακτικών, που βασίζονται στο σεβασμό των ανθρωπίνων δικαιωμάτων.

6 ΘΕΜΑΤΙΚΗ		ΠΑΙΔΙΚΗ ΠΡΟΣΤΑΣΙΑ
Σύσταση/εις χάραξης πολιτικής		Λήψη ειδικών μέτρων για την προστασία των παιδιών που είναι θύματα ή μάρτυρες περιστατικών κακοποίησης.
Αιτιολόγηση		Τα παιδιά αποτελούν ιδιαίτερα ευάλωτη ομάδα όταν είναι θύματα ή/και μάρτυρες σεξουαλικής και έμφυλης βίας. Προκειμένου να αποφευχθεί και να μειωθεί η δευτερογενής θυματοποίηση σε ένα άτομο που μπορεί να είναι ήδη τραυματισμένο, είναι απαραίτητο να διασφαλιστεί ότι υπάρχουν ειδικά μέτρα προστασίας για τη διαφύλαξη

	των συμφερόντων του, σε κάθε στάδιο της ποινικής διαδικασίας και σε κάθε αλληλεπίδραση με επαγγελματίες ποινικής δικαιοσύνης.
Προστιθέμενη Αξία	Αύξηση της κατανόησης, εκ μέρους των επαγγελματιών, της εμπειρίας θυματοποίησης. Βελτίωση των πληροφοριών που παρέχονται στα θύματα. Αύξηση της διαθεσιμότητας και της πρόσβασης σε υπηρεσίες. Ενίσχυση της αποτελεσματικότητας των υπηρεσιών. Αύξηση της προστασίας και της ασφάλειας του θύματος. Μείωση των εμποδίων αναφορικά με την καταγγελία. Αύξηση της εμπλοκής με το Σύστημα Ποινικής Δικαιοσύνης. Αύξηση της ποιότητας των αποδεικτικών στοιχείων και της πιθανότητας εξασφάλισης ορθότερων αποτελεσμάτων δικαιοσύνης.
Αντιστοιχία με Πρότυπο/α πρακτικής	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Οι επαγγελματίες θα πρέπει να προσπαθήσουν να κατανοήσουν το φαινόμενο της σεξουαλικής βίας από τη σκοπιά των θυμάτων και θα προσπαθήσουν να εξοικειωθούν με τους διαφορετικούς τύπους και τα χαρακτηριστικά που είναι τυπικά σε αυτό το είδος βλάβης. - Οι επαγγελματίες θα πρέπει να προσπαθήσουν να κατανοήσουν τα εμπόδια στη διαθεσιμότητα και την πρόσβαση σε υπηρεσίες υποστήριξης θυμάτων, συμπεριλαμβανομένων των ατομικών, διαπροσωπικών, οργανωτικών, κοινωνικών και πολιτιστικών φραγμών, και θα δεσμευτούν να εργαστούν για τη μείωση των φραγμών αυτών. - Οι επαγγελματίες θα πρέπει να προσπαθήσουν να κατανοήσουν τη σημασία της συμμετοχής στο Σύστημα Ποινικής Δικαιοσύνης για τα ίδια τα θύματα, αλλά και για την επίτευξη της δικαιοσύνης. Οι επαγγελματίες κατανοούν τα οφέλη του να αισθάνονται και να γίνονται κατανοητά τα θύματα και δεσμεύονται να αυξήσουν την συμμετοχή των θυμάτων σε όλα τα στάδια των δικαστικών διαδικασιών ενδυναμώνοντας τα θύματα και ενθαρρύνοντας την ανεξαρτησία τους. - Οι επαγγελματίες θα πρέπει να α προσπαθήσουν να κατανοήσουν την ανάγκη προστασίας των θυμάτων στην συναναστροφή τους με το Σύστημα Ποινικής Δικαιοσύνης και θα δεσμευτούν για τη διατήρηση της ασφάλειας, της ιδιωτικής ζωής και της αξιοπρέπειας των θυμάτων. - Οι επαγγελματίες θα πρέπει να δεσμευθούν στη βελτίωση της ποιότητας και της παροχής υπηρεσιών διαμέσου επιστημονικά τεκμηριωμένων, θυματοκεντρικών και ευαίσθητων ως προς το φύλο πρακτικών, που βασίζονται στο σεβασμό των ανθρωπίνων δικαιωμάτων.

7	ΘΕΜΑΤΙΚΗ	ΠΡΟΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΑ ΔΙΑΧΕΙΡΙΣΗΣ ΘΥΤΩΝ – ΔΡΑΣΤΩΝ ΚΑΚΟΠΟΙΗΣΗΣ
	Σύσταση/εις χάραξης πολιτικής	Οι (άνδρες) θύτες - δράστες θα πρέπει να έχουν πρόσβαση σε επισημα προγράμματα που μπορούν να τους βοηθήσουν στην αντιμετώπιση και τη μείωση της παραβατικής συμπεριφοράς τους. Τέτοια προγράμματα θα πρέπει να βασίζονται σε τεκμηριωμένες καλές και επιστημονικά τεκμηριωμένες πρακτικές και να είναι ευρέως προσβάσιμα, ακόμη και σε όσους δεν εμπίπτουν σε αυτά μέσω του επίσημου συστήματος δικαιοσύνης.

Αιτιολόγηση	<p>Οι υπηρεσίες που μπορούν να υποστηρίξουν τους (άνδρες κυρίως) θύτες - δράστες περιστατικών κακοποίησης, μπορούν να συμβάλουν στη μείωση των επιβλαβών συνεπειών ενώ είναι δυνατόν να αποτελέσουν σημαντικό παράγοντα για τη μείωση της βλάβης στις γυναίκες θύματα. Αντίθετα, τα αναποτελεσματικά προγράμματα είναι πιθανό, να συμβάλουν ώστε οι θύτες - δράστες κακοποίησης να γίνουν πιο επιδέξιοι στην επιβλαβή συμπεριφορά. Συνεπώς, για να είναι αποτελεσματικά τα προγράμματα διαχείρισης ανδρών θυτών - δραστών σε αφορά στην αξιολόγηση και την αντιμετώπιση των αναγκών τους, θα πρέπει να βασίζονται σε τεκμηριωμένες βέλτιστες πρακτικές και να εφαρμόζονται από καταρτισμένους επαγγελματίες. Θα πρέπει να δίνεται η δυνατότητα στους άνδρες θύτες - δράστες να έχουν πρόσβαση σε επίσημα προγράμματα μέσω διάφορων διόδων παραπομπής. Σε αυτό το πλαίσιο τέτοια προγράμματα δεν θα πρέπει να είναι διαθέσιμα μόνο ως μέρος της ποινής που αποδίδεται στον δράστη. Προγράμματα που δεν διαθέτουν ισχυρή βάση τεκμηρίωσης θα πρέπει να μην εφαρμόζονται.</p>
Προστιθέμενη Αξία	<p>Βελτίωση της κατανόησης, εκ μέρους των επαγγελματιών, της εμπειρίας του άνδρα θύτη - δράστη σχετικά με το φαινόμενο εν γένει, και κατανόηση, εκ μέρους των επαγγελματιών, της εμπειρίας θυματοποίησης του θύματος αντίστοιχα. Βελτίωση των πληροφοριών που παρατίθενται στους θύτες δράστες κακοποίησης. Αύξηση της διαθεσιμότητας και της πρόσβασης σε υπηρεσίες. Ενίσχυση της αποτελεσματικότητας των υπηρεσιών. Αύξηση της προστασίας και της ασφάλειας του θύματος. Αύξηση της εμπλοκής με φορείς παροχής υποστήριξης. Αύξηση της πρόσβασης σε θεραπευτικές υπηρεσίες.</p>
Αντιστοιχία με Πρότυπο/α πρακτικής	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Οι επαγγελματίες θα πρέπει να δεσμευθούν στη βελτίωση της ποιότητας και της παροχής υπηρεσιών μέσω επιστημονικά τεκμηριωμένων, θυματοκεντρικών και ευαίσθητων ως προς το φύλο πρακτικών, που βασίζονται στο σεβασμό των ανθρωπίνων δικαιωμάτων. - Οι επαγγελματίες θα πρέπει να δεσμευτούν για την κατάλληλη συνεργασία και συντονισμό με άλλες υπηρεσίες και οργανισμούς με στόχο τη βελτίωση των εμπειριών των θυμάτων, την συλλογή αποδεικτικών στοιχείων και την επίτευξη των καλύτερων αποτελεσμάτων της δικαιοσύνης.

B. ITALIA

1	Problema analizzato	Strutture a misura di vittima
	Raccomandazioni	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fornire strutture di accoglienza per le vittime, sia nelle stazioni di polizia che nei tribunali.
	Razionale	<p>Emerge una grande differenza geografica sull'adeguatezza dei luoghi di ascolto della vittima. In alcuni contesti, come la Procura di Tivoli, in provincia di Roma, esistono servizi per le vittime come lo <i>Spazio Ascolto e Accoglienza Vittime Vulnerabili</i>. Gli ambienti sono stati progettati secondo i suggerimenti degli esperti (in particolare psicologi e assistenti sociali) per renderli il più possibile accoglienti, più simili a una casa che a un tribunale. In altri contesti, come il Tribunale dei Minori di Sassari, sta per essere inaugurata un'aula per le testimonianze. A Reggio Calabria e provincia sono state inaugurate stanze in cui le donne possono attendere prima di essere ascoltate nel tribunale ordinario, ma al tribunale dei minori non si ha notizia di spazi protetti.</p>
	Valore aggiunto	<p>Aumenta la disponibilità e l'accesso ai servizi. Aumenta la protezione e la sicurezza della vittima. Incoraggia la partecipazione della vittima al procedimento penale. Aumenta la qualità e la fornitura del servizio.</p>
	Standard di prassi corrispondenti	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - I professionisti cercheranno di capire le barriere alla disponibilità e all'accesso ai servizi, comprese le barriere individuali, interpersonali, organizzative e socioculturali, e si impegneranno a lavorare per ridurre queste barriere. - I professionisti cercheranno di capire l'importanza della partecipazione al sistema giudiziario per le vittime stesse e per il raggiungimento della giustizia. I professionisti comprendono i benefici che derivano dal fatto che le vittime si sentano e siano comprese, e si impegnano ad aumentare la partecipazione a tutti gli stadi dei processi di giustizia, responsabilizzando le vittime e incoraggiandone l'indipendenza. - I professionisti cercheranno di comprendere la necessità per le vittime di essere protette nei loro incontri con i sistemi di giustizia, e si impegneranno a mantenere la sicurezza, la privacy e la dignità delle vittime. - I professionisti si impegneranno a migliorare la qualità dei servizi e la loro fornitura utilizzando pratiche basate sull'evidenza, incentrate sulle vittime e sensibili alle questioni di genere, fondate sul rispetto dei diritti umani.

2	Problema analizzato	Aumento della consapevolezza
	Raccomandazioni	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sensibilizzare la società e i professionisti sul diverso contesto in cui si diventa vittima di violenza sessuale, con particolare attenzione al contesto culturale che può contribuire alla vittimizzazione
	Razionale	<p>La riflessione si è concentrata sull'importanza del fattore culturale in relazione al fenomeno della violenza sessuale e più specificamente in relazione alla violenza domestica. Secondo i professionisti ci sono molti fattori che entrano in gioco, ma sicuramente tra i primi ci sono le influenze culturali, soprattutto quando la violenza avviene in casa.</p>

	<p>Sostengono che bisogna sottolineare che la maggior parte dei fenomeni avviene in un contesto familiare e solo sporadicamente in luoghi urbani o tra estranei. Pertanto, è essenziale impostare un lavoro di sensibilizzazione socio-culturale da parte di psicologi, sociologi e altri professionisti.</p> <p>Inoltre è importante che anche le vittime stesse siano rese consapevoli di essere vittime. Secondo gli esperti che hanno partecipato alla discussione, essere consapevoli di essere parte di un processo di vittimizzazione ha il potere di restituire alla vittima il suo valore personale e la sua capacità di azione, rendendola parte attiva nel processo e nella sua vita in generale. Purtroppo, all'interno della relazione con il partner, la donna può essere sottoposta a rapporti sessuali indesiderati, a causa di una cultura che impone alle donne, soprattutto a quelle sposate, determinati doveri.</p> <p>Tutti i professionisti che lavorano - nel loro specifico ruolo - a contatto con le donne vittime di violenza sessuale dovrebbero quindi non solo essere adeguatamente informati sull'argomento, ma anche avere una conoscenza approfondita di tutte le sfaccettature del fenomeno e delle loro conseguenze sui diversi livelli psicologici, medici, legali ed economici. Secondo gli esperti, questo può essere ottenuto lavorando in team multidisciplinari o attraverso una formazione specializzata su diversi argomenti con un focus più pratico.</p>
Valore aggiunto	Aumenta la conoscenza dei professionisti dell'esperienza della vittimizzazione. Migliora le informazioni fornite alle vittime. Aumenta la disponibilità e l'accesso ai servizi. Migliora l'efficacia dei servizi. Aumenta la protezione e la sicurezza della vittima.
Standard di prassi correlati	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - I professionisti cercheranno di comprendere il fenomeno della violenza sessuale dal punto di vista della vittima e si sforzeranno di familiarizzare con i diversi tipi e le caratteristiche tipiche di questo tipo di danno. - I professionisti cercheranno di capire le barriere alla disponibilità e all'accesso ai servizi, comprese le barriere individuali, interpersonali, organizzative e socioculturali, e si impegneranno a lavorare per ridurre queste barriere. - I professionisti si impegneranno a migliorare la qualità e la fornitura dei servizi utilizzando pratiche basate sull'evidenza, incentrate sulla vittima, sensibili al genere e fondate sul rispetto dei diritti umani.

3	Problema analizzato	Ascolto delle vittime
	Raccomandazioni	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dovrebbero essere stabilite delle salvaguardie legali per quanto riguarda la raccolta delle dichiarazioni della vittima, in modo da assicurare che queste non danneggino né la vittima né l'indagine. - Dovrebbero essere stabilite delle salvaguardie legali per quanto riguarda l'interrogatorio della vittima in tribunale, per garantire che questo avvenga in modo da non danneggiare né la vittima né l'indagine. - La frequenza dell'interrogatorio della vittima dovrebbe essere limitata, idealmente una sola volta in tutto il processo penale.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - I professionisti che hanno la responsabilità di raccogliere le dichiarazioni delle vittime e di interrogarle dovrebbero ricevere una formazione per mettere in pratica quanto detto sopra. Un'attenzione speciale dovrebbe essere rivolta ad evitare i pregiudizi basati sui miti dello stupro e sul fatto che la vittima non corrisponda alla cosiddetta "vittima ideale". - I professionisti che possono entrare in contatto con donne che si presentano come vittime di violenza sessuale dovrebbero ricevere una formazione per garantire che non trattino la rivelazione in un modo che possa portare a mettere in discussione il racconto della vittima durante un processo legale.
Razionale	<p>Le vittime che denunciano una violenza sessuale spesso non vengono credute, perché molte persone - per vari motivi - ritrattano le loro denunce durante le indagini o il processo. Essere consapevoli del fatto che il non essere creduta ostacola la donna a proseguire l'azione legale può far cambiare il comportamento degli operatori nelle prime e delicatissime fasi della denuncia, stando attenti a fornire un clima accogliente e solidale che faccia sentire la persona ascoltata e protetta. In alcuni casi, però, la necessità di accogliere la vittima può entrare in conflitto con lo scetticismo critico di alcuni professionisti, il cui compito è quello di falsificare un'ipotesi di reato e cercare la verità. I professionisti dicono che si muovono in questa difficoltà: il processo ha delle esigenze, cioè dimostrare che è stato commesso un crimine, guardando i fatti da tutti i punti di vista e quindi anche ipotizzando che la vittima menta, ma ipotizzare che la vittima menta provoca, per il solo fatto di avanzare questa ipotesi, una ferita, un profilo di vittimizzazione secondaria. Un professionista afferma: <i>"Non so se c'è una soluzione a questo problema. La professionalità e l'accuratezza nella raccolta e nella costruzione di un processo che non si limiti alla testimonianza della persona offesa, ma vada a caccia di tutti gli elementi possibili per ricostruire il contesto e la serie di eventi per non mettere il peso della condanna solo sulle spalle di un testimone, può essere una soluzione"</i>. Inoltre, i professionisti hanno evidenziato il fatto che spesso la vittima viene ripetutamente ascoltata da persone diverse in contesti diversi, il che la costringe a rivivere la terribile esperienza. Sebbene il Codice Rosso tuteli formalmente le donne in questo senso, purtroppo nella pratica il problema persiste.</p> <p>Secondo la legge italiana, questo problema per gli operatori del diritto sembrerebbe essere molto difficile da evitare poiché, se tutto va bene, la donna è costretta a ripetere la sua storia almeno tre volte: 1 passo al personale sanitario o alla polizia, 2 passo al magistrato, 3 passo al tribunale. L'unico modo per salvare la vittima da questo ulteriore trauma sarebbe quello di applicare alle donne vittime di violenza le stesse procedure previste per i minori. Anche se il nostro è un sistema di garanzie, incentrato sulle garanzie offerte all'accusato, questo permette anche la protezione della persona offesa. Spesso si scopre che nei reati sessuali tutto si riduce alla parola della vittima contro quella del suo aggressore, che nel frattempo cerca di minare la sua credibilità. L'unico modo per procedere è verificare la coerenza della testimonianza della vittima, da qui la necessità di ascoltarla più volte per evitare ulteriori danni da un eventuale processo che non può reggere in tribunale.</p>

	Valore aggiunto	Migliora l'efficacia dei servizi. Aumenta la protezione e la sicurezza della vittima. Incoraggia la partecipazione della vittima al procedimento penale. Aumenta la qualità e la fornitura del servizio. Aumenta la qualità delle prove e la probabilità di ottenere risultati giudiziari validi.
	Standard di prassi corrispondente	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - I professionisti cercheranno di comprendere il fenomeno della violenza sessuale dal punto di vista della vittima e si sforzeranno di familiarizzare con i diversi tipi e le caratteristiche tipiche di questo tipo di danno. - I professionisti cercheranno di capire l'importanza della partecipazione al sistema giudiziario per le vittime stesse anche per il raggiungimento della giustizia. I professionisti comprendono i benefici che derivano dal fatto che le vittime si sentano e siano comprese, e si impegnano ad aumentare la partecipazione in tutte le fasi dei processi di giustizia, responsabilizzando le vittime e incoraggiandone l'indipendenza. - I professionisti cercheranno di comprendere la necessità per le vittime di essere protette nei loro incontri con i sistemi di giustizia, e si impegheranno a mantenere la sicurezza, la privacy e la dignità delle vittime. - I professionisti si impegnano a migliorare la qualità del servizio e la fornitura di servizi utilizzando pratiche basate sull'evidenza, incentrate sulla vittima e sensibili alle questioni di genere, fondate sul rispetto dei diritti umani. - I professionisti si impegnano a partecipare alla formazione e allo sviluppo professionale per migliorare e sviluppare competenze, comprensione e consapevolezza.

	Problema analizzato	Training
	Raccomandazioni	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gli operatori di prima linea dovrebbero essere formati per trattare con le vittime di crimini sessuali, non solo in modo teorico ma anche in modo pratico. - Al fine di fornire incontri specializzati tra professionisti e vittime, la formazione relativa al Codice Rosso italiano dovrebbe essere fornita a tutti i professionisti che potrebbero entrare in contatto con le vittime di violenza sessuale. - Una formazione speciale dovrebbe essere fornita agli operatori di prima linea che lavorano con le vittime minorenni di violenza sessuale.
	Razionale	I professionisti sono d'accordo sul fatto che le varie categorie professionali offrono corsi annuali gratuiti di aggiornamento sull'argomento, ma sostengono che, nonostante queste opportunità di formazione, l'aspetto pratico è ancora generalmente molto carente. Inoltre, i professionisti sottolineano una chiara lacuna riguardante questo tipo di formazione. L'introduzione del Codice Rosso ha portato a una maggiore consapevolezza e a una formazione mirata tra il personale di polizia e giudiziario. Nonostante questo, c'è ancora da aspettarsi un certo tempo di adattamento: la formazione, per esempio, è stata rivolta solo a coloro che sono a più stretto contatto con i reati da Codice Rosso, quindi a volte alcuni casi non sono stati identificati correttamente da coloro che non erano stati formati. Spesso, nel caso

	<p>di tali reati, il protocollo non sembra essere adeguatamente conosciuto e applicato nelle strutture sanitarie che, pur fornendo la prima assistenza, non sempre effettuano le opportune valutazioni, che sono richieste. Esiste quindi un problema di formazione che non permette di indirizzare e gestire al meglio la vittima fin dall'inizio. Anche se spesso la mancanza di una formazione adeguata è compensata da una grande umanità. Insomma, quando il processo inizia con l'arrivo della denuncia di reato in commissariato e questa viene ricevuta da personale appositamente formato, tutto procede più agevolmente, e si attivano una serie di procedure che si rivelano abbastanza efficienti. Non è così quando, per esempio, l'accesso alla struttura avviene con diversi mezzi, il che può portare a delle lacune.</p> <p>I professionisti hanno anche sottolineato l'importanza di avere una conoscenza molto approfondita del tema della violenza sessuale, soprattutto nel contesto delle vittime minorenni. Sostengono che avere una conoscenza del fenomeno della violenza sessuale tout court non sembra essere sufficiente quando la vittima è minorenne. Le specificità dell'età della persona richiedono competenze specifiche, che possono certamente essere colmate attraverso attività di formazione ad hoc.</p>
Valore aggiunto	Migliora l'efficacia dei servizi. Aumenta la disponibilità e l'accesso ai servizi. Aumenta la protezione e la sicurezza della vittima. Aumenta la qualità e l'erogazione dei servizi. Aumenta la qualità delle prove e la probabilità di ottenere risultati giudiziari validi.
Standard di prassi corrispondenti	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - I professionisti cercheranno di comprendere il fenomeno della violenza sessuale dal punto di vista della vittima e si sforzeranno di familiarizzare con i diversi tipi e le caratteristiche tipiche di questo tipo di danno. - I professionisti cercheranno di capire i contesti (compresi quelli culturali, sociali, dei social media, legali e delle crisi globali) in cui la violenza sessuale può avere luogo e si sforzeranno di familiarizzare con il modo in cui la violenza sessuale si manifesta negli ambienti online e nella vita reale. - I professionisti cercheranno di capire le barriere alla disponibilità e all'accesso ai servizi, comprese le barriere individuali, interpersonali, organizzative e socioculturali, e si impegneranno a lavorare per ridurre queste barriere. - I professionisti cercheranno di capire l'importanza della partecipazione al sistema giudiziario per le vittime stesse e per il raggiungimento della giustizia. I professionisti comprendono i benefici che derivano dal fatto che le vittime si sentano e siano comprese, e si impegnano ad aumentare la partecipazione a tutti gli stadi dei processi di giustizia, responsabilizzando le vittime e incoraggiandone l'indipendenza. - I professionisti cercheranno di comprendere la necessità per le vittime di essere protette nei loro incontri con i sistemi di giustizia, e si impegnano a mantenere la sicurezza, la privacy e la dignità delle vittime. - I professionisti cercheranno di capire il danno che può essere causato quando le vittime non ricevono un risarcimento adeguato. Inoltre, i professionisti cercheranno di capire l'ampia gamma di

		<p>risarcimenti che le vittime ritengono importanti, e si impegneranno a sostenere le vittime nell'ottenere risarcimenti adeguati.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - I professionisti si impegneranno a migliorare la qualità e la fornitura dei servizi utilizzando pratiche basate sull'evidenza, incentrate sulle vittime, sensibili al genere e fondate sul rispetto dei diritti umani. - I professionisti si impegnano a cooperare in modo appropriato con altri servizi professionali e organizzazioni per migliorare l'esperienza delle vittime, ottenere le migliori prove e raggiungere i migliori risultati di giustizia. - I professionisti si impegnano a partecipare alla formazione e allo sviluppo professionale per migliorare e sviluppare competenze, comprensione e consapevolezza.
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5	Problema analizzato	Servizi pubblici di supporto alle vittime
	Raccomandazioni	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - I servizi pubblici di supporto alle vittime dovrebbero essere istituiti per fornire sostegno già prima di una denuncia ufficiale. - Pertanto, il tempo per presentare una denuncia dopo il crimine dovrebbe essere esteso in modo che la vittima abbia il tempo di prendere questa decisione senza la pressione causata dai contesti giuridici.
	Razionale	<p>Per quanto riguarda le barriere e gli ostacoli che le vittime devono affrontare, una prima riflessione riguarda le lacune del sistema italiano come l'assistenza iniziale alle vittime. Spesso la donna che entra nelle dinamiche della violenza è confusa e smarrita e ha bisogno di una figura che la guida. C'è bisogno di servizi pubblici di assistenza alle vittime, ruolo attualmente svolto dai centri antiviolenza.</p> <p>La donna ha bisogno di essere assistita da professionisti non legali, soprattutto nei primi momenti dopo il reato: questo ruolo è solitamente ricoperto da psicologi, assistenti sociali o volontari dei centri antiviolenza, ma se la donna arriva direttamente in commissariato o al pronto soccorso allora i professionisti possono essere diversi. La donna ha bisogno di essere guidata per essere in grado di elaborare che non è colpa sua e questo spesso richiede del tempo. Pertanto, gli esperti sottolineano la necessità di estendere il tempo per presentare una denuncia ad almeno 12 mesi, poiché non c'è la consapevolezza necessaria subito dopo.</p>
	Valori aggiunti	Aumenta la disponibilità e l'accesso ai servizi. Migliora l'efficacia dei servizi. Aumenta la protezione e la sicurezza della vittima. Incoraggia la partecipazione della vittima al procedimento penale. Aumenta la qualità e la fornitura dei servizi. Aumenta la qualità delle prove e la probabilità di ottenere risultati giudiziari validi.
	Standard di prassi corrispondenti	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - I professionisti cercheranno di capire le barriere alla disponibilità e all'accesso ai servizi, comprese le barriere individuali, interpersonali, organizzative e socioculturali, e si impegneranno a lavorare per ridurre queste barriere. - I professionisti cercheranno di capire l'importanza della partecipazione al sistema giudiziario per le vittime stesse e per il raggiungimento della giustizia. I professionisti comprendono i

		<p>benefici che derivano dal fatto che le vittime si sentano e siano comprese, e si impegnano ad aumentare la partecipazione a tutti gli stadi dei processi di giustizia, responsabilizzando le vittime e incoraggiandone l'indipendenza.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - I professionisti cercheranno di comprendere la necessità per le vittime di essere protette nei loro incontri con i sistemi di giustizia, e si impegneranno a mantenere la sicurezza, la privacy e la dignità delle vittime. - I professionisti si impegnano a migliorare la qualità del servizio e la fornitura di servizi utilizzando pratiche basate sull'evidenza, incentrate sulla vittima e sensibili alle questioni di genere, fondate sul rispetto dei diritti umani. - I professionisti si impegnano a partecipare alla formazione e allo sviluppo professionale per migliorare e sviluppare competenze, comprensione e consapevolezza.
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6	Problema analizzato	Restorative justice
	Raccomandazioni	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Le informazioni sulle pratiche di giustizia riparativa dovrebbero essere messe a disposizione dei professionisti che lavorano con le vittime (di violenza sessuale). - I professionisti che lavorano con le vittime (di violenza sessuale) dovrebbero rendere le vittime consapevoli delle opzioni riparative per la vittima.
	Razionale	I professionisti concordano sul fatto che per rendere efficace la Direttiva Vittime è necessario utilizzare pratiche di giustizia riparativa, che sembra essere ancora poco conosciuta in Italia. Poiché è noto che l'ottenimento di una condanna del reo è un'azione di ricerca della responsabilità penale, che fa rimanere le persone coinvolte nel reato in un'ottica esclusivamente punitiva, la giustizia riparativa potrebbe essere lo strumento ideale per far sentire la vittima riconosciuta nella sua esperienza. Questo sarebbe un modo per neutralizzare gli aspetti dannosi del processo nei confronti della vittima, dandole la possibilità - se ritiene che questo possa essere utile - di incontrare l'autore del reato, valorizzando la convergenza delle storie a favore del riconoscimento reciproco.
	Valore aggiunto	Aumenta la disponibilità e l'accesso ai servizi. Aumenta la partecipazione delle vittime. Aumenta le possibilità di ricorso per la vittima.
	Standard di prassi corrispondenti	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - I professionisti cercheranno di capire le barriere alla disponibilità e all'accesso ai servizi, comprese le barriere individuali, interpersonali, organizzative e socioculturali, e si impegneranno a lavorare per ridurre queste barriere. - I professionisti cercheranno di capire l'importanza della partecipazione al sistema giudiziario per le vittime stesse e per il raggiungimento della giustizia. I professionisti comprendono i benefici che derivano dal fatto che le vittime si sentano e siano comprese, e si impegnano ad aumentare la partecipazione a tutti gli stadi dei processi di giustizia, responsabilizzando le vittime e incoraggiandone l'indipendenza.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - I professionisti cercheranno di capire il danno che può essere causato quando le vittime non ricevono un adeguato risarcimento. Inoltre, i professionisti cercheranno di capire l'ampia gamma di risarcimenti che le vittime ritengono importanti e si impegneranno a sostenere le vittime nell'ottenere risarcimenti adeguati.
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7	Problema analizzato	Condivisione di informazioni
	Raccomandazioni	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stabilire una rete di cooperazione tra i diversi attori che lavorano nel sistema di giustizia penale al fine di creare un flusso consolidato di condivisione delle informazioni. - La supervisione è fornita agli operatori del sistema di giustizia penale al fine di affrontare le lacune nel flusso di condivisione delle informazioni come menzionato sopra.
	Razionale	<p>Gli operatori hanno sottolineato che l'ostacolo più importante è la mancanza di un efficace scambio di informazioni tra i professionisti. Questo implica un grande aumento del carico di lavoro e il relativo burn-out dei professionisti, ma soprattutto una minore qualità dei servizi per le vittime anche in termini di accoglienza e supporto. Un altro punto emerso durante la discussione è stata la necessità di un flusso ininterrotto di informazioni tra i vari enti che si interfacciano nel lavoro con la vittima.</p> <p>Quando arriva sul tavolo la denuncia di un reato di violenza sessuale, è necessario coordinare gli interventi civili. Se questo avviene in piccole procure, deve essere affrontato con le forze di poche persone, il che incide fortemente sul burn-out dei professionisti. Questo è il motivo per cui i professionisti sostengono la necessità di una supervisione tra colleghi al fine di affrontare la solitudine professionale dei professionisti che lavorano in questo campo. La cooperazione tra i vari professionisti avrebbe il vantaggio di una cura a 360° della persona, in modo da essere a conoscenza di tutti i procedimenti aperti, reclami, rapporti dei servizi sociali o sanitari.</p> <p>Il lavoro interdisciplinare permette di fornire un servizio più attento in tutti i campi: giuridico, medico, psicologico ed economico. Come il giurista deve avere la giusta consapevolezza degli aspetti psicologici del trattamento che la vittima può ricevere, così lo psicologo deve essere pronto a decodificare il linguaggio giuridico. La disattenzione in questi termini può generare costi economici e produttivi di cui tutti i cittadini sono responsabili.</p>
	Valore aggiunto	<p>Aumenta la conoscenza dei professionisti dell'esperienza della vittimizzazione. Migliora le informazioni fornite alle vittime. Aumenta la disponibilità e l'accesso ai servizi. Migliora l'efficacia dei servizi. Aumenta la protezione e la sicurezza della vittima.</p>
	Standard di prassi corrispondenti	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - I professionisti cercheranno di comprendere il fenomeno della violenza sessuale dal punto di vista della vittima e si sforzeranno di familiarizzare con i diversi tipi e le caratteristiche tipiche di questo tipo di danno. - I professionisti cercheranno di capire le barriere alla disponibilità e all'accesso ai servizi, comprese le barriere individuali,



		<p>interpersonali, organizzative e socioculturali, e si impegneranno a lavorare per ridurre queste barriere.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- I professionisti si impegneranno a migliorare la qualità e la fornitura dei servizi utilizzando pratiche basate sull'evidenza, incentrate sulla vittima, sensibili al genere e fondate sul rispetto dei diritti umani.
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8	Problema analizzato	Protocolli condivisi
	Raccomandazioni	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Attuazione di protocolli già stabiliti in tutto il paese per assicurarsi che tutte le donne vittime di violenza sessuale ricevano servizi di uguale qualità.
	Razionale	Gli operatori hanno sottolineato che, anche se ci sono protocolli internazionali e nazionali da applicare, questo non viene fatto in modo uniforme in tutto il paese. Pertanto, la priorità al momento è quella di garantire che una donna riceva lo stesso trattamento indipendentemente dalla sua città o regione.
	Valore aggiunto	Migliora l'efficacia dei servizi. Aumenta la qualità e la fornitura dei servizi. Aumenta la cooperazione e il coordinamento dei servizi. Aumenta la qualità delle prove e la probabilità di ottenere risultati validi per la giustizia.
	Standard di prassi corrispondenti	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- I professionisti cercheranno di comprendere il fenomeno della violenza sessuale dal punto di vista della vittima e si sforzeranno di familiarizzare con i diversi tipi e le caratteristiche tipiche di questo tipo di danno.- I professionisti si impegneranno a cooperare in modo appropriato con altri servizi professionali e organizzazioni per migliorare le esperienze delle vittime, ottenere le migliori prove e raggiungere i migliori risultati di giustizia.- I professionisti si impegneranno a migliorare la qualità e la fornitura del servizio usando pratiche basate sull'evidenza, centrate sulla vittima, sensibili al genere e fondate sul rispetto dei diritti umani.

9	Problema analizzato	Tribunali specializzati
	Raccomandazioni	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Tribunali specializzati per i casi di violenza sessuale dovrebbero essere istituiti in tutte le regioni d'Italia.
	Razionale	Gli operatori hanno sottolineato che sono pochissimi i tribunali italiani che possono vantare una sezione speciale che si occupa delle vittime di violenza di genere: i tribunali di Milano e Roma sono certamente tra i pochi. Un aspetto da considerare è quindi la necessità di una maggiore specializzazione dei tribunali in ogni regione italiana, il che implica una maggiore formazione dei professionisti che vi lavorano.
	Valori aggiunti	Aumenta la disponibilità e l'accesso ai servizi. Migliora l'efficacia dei servizi. Aumenta la protezione e la sicurezza della vittima. Incoraggia la partecipazione della vittima al procedimento penale. Aumenta la qualità e la fornitura dei servizi. Aumenta la qualità delle prove e la probabilità di ottenere risultati giudiziari validi.

	Standard di prassi corrispondenti	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - I professionisti cercheranno di capire le barriere alla disponibilità e all'accesso ai servizi, comprese le barriere individuali, interpersonali, organizzative e socioculturali, e si impegneranno a lavorare per ridurre queste barriere. - I professionisti cercheranno di capire l'importanza della partecipazione al sistema giudiziario per le vittime stesse e per il raggiungimento della giustizia. - I professionisti comprendono i benefici che derivano dal fatto che le vittime si sentano e siano comprese, e si impegnano ad aumentare la partecipazione a tutti gli stadi dei processi di giustizia, responsabilizzando le vittime e incoraggiandone l'indipendenza. - I professionisti cercheranno di comprendere la necessità per le vittime di essere protette nei loro incontri con i sistemi di giustizia, e si impegneranno a mantenere la sicurezza, la privacy e la dignità delle vittime. - I professionisti si impegnano a migliorare la qualità del servizio e la fornitura di servizi utilizzando pratiche basate sull'evidenza, incentrate sulle vittime e sensibili alle questioni di genere, fondate sul rispetto dei diritti umani. - I professionisti si impegnano a partecipare alla formazione e allo sviluppo professionale per migliorare e sviluppare competenze, comprensione e consapevolezza.
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C. ESPAÑA

1	Tema tratado	Violencia y abuso en línea
	Recomendación(es)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Los profesionales del derecho deben ser entrenados en el conocimiento y la sensibilización sobre las diferentes formas de violencia sexual en distintos ámbitos. Es necesaria prestar especial atención a las necesidades e intereses de las víctimas en los casos de violencia y abuso sexual en línea. - Los profesionales del derecho deben recibir formación especializada para los casos en los que los niños están envueltos como víctimas y/o como perpetradores. - Debe crearse una carta de derechos digitales con el objetivo de proporcionar información sobre la protección de las necesidades de las víctimas antes, durante y después del proceso penal. - Los profesionales del derecho deben estar continuamente actualizados en cuanto a los servicios especializados y las herramientas tecnológicas que garantizan la posibilidad de prevenir y/o borrar las imágenes/vídeos sexuales difundidos en las plataformas en línea, y apoyar a las víctimas para que accedan a dichos servicios.
	Justificación	<p>La violencia sexual y de género tiene lugar cada vez más en los entornos en línea, especialmente a través del abuso sexual provocado por la creación y el intercambio de imágenes. Estas manifestaciones particulares de violencia sexual y de género pueden ser especialmente difíciles cuando se trabaja con este tipo de víctimas debido a dichas particularidades. En el caso del abuso sexual basado en imágenes, por ejemplo, un elemento clave es la constancia o la continuidad de la</p>

		experiencia de victimización. Esto es muy diferente a los tipos más "tradicionales" de victimización sexual y debe tenerse en cuenta cuando se trabaja con estas víctimas. El hecho de que la victimización sexual tenga lugar en un entorno virtual no hace que la experiencia del daño sea menos real.
	Valor añadido	Aumenta el conocimiento de los profesionales sobre la experiencia de la victimización. Mejora la información proporcionada a las víctimas. Aumenta la disponibilidad y el acceso a los servicios. Mejora la eficacia de los servicios. Aumenta la protección y la seguridad de la víctima. Aumenta la calidad y la prestación de los servicios. Aumenta la calidad de las pruebas y la probabilidad de obtener resultados judiciales sólidos.
	Pauta(s) de actuación correspondiente(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Los profesionales tratarán de comprender el fenómeno de la violencia sexual desde la perspectiva de la víctima y se esforzarán por familiarizarse con los diferentes tipos y características típicas de este tipo de daños. - Los profesionales tratarán de comprender los contextos (incluidos el cultural, societal, redes sociales, jurídico y crisis mundiales) en los que puede tener lugar la violencia sexual y se esforzarán por familiarizarse con la forma en que se manifiesta la violencia sexual en entornos en línea y en la vida real. - Los profesionales tratarán de comprender las barreras que impiden la disponibilidad y el acceso a los servicios, incluidas las barreras individuales, interpersonales, organizativas y socioculturales, y se comprometerán a trabajar para reducir estas barreras - Los profesionales se comprometerán a mejorar la calidad y la prestación de los servicios mediante el uso de prácticas basadas en la evidencia, centradas en la víctima y con perspectiva de género, que se fundamentan en el respeto a los derechos humanos. - Los profesionales se comprometerán a participar en actividades de formación y desarrollo profesional para mejorar y desarrollar sus capacidades, su comprensión y su conciencia.

2	Tema tratado	Clara separación entre los medios de comunicación y el juicio
	Recomendación(es)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deben desarrollarse garantías judiciales para evitar la intromisión de los medios de comunicación en los casos de violencia sexual. - Las organizaciones de medios de comunicación deben estar obligadas a cumplir las pautas de actuación destinadas a minimizar el trato y los resultados perjudiciales para las víctimas.
	Justificación	Cuando un delito sexual se publica en los medios de comunicación, la información que se ofrece no sólo afecta a la víctima directa y posiblemente influye en el proceso judicial específico, sino que también tiene un impacto más amplio en la percepción social de estos casos. Cuando esta representación mediática es sesgada y alejada de la realidad, puede perpetuar los malentendidos sobre los delitos sexuales y la presencia y presentación de la violencia sexual en la sociedad. Por lo tanto, es necesario reducir la influencia negativa de

		los medios de comunicación y reducir la reproducción de prejuicios a través de este canal.
Valor añadido		Aumenta el conocimiento de los profesionales sobre la experiencia de la victimización. Mejora la eficacia de los servicios. Aumenta la protección y la seguridad de la víctima. Aumenta la calidad y la prestación de los servicios. Aumenta la calidad de las pruebas y la probabilidad de obtener resultados judiciales sólidos.
Pauta(s) de actuación correspondiente(s)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Los profesionales tratarán de comprender el fenómeno de la violencia sexual desde la perspectiva de la víctima y se esforzarán por familiarizarse con los diferentes tipos y características típicas de este tipo de daños. - Los profesionales tratarán de comprender los contextos (incluidos el cultural, societal, redes sociales, jurídico y crisis mundiales) en los que puede tener lugar la violencia sexual y se esforzarán por familiarizarse con la forma en que se manifiesta la violencia sexual en entornos en línea y en la vida real. - Los profesionales tratarán de comprender los contextos (incluidos el cultural, societal, redes sociales, jurídico y crisis mundiales) en los que puede tener lugar la violencia sexual y se esforzarán por familiarizarse con la forma en que se manifiesta la violencia sexual en entornos en línea y en la vida real. - Los profesionales tratarán de comprender la necesidad de que las víctimas estén protegidas en sus encuentros con los sistemas de justicia, y se comprometen a mantener la seguridad, la privacidad y la dignidad de las víctimas. - Los profesionales se comprometerán a mejorar la calidad y la prestación de los servicios mediante el uso de prácticas basadas en la evidencia, centradas en la víctima y con perspectiva de género, que se fundamentan en el respeto a los derechos humanos.

3	Tema tratado	Separación clara entre los procedimientos civiles y penales
	Recomendación(es)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deben desarrollarse garantías judiciales para evitar la contaminación de los resultados de un caso judicial a otro.
	Justificación	Es muy común observar que la defensa de la víctima en el proceso penal no ejercita la reclamación de compensación económica porque llevaría a los profesionales a pensar que la víctima tiene un interés económico en el proceso o que su testimonio tiene menos credibilidad. Si este prejuicio es tenido en cuenta por los profesionales, estarían fomentando un nuevo falso mito en el sentido de que las víctimas dejarían de reclamar la cantidad económica que les corresponde por el temor a que los operadores jurídicos piensen que existe un interés espurio. Esto ha dado lugar a la creación de una situación ciertamente perversa en el sentido de que, si la víctima renuncia a la acción civil, la motivación de la sentencia lo tendrá en cuenta a efectos de sentencia. Posteriormente, si la víctima desea obtener una compensación, esto puede servir de estrategia a la defensa del delincuente para intentar restarle credibilidad.

	<p>No sólo es relevante reparar el daño físico y psicológico sufrido por la víctima, sino también el moral. En la violencia sexual, tanto la autonomía física como la psicológica de la víctima se ven afectadas, pero también se vulnera su dignidad. Este es un daño que debe ser reparado. Hay que informar a las víctimas de que no tienen que renunciar a su acción civil, sino que tienen derecho a obtener una compensación adecuada, y también hay que apoyarlas plenamente para que consigan todas las indemnizaciones que les correspondan.</p>
Valor añadido	<p>Aumenta la conciencia sobre las particularidades de los delitos sexuales. Aumenta la disponibilidad y el acceso a los servicios. Mejora la eficacia de los servicios. Aumenta la protección y la seguridad de la víctima. Fomenta la participación de la víctima en el proceso penal. Aumenta el sentimiento de validación y vindicación. Aumenta la calidad y la prestación de los servicios. Aumenta la calidad de las pruebas y la probabilidad de obtener resultados judiciales sólidos.</p>
Pauta(s) de actuación correspondiente(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Los profesionales tratarán de comprender el fenómeno de la violencia sexual desde la perspectiva de la víctima y se esforzarán por familiarizarse con los diferentes tipos y características típicas de este tipo de daños. - Los profesionales tratarán de comprender las barreras que impiden la disponibilidad y el acceso a los servicios, incluidas las barreras individuales, interpersonales, organizativas y socioculturales, y se comprometerán a trabajar para reducir estas barreras - Los profesionales tratarán de comprender la importancia de la participación en el sistema de justicia para las propias víctimas y en la obtención de justicia. Los profesionales comprenden los beneficios de que las víctimas se sientan y sean comprendidas, y se comprometen a aumentar la participación en todas las etapas de los procesos de justicia, empoderando a las víctimas y fomentando su independencia. - Los profesionales tratarán de comprender la necesidad de que las víctimas estén protegidas en sus encuentros con los sistemas de justicia, y se comprometen a mantener la seguridad, la privacidad y la dignidad de las víctimas. - Los profesionales se comprometerán a mejorar la calidad y la prestación de los servicios mediante el uso de prácticas basadas en la evidencia, centradas en la víctima y con perspectiva de género, que se fundamentan en el respeto a los derechos humanos. - Los profesionales se comprometerán a participar en actividades de formación y desarrollo profesional para mejorar y desarrollar sus capacidades, su comprensión y su conciencia.

4	Tema tratado	Asistencia jurídica especializada
	Recomendación(es)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - En cada Colegio de Abogados debe haber servicios de asistencia jurídica especializados para prestar asistencia jurídica a las víctimas de delitos sexuales.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - La designación del abogado que represente a la víctima debe hacerse lo más rápidamente posible para evitar que el derecho de defensa de la víctima se vea menoscabado. - Las mujeres víctimas de violencia sexual deben poder elegir ser asistidas por una abogada. - Los profesionales de primera línea deben estar formados para informar a las víctimas de delitos sexuales (y a sus familias) de forma integral y centrada en la víctima.
Justificación	<p>Esta recomendación se inspira en las prácticas ya existentes en el tratamiento de las víctimas de la violencia contra la pareja o expareja íntima (VPI), calificada en España como violencia de género (efectivamente es una clase de violencia de género, pero existen otras violencias de género no VPI). Desde el momento en que una mujer víctima de VPI acude a la comisaría de policía, es acompañada por un abogado especializado en VPI que se designa inmediatamente. La abogacía refiere que las víctimas de delitos sexuales se sienten como "víctimas de segunda clase" en comparación con las víctimas de VPI. Por el momento, no existe una oficina de asistencia jurídica específica en los Colegios de Abogados especializada en violencia sexual, mientras que sí existe una para la VPI que es gratuita para las víctimas de la VPI. Las víctimas pueden solicitar la asistencia de un abogado, pero su remuneración no está cubierta por el sistema de asistencia jurídica, a diferencia de las víctimas de VPI. También hay muchos casos en los que la asistencia jurídica a la víctima no es lo suficientemente amplia, lo que lleva a situaciones en las que el mismo abogado asiste al delincuente y a la víctima al mismo tiempo. Por lo tanto, en la práctica, la víctima de violencia sexual no estará acompañada ni asistida legalmente desde el momento en que decida presentar una denuncia en la comisaría. Esto es claramente perjudicial para la víctima, ya que no será informada de las posibles opciones que tiene, de sus derechos, de dónde acudir para recibir asistencia psicológica, de la estructura del proceso penal, entre otras cuestiones.</p> <p>Sin embargo, en la práctica, aunque las víctimas de la VPI puedan contar con el beneficio de la asistencia de un abogado gratuito y especializado, la gran mayoría de las mujeres no hacen uso del beneficio y no comparecen en el proceso. Este problema plantea la cuestión de cómo se proporciona esta información a las víctimas por parte de la policía y los servicios de atención a las víctimas. Esta fase de información debería reforzarse en la formación sobre el enfoque del servicio.</p> <p>Además, debido a la naturaleza de género del delito, la mayoría de las mujeres víctimas de la violencia sexual prefieren a las mujeres profesionales en los servicios. Podría ser una razón para que una mujer no continúe con la ayuda o con la investigación (forense) si no hay profesionales femeninas.</p>
Valor añadido	Aumenta la disponibilidad y el acceso a los servicios. Mejora la eficacia de los servicios. Aumenta la protección y la seguridad de la víctima. Fomenta la participación de la víctima en el proceso penal. Aumenta la calidad y la prestación de los servicios. Aumenta la calidad de las pruebas y la probabilidad de obtener resultados judiciales sólidos.

5	Pauta(s) de actuación correspondiente(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Los profesionales tratarán de comprender las barreras que impiden la disponibilidad y el acceso a los servicios, incluidas las barreras individuales, interpersonales, organizativas y socioculturales, y se comprometerán a trabajar para reducir estas barreras. - Los profesionales tratarán de comprender la importancia de la participación en el sistema de justicia para las propias víctimas y en la obtención de justicia. Los profesionales comprenden los beneficios de que las víctimas se sientan y sean comprendidas, y se comprometen a aumentar la participación en todas las etapas de los procesos de justicia, empoderando a las víctimas y fomentando su independencia. - Los profesionales tratarán de comprender la necesidad de que las víctimas estén protegidas en sus encuentros con los sistemas de justicia, y se comprometen a mantener la seguridad, la privacidad y la dignidad de las víctimas. - Los profesionales se comprometerán a mejorar la calidad y la prestación de los servicios mediante el uso de prácticas basadas en la evidencia, centradas en la víctima y con perspectiva de género, que se fundamentan en el respeto a los derechos humanos. - Los profesionales se comprometerán a participar en actividades de formación y desarrollo profesional para mejorar y desarrollar sus capacidades, su comprensión y su conciencia.
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5	Tema tratado	Informar a las víctimas de delitos sexuales
Recomendación(es)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Los profesionales de primera línea (por ejemplo, los agentes de policía) deben adherirse a un protocolo fijo con respecto a mantener informadas a las víctimas de violencia sexual sobre el progreso y la evolución de su caso. Este protocolo debe aclarar qué información se compartirá, de qué manera y también debe contener plazos claros en relación con el intercambio y la recopilación de información. Se debe consultar a las víctimas y darles opciones sobre cómo quieren ser informadas y se deben tener en cuenta sus preferencias personales, como la de ser contactadas por teléfono o correo electrónico. - Las víctimas deben conocer estos protocolos de información y ser conscientes de lo que pueden esperar a este respecto de los agentes del sistema judicial. - Los profesionales de primera línea (por ejemplo, los agentes de policía) deben tomar medidas para garantizar que las víctimas comprendan la información que se les comunica. - Los profesionales de primera línea deben recibir una formación obligatoria y especializada sobre cómo proporcionar información a las víctimas de delitos sexuales. Dicha formación debería incluir un enfoque sobre la comunicación de trauma informado. - Debe establecerse una cooperación entre los organismos oficiales y los servicios de atención a las víctimas para facilitar y mejorar la comunicación y el intercambio de información con las víctimas.

	Justificación	<p>Es necesario que los profesionales del derecho se aseguren de que la información que se proporciona a las víctimas es adecuada y la entienden perfectamente. Cuando las víctimas carecen de información, esto puede provocar angustia, insatisfacción y desvinculación con el SJC y desanimar a la víctima a presentar una denuncia (por ejemplo, cuando la policía le informa de que el abogado tardará mucho en venir o que la tramitación de esta denuncia puede tardar demasiado). Proporcionar a las víctimas toda la información y permitirles tomar decisiones con conocimiento de causa les proporciona un sentido de agencia, que es un aspecto importante de la participación. Es importante que la información importante (por ejemplo, sus derechos) se repita tantas veces como sea necesario. Además, este intercambio de información debe adaptarse a las necesidades específicas de la víctima (de acuerdo con su edad, cultura o factores como el estrés o la ansiedad). Estos temas deben ser tenidos en cuenta ya que una persona que ha sufrido este tipo de victimización puede estar en un estado de nerviosismo que le impida entender cuestiones que pueden parecer muy sencillas para el operador judicial.</p> <p>Por último, es importante que no sólo se le comuniquen sus derechos, sino que se ejecuten en la práctica. La víctima tiene derecho, por ejemplo, a estar acompañada por alguien de su confianza. Sin embargo, la mayoría de los tribunales no permiten este derecho.</p>
	Valor añadido	<p>Aumenta la disponibilidad y el acceso a los servicios. Mejora la eficacia de los servicios. Aumenta la protección y la seguridad de la víctima. Fomenta la participación de la víctima en el proceso penal. Aumenta la calidad y la prestación de los servicios. Aumenta la cooperación con los servicios pertinentes para garantizar los derechos de las víctimas. Aumenta la calidad de las pruebas y la probabilidad de obtener resultados judiciales sólidos.</p>
	Pauta(s) de actuación correspondiente(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Los profesionales tratarán de comprender el fenómeno de la violencia sexual desde la perspectiva de la víctima y se esforzarán por familiarizarse con los diferentes tipos y características típicas de este tipo de daños. - Los profesionales tratarán de comprender las barreras que impiden la disponibilidad y el acceso a los servicios, incluidas las barreras individuales, interpersonales, organizativas y socioculturales, y se comprometerán a trabajar para reducir estas barreras - Los profesionales tratarán de comprender la importancia de la participación en el sistema de justicia para las propias víctimas y en la obtención de justicia. Los profesionales comprenden los beneficios de que las víctimas se sientan y sean comprendidas, y se comprometen a aumentar la participación en todas las etapas de los procesos de justicia, empoderando a las víctimas y fomentando su independencia. - Los profesionales tratarán de comprender la necesidad de que las víctimas estén protegidas en sus encuentros con los sistemas de justicia, y se comprometen a mantener la seguridad, la privacidad y la dignidad de las víctimas.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Los profesionales se comprometerán a mejorar la calidad y la prestación de los servicios mediante el uso de prácticas basadas en la evidencia, centradas en la víctima y con perspectiva de género, que se fundamentan en el respeto a los derechos humanos. - Los profesionales se comprometerán a cooperar adecuadamente con otros servicios y organizaciones profesionales para mejorar las experiencias de las víctimas, conseguir la mejor prueba y alcanzar los mejores resultados de la justicia. - Los profesionales se comprometerán a participar en actividades de formación y desarrollo profesional para mejorar y desarrollar sus capacidades, su comprensión y su conciencia.
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6	Tema tratado	Examen forense
	Recomendación(es)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A toda mujer que denuncie o que se sospeche que ha sufrido violencia sexual en circunstancias en las que exista la posibilidad de reunir pruebas, se le debe ofrecer un examen forense en el que se recojan pruebas forenses. - Las víctimas deben tener derecho a que dichas pruebas se recojan y almacenen, incluso si la víctima no desea seguir una vía judicial en ese momento.
	Justificación	Las víctimas de violencia sexual que estaban bajo los efectos de las drogas y/o el alcohol no suelen recordar algunas o todas las agresiones sufridas. En estos casos, los expertos forenses a veces no realizan un examen vaginal ni toman muestras. Como buena práctica, cuando hay una duda razonable, se recomienda un examen forense completo. Cuando surgen nuevos datos que conducen a otro tipo de violencia sexual, la falta de pruebas puede hacer que la víctima esté en desventaja en el proceso penal.
	Valor añadido	Mejora la eficacia de los servicios. Aumenta la protección y la seguridad de la víctima. Fomenta la participación de la víctima en el proceso penal. Aumenta la calidad y la prestación de los servicios. Aumenta la calidad de las pruebas y la probabilidad de obtener resultados judiciales sólidos.
	Pauta(s) de actuación correspondiente(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Los profesionales tratarán de comprender la importancia de la participación en el sistema de justicia para las propias víctimas y en la obtención de justicia. Los profesionales comprenden los beneficios de que las víctimas se sientan y sean comprendidas, y se comprometen a aumentar la participación en todas las etapas de los procesos de justicia, empoderando a las víctimas y fomentando su independencia. - Los profesionales tratarán de comprender la necesidad de que las víctimas estén protegidas en sus encuentros con los sistemas de justicia, y se comprometen a mantener la seguridad, la privacidad y la dignidad de las víctimas. - Los profesionales se comprometerán a mejorar la calidad y la prestación de los servicios mediante el uso de prácticas basadas en la evidencia, centradas en la víctima y con perspectiva de género, que se fundamentan en el respeto a los derechos humanos.

7	Tema tratado	Entrevistas a la víctima
Recomendación(es)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deben establecerse garantías judiciales en relación con la toma de declaraciones de la víctima para asegurar que se lleva a cabo de manera que no perjudique a la víctima ni a la investigación. - Deben establecerse garantías judiciales en relación con el interrogatorio de la víctima ante el tribunal para asegurar que se lleva a cabo de manera que no perjudique a la víctima ni a la investigación. - Deben proporcionarse profesionales con responsabilidades para la toma de declaraciones de las víctimas y el interrogatorio de estas, con el fin de aplicar lo mencionado anteriormente en la práctica. Debe prestarse especial atención para evitar los prejuicios basados en los mitos de la violación y el hecho de que la víctima no se corresponda con la llamada "víctima ideal". - Los profesionales que puedan entrar en contacto con mujeres que se presenten como víctimas de violencia sexual deben recibir formación para garantizar que no traten la revelación de una manera que pueda llevar a cuestionar el relato de la víctima durante un proceso judicial. 	
Justificación	<p>Es necesario que los operadores jurídicos no generen dudas en la víctima. Como buena práctica, los operadores jurídicos deben dejar que las víctimas presten un testimonio libre de los hechos, ya que esto puede darle mucha confianza. Asimismo, este testimonio libre puede facilitar la investigación penal. Precisamente, el objetivo más importante es evitar que la víctima tenga que justificarse continuamente, así como que se generen dudas en su persona. En este sentido, es necesario desterrar el prejuicio de la "víctima ideal". Los operadores jurídicos hacen un juicio de credibilidad incluso antes de la declaración de la víctima (por ejemplo, el tiempo que tardó en denunciar). Así pues, si la víctima no se corresponde con la "víctima ideal", existe una tendencia general a cuestionar su credibilidad. Este mito repercute tanto en la víctima como en la búsqueda de la verdad. Con este fin, es esencial permitir a las víctimas dar un testimonio libre sobre los hechos. Con respecto a este testimonio, es necesaria una mayor empatía profesional por parte de todos los operadores jurídicos. Se debe enseñar cómo tratar a las víctimas con ese trato correcto y adecuado sin menoscabar los principios de imparcialidad, independencia e igualdad.</p> <p>Hay que formar a los profesionales de la justicia sobre cómo preguntar a las víctimas para evitar situaciones de victimización secundaria o sentimientos de culpa y/o vergüenza. Incluso, hay situaciones en las que las víctimas ni siquiera quieren declarar. En estas circunstancias, la formación psicológica sobre cómo acercarse a las víctimas es más que necesaria. Además, esta formación sobre cómo interrogar a la víctima podría extenderse a los abogados defensores, que a menudo hacen preguntas demasiado agresivas e invasivas para las víctimas. Entrevistar a la víctima sobre el delito debería tener una frecuencia limitada para evitar que la víctima tenga que declarar tantas veces a lo largo del procedimiento, ya que esto genera un riesgo muy alto de victimización y autoculpabilización de la víctima.</p>	

8	Valor añadido	Mejora la eficacia de los servicios. Aumenta la protección y la seguridad de la víctima. Fomenta la participación de la víctima en el proceso penal. Aumenta la calidad y la prestación de los servicios. Aumenta la calidad de las pruebas y la probabilidad de obtener resultados judiciales sólidos.
	Pauta(s) de actuación correspondiente(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Los profesionales tratarán de comprender el fenómeno de la violencia sexual desde la perspectiva de la víctima y se esforzarán por familiarizarse con los diferentes tipos y características típicas de este tipo de daños. - Los profesionales tratarán de comprender la importancia de la participación en el sistema de justicia para las propias víctimas y en la obtención de justicia. Los profesionales comprenden los beneficios de que las víctimas se sientan y sean comprendidas, y se comprometen a aumentar la participación en todas las etapas de los procesos de justicia, empoderando a las víctimas y fomentando su independencia. - Los profesionales tratarán de comprender la necesidad de que las víctimas estén protegidas en sus encuentros con los sistemas de justicia, y se comprometen a mantener la seguridad, la privacidad y la dignidad de las víctimas. - Los profesionales se comprometerán a mejorar la calidad y la prestación de los servicios mediante el uso de prácticas basadas en la evidencia, centradas en la víctima y con perspectiva de género, que se fundamentan en el respeto a los derechos humanos. - Los profesionales se comprometerán a participar en actividades de formación y desarrollo profesional para mejorar y desarrollar sus capacidades, su comprensión y su conciencia.

8	Tema tratado	Garantizar el personal especializado (Oficinas de Atención a las Víctima)
	Recomendación(es)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Es necesario el compromiso de realizar una inversión económica pública para dotar de personal y material a las Oficinas de Atención a la Víctima en todos los Juzgados del territorio nacional. - Se debe garantizar la presencia de personal especializado en estas oficinas. - El apoyo de estos profesionales especializados en la atención a las víctimas debería estar disponible para la víctima (y su familia) incluso antes de una denuncia oficial, y de forma gratuita. La interposición de una denuncia oficial no debería ser un requisito para recibir apoyo especializado y de fácil acceso. Por lo tanto, debe haber suficiente personal disponible para evitar una larga lista de espera.
	Justificación	Las víctimas pueden ser acompañadas adecuadamente durante todo el proceso cuando se dispone de personal especializado. Esto es fundamental, ya que estas personas están especializadas en el tratamiento de las víctimas de la violencia sexual, a diferencia de los operadores jurídicos, cuyo papel en relación con la víctima es completamente diferente. La falta de presencia imposibilita que las víctimas participen en el proceso o sean debidamente informadas. Por

	<p>otra parte, si los jueces deciden archivar el procedimiento, la víctima podría sentirse satisfecha cuando los operadores hayan realizado un trabajo acorde con sus intereses y necesidades, reconociendo el daño que se le ha causado.</p> <p>Además, por ejemplo, en la ciudad de Madrid, existen aproximadamente 54 juzgados de instrucción penal en los que no existe una oficina de atención a las víctimas. Todo ello hace que la víctima renuncie a continuar con el proceso. A esto hay que añadir que se debe contar con personal suficiente para evitar las largas listas de espera. En la actualidad, esto puede llevar más de un año, lo que puede provocar una victimización secundaria, impedir que las víctimas accedan a los servicios y desanimarlas a participar en el SJC.</p> <p>Además, si el acceso a los servicios de apoyo a las víctimas está condicionado o vinculado a presentar una denuncia ante las autoridades, por ejemplo, esto reducirá el número de mujeres que accederán a los servicios. Por lo tanto, la negativa a presentar cargos o a prestar declaración no debería impedir el acceso de la víctima a los servicios.</p>
Valor añadido	<p>Aumenta la disponibilidad y el acceso a los servicios. Mejora la eficacia de los servicios. Aumenta la protección y la seguridad de la víctima. Fomenta la participación de la víctima en el proceso penal. Aumenta la calidad y la prestación de los servicios.</p>
Pauta(s) de actuación correspondiente(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Los profesionales tratarán de comprender las barreras que impiden la disponibilidad y el acceso a los servicios, incluidas las barreras individuales, interpersonales, organizativas y socioculturales, y se comprometerán a trabajar para reducir estas barreras - Los profesionales tratarán de comprender la importancia de la participación en el sistema de justicia para las propias víctimas y en la obtención de justicia. Los profesionales comprenden los beneficios de que las víctimas se sientan y sean comprendidas, y se comprometen a aumentar la participación en todas las etapas de los procesos de justicia, empoderando a las víctimas y fomentando su independencia. - Los profesionales tratarán de comprender la necesidad de que las víctimas estén protegidas en sus encuentros con los sistemas de justicia, y se comprometen a mantener la seguridad, la privacidad y la dignidad de las víctimas. - Los profesionales se comprometerán a mejorar la calidad y la prestación de los servicios mediante el uso de prácticas basadas en la evidencia, centradas en la víctima y con perspectiva de género, que se fundamentan en el respeto a los derechos humanos.

9	Tema tratado	Protocolo de actuación uniforme
	Recomendación(es)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establecer una jurisdicción especial para los delitos sexuales (o incorporarlos a la jurisdicción especial ya existente en los casos de Violencia de género contra personas que son o han sido pareja, IVP).

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Desarrollar un protocolo único y uniforme sobre casos de violencia sexual para los operadores jurídicos.
Justificación	<p>Un protocolo de actuación único y uniforme permitiría a los operadores jurídicos conocer las diferentes actuaciones que deberán realizar cuando una víctima de violencia sexual acuda a sus instalaciones. Esto es esencial para la equidad y la continuidad de la atención sanitaria y de otro tipo a las víctimas.</p> <p>Además, esto mejoraría la cooperación y la coordinación entre las administraciones e instituciones públicas (Policía, Fiscalía, funcionarios que forman parte de la oficina judicial, abogacía...), pero también entre los operadores jurídicos que intervienen personalmente en la asistencia a las víctimas. En este sentido, se crea la posibilidad de establecer una "cultura" de cooperación y unas "normas comunes" que faciliten la cooperación y la coordinación. Esta interacción entre los distintos servicios evitaría que la víctima tuviera que acudir continuamente a los distintos servicios para relatar los hechos ocurridos una y otra vez.</p> <p>Adicionalmente, el establecimiento de una jurisdicción especial para este tipo de delitos puede mejorar la duración actual de los casos de violencia sexual, a los que se debería dar prioridad. La duración de este tipo de procedimientos es excesiva. Los profesionales deberían tramitar estos procedimientos con mayor celeridad que en la actualidad, ya que es muy importante para la víctima el favorecer la celeridad del procedimiento para evitar mayores perjuicios. En este sentido, hay una media de 3 años para la resolución de los casos en primera instancia. Asimismo, el tiempo que transcurre desde el inicio de este tipo de procedimientos hasta la resolución del recurso por parte del Tribunal Supremo es de 11 años. Esta situación puede ser realmente perjudicial para la salud psicológica de la víctima. Por ello, también es necesario fomentar la actividad judicial para evitar la paralización de los procedimientos.</p>
Valor añadido	<p>Mejora la eficacia de los servicios. Aumenta la protección y la seguridad de la víctima. Aumenta la calidad y la prestación de los servicios. Aumenta la cooperación y la coordinación de los servicios. Aumenta la calidad de las pruebas y la probabilidad de obtener resultados judiciales sólidos.</p>
Pauta(s) de actuación correspondiente(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Los profesionales tratarán de comprender el fenómeno de la violencia sexual desde la perspectiva de la víctima y se esforzarán por familiarizarse con los diferentes tipos y características típicas de este tipo de daños. - Los profesionales tratarán de comprender las barreras que impiden la disponibilidad y el acceso a los servicios, incluidas las barreras individuales, interpersonales, organizativas y socioculturales, y se comprometerán a trabajar para reducir estas barreras - Los profesionales tratarán de comprender la necesidad de que las víctimas estén protegidas en sus encuentros con los sistemas de justicia, y se comprometen a mantener la seguridad, la privacidad y la dignidad de las víctimas. - Los profesionales se comprometerán a cooperar adecuadamente con otros servicios y organizaciones

		<p>profesionales para mejorar las experiencias de las víctimas, conseguir la mejor prueba y alcanzar los mejores resultados de la justicia.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Los profesionales se comprometerán a mejorar la calidad y la prestación de los servicios mediante el uso de prácticas basadas en la evidencia, centradas en la víctima y con perspectiva de género, que se fundamentan en el respeto a los derechos humanos.
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10	Tema tratado	Formación para profesionales de primera línea
	Recomendación(es)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Los profesionales de primera línea deben recibir formación para tratar con las víctimas de delitos sexuales.
	Justificación	<p>Esta formación debe ser integral, transversal, multidisciplinar, específica, especializada y cualificada en estos delitos, y debe abarcar diferentes temas (por ejemplo, los prejuicios específicos que existen en estos delitos, las habilidades sociales, psicológicas y comunicativas para ayudar a los profesionales a tratar con las víctimas...). Esta formación debe impartirse a todos los actores implicados en el tratamiento de las víctimas de delitos sexuales (perspectivas sanitaria, policial, educativa, judicial, psicológica...).</p> <p>La formación también debe ser de impacto y realista, especialmente sobre la situación y la experiencia a la que se enfrentan las víctimas. Asimismo, es fundamental formar a los operadores jurídicos en los intereses de las víctimas, así como en los llamados ciclos de la violencia. Los profesionales que no reciben formación especializada sobre las experiencias de las víctimas de agresiones sexuales pueden desconocer sus propias ideas preconcebidas y la posible influencia que estas creencias pueden tener en su trabajo.</p> <p>Además, los profesionales de la justicia deberán entender que la víctima no es un medio de prueba, sino un pilar central, que ha sufrido el daño. Por lo tanto, los profesionales de la justicia podrían proporcionar un enfoque más restaurativo, teniendo en cuenta la perspectiva de la víctima que podría mejorar su empoderamiento y, por lo tanto, su participación a lo largo del procedimiento. Una perspectiva de género acorde con los Derechos Humanos y los Derechos del Niño podría ser útil en este sentido.</p>
	Valor añadido	Mejora la eficacia de los servicios. Aumenta la disponibilidad y el acceso a los servicios. Aumenta la protección y la seguridad de la víctima. Aumenta la calidad y la prestación de los servicios. Aumenta la calidad de las pruebas y la probabilidad de obtener resultados judiciales sólidos.
	Pauta(s) de actuación correspondiente(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Los profesionales tratarán de comprender el fenómeno de la violencia sexual desde la perspectiva de la víctima y se esforzarán por familiarizarse con los diferentes tipos y características típicas de este tipo de daños. - Los profesionales tratarán de comprender los contextos (incluidos el cultural, societal, redes sociales, jurídico y crisis mundiales) en los que puede tener lugar la violencia sexual y se

11		<p>esforzarán por familiarizarse con la forma en que se manifiesta la violencia sexual en entornos en línea y en la vida real.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Los profesionales tratarán de comprender las barreras que impiden la disponibilidad y el acceso a los servicios, incluidas las barreras individuales, interpersonales, organizativas y socioculturales, y se comprometerán a trabajar para reducir estas barreras - Los profesionales tratarán de comprender la importancia de la participación en el sistema de justicia para las propias víctimas y en la obtención de justicia. Los profesionales comprenden los beneficios de que las víctimas se sientan y sean comprendidas, y se comprometen a aumentar la participación en todas las etapas de los procesos de justicia, empoderando a las víctimas y fomentando su independencia. - Los profesionales tratarán de comprender la necesidad de que las víctimas estén protegidas en sus encuentros con los sistemas de justicia, y se comprometen a mantener la seguridad, la privacidad y la dignidad de las víctimas. - Los profesionales tratarán de comprender el daño que puede causarse cuando las víctimas no reciben una reparación adecuada. Además, los profesionales tratarán de comprender la amplia gama de compensaciones que las víctimas consideran importantes, y se comprometerán a apoyar a las víctimas para que consigan una reparación adecuada. - Los profesionales se comprometerán a mejorar la calidad y la prestación de los servicios mediante el uso de prácticas basadas en la evidencia, centradas en la víctima y con perspectiva de género, que se fundamentan en el respeto a los derechos humanos. - Los profesionales se comprometerán a cooperar adecuadamente con otros servicios y organizaciones profesionales para mejorar las experiencias de las víctimas, conseguir la mejor prueba y alcanzar los mejores resultados de la justicia. - Los profesionales se comprometerán a participar en actividades de formación y desarrollo profesional para mejorar y desarrollar sus capacidades, su comprensión y su conciencia.
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11	Tema tratado	Instalaciones adaptadas a la víctima
	Recomendación(es)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Proporcionar instalaciones adecuadas para recibir a las víctimas, tanto en las comisarías como en los juzgados.
	Justificación	Hoy en día, el estado de conservación de algunas de las infraestructuras de las comisarías y los juzgados no es el más apropiado para tratar adecuadamente a la víctima. Por ejemplo, algunas víctimas han tenido que contar los hechos y el delito en el pasillo de la comisaría donde hay otras personas que no tienen nada que ver con lo ocurrido. Por lo tanto, la víctima tiene que enfrentarse a entornos hostiles que desaniman su posterior participación en el procedimiento.

	Valor añadido	<p>Aumenta la disponibilidad y el acceso a los servicios. Aumenta la protección y la seguridad de la víctima. Fomenta la participación de la víctima en el proceso penal. Aumenta la calidad y la prestación de los servicios.</p>
	Pauta(s) de actuación correspondiente(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Los profesionales tratarán de comprender las barreras que impiden la disponibilidad y el acceso a los servicios, incluidas las barreras individuales, interpersonales, organizativas y socioculturales, y se comprometerán a trabajar para reducir estas barreras. - Los profesionales tratarán de comprender la importancia de la participación en el sistema de justicia para las propias víctimas y en la obtención de justicia. Los profesionales comprenden los beneficios de que las víctimas se sientan y sean comprendidas, y se comprometen a aumentar la participación en todas las etapas de los procesos de justicia, empoderando a las víctimas y fomentando su independencia. - Los profesionales tratarán de comprender la necesidad de que las víctimas estén protegidas en sus encuentros con los sistemas de justicia, y se comprometen a mantener la seguridad, la privacidad y la dignidad de las víctimas. - Los profesionales se comprometerán a mejorar la calidad y la prestación de los servicios mediante el uso de prácticas basadas en la evidencia, centradas en la víctima y con perspectiva de género, que se fundamentan en el respeto a los derechos humanos.

12	Tema tratado	Denuncia de la violencia sexual
	Recomendación(es)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - La legislación española debe adaptarse a las normas internacionales para permitir que los presuntos actos de violencia sexual sean investigados y perseguidos en ausencia de una denuncia directa de la víctima.
	Justificación	<p>Lejos de ser sólo un asunto entre dos individuos, existe un enorme interés público en abordar todas las formas de violencia sexual. Según el actual Código Penal español, la violencia sexual se considera un delito semipúblico. La víctima tiene exclusivamente la capacidad de iniciar el procedimiento judicial. Esto es inadecuado dado el contexto de muchos actos de violencia sexual y en la práctica esto significa que en muchos casos el agresor queda impune y no se hace justicia.</p>
	Valor añadido	<p>Fomenta la participación de la víctima en el proceso penal. Aumenta la disponibilidad y el acceso a los servicios. Aumenta la protección y la seguridad de la víctima. Aumenta la calidad y la prestación de los servicios.</p>
	Pauta(s) de actuación correspondiente(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Los profesionales tratarán de comprender el fenómeno de la violencia sexual desde la perspectiva de la víctima y se esforzarán por familiarizarse con los diferentes tipos y características típicas de este tipo de daños. - Los profesionales tratarán de comprender los contextos (incluidos el cultural, societal, redes sociales, jurídico y crisis mundiales) en los que puede tener lugar la violencia sexual y se

	<p>esforzarán por familiarizarse con la forma en que se manifiesta la violencia sexual en entornos en línea y en la vida real.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Los profesionales tratarán de comprender las barreras que impiden la disponibilidad y el acceso a los servicios, incluidas las barreras individuales, interpersonales, organizativas y socioculturales, y se comprometerán a trabajar para reducir estas barreras.- Los profesionales tratarán de comprender la importancia de la participación en el sistema de justicia para las propias víctimas y en la obtención de justicia. Los profesionales comprenden los beneficios de que las víctimas se sientan y sean comprendidas, y se comprometen a aumentar la participación en todas las etapas de los procesos de justicia, empoderando a las víctimas y fomentando su independencia.- Los profesionales tratarán de comprender la necesidad de que las víctimas estén protegidas en sus encuentros con los sistemas de justicia, y se comprometen a mantener la seguridad, la privacidad y la dignidad de las víctimas.- Los profesionales se comprometerán a mejorar la calidad y la prestación de los servicios mediante el uso de prácticas basadas en la evidencia, centradas en la víctima y con perspectiva de género, que se fundamentan en el respeto a los derechos humanos.
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