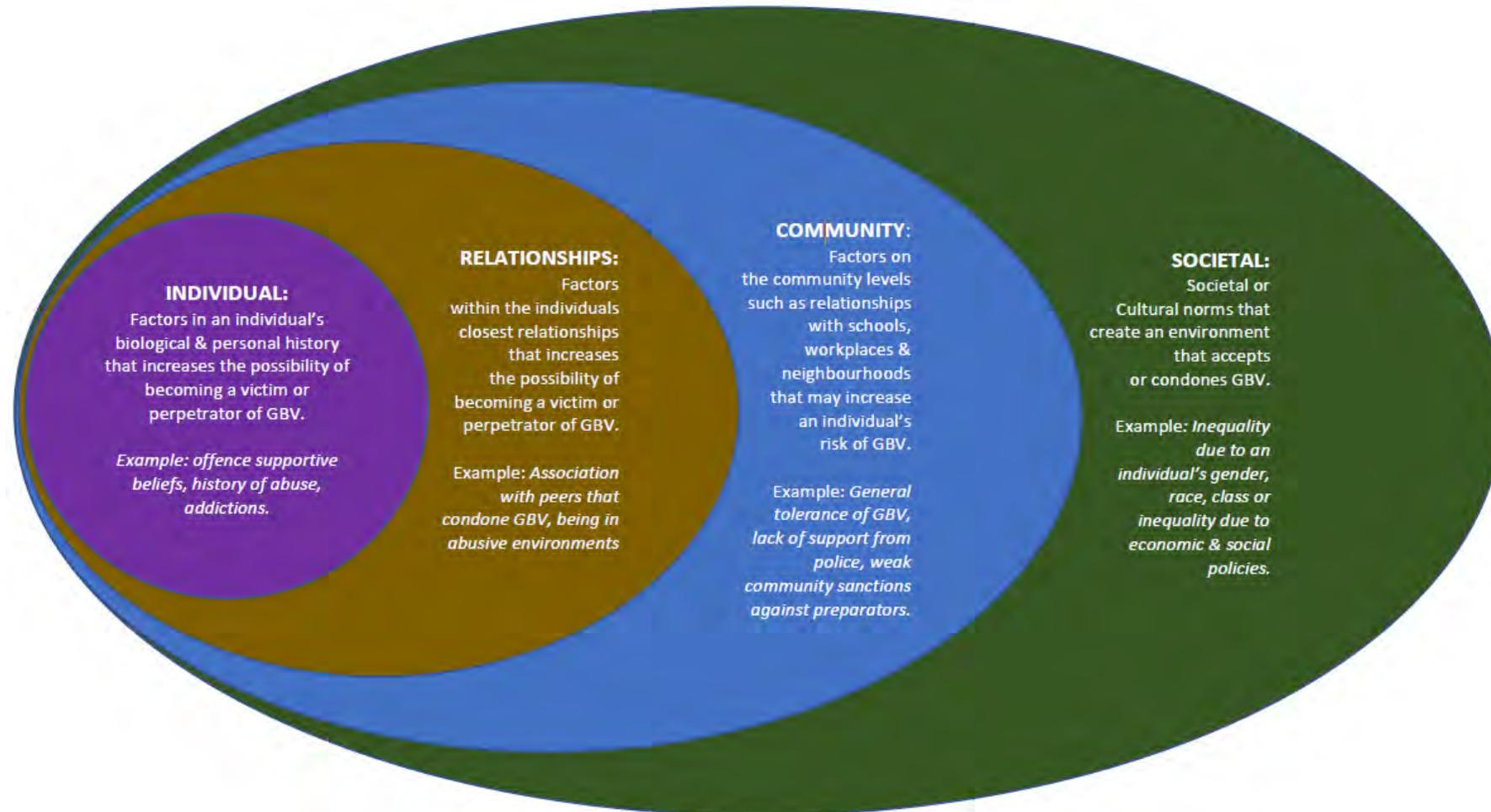

UNDERSTANDING AND RESPONDING TO THE CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES IN WORKING WITH GENDER BASED VIOLENCE

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The logo for UWE Bristol, University of the West of England, is displayed on a red rectangular background. The text "UWE Bristol" is in a large, bold, white sans-serif font. To the right of this, separated by a thin white vertical line, the words "University of the West of England" are stacked in a smaller, white sans-serif font.

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England

THE CURRENT CONTEXT OF GENDER BASED VIOLENCE





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GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN



Gender-based violence targets or affects women and girls disproportionately. About [1 in 3 women worldwide](#) have experienced sexual and other forms of violence. Women are also much more likely than men to be [killed by their intimate partners or family members](#). Crimes involving violence against women are among the most under-reported and the least likely to end in conviction. Survivors often face significant obstacles due to gaps in criminal law and procedure, gender stereotypes, victim blaming and inadequate responses of criminal justice institutions and professionals, leading to secondary victimization. The ongoing COVID-19 pandemic has further reduced access to essential police and justice services for women, despite reports of increased levels of gender-based violence.

To end all forms of gender-based violence against women and girls by 2030, in line with Sustainable Development Goal 5.2, comprehensive and multi-sectoral solutions are required. Crime prevention and criminal justice responses are a key part of this approach. Since 2010, UNODC has been supporting countries to ensure that this is done in a victim-centered manner, in line with the [updated Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Women in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice](#) and other related [international standards and norms](#). UNODC offers targeted technical assistance, including through its Global Programme on Strengthening Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Responses to Violence against Women (GLOW65) and in collaboration with its partners under the UN-EU Spotlight Initiative and the Joint UN Global Programme on Essential Services for Women and Girls subject to Violence.

OUR SERVICES

- Promoting access to and functioning of criminal justice remedies to violence against women in

DEFINITIONS OF GENDER BASED VIOLENCE

- GBV is violence directed against a person because of that person's gender or violence that affects persons of a particular gender disproportionately.
- GBV can take various forms:
 - Physical: it results in injuries, distress and health problems. Typical forms of physical violence are beating, strangling, pushing, and the use of weapons. In the EU, 31 % of women have experienced one or more acts of physical violence since the age of 15.
 - Sexual: it includes sexual acts, attempts to obtain a sexual act, acts to traffic, or acts otherwise directed against a person's sexuality without the person's consent. It's estimated that one in 20 women (5 %) has been raped in EU countries since the age of 15.
 - Psychological: includes psychologically abusive behaviours, such as controlling, coercion, economic violence and blackmail. 43% of women in the 28 EU countries have experienced some form of psychological violence by an intimate partner.

DEFINITIONS OF GENDER BASED VIOLENCE

- Example's of gender-based violence
 - **Domestic violence** includes all acts of physical, sexual, psychological and economic violence that occur within the family, domestic unit, or between intimate partners. These can be former or current spouses also when they don't share the same residence. 22 % of all women who have (had) a partner have experienced physical and/or sexual violence by a partner since the age of 15.
 - **Sex-based harassment** Between 45% to 55% of women in the EU have experienced sexual harassment since the age of 15.
 - **Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)** is the ritual cutting or removal of some or all of the external female genitalia. It violates women's bodies and often damages their sexuality, mental health, well-being and participation in their community. It may even lead to death. Today, more than 200 million girls and women alive worldwide have undergone female genital mutilation. At least 500,000 women living in the EU have undergone FGM.
 - **Forced marriage** refers to marriage concluded under force or coercion – either physical pressure to marry or emotional and psychological pressure. It's closely linked to child or early marriage, when children are wed before reaching the minimum age for marriage
 - **Online violence** is an umbrella term used to describe all sorts of illegal or harmful behaviours against women in the online space. They can be linked to experiences of violence in real life, or be limited to the online environment only. They can include illegal threats, stalking or incitement to violence, unwanted, offensive or sexually explicit emails or messages, sharing of private images or videos without consent, or inappropriate advances on social net

PREVALENCE OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS

- Globally, an estimated **736 million women—almost one in three—have been subjected to physical and/or sexual intimate partner violence, non-partner sexual violence, or both at least once in their life** (30 per cent of women aged 15 and older).
- Most violence against women is perpetrated by current or former husbands or intimate partners. More than 640 million women aged 15 and older have been subjected to intimate partner violence (26 per cent of women aged 15 and older).
- Of those who have been in a relationship, **almost one in four adolescent girls aged 15–19 (24 per cent) have experienced physical and/or sexual violence from an intimate partner or husband**. Sixteen per cent of young women aged 15 to 24 experienced this violence in the past 12 months.
- **In 2018, an estimated one in seven women had experienced physical and/or sexual violence from an intimate partner or husband in the past 12 months (13 per cent of women aged 15–49)**. These numbers do not reflect the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, which has increased risk factors for violence against women.

PREVALENCE OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS

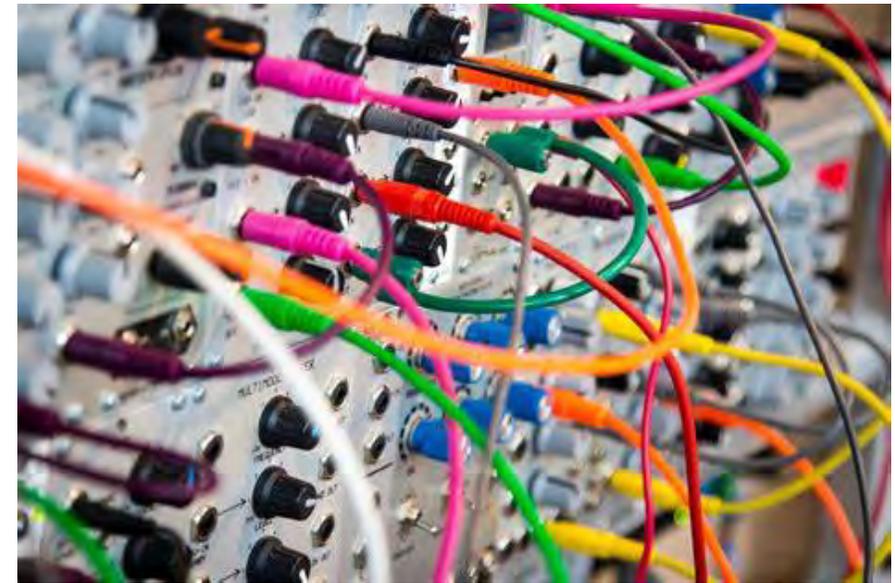
- Globally, violence against women disproportionately affects low- and lower-middle-income countries and regions.
- 37% of women aged 15 to 49 living in countries classified by the Sustainable Development Goals as “least developed” have been subject to physical and/or sexual intimate partner violence in their life.
- 22% of women living in “least developed countries” have been subjected to intimate partner violence in the past 12 months—substantially higher than the world average of 13 per cent.
- Globally 81,000 women and girls were killed in 2020, around 47,000 of them (58 per cent) died at the hands of an intimate partner or a family member, which equals to a woman or girl being killed every 11 minutes in their home.
- Globally, 6% of women report they have been subjected to sexual violence from someone other than their husband or partner.
- The true prevalence of non-partner sexual violence is likely to be much higher, considering the particular stigma related to this form of violence.

GLOBAL EVIDENCE ON THE PREVALENCE AND IMPACT OF ONLINE GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE [OGBV]

- The most recent surveys show a prevalence of OGBV ranging from 16% to 58%.
- Several studies from different countries identify Facebook as the top location .
- According to victim-survivors, perpetrators are more likely to be unknown and acting alone, but large numbers are known to the victims.
- Perpetrators themselves report divergent, multifaceted and often over-lapping motivations for their actions;
- Analysis of underlying drivers of OGBV highlights an overarching theme of power and control, and heteronormative expectations around gender roles and sexual practice.
- OGBV should be understood as part of a continuum of abuse where normalised behaviours, such as sexual harassment in public spaces, shade into behaviours widely recognized as criminal, such as physical assault.
- The societal impact of OGBV includes: Media freedom is compromised; Democracy being undermined; Economic losses resulting from lost productivity; A 'climate of unsafety' prevails.
- Evidence base: The number of surveys about self-reported experiences with online harassment has increased rapidly. The majority of the research found during the course of this rapid review came from international and domestic non-governmental organisations and think-tanks. Academic research studies were also found, including several literature reviews.
- *Hicks, J. (2021). Global evidence on the prevalence and impact of online gender-based violence. K4D Helpdesk Report. Institute of Development Studies. DOI:10.19088/K4D.2021.140*

THE COMPLEXITY OF GBV

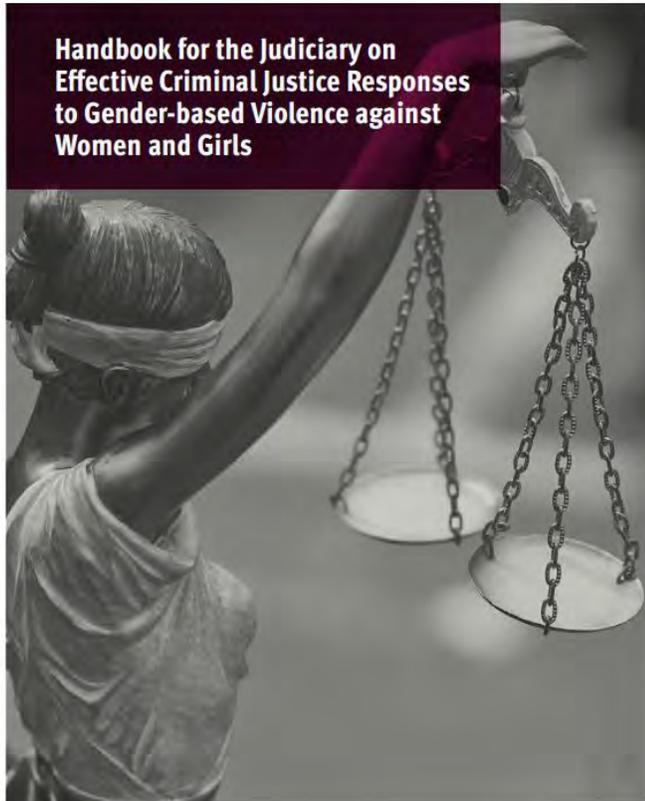
- VAWG in public spaces (McCartan et al, 2022)
 - What is a public space?
 - Interaction/intersection between public and private spaces?
 - Interaction/intersection between online and offline spaces?
- Sibling Sexual Abuse (McCartan et al, 2021)
 - The role of dysfunctional family systems, learnt behaviour, “absent” parents and Sibling Sexual Abuse.
 - The “Dual-Status” aspect of GBV/SSA.
 - Females who commit sexual abuse.



RESPONSES TO GBV



**Handbook for the Judiciary on
Effective Criminal Justice Responses
to Gender-based Violence against
Women and Girls**



- “[W]hile there has been a marked ideological shift in the ways Judges adjudicate matters relating to gender-based violence and femicide in recent times ... the fate of these victims should not be left to the off-chance that the individual Judges hearing their cases will be attuned to the sensitivities. There should be a formalization and standardization of these norms so that it is incumbent on the Courts to pay particular attention to the treatment of victims in these cases.”#
- President of the Supreme Court of Appeal in South Africa, statement of Justice Mandisa Maya, at the Gender Violence and Femicide Summit, Pretoria, 1 November 2018.
- https://www.unodc.org/pdf/criminal_justice/HB_for_the_Judiciary_on_Effective_Criminal_Justice_Women_and_Girls_E_ebook.pdf

COST OF GBV



- The extent and associated costs of gender-based violence, encompassing lost economic output, public spending on health, legal, social and specialised services to mitigate harms, and personal impacts on victims, are rarely seen.
- The estimated cost of gender-based violence against women in the EU-27 was more than EUR 290 billion, representing 79 % of all costs of gender-based violence against both women and men.
- The estimated cost of intimate partner violence against women in the EU-27 was nearly EUR 152 billion, representing 87 % of all costs of intimate partner violence against both women and men.
- GBV is a complex problem that can affect the lives of the victims, those close to them and society as a whole, both directly and indirectly, making it particularly difficult to capture the full extent of the effects of violence in costing studies.

Table 11. Costs of gender-based and intimate partner violence, United Kingdom, 2019

Gender-based violence (GBV)					
Sector	GBV cost women (EUR)	% of cost	GBV cost men (EUR)	Total cost (EUR)	% of cost
Lost economic output	6 048 827 687	13.93	1 610 574 410	7 659 402 097	13.97
Health services	1 833 707 577	4.22	533 525 825	2 367 233 403	4.32
Criminal justice system	8 873 224 043	20.43	2 399 497 000	11 272 721 043	20.57
Civil justice system	257 498 754	0.59	49 190 947	306 689 701	0.56
Social welfare	1 628 266 686	3.75	311 053 856	1 939 320 385	3.54
Personal costs	507 831 874	1.17	96 954 471	604 786 345	1.10
Specialist services	150 398 958	0.35	46 182 816	196 581 774	0.36
Physical/emotional impacts	24 136 064 483	55.57	6 325 895 993	30 461 960 476	55.58
Total	43 435 820 062		11 372 875 318	54 808 695 224	
Intimate partner violence (IPV)					
Sector	IPV cost women (EUR)	% of cost	IPV cost men (EUR)	Total cost (EUR)	% of cost
Lost economic output	2 863 812 091	12.60	408 185 893	3 271 997 984	12.50
Health services	930 662 192	4.09	164 909 121	1 095 571 313	4.18
Criminal justice system	4 668 546 014	20.53	745 589 551	5 414 135 565	20.68
Civil justice system	257 498 754	1.13	49 190 947	306 689 701	1.17
Social welfare	1 628 266 686	7.16	311 053 856	1 939 320 385	7.41
Personal costs	507 831 874	2.23	96 954 471	604 786 345	2.31
Specialist services	155 019 714	0.68	29 613 994	184 633 708	0.71
Physical/emotional impacts	11 723 066 512	51.56	1 641 661 510	13 364 728 021	51.05
Total	22 734 703 835		3 447 159 342	26 181 863 020	

UK CASE STUDY

Table 12. Extrapolated costs of gender-based violence (GBV) and intimate partner violence (IPV) against women and men (in euro, non-purchasing power parity) in EU Member States, 2019

Member State	Cost of GBV women	Total cost of GBV	Cost of IPV women	Total cost of IPV
Belgium	7 449 156 395	9 399 581 772	3 898 956 304	4 490 137 220
Bulgaria	4 551 900 728	5 743 732 692	2 382 506 300	2 743 754 836
Czechia	6 925 223 185	8 738 466 232	3 624 724 890	4 174 325 351
Denmark	3 775 508 155	4 764 055 922	1 976 135 356	2 275 767 724
Germany	53 984 730 101	68 119 644 447	28 256 099 430	32 540 442 582
Estonia	861 487 932	1 087 052 793	450 910 630	519 280 147
Ireland	3 189 069 893	4 024 069 526	1 669 188 228	1 922 279 607
Greece	6 973 862 574	8 799 840 956	3 650 183 189	4 203 643 775
Spain	30 521 663 893	38 513 203 426	15 975 316 874	18 397 581 122
France	43 683 460 939	55 121 176 337	22 864 321 326	26 331 133 819
Croatia	2 650 651 966	3 344 676 710	1 387 375 381	1 597 736 766
Italy	38 896 862 916	49 081 295 155	20 358 972 324	23 445 910 204
Cyprus	569 569 012	718 700 242	298 117 608	343 319 818
Latvia	1 248 493 578	1 575 388 790	653 472 910	752 556 019
Lithuania	1 816 968 189	2 292 708 082	951 017 699	1 095 216 164
Luxembourg	399 195 568	503 717 627	208 942 596	240 623 607
Hungary	6 354 909 616	8 018 826 485	3 326 217 574	3 830 556 735
Malta	320 945 579	404 979 310	167 985 839	193 456 764
Netherlands	11 238 036 009	14 180 510 225	5 882 090 403	6 773 964 875
Austria	5 760 577 102	7 268 878 871	3 015 138 523	3 472 310 190
Poland	24 692 501 084	31 157 780 935	12 924 279 968	14 883 929 441
Portugal	6 682 554 255	8 432 258 882	3 497 709 762	4 028 051 500
Romania	12 624 599 021	15 930 119 406	6 607 830 113	7 609 745 178
Slovenia	1 353 147 695	1 707 444 674	708 249 828	815 638 511
Slovakia	3 544 233 871	4 472 226 695	1 855 084 289	2 136 362 237
Finland	3 588 125 654	4 527 610 740	1 878 057 648	2 162 818 942
Sweden	6 652 361 016	8 394 160 094	3 481 906 346	4 009 851 883
EU-27	290 309 795 927	366 322 107 026	151 950 791 341	174 990 395 017

EU MEMBER STATES

THE AETIOLOGY OF OFFENDING BEHAVIOUR

- People who commit crime are quite diverse, although there are some character traits and lifestyle variables that many offenders have in common
- Research and existing good practice also demonstrates The importance of risk and protective factors (Farrington, Loeber and Ttofi, 2014; Sapona et al., 2015).
 - **Risk factors** (i.e., increase the likelihood of committing an offence);
 - **Protective factors** (i.e., reduce the likelihood of committing an offence).

INTELLIGENCE	IMPULSIVITY
PERSONALITY	SOCIALIZATION
MAJOR LIFE EVENTS	HEALTH
SOCIO-ECONOMIC STAUS	CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT

RISK FACTORS IN GBV



■ Individual Risk Factors

- Low self-esteem
- Low education or income
- Young age
- Aggressive or delinquent behavior as a youth
- Heavy alcohol and drug use
- Depression and suicide attempts
- Anger and hostility
- Lack of nonviolent social problem-solving skills
- Antisocial personality traits and conduct problems
- Poor behavioral control and impulsiveness
- Poor behavioral control and impulsiveness
- Traits associated with borderline personality disorder
- History of being physically abusive
- Having few friends and being isolated from other people
- Economic stress (e.g., unemployment)
- Emotional dependence and insecurity
- Belief in strict gender roles (e.g., male dominance and aggression in relationships)
- Desire for power and control in relationships
- Hostility towards women
- Attitudes accepting or justifying violence and aggression
- History of physical or emotional abuse in childhood

RISK FACTORS IN GBV



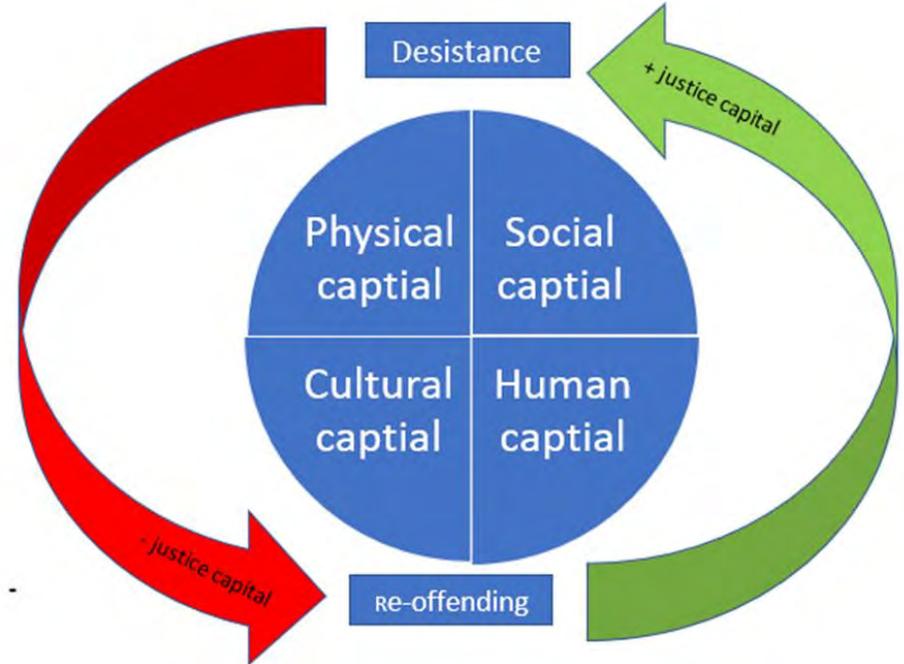
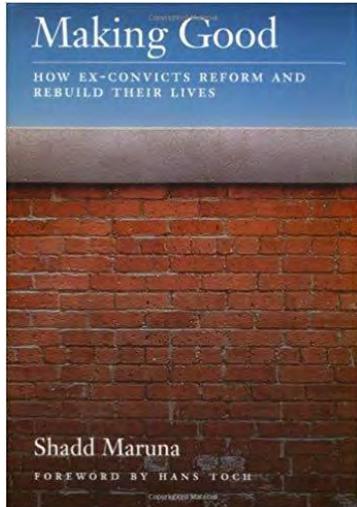
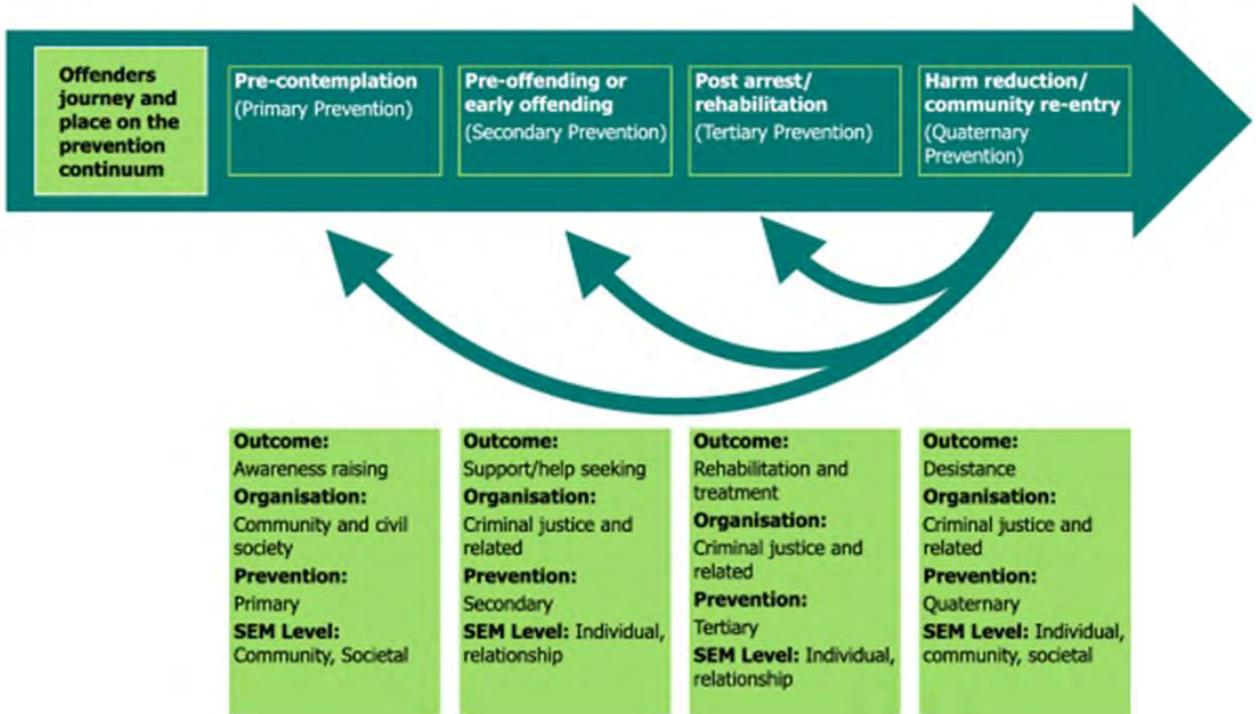
- **Relationship Factors**
 - Relationship conflicts including jealousy, possessiveness, tension, divorce, or separations
 - Dominance and control of the relationship by one partner over the other
 - Families experiencing economic stress
 - Unhealthy family relationships and interactions
 - Association with antisocial and aggressive peers
 - Parents with less than a high-school education
 - Witnessing violence between parents as a child
 - History of experiencing poor parenting as a child
 - History of experiencing physical discipline as a child
- **Community Factors**
 - Communities with high rates of poverty and limited educational and economic opportunities
 - Communities with high unemployment rates
 - Communities with high rates of violence and crime
 - Communities where neighbors don't know or look out for each other and there is low community involvement among residents
 - Communities with easy access to drugs and alcohol
 - Weak community sanctions against IPV (for example, unwillingness of neighbors to intervene in situations where they witness violence)

RISK FACTORS IN GBV



- **Societal Factors**
 - **Traditional gender norms and gender inequality (for example, the idea women should stay at home, not enter the workforce, and be submissive; men should support the family and make the decisions)**
 - **Cultural norms that support aggression toward others**
 - **Societal income inequality**
 - **Weak health, educational, economic, and social policies or laws**

Figure 3: Continuum of sexual offending prevention (McCartan and Kemshall, 2021)

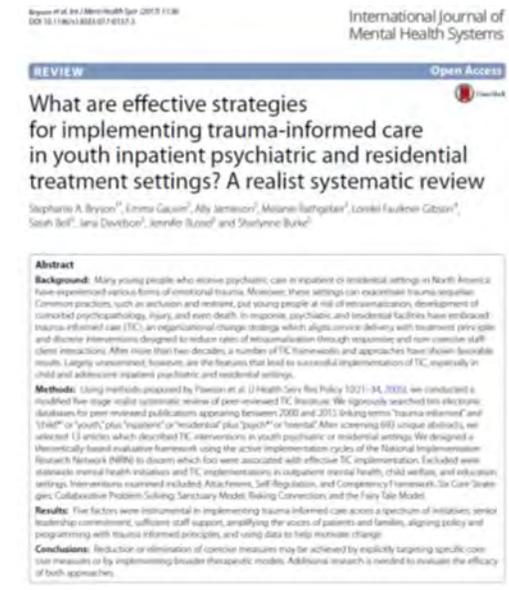
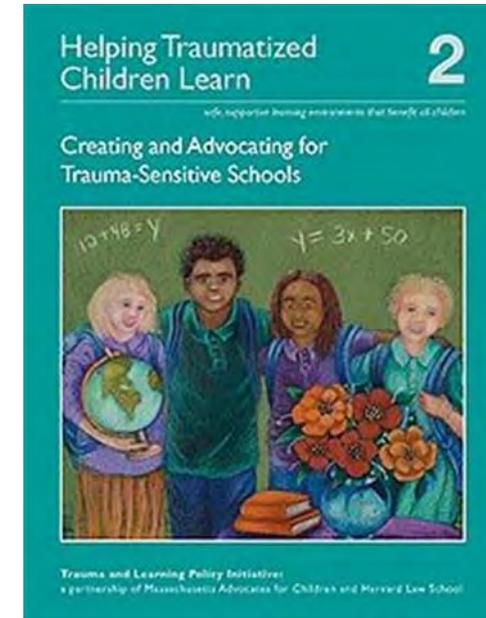
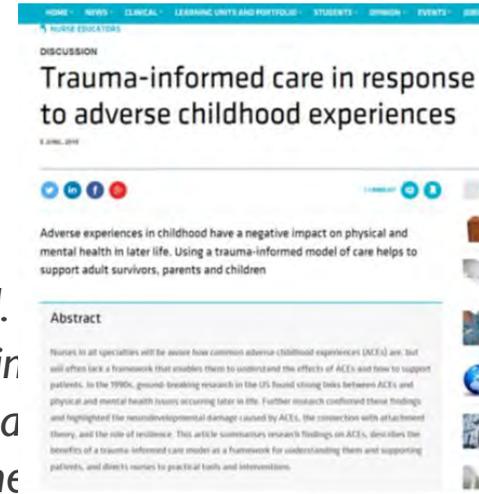


REHABILITATION

Trauma Informed Care/Practice

In the simplest terms, the concept of trauma-informed care is straightforward. professionals were to pause and consider the role trauma and lingering traumatic stress plays in the lives of the specific client population served by a individual, professional, organization, or an entire system, how would they behave differently? What steps would they take to avoid, or at least minimize, adding new stress or inadvertently reminding their clients of their past traumas? How can they better help their traumatized clients heal? In effect, by looking at how the entire system is organized and services are delivered through a “trauma lens,” what should be done differently?

Wilson, Pence, and Conradi (2013)



ACE'S & TRAUMA IN ADULTS WHO COMMIT SEXUAL OFFENCES

- People who commit sexual offences have been shown to have particularly extensive ACEs and past trauma (Drury, Heinrichs, Elbert, Tahja, DeLisi, & Caropreso, 2017).
- The prevalence of the ACE of sexual abuse among people who have committed a sexual offence has been estimated to be 15 times higher compared to those in the general population (Cohen et al., 2002).
- Males and females convicted of a sexual offence have significantly higher ACE scores than individuals in the general population (Levenson et al., 2014; Levenson, Willis, & Prescott, 2015; Reavis, Looman, Franco, & Rojas, 2013; Weeks & Widom, 1998).
- Adolescents involved in the justice system showed considerably higher prevalence rates of abuse and neglect than community samples (Abram et al., 2004; Aebi, Linhart, et al., 2015; Baglivio et al., 2014).

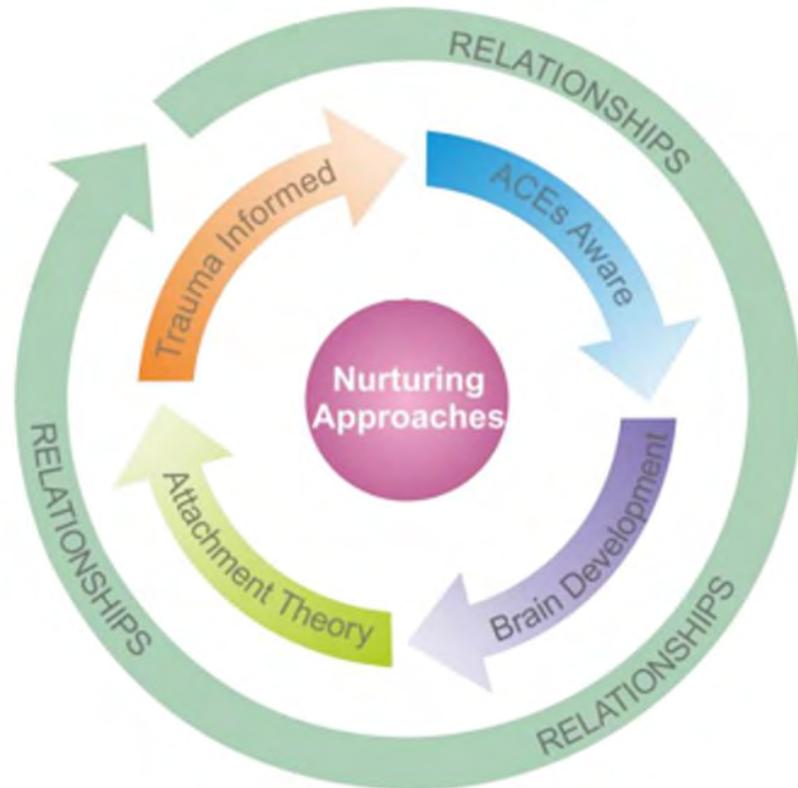
ATTACHMENT?

Grady, Levenson, & Bolder (2016)

maltreatment and other adverse experiences disrupt children's socioemotional development (e.g., empathy and self-regulation) and their understandings of themselves (i.e., attachment formation), which then puts them at risk for later relational difficulties and possibly sexual offending.



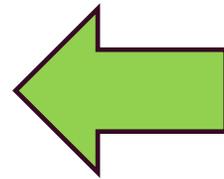
THE CHANGING LANDSCAPE OF CRIME AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE



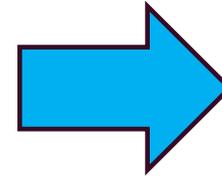
- Desistence
- Strengths based approaches
- Service users' journey & service user engagement
- Changing nature and discussions on risk management
- Harm reduction
- Life course criminology
- Trauma and Trauma informed practice
- Prevention
- Recovery capital, particularly Justice Capital
- The need to balance punishment and rehabilitation
- The importance of taking a rounded, holistic approach
- The importance of multi-disciplinary approaches in HM Prison & Probation Service
- Recovery capital

(RISK OF) CRIMINAL BEHAVIOUR: A (PUBLIC) HEALTH ISSUE?

Public Health , Health & Wellbeing
ACEs & trauma

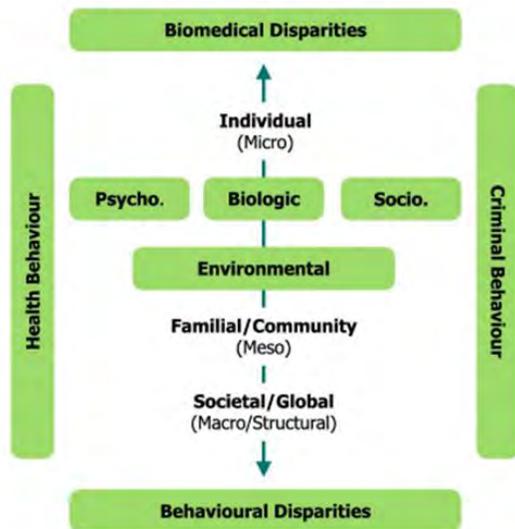


Physical abuse
Sexual abuse
Emotional abuse
Physical neglect
Emotional neglect
Substance abuse
Mental illness

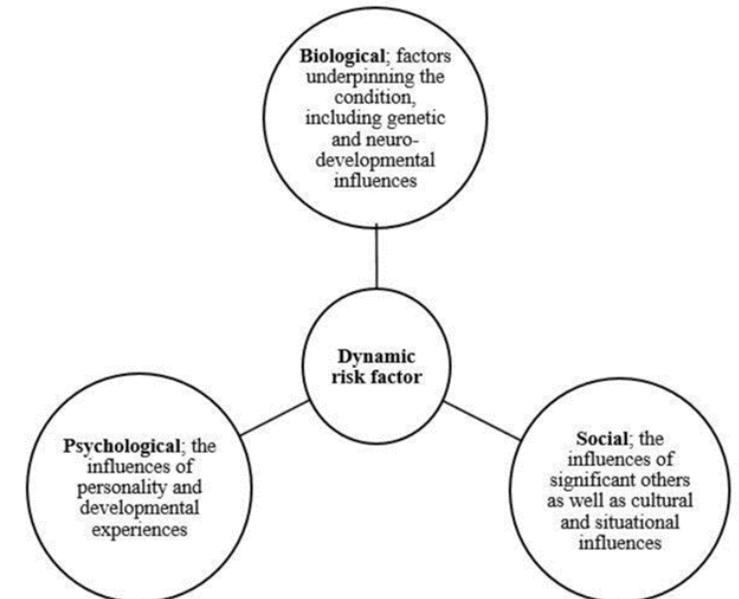


Criminology & Criminal justice
Risk & Protective factors

Figure 2: The Epidemiological criminology framework (Lainer, 2010)



Self control, impulsivity, & personality
Incarcerated relative
Household dysfunction
Anti-social peers



Reactive

Judicial/
policing
orientated

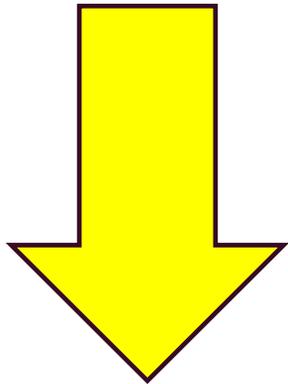
Knowledge
generation

Proactive

Focused on
individuals &
communities

Knowledge
application

Criminal Justice approach



Public Health /
Epidemiological
Criminology approach

Focused on
individuals

Focused on
identified victims/
preparators

Punitive

Focused on
at risk
populations

Health/
education
orientated

Preventative &
reactive

THE SHIFT TO AN EPIDEMIOLOGICAL CRIMINOLOGY APPROACH

PREVENTION

- Framing GBV as a health and well being issue, as well as a criminal justice one.
- Building protective factors in individuals and communities.
- Relationship and sex education in schools.
- Mult-agency/partnership working
- Bystander intervention
- Place based approaches
- Trauma informed organisations
- Mandatory reporting
- Registration and disclosure
- Pro-active media narratives

**STOP
GENDER-
BASED
VIOLENCE**



UK MEDIA CAMPAIGN



STRENGTHENING CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESPONSES TO VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN



UNODC

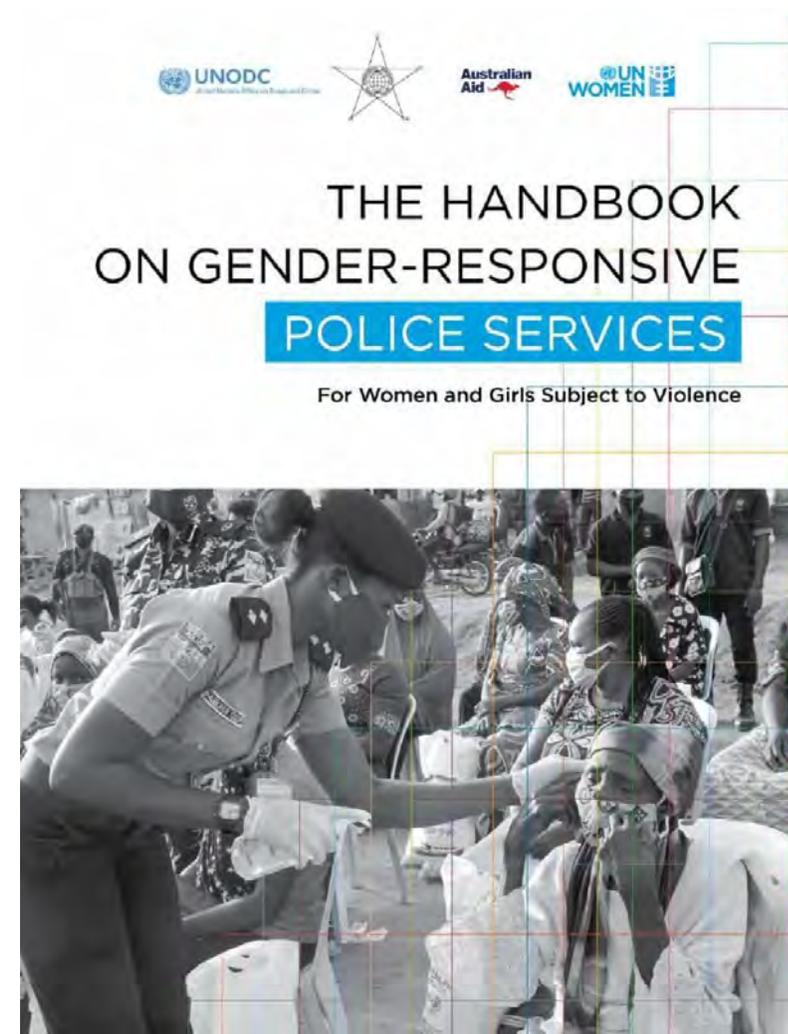
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

Strengthening Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Responses to Violence against Women

- Former Executive Director of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), Michelle Bachelet,
- *“...Today, 160 countries have laws to address violence against women yet at all too often, the women subjected to violence are violated twice—the first time when they are victims of violence, and the second time when they seek, and do not find, the justice and services they are entitled to. All too often the rate of trials and sanctions for acts of violence against women is very low, and when perpetrators are held accountable, they are punished for lesser crimes given shorter and lighter sentences...”*
- Due to loopholes in criminal legislation, poor enforcement of criminal laws and regulations, lack of proper capacity in the criminal justice system, diminishing and discriminatory attitudes among relevant professionals and lack of sufficient and sustainable dedicated resources, in many countries the justice chain is still failing women victims of violence
- The present publication aims at supporting efforts to address these challenges and provides countries with comprehensive guidance on how to improve, both from a normative and operational perspective, the response of their criminal justice system to violence against women.
- https://www.unodc.org/documents/justice-and-prison-reform/Strengthening_Crime_Prevention_and_Criminal_Justice_Responses_to_Violence_against_Women.pdf

GENDER-RESPONSIVE POLICE SERVICES

- The Handbook seeks to inspire behavioural change towards prevention orientated policing that is gender-responsive, trauma-informed and perpetrator focused. To arrive at this desired behaviour change, the Handbook will seek to provide transformative guidance towards three outcomes:
 - Modernization of the police organization is genderresponsive and broadly consulted;
 - Police are ensuring the wellbeing and meaningful participation of victims/survivors when coordinating their response to VAWG in the justice continuum;
 - Investigations into violence against women and girls are standardized and with internal oversight, in order that they are internally controlled to be perpetrator focused and trauma- informed.
- <https://www.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2021/01/handbook-gender-responsive-police-services>



**Recommendation CM/Rec(2021)6
of the Committee of Ministers to member States
regarding the assessment, management and reintegration of persons accused or
convicted of a sexual offence**

*(Adopted by the Committee of Ministers on 20 October 2021
at the 1415th meeting of the Ministers' Deputies)*

The Committee of Ministers, under the terms of Article 15.6 of the Statute of the Council of Europe,

Having regard to the European Convention on Human Rights (CETS No. 5) and the case law of the European Court of Human Rights;

Having regard also to the work carried out by the European Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CPT) and in particular the standards it has developed in its general reports;

Noting that sexual offences cause significant and lasting harm, including physical and mental harm, to victims and their immediate environment and that therefore it is vital to reduce sexual reoffending through targeted risk assessment and individualised treatment and intervention plans in order to achieve successful social reintegration;

Noting further that sexual offences also have a serious impact on society in terms of health and wellbeing and the cost to public services in the areas of both health and criminal justice, and increasingly have national, international and transnational implications;

Aware that assessment, treatment and interventions in the management as well as the reintegration of persons who are accused or convicted of a sexual offence are a challenge for many prison services and probation agencies of the Council of Europe member States and beyond;

Noting that there are disparities among jurisdictions regarding the definitions of different sexual offences, the age of sexual consent and the types of sanctions applicable, which have developed over time due to cultural, social and legal differences; there are nevertheless universally accepted principles across the Council of Europe member States regarding assessment, treatment and intervention in the management and the reintegration of persons accused or convicted of a sexual offence;

Having regard to the standards contained in the Council of Europe Convention on the Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse (CETS No. 201) and in the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (CETS No. 210) and in the Convention for the Protection of Individuals with regard to Automatic Processing of Personal Data (CETS No. 108), as amended by its Protocol (CETS No. 223);

Having also regard to the standards contained in the recommendations of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe, which relate to specific aspects of penal policy and practice and in particular Recommendations Rec(2006)2-rev of the Committee of Ministers to member States on the European Prison Rules and CM/Rec(2010)1 on the Council of Europe Probation Rules;

Recommendation CM/Rec(2021)6 of the Committee of Ministers to member States regarding the assessment, management and reintegration of persons accused or convicted of a sexual offence

(Adopted by the Committee of Ministers on 20 October 2021)

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Risk and needs assessment

Management, interventions, and treatment in prisons

Management, interventions, and treatment in probation

Data collection, information sharing and work in partnership

Victims and community support

Staff selection and training

Media and communications strategy

Research, evaluation, and development

Definition in the four Stages				
Domain	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Quaternary
Public Health	Action to prevent disease in people who feel well	Action to detect disease at an early state in people who feel well	Action to reduce symptoms and complications of disease in people	Action taken to protect people from interventions that are likely to cause more harm than good
Criminal Justice	Action to prevent criminogenic &/or risky behaviour in people who are not criminogenic &/or risky	A behaviour at an early stage in people without a criminal conviction	Actions, treatments and/or interventions to reduce [Type here] criminogenic &/or risky behaviour in people with a conviction	Action taken to protect individuals with a criminal conviction from criminal justice interventions that would result in future criminogenic &/or risky behaviour
Sexual Abuse Prevention	<p>Raising public awareness of the reality of sexual abuse and dispelling common myths about victims and preparators.</p> <p>Which enables individuals and communities to be better at identifying sexual abuse, risky behaviours and be better able to support people impacted by sexual abuse. Increased education leads to increased awareness and more proactive behaviour.</p>	<p>Enabling "at risk" populations to understand their potential risks, triggers, and the potential outcomes of them.</p> <p>Meaning that they can seek appropriate support and be empowered to seek help. Individuals and communities better understand risk and therefore are better able to help people manage their own (potential) risk.</p>	<p>Working with people convicted of sexual offences to hold them accountable for their past problematic behaviour, get support and move forward, integrate back into their communities.</p> <p>These interventions move people towards an offense-free lifestyle and encourage desistance. They help people manage their own risk (i.e., treatment programs and interventions).</p>	<p>This would enable people to successfully integrate back into the community by protecting people from collateral consequences or risk management policies and practices.</p> <p>This is done through supportive integration programs that help the person who has sexually abused, aid their re-entry, and support them pro-actively to negative the range of policies and practices that negate their integration.</p> <p>-Quaternary Prevention means protecting clients from issues related to over-medicalisation</p> <p>-In criminal justice terms this relates to over-criminalisation.</p> <p>-Ove-criminalisation and/or overly punitive criminal justice responses can create issues for clients that can worsen their life chances, rehabilitation, and desistance working against their recovery or maintenance.</p> <p>-In criminal justice terms this means effective, streamlined risk management that reduces the likelihood of reoffending, while protecting the public and encouraging desistance.</p> <p>It is important to state that people with a sexual offence are often the subject of more punitive practices and suffer from overcriminalization more that other people convicted of an offence</p>
Examples	For example, Public education campaigns, bystander intervention, Eradicating Child Sexual Abuse, etc.	For example, Project Prevention Dunkelfeld, Stop SO, Safer Living Foundation, Lucy Faithful, Help Wanted! Stop It Now!, The Global Prevention Project, etc	For example, Treatment programs and interventions for people who have committed sexual abuse – Kaizen, Horizon, etc.	For Example, Circles of Support and Accountability (COSA), Multi Agency work (MAPPA)



JRC TECHNICAL REPORT

Classification criteria for child sexual abuse and exploitation prevention programmes

Perpetration prevention initiatives

Di Gioia, R.
Beslay, L.
Cassar, A.
Pawula, A.

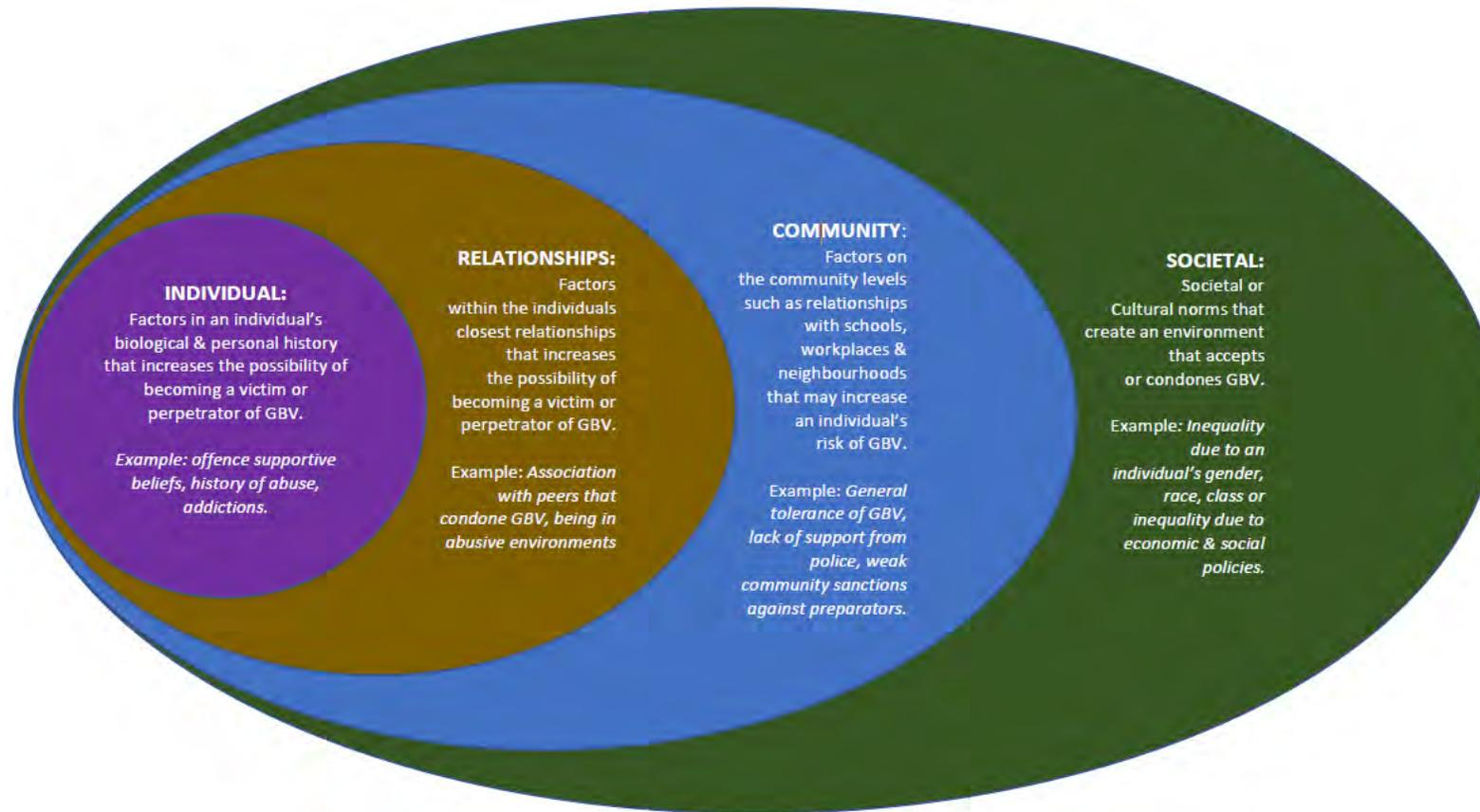
2022



Di Gioia, R., Beslay, L., Cassar, A. and Pawula, A., Classification criteria for child sexual abuse and exploitation prevention programmes, EUR 30973 EN, Publications Office of the European Union, Luxembourg.

[JRC Publications Repository - Classification criteria for child sexual abuse and exploitation prevention programmes \(europa.eu\)](https://publications.europa.eu/en/publication-detail/-/publication/11111111-1111-1111-1111-111111111111)

THE CURRENT CONTEXT OF GENDER BASED VIOLENCE





Questions?