



Violence against women

Tove Smaadahl

director

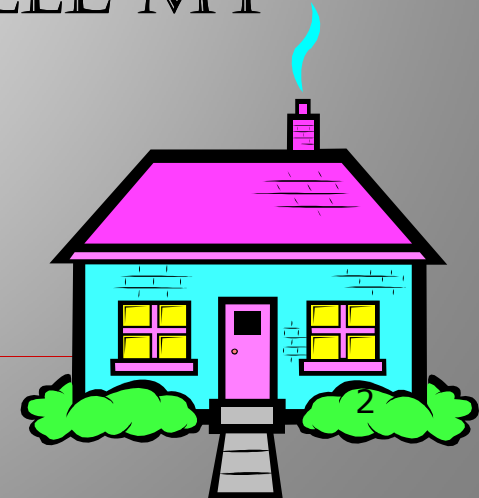
**The Secretariat of the Shelter Movement in Norway
(Krisesentersekretariatet)**



NOBODY KNOWS WHAT`S HAPPENING IN
MY HOUSE.

I`M THE ONLY ONE WHO CAN FEEL MY
PAIN

The Secretariat of the Shelter
Movement 2011





- Declarations and Conventions
- The Secretariat of the Shelter Movement
- History of the Shelter movement

The Secretariat of the Shelter
Movement 2011



A life without violence is a human right



This is among other places expressed through the UN Declaration of Human Rights of 1948, and the European Human Rights Convention of 1950.

Everyone has a basic right to a life without fear of violence. At the UN's World Conference on Human Rights in Vienna in 1993 it was acknowledged that a universal declaration about equal rights has not been sufficient in securing women's rights.

In Vienna it was therefore for the first time explicitly stated that women's human rights are an integrated and inseparable part of the universal human rights. This is also an overarching aim when it comes to combating men's violence against women and children.

Human right



Men's violence against women is thus a violation of women's human rights. At the same time, the violence is a grave obstacle to equal rights between the sexes since it expresses unequal power relations between women and men.

This is according to the UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW 1980) and the plan of action from the UN's women conference in Beijing in 1995.

PLATTFORM OF ACTION FROM 1995 (BEIJING)



By Governments, including local governments, community organizations, non-governmental organizations, educational institutions, the public and private sectors, particularly enterprises, and the mass media, as appropriate:

Provide well-funded shelters and relief support for girls and women subjected to violence, as well as medical, psychological and other counselling services and free or low-cost legal aid, where it is needed, as well as appropriate assistance to enable them to find a means of subsistence;

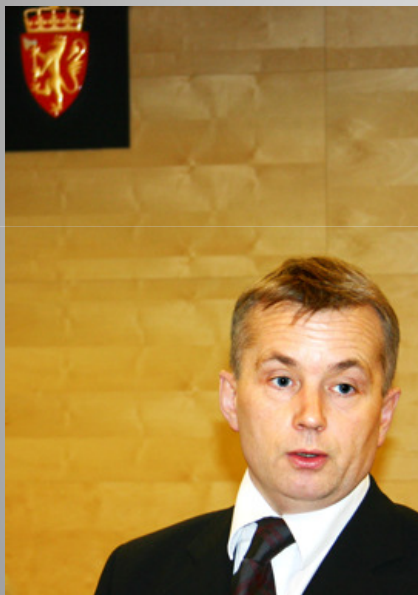
Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence



1. The purposes of this Convention (from 11th of May 2011) are to:
 - a. protect women against all forms of violence, and prevent, prosecute and eliminate violence against women and domestic violence;
 - b. contribute to the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women and promote substantive equality between women and men, including by empowering women;
 - c. design a comprehensive framework, policies and measures for the protection of and assistance to all victims of violence against women and domestic violence;
 - d. promote international co-operation with a view to eliminating violence against women and domestic violence;
 - e. provide support and assistance to organisations and law enforcement agencies to effectively co-operate in order to adopt an integrated approach to eliminating violence against women and domestic violence.
2. In order to ensure effective implementation of its provisions by the Parties, this Convention establishes a specific monitoring mechanism.



- ❑ **Article 9 – Non-governmental organisations and civil society**
 - ❑ Parties shall recognise, encourage and support, at all levels, the work of relevant non-governmental organisations and of civil society active in combating violence against women and establish effective co-operation with these organisations.
-
- ❑ **Article 23 – Shelters**
 - ❑ Parties shall take the necessary legislative or other measures to provide for the setting-up of appropriate, easily accessible shelters in sufficient numbers to provide safe accommodation for and to reach out pro-actively to victims, especially women and their children.



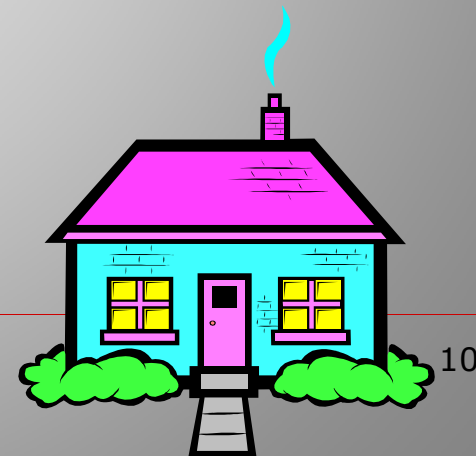
In November 24th 2009, Norway's Minister of Justice, Knut Storberget, was joining UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon in launching a Network of Men Leaders to Combat Violence against Women. The launch was taken place at the UN headquarters in New York. Other members of the Network include former presidents and current prime ministers as well as Nobel laureates and renowned authors.

Around the world, one in three women is beaten, coerced into sex, or suffers some type of abuse in her lifetime. Mr. Storberget therefore believes it is imperative to 'break the silence' that surrounds all forms of violence against women. Getting men to speak out forcefully is essential in getting around the shame that victims often feel and the social stigma that exists in most countries.

The Secretariat of the Shelter Movement



- ☐ is an organization of 29 shelters
- ☐ was established in 1994 and is financed by a membership fee that is based on a small part of the shelters total budgets.
- ☐ works to address the problems of men's violence against women and children, and place them on the agenda.
- ☐ is the connecting link between the shelters and the public authorities, researchers, women's organizations both in Norway and abroad and the society at large.





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sekretariatet





25. november - 10. desember 2011
Internasjonal kampanje mot menns vold mot kvinner



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This year's campaign - "On health loose"

LO and Shelter Secretariat is this year focusing on men's violence against women as a public health problem.

We call for an adequate and equitable health care for victims of violence, and greater efforts in prevention.

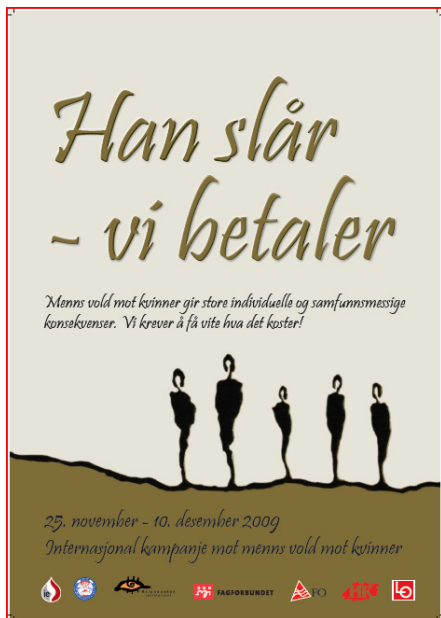
In this connection, we encourage health care services to come on the pitch.



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Barne-, likestillings- og inkluderingsminister	
Audun Lysbakken	
Postboks 8036 Dep	
0030 Oslo	

O JUL MED DIN GLEDE?

Årlig flykter ca. 4 500 kvinner og barn til norske krisesentre på grunn av menns vold.

I fremtiden er det usikkert hvordan julen blir på norske krisesentre. På grunn av store nedskjæringer i krisesentrenes budsjetter frykter vi en rasering av det eksisterende tilbudet.

Kjære statsråd, ta ansvar!



History



- ❑ The first shelter was established in Oslo in 1978, with public funding.
- ❑ Soon local woman's groups in different parts of the country started opening shelters. These women's groups constituted the unique and historic Shelter movement of Norway.
- ❑ Since 1980, the Movement grew with more shelters being started up in different parts of the country.



Shelters provide



- ▶ A safe place of refuge for woman and their children who have been exposed to men's violence
- ▶ Support and counselling
- ▶ Support in meeting the social services, doctors, lawyers, housing authorities, and other services
- ▶ A meeting ground for battered woman to meet other woman in similar situations
- ▶ Possibility to call for information and help regarding women's rights
- ▶ Counselling and practical follow up during day time or by telephone



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- 46 women's shelters in Norway
- Open 24 hours all year
- Secure houses
- Near 32 years of experience working with violated women and their children

Funding



The women starting the first shelter (1978) demanded public funding for running the shelters. They argued that wife beating was a societal problem.

That it is the State's responsibility to provide support services and shelter for battered women.

First the shelter was based on public funding with 50 % from the Municipalities and 50 % from the state.

From 2005 all the shelters in Norway was based on public funding. 20% of the total budget comes from the Local authorities and the remaining 80 % comes from the Central government, through the Ministry for Children and Equality.

From 2011 the shelter are financed 100 % by the Municipalities, and the state will send over 238 million NOK to the Municipalities for supporting

The shelter provide services for women and their children who have been exposed to:



- ☐ Economic violence
- ☐ Social violence
- ☐ Psychological violence/threats
- ☐ Physical violence
- ☐ Sexual assaults – rape
- ☐ Forced marriage
- ☐ Female genital mutilation
- ☐ Prostitution
- ☐ Trafficking in women



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<input type="checkbox"/>	Year	Women	Children	Number of days and nights
<input type="checkbox"/>	1992	2.754	2.016	75.487
<input type="checkbox"/>	1993	2.557	1.713	74.384
<input type="checkbox"/>	1994	2.979	1.936	68.915
<input type="checkbox"/>	1995	2.355	1.624	73.849
<input type="checkbox"/>	1996	2.478	1.836	77.652
<input type="checkbox"/>	1997	2.500	1.860	80.560
<input type="checkbox"/>	1998	2.229	1.656	80.225
<input type="checkbox"/>	1999	2.436	1.794	80.352
<input type="checkbox"/>	2000	2.654	1.866	78.816
<input type="checkbox"/>	2001	2.348	1.814	79.883
<input type="checkbox"/>	2002	2.509	2.024	86.412
<input type="checkbox"/>	2003	2.505	1.959	89.971
<input type="checkbox"/>	2004	2.358	1.827	89.655
<input type="checkbox"/>	2005	2.287	1.753	92.081
<input type="checkbox"/>	2006	2.387	1.899	103.164
<input type="checkbox"/>	2007	2.234	1.800	110.834
<input type="checkbox"/>	2008	2.257	1.800	116.167
<input type="checkbox"/>	2009	2.368	1.734	121.880
<input type="checkbox"/>	2010	2.527	1.994	136 492
<input type="checkbox"/>	Totalt	46 722	34 611	1 716 779



- ❑ **Every fourth woman** in Norway has experienced different kind of violence or threats of violence
- ❑ One of ten women over the age of 15 have experienced rape. In most cases the rapist is somebody the woman know
- ❑ **1100 – 1400 women** were carrying alarm to protect themselves against violence from men
- ❑ Between **50 and 60 %** of the women living in a shelter have developed anxiety and depressions as a cause of the men's violence
- ❑ **31 %** of Norwegian teenagers claim to have been forced to sex against their will. In 50 % of the cases the abusers are boys at the same age as the girls. Most of the assaults take place at a party.
- ❑ 38 % of the women who came to the shelters in 2005 was not allowed by their husband to take part in work life outside their house



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Women murdered



**From 2000 – to
Des. 2011**

**95 women was
murdered by
their partner or
x-partner in
Norway**



Søsken stukket ned med kniv

To young people was nearly killed by their father outside the shelter

Their father was reported to the police because he had makes threats to kill the family



Politiet jakter på kjent gjerningsmann

En 18 år gammel jente fra Eidsberg ble fløyet til Ullevål sykehus med livstruende skader etter et knivoverfall like ved Edwin Ruds hospital i dag morges. Jenta skal være påført flere stikk i brystet. Også hennes to år yngre bror er fløyet til Ullevål sykehus med alvorlige

stikkskader i hals- og nyreregionen. Overfallet skjedde på en gangvei mellom sykehjemmet og E18. Gjerningsmannen, som er kjent for politiet, skal ha stukket av i en lys stasjonsvogn. Mannen var ikke pågrepet da avisen gikk i trykken.

SIDE 5

Woman murdered in
front of the Shelter





- ▶ 61 % of the women who stayed in the shelters in 2009 had immigrant background. 28 % of these was married to Norwegian man
- ▶ Norwegian women stays ab. 18 days and nights in the shelters
- ▶ Women with immigrant background stays ab. 31 days and nights in the shelter

ROSA

R Rehabilitation

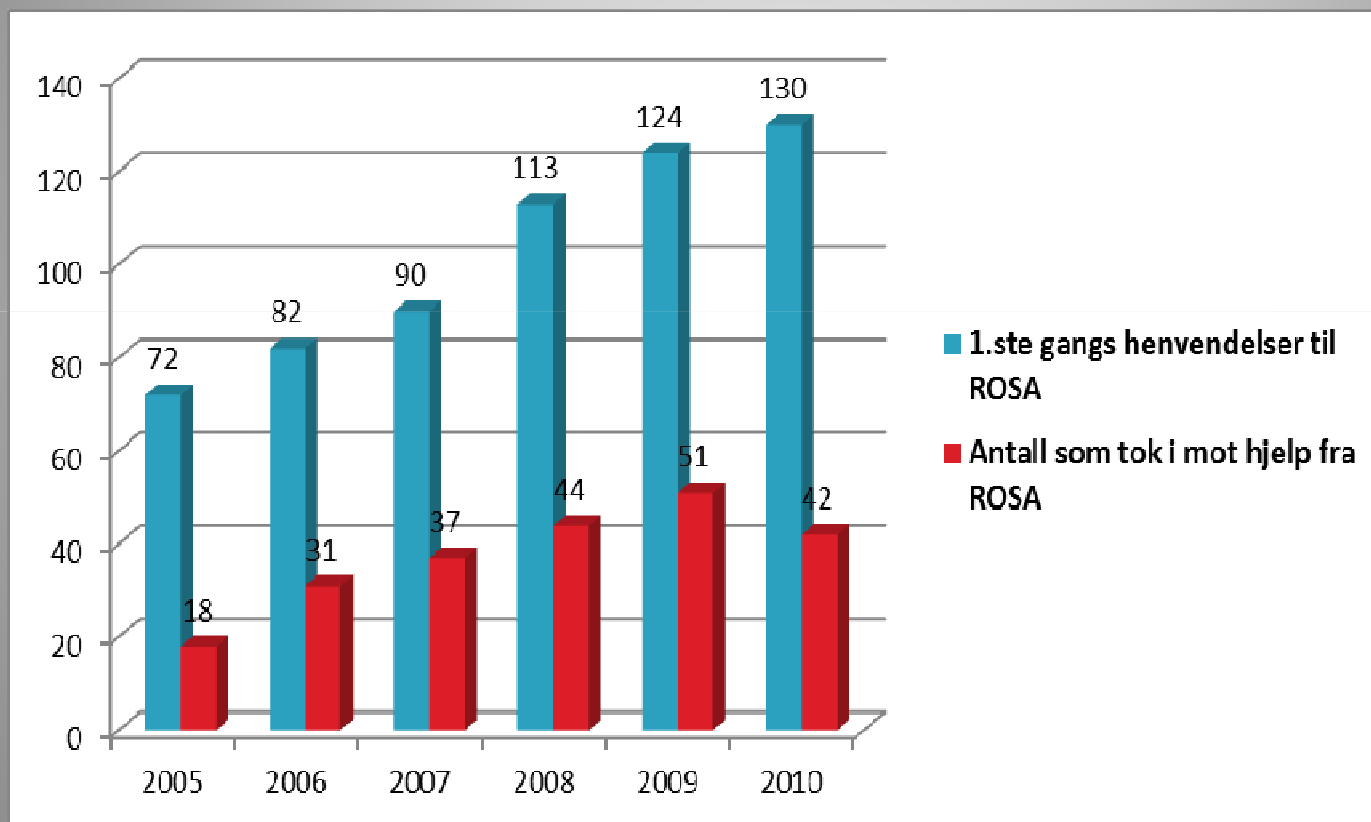
O Organising places to stay

S Safety

A Assistance

- Funded by the Ministry of Justice and Police
- Run by the Secretariat of the Norwegian Shelter Movement
- A measure in the Norwegian Government's Plan of Action to combat trafficking
- Co-ordinate assistance and safe places to stay for VOTs
- Assist the police, lawyers, immigration authorities
- Guidance to staff at the shelters
- Provide information

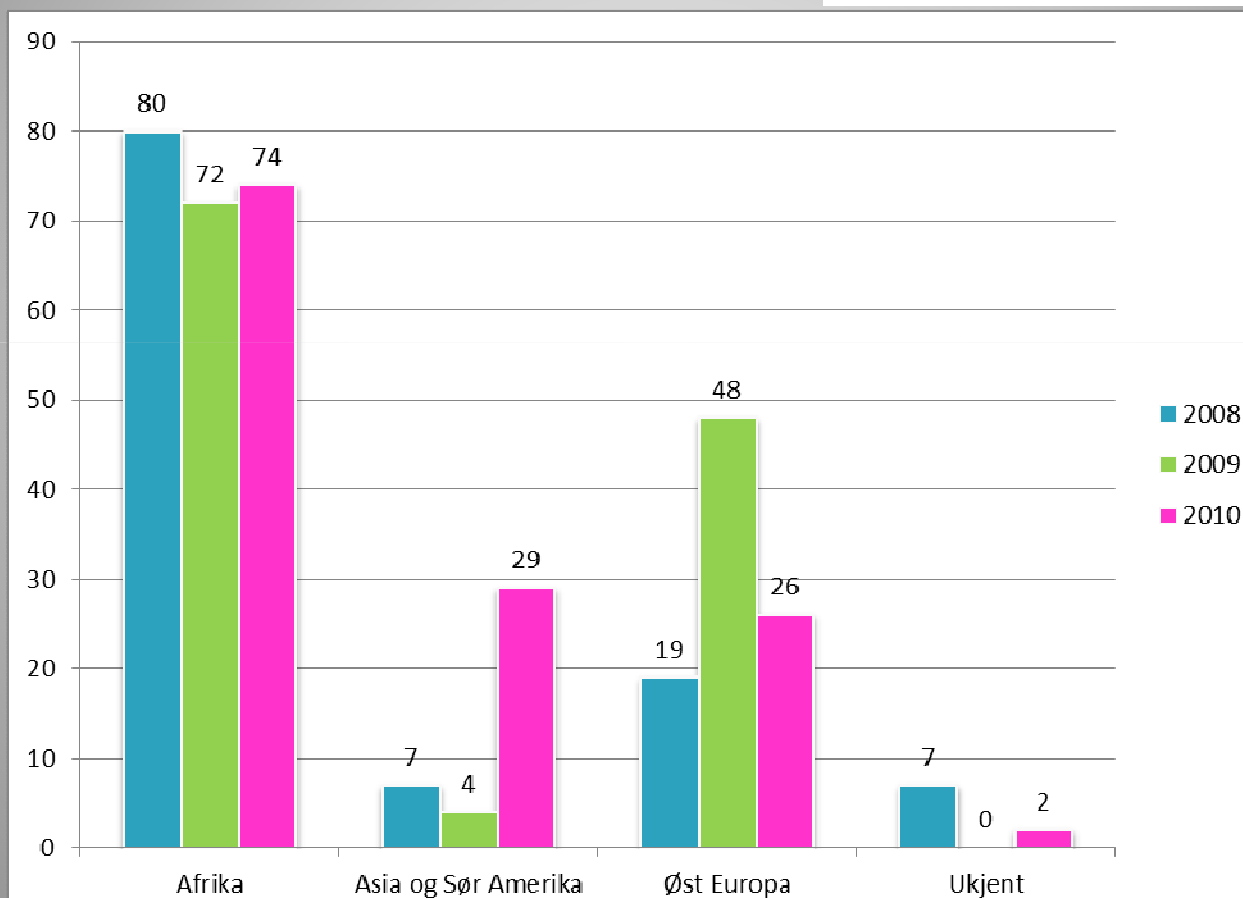
Women in the ROSA Project



Nationality of women that received help in 2010



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Special needs of victims of violence against women and children



- ☐ Prevent and stop all forms of men's violence against women and children
- ☐ That the totality of services are visible and user-friendly we need a national phone service and one website with information about rights and help.
- ☐ A model in each local authority who is responsible for ensuring the existence of adequate and coordinated services for victims of men's violence.
- ☐ It s important that all services is seen from the users point of view, in ensuring that services are available, flexible, meet quality standards, are unbureaucratice and coordinated
- ☐ Establishes special service and help for victims with mental illness or drug and alcohol-related problems.
- ☐ Abused women and children must be guaranteed mental health services when they are in need of this, and must have this provided free of charge.