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NO MORE FEMINICIDE

Regulatory developments and practical commitment

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Regulatory developments and practical commitment

The pages that follow are easy to read and provide information on legislative actions against gender-based violence as well as on the activities carried out by the Italian Ministry of the Interior to prevent and combat femicide.

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Foreword

Hon. Angelino Alfano
Minister of the Interior of the Republic of Italy

A little over 100 days from the conversion of the decree on security and combating gender-based violence into law, I am pleased to present this short publication explicitly titled: "No more femicide."

This title is not only a wish, but it also reaffirms a commitment made in Parliament, and it is included in the government agenda as well as in the actions of the Ministry of the Interior for the fight against all forms of violence against women.

The few pages that follow are a review of the main stages of the enhanced institutional sensitivity in dealing with and suppressing a hideous phenomenon, and they are an overview of the concrete measures and actions undertaken by the Interior Ministry.

In recent months, the Interior Ministry has become ever more active in combating gender-based violence, not only by drafting the said Decree Law and developing the awareness campaigns, but also by organizing field activities and providing contributions to international debate and exchange of views. This is why it was decided to prioritize the issue of the fight against femicide at the opening section of the G6 of the Interior Ministers, held in Rome on 13th and 14th September, 2013.

The G6 meeting was an opportunity to support and reaffirm, before our

foreign partners, our belief that the challenge of femicide should be central in the political agenda and that we need to focus on prevention, education, as well as upon a joint and international commitment. This means that we need a comprehensive strategy to combat and harmonize standards as it is also required by the Istanbul Convention, which Italy ratified in June, 2013.

The commitment of the Italian Interior Ministry on prevention of and fight against violent phenomena that cause particular social alarm has always been a distinctive feature, an institutional mission of the Interior Department, which is enhancing ever more its capacities in this field.

There are also a number of measures adopted by the Government and by the Interior Ministry in the fight against gender-based violence, from its active participation in the interdepartmental "Task Force" to the organization of training courses for security agents, from support of the extraordinary action plan against violence to the assistance to the victims. Finally, several Memoranda of Understanding were signed by the "Prefetturas" with a network of public and private entities in order to prevent and combat this phenomenon.

A few months after the enactment of the said Law, it is obviously not possible to make an assessment of the results, given the fact that the existing data have not yet been consolidated.

The following pages, however, show which objectives Italy is pursuing through its institutions at both central and local level. Three are the basic objectives: to prevent crime, protect victims and punish the perpetrators.

To challenge gender-based violence, we have increased penalties and strengthened sanctioning and enforcement tools. Furthermore, we have focused on more guarantees for the protection of women, prevention of violence, precautionary protection of victims because it is our desire not to leave them alone and never lower our guard, nor look away or turn our back!

Femi(ni)cide: a short history of the concept

by Isabella Rauti

When the media took stock of the most significant and frequent words used during the year 2013, "femicide" resulted as being number one. This term that has emerged and submerged many times and has had different lexical fortune over time; a "vintage neologism", which only recently entered the language Dictionaries, rooted in common speech and in the collective perception but, more importantly and unfortunately, it tells the story of an ancient evil.

Choosing a new word to indicate something that has been happening throughout history, means strengthening a concept: the killing of a person on grounds of her gender. But by extension, it also means any form of systematic violence exerted against women (whose murder is the most extreme act) because of the alleged inferiority of the female gender.

Let's take a step back. In the Nineties, a specific category of murders of women committed almost exclusively by spouses, family members and people known to the victims made its way as part of

criminological studies on voluntary homicides.

It was decided to give a name to the phenomenon, even to detect its statistical evidence, and to introduce a gender perspective in the study of crime, thus identifying the criminological category of "femicide", an English word already in use since the Eighteen hundreds to indicate "the killing of a woman."

The American criminologist Diana Russell validated the term by using it in the book *Femicide: The Politics of Woman Killing* (1992), to mean the murder of a woman just for being a woman. With this cultural shift, misogyny is considered to be the source of "gender motivation" for the criminal act, attributed to a patriarchal and discriminatory culture.

But it is the Mexican anthropologist and member of parliament Marcela Lagarde, considered to be the ideologist of femicide, who definitely stigmatized the concept, using the term "femicide" to indicate *"the extreme form of gender-based violence against women, produced by the violation of her human rights in both public and private sectors, through various misogynistic behaviours – battering, physical, psychological, sexual, educational, economic, family, community and even institutional abuse- which involve the impunity of acts performed both at the social and State level (...)"*. And if traditional culture - according to Lagarde - reinforces the idea that male violence against women is a natural thing, it follows that femicide is perceived as *"illegal but legitimate violence"*, or more precisely, *"legitimized"* by a kind of customary law.

According to Marcela Lagarde, the term femicide includes and goes beyond the distinction of gender and becomes a structural problem and a social, cultural and institutional responsibility, a widespread condition of subordination and subjugation of women, considered as being worth nothing in society. Therefore, women can be discriminated, violated, raped or killed in the general indifference.

In Latin American countries, the term femicide came from criminology and anthropology studies and spread in politics and common sense. It was taken up by the U.S. feminist movement, but it came back especially in the claims and protests launched by Mexican women to report to the institutions and to inform the public of the killings in Ciudad Juarez, a city on the border between Mexico and the United States. And not only that. In 2003, upon Lagarde's proposal, the Mexican Parliament set up the "Special Commission for the investigation into the killings of women in Ciudad Juarez," and the following year the "Special Committee on femicide."

It is this path in the institutions and in the civil society that paved the way for the inclusion of the crime of femicide in the Mexican criminal law and, subsequently, in that of other Latin American countries, as a new type of offense or as an aggravating factor, together with the statutory responsibility to remove the cultural, social and economic factors that generate the phenomenon.

The codification of femicide also marked a significant watershed in culture, mentality and customs and placed it in the context of international humanitarian law, establishing femicide under the central

matter of gender violence and anti-discrimination protection.

It is worth remembering the CEDAW-*Convention Eliminating All Forms of Discrimination against Women*- adopted in 1979 by the United Nations Assembly - which is the main international text on women's rights and commits states to enshrine gender equality into their national legislation to guarantee women effective protection against discrimination and also to take measures to eliminate all forms of discrimination. Moreover, the United Nations Fourth World Conference on Women (Beijing, 1995), marked a major political and cultural shift, with the proclamation that women's rights are human rights and that gender-based violence is a violation of women's fundamental rights.

In more general terms, a number of UN Conventions and Regional Charters, signed on the subject, provide for institutional responsibilities and commitments of the States, including the adoption of measures to change the culture of stereotypes and prejudices, which is the basis of the violence on women. They also envisage the adoption of instruments to protect the victims. It is the so-called "obligation of the 5Ps"-- to **p**romote a culture that does not discriminate against women; to **p**revent, take all appropriate measures to prevent male violence against women; to **p**rotect women victims of violence; to **p**unish, prosecuting crimes committed against women; to **p**rocurer compensation, not only in terms of money – to the victims of violence.

Finally, in the second thematic report on Femicide, presented in 2013 to the Human Rights Council by the United Nations Special

Rapporteur on violence against women, Rashida Manjoo, States are called upon to pledge their commitment for the elimination of all forms of violence against women and stressed that in order to be free of international responsibility, a State shall use any appropriate means to avoid "*violations of the guaranteed rights by adhering to international and regional instruments for the protection of human rights*".

At the institutional level, there are many European instruments of commitment against all forms of violence and gender discrimination and against all violations of women's rights, in addition to the *Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence*. We can consider the Istanbul Convention as the end point of this path, but also as the necessary starting point.

The Istanbul Convention, adopted by the Committee of Ministers of the countries belonging to the Council of Europe on 7th April, 2011 commits the signatory states - with legal rules, which are binding and harmonized at the European level - to prevent and combat violence against women; and to protect and support victims.

On May 11, 2011 in Istanbul the *Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence* was open for signature; and was then signed by 30 member states. The Convention was ratified by Albania, Montenegro, Turkey, Portugal and Italy (19th June, 2013), and later by Austria, Bosnia-Herzegovina and Serbia. In order for the Convention to enter into force, ratification is required by at least 10 countries in-

cluding 8 EU Member States.

The Istanbul Convention is the first legally binding international instrument to protect women against all forms of violence and aims at preventing domestic violence, protect victims and prosecute offenders, reaffirming violence against women as a violation of human rights and as a form of discrimination.

The offences established by the Convention are: psychological violence, stalking, physical violence, sexual violence and rape; forced marriage; female genital mutilation, forced abortion, forced sterilization and sexual harassment.

The Convention establishes a comprehensive regulatory framework (the States undertake to include - if not already existing - in their legal systems crimes of violence against women) and a plan of coordinated actions - national and international - to counter this phenomenon and to take care of the victims.

The term femicide is not an old word entered in the new dictionaries and that became wide-spread in the current talk, but it is a concept and a category of interpretation that introduces the culture and the right to a different perception of violence against women as a violation of human rights.

Femicide, as a gender murder, is most frequently the last act in a chain of extreme violent and persecutory behaviours, and encompasses all forms of violence and abuse against women. Whether these abuses are of psychological, physical, sexual, economic, job and social nature, they are always dictated by the same desire to

annihilate the identity, the female corporeality of women. Just for the fact of being women!

Even the data provided annually by the World Health Organization (WHO) confirm that gender violence is a structural issue, a global phenomenon, a scourge that is the leading cause of death among women. It is a phenomenon that occurs across the world, a "social disease", an ancient, wide-spread and deeply rooted malaise, which cuts across all geographical latitudes, ethnicities, social classes, religions and ages.

And it is because of this qualitative and quantitative dimension of gender violence, that the battle is needed as a challenge to civilization and to cultural and emotional education. It is, therefore, not a "women's issue" nor an individual matter, but a defence of the common good, of fundamental rights and civil liberties--a commitment for everybody to take up collective and shared responsibility.

**The commitment of the
Ministry of the Interior in countering
gender-based violence**

The context of Law n. 119 of 15th October 2013

The process establishing gender equality passes - in terms of case law and legislation but also from a social point of view - through the symbolic and substantive turning point marked by the reform of family law (1975) and the repeal of attenuating circumstances of "honour killing" in our legal system (1981), an offense which was based on the concept of the socially relevant value of *honour* and its absolutely necessary safeguard.

Italy has an articulated and consolidated body of laws to combat the phenomenon of gender violence. It is commonly believed that it is Law n. 66 of 15th February, 1996, which is also the result of women's and feminist movements of opinion and cross-cutting arrangements in Parliament, that marks the legislative passage as to the issues of women's freedom and gender equality. The law containing "rules against sexual violence" states that acts of sexual violence are no longer "*offences against public morality and decency*" but "*crimes against the person*".

A significant step forward in the protection of victims of domestic violence is accomplished with Law n. 154 of 5th April, 2001 (measures against violence in family relations), which is totally innovative for the Italian law, and allows the court to adopt measures aimed at removing abusers from their family home.

It is also worth mentioning, in the evolution process of gender equality, the Code of equal opportunities between men and women (Legislative Decree n. 198 of 11th April 2006), which introduces important tools to eliminate any distinction, exclusion or discrimination based on gender that may limit the exercise of human rights and fundamental freedoms in any field or affect access to the guaranteed rights.

The year 2009 marks a really important watershed, with the enactment of the Decree-law n. 11 of 23rd February, converted, with amendments, into Law n. 38 of 23rd April: "Urgent measures of public safety to combat sexual violence and persecutory actions". The so-called anti-stalking law fills a legislative gap by introducing a new criminal offence (art. 612 *bis* of the Criminal Code) that brings to light reiterated persecutory behaviours; punishes persistent threats, harassment and violence that, due to their recurrence and aggressiveness, affect peace and safety and violate personal privacy.

Stalking has infinite modes and forms, and it is often perpetrated with increasing frequency. Most of times, it takes place in the context of personal and emotional relationships. Besides detention measures, the law provides for an admonition to the offender by

the Questore (i.e. the *Head of the local police administration*) and a restraining order banning him from visiting places frequented by the victim.

About a hundred days ago, on 15th October 2013, the Parliament passed Law n. 119 - a conversion, with amendments, of the Decree-law n. 93, issued by the Government on 14th August, 2013 on "Urgent provisions for the safety and to combat gender-based violence as well as regarding civil protection and the secondment of a special commissioner to a specific province".

The regulatory framework of this Law, while strengthening the previous sanctions, introduces important new provisions - also in accordance with the principles enshrined in the Istanbul Convention on preventing and combating domestic and gender-based violence - by adopting specific measures of legal protection and assistance to victims. In particular, attention is focused on prevention, punishment of offenders and legal assistance, protection and taking charge of victims.

As regards the issue of abuse, sexual violence and stalking, the Law strengthens the precautionary measure of the warning/admonition by the Questore, accompanied by mandatory measures against the possession of weapons and ammunition.

The Law introduces circumstances aggravating punishment if the offense is committed against or in the presence of minors (witnessing violence) or against a pregnant women, as well as when sexual violence or abuse is committed by the spouse - also

separated or divorced - or a person who had an emotional relationship with the victim or a partner, even if not cohabiting. An increased penalty is also applied when stalking is committed on the web.

Another innovative element concerns the complaint submitted in cases of stalking: the discontinuance can only be during trial and, in any event, is irrevocable "if the offence was committed through reiterated threats (...)".

In keeping with the principles of the Istanbul Convention, it was intended to provide greater protection to the victims of stalking and domestic abuse, by expanding coercive measures against offenders and introducing the obligation to constantly inform the victims.

The provision of immediate removal from the family home and the restraining order to visit places usually frequented by the victim are extended, as well as the possibility of surveillance by means of electronic devices (e.g. electronic tag).

As to the victim's testimony, the adoption of protection measures is envisaged, as well as the obligation to constantly inform the victim about all stages of criminal proceedings and the obligation to provide information on local support centres for domestic violence and stalking. Due to the particular social value of this kind of offence, legal aid was also extended to domestic violence, by way of derogation from income limits.

In line with the Istanbul Convention, protection measures are also extended to foreign victims of domestic violence, giving them the opportunity to obtain a residence permit on humanitarian grounds. This provision also applies to EU citizens and their families.

As regards both prevention and protection, in fulfilment of the commitments undertaken following the ratification of the Istanbul Convention and in synergy with the European Union policies, the Minister for equal opportunities shall adopt (Art. 5) a *Special Action Plan against sexual and gender violence*.

In keeping with the European indications and in order to ensure consistent and preventive action, the *Special Action Plan* provides for a system of *governance between the different levels of government in the territory* by means of a plurality of actions: "public information and awareness campaigns; promotion in schools of correct gender relations and adoption of textbooks containing anti-violence and anti-discrimination issues; strengthening of anti-violence centres and support and protection services for the victims of gender-based violence and stalking; specialized training for operators; cooperation between institutions; data collection and processing; planning of specific pro-active initiatives (...)".

The implementation and the development of the said Plan provide for the involvement of organizations engaged in the fight against violence and anti-violence centres operating within the national territory.

In order to implement this Plan and strengthen the network of local services, anti-violence centres and support services for women victims of violence and their children, the Fund for the policies relating to the rights and equal opportunities was increased by € 10 million for the year 2013 and by further significant resources: € 7 million for the year 2014 and € 10 million as from 2015.

In the current language and in the language of communication - and perhaps even in the collective imagination - this legislative intervention was dubbed as "Anti-Femicide Law", although this type of offence is not yet envisaged in our legislation.

We do not claim to have explained in detail the regulatory content of the Law n. 119 of 2013, but we just wanted to provide literature for consultation and a reference framework for some of the most effective measures that were introduced in Italy.

The overall picture reaffirms a basic principle: combating all threatening and violent acts perpetrated against women because of their gender or their presumed subordination in order to defend the victims, prevent and break the persecution chain of which femicide is the last and extreme action.

The actions of the Department of Public Security

The Department of Public Security pays particular attention to the vocational training of its staff as regards learning methods of dealing with and listening to victims, risk assessment, and identification of appropriate protection measures.

To this end, "Special Units" of flying squads have been set up at the "Questuras" (local police headquarters). They establish cooperation with institutions and non-governmental organizations with a view to building a "victim protection network", pursuant to the existing regulations, especially as regards the obligation to provide information and put the victim in touch with anti-violence centres. The ongoing interventions and the measures in place follow up the inter-institutional co-operation with the Department for Equal Opportunities of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, through memoranda of understanding and implementing agreements. The Convention signed in 2011 provides for specific communication procedures between the anti-violence public utility service/ dedicated line "1522" and the Police Forces.

The Central Directorate for Police Training of the Department of Public Security has planned refresher training courses and practical exercises on the issues of domestic violence and stalking.

As regards training initiatives at European level, the Department of Public Security has implemented several projects, especially under the "Daphne" programme, aimed at countering all forms of violence and abuse against women, adolescents, children and vulnerable groups.

In this regard, it is worth mentioning:

- the project "S.A.R.A - Spousal Assault Risk Assessment" for the early detection of risk of reoffending in cases of family abuse;
- the project "S.I.L.V.i.A - Stalking Risk Assessment for Victims and Authors", aimed at monitoring the phenomenon of stalking;
- the project "AViCRi - Attention for Victims of Crime", defining and implementing a standard training package containing examples of "best practices" for Police forces.
- the project "MuTAVi - Multimedia Tools Against Violence" aimed at implementing training packages for first-assistance personnel supporting victims of domestic violence.

OSCAD

The Observatory for security against acts of discrimination (OSCAD) was established in 2010 within the Central Directorate of Criminal Police of the Department of Public Security.

This body carries out a regular analysis of the data on gender-based violence as a special form of discrimination in order to detect the qualitative and quantitative dimensions of the phenomenon with a view to maximizing operating results. In particular, the Observatory:

- receives reports of discriminatory acts relating to the field of security¹ from institutions, professional or trade associations and private individuals – in order to effectively monitor the phenomenon of discrimination based on race or ethnic origin, religion, sexual orientation, physical or mental disability – and starts up targeted interventions at local level to be carried out by the National Police or the Carabinieri Corps;
- follows up on the outcome of discrimination complaints lodged with the police agencies;
- puts forward appropriate measures to prevent and fight discrimination;
- envisages training modules to qualify police operators for anti-discrimination activity;
- maintains contact with the Office for the promotion of

¹For reports to OSCAD: oscad@dcpc.interno.it - fax 06.46542406 and 06.46542407

equal treatment and the elimination of discrimination based on racial or ethnic origin (UNAR) at the Department for Equal Opportunities of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, as well as with the associations representing the interests affected by any form of discrimination and other institutions, both public and private, devoted to combating discrimination.

In any case, reporting an act of discrimination to OSCAD neither replaces a formal complaint with the police authorities nor is an alternative to emergency telephone numbers 112 or 113.

The first one hundred days

In the first one hundred days since the entry into force of the so-called “anti-femicide law”, 126 first-degree murders were committed (Table 1): 82 men and 44 women.

TABLE 1. First-degree murders committed in Italy

FIRST-DEGREE MURDERS	15 OCT 2012 19 JAN 2013	15 OCT 2013 19 JAN 2014	TREND
Total number of the murders committed (art. 575 of the Penal Code)	142	126	- 11,27%
...out of which female victims	33	44	+ 33,33%
Inside the family/by a partner (art. 575 of the Penal Code)	39	40	+ 2,56%
...out of which female victims	22	29	+ 31,82%

Source: D.C.P.C - Operational data updated to 20 January 2014.

Out of 126 murders, 40 were committed inside the family and/or by an intimate partner. Of these, 11 were committed against men, while 29 were committed against women. An analysis of the same period in 2012/2013 shows that the total number of murders decreased (-11.27%), but those against women increased (+33.33%). Murders of women inside the family and/or by an intimate partner increased by 31.82%.

TABLE 2. Number of crimes committed in Italy and percentage of female victims

CRIMES COMMITTED	15 OCT 2012 19 JAN 2013	Percentage of female victims	15 OCT 2013 19 JAN 2014	Percentage of female victims
Personal injury	11.570	39,23%	10.793	40,93%
Beatings	3.006	46,61%	2.867	50,30%
Threats	15.526	44,41%	14.932	45,68%
Sexual assault	739	89,31%	710	91,13%
Abuse inside the family or to children	2.638	81,24%	2.546	82,48%
Persecutory acts (art. 612 bis par. 1)	1.716	71,33%	1.068	72,19%
Persecutory acts (art. 612 bis par. 2)	981	88,79%	766	87,47%
Persecutory acts (art. 612 bis par. 3)	97	69,07%	65	75,38%

Source: SDI-SSD - Operational data updated to 20 January 2014.

The data relating to the considered period (2013/2014) are not consolidated. Therefore, a further increase of complaints to be entered into the database of the Police Forces is expected, thus showing a stable trend in the comparison between the two periods examined in the table above.

On the contrary, there seems to be an increase in the percentage of women who were victims of certain crimes such as beatings (50.30%) and persecutory acts pursuant to art. 612, par. 3 (75.38%), which could indicate an increased willingness to report to the police.

TABLE 3. Number of admonitions by the Questore in Italy

	15 OCT - 31 DEC 2013
Admonitions by the Questore	254
...out of which for beatings and personal injury	62

Source: SDI-SSD - Operational data processed by SSII.

Data monitoring

There is a real difficulty in monitoring the phenomenon of gender-based violence and its spread, and there are many aspects and cases that are not reported so do not appear in the surveys.

Particular importance from a statistical point of view is to be attached to the data contained in the ISTAT research titled "Omnibus survey on Families - Safety of Women" of 2006, as well as to the statistics published by EURES in 2012, in collaboration with ANSA,

in the first specific research on femicide in Italy relating to the last decade.

In general, data collection is still far from satisfying the requests of the United Nations (CEDAW Committee) and the recommendations made by Rashida Manjoo after a visit to Italy in 2012, and contained in the *"Report of the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences"*.

It is important to underline that in Italy there is an official statistical survey (Police database) on murders of women; on the contrary, a systematic and official collection of data on femicide is problematic due to the absence, in the national regulatory framework, of the "crime of femicide" in the list of the various types of criminal offences. There are also surveys on the number of women murdered, which are carried out mainly by anti-violence centres and/or are published on the websites dealing with gender-based violence issues.

Nowadays, it is the Criminal Analysis Service of the Criminal Police Central Directorate which performs official surveys on murders of women and on specific crimes committed against female victims (stalking, sexual violence, ill-treatment inside the family), disaggregating them into the following categories: crimes committed by partners, crimes committed by former partners and crimes committed by another family member.

Thanks to the fundamental contribution of information collected by investigation offices and departments and forensic investigation

agencies of the National Police and the Carabinieri Corps, the monitoring of the phenomenon of gender-based violence is constantly updated.

On the occasion of the traditional press conference of Mid-August - during which the annual results of Interior Ministry's activities are illustrated - the data relating to complaints for stalking (since the entry into force of Law n. 38/2009) were communicated, as well as the number of murders of women committed from 1st August 2012 to 31st July 2013.

As from next year, thanks to the tangible commitment made in compliance with the Law n. 119/2013, the Annual Report usually submitted by the Interior Minister to the Parliament on the "activities of the Police Forces and the situation of public order and security in the national territory", will be complemented by an independent section, specifically devoted to the criminological analysis of gender-based violence. This is another step forward.

Role of the “Prefetturas”

The “Prefetturas”, or Government Territorial Offices, being branches of the State and serving as local “sensors”, capable of intercepting the local community’s requirements, are deeply committed in countering the phenomenon of gender-based violence. Over time, the “Prefetturas” stepped up their efforts and carried out a series of initiatives on this issue, including through specific Memoranda of understanding. Such policies are based on the idea that the State should not only intervene with repressive measures, but should also maintain a constant level of awareness, prevention and protection. After all, we are aware that gender-based violence is deeply rooted in a society without values and we can defeat it only if future generations grow up respecting each other.

It is one of the many activities of the social inclusion policies undertaken and implemented by the Government Territorial Offices

¹ Projects have been started at the following “Prefetturas” : Arezzo, Catanzaro, Cosenza, Enna, Ferrara, Forlì Cesena, Grosseto, L’Aquila, Lucca, Massa Carrara, Matera, Potenza, Ragusa, Roma, Trento, Treviso, Verona.

in this perspective. Other initiatives are:

- training meetings and conventions at all levels of education aimed at raising the awareness of teachers as to identifying signs of distress and critical situations at an early stage;
- courses for security operators and emergency health units personnel in order to prepare them to approach and support the victims of violence;
- Memoranda of understanding with local authorities and public and private bodies in order to carry out effective strategies aimed at receiving and supporting vulnerable categories or risk groups;
- inter-department task forces for the purpose of making available the existing expertise and implementing more effective best practices.

Every operation is fulfilled by a multidisciplinary approach in synergy with the various actors concerned, in such a way as to achieve a solid and fruitful cooperation also with anti-violence centres, health units, school managers, associations and local authorities.

WEBgraphy

WEBgraphy

- **Dossier of the Research Department of the Italian Senate "Conversion into law, with amendments, of Decree-Law n. 93 of 14th August 2013:**
http://www.senato.it/application/xmanager/projects/leg17/attachments/dossier/file_internets/000/000/297/Dossier_064.pdf
- **Network of anti-violence centres in Italy:**
http://www.solideadonne.org/mappa_servizi/index.php?regione=centri_antiviolenza_italia.php
- **Network for Equal Opportunities:**
<http://www.retepariopportunita.it/>
- **Prefetturas in Italy:**
<http://www.prefettura.it/portale/multidip/index.htm>
- **Italian National Police:** www.poliziadistato.it
- **Carabinieri Corps:** www.carabinieri.it

Institutional Links

- **Ministry of Foreign Affairs :** www.esteri.it
- **Ministry of the Interior :** www.interno.gov.it
- **Ministry of Justice :** www.giustizia.it
- **Ministry of Defense :** www.difesa.it
- **Ministry of Economy and Finance :** www.mef.gov.it
- **Ministry of Economic Development :** www.sviluppoeconomico.gov.it
- **Ministry of Labour and Social Policies :** www.lavoro.gov.it
- **Ministry of Health :** www.salute.gov.it
- **Ministry of Education, Universities and Research :** www.miur.it
- **Department for Equal Opportunities :** www.pariopportunita.gov.it
- **Department for Integration :** www.integrazione.gov.it

NOTES

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A simple black outline of a t-shirt, showing the neckline, sleeves, and hem. The text is printed on the left side of the chest area.

**NO MORE
FEMINICIDE**



DON'T TURN YOUR BACK

Awareness-raising campaign
launched at the G6
Interior Ministers' meeting
held in Rome on 12th-13th
September, 2013

**DON'T TURN
YOUR BACK**

CRIMINAL POLICE CENTRAL DIRECTORATE
Criminal Analysis Service

TABLE 1. First-degree murders committed in Italy

	15 OCT 2012 22 JUN 2013	15 OCT 2013 22 JUN 2014	TREND
Total number of Murders committed	348	312	-10.34%
<i>...out of which female victims</i>	106	99	-6.60%
Inside the family/ by partners	109	112	+ 2.75%
<i>...out of which female victims</i>	74	70	- 5.41%

Source: D.C.P.C. - Operational data updated to 23 June 2014

TABLE 2. Admonitions by the Questore in Italy

	15 OCT 2012 03 JUN 2013	15 OCT 2013 03 JUN 2014	TREND
Admonitions	758	897	18.34%
<i>...out of which pursuant to Law 119/2013</i>	<i>not available</i>	234	<i>not available</i>
Removal pursuant to Art. 384 bis	<i>not available</i>	189	<i>not available</i>

Source: SDI-SSD – non-consolidated data updated to 23 June 2014

TABLE 3. Number of crimes committed in Italy and percentage of female victims

CRIMES COMMITTED	15 OCT 2012 22 JUN 2013	Percentage of female victims	15 OCT 2013 22 JUN 2014	Percentage of female victims	TREND
Bodily harm	43,376	40.09%	36,995	40.42%	-14.71%
Beatings	10,276	47.73%	8,819	47.70%	-14.18%
Threats	56,639	45.14%	47,765	44.95%	-15.67%
Sexual assault	3,072	90.98%	2,409	90.79%	-21.58%
Abuse inside the family or to the children	7,258	81.39%	7,481	81.71%	3.07%
Persecutory acts (art. 612 bis)	8,049	77.47%	6,448	77.74%	-19.89%
<i>persecutory acts (art. 612 bis par.1)</i>	<i>4,828</i>	<i>71.93%</i>	<i>3,712</i>	<i>72.07%</i>	<i>-23.12%</i>
<i>persecutory acts (art. 612 bis par.2)</i>	<i>2,973</i>	<i>87.58%</i>	<i>2,516</i>	<i>87.18%</i>	<i>-15.37%</i>
<i>persecutory acts (art. 612 bis par.3)</i>	<i>248</i>	<i>71.20%</i>	<i>220</i>	<i>70.17%</i>	<i>-11.29%</i>
Harassment	14,539	63.04%	10,268	63.01%	-29.38%

Source: SDI-SSD – non-consolidated data updated to 23 June 2014