



HELLENIC REPUBLIC
Ministry of Labour
and Social Affairs

2ND ANNUAL REPORT ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS
GENERAL SECRETARIAT- FOR DEMOGRAPHY
AND FAMILY POLICY AND GENDER
EQUALITY (GSDFPGE)

ATHENS, NOVEMBER 2021



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REPORT ON
VIOLENCE
AGAINST
WOMEN**

For the drafting of the 2nd Annual Report on violence against women the following organisational units of GSDFPGE worked together: a. Directorate for Social Protection and Counselling Services b. Directorate for Planning, Standardization and Policy Monitoring of Gender Equality; and c. Independent Division for European and International Cooperation with the following working group:

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ABBREVIATIONS

Ad Hoc Committee On Preventing And Combating Violence Against Women And Domestic Violence	CAHVIO
Counselling Centres	CC
Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women	CEDAW
Hellenic Agency for Local Development and Local Government	EETAA
European Institute for Gender Equality	EIGE
Hellenic Police	ELAS
European Law students' Association	ELSA
European Parliament	EP
European Union	EU
European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights	FRA
Group of Experts on Action against Violence against Women and Domestic Violence	GREVIO
The Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence	Istanbul Convention
International Organisation for Migration	IOM
Research Centre for Gender Equality	KETHI
Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender Queer and Intersex People	LGBTQI+
Local Mental Health Promotion Team (LMHPT)	LMHPT
Mass Media	MME
National Centre for Social Solidarity	NCSS
Non-Governmental Organisation	NGO
National Plan of Action for Gender Equality	NPAGE
Parliamentary Assembly of the Mediterranean	PAM
Penal Code	PC
United Nations	UN
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	UNHCR
United Nations Children's Fund	UNICEF
World Health Organisation	WHO
Women's Shelters	WS



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FOREWORD

Foreword by the Deputy Minister for Labour and Social Affairs, responsible for Demography, Family Policy, and Gender Equality

The 2nd Annual Report on Violence against Women is the evidence of the consistent and systematic efforts of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs to promote the issue of gender-based and domestic violence in Greece, its tragic consequences on victims, their families and the society as a whole, and the important institutional initiatives taken to combat harassment and violence in the private and public life of every woman, and child.

10 years after the signature of the Istanbul Convention and two years after the beginning of the health crisis that forced major changes in our daily life, we have now established an organised system for the protection of the victims and the punishment of the perpetrators. Greek society has taken brave steps to emerge from silence and fear, due to the environment of trust and hope we have cultivated.

Gender-based violence is now not only a recognizable form of violence but it is the cause of major changes in legislation over the last year, such as the Ratification of the Convention 190 on the elimination of violence and harassment of the International Labour Organisation, the measures against violence and harassment at work in the application of Law 4808/2021 on the Protection of Labour and the very recent amendments to the Criminal Code to prevent the occurrence of power and sexual abuse.

At the same time, the imperative need to prevent and address gender-based violence has resulted in significant changes in practices.

In the new National Action Plan for Gender Equality 2021-2025, the “Prevention and combat of gender-based and domestic violence” is prescribed, inter alia, as a priority axis, including specific objectives and actions by all Ministries to combat gender inequalities and the phenomenon of violence



in both the public and private sector, while promoting gender mainstreaming in all public policies. The National Action Plan, that for the first time was submitted and approved by the Ministerial Council, includes an operational plan and a techno-economic report by the Ministry of Finance's Council of Economic Experts, making it realistic, feasible and well targeted.

Although important steps have been taken since the 1st Report on Violence against Women, nevertheless, we still have a long way to go until women become stronger, and can live free of fear, violence and discrimination.

Empowering women and combating gender-based and domestic violence is not just a matter of political will and legislative framework. The proactive stance and action of the citizens themselves is a prerequisite. It is necessary, through our own example, to create a new collective culture of Equality, Dignity, Democracy and Freedom.

Maria Syrengela

*Deputy Minister of Labour and Social Affairs
responsible for the Demography, Family Policy and Gender Equality* λων

Foreword by the Secretary-general for Demography and Family Policy and Gender Equality

The year 2021, like the previous year, was marked by the COVID-19 pandemic and the measures to limit its spread. These situations are not permanently behind us, but we are heading toward the end of a tunnel that was hiding unpleasant surprises for gender equality and violence against women; surprises that have been addressed directly and effectively.

We took over following a difficult year.

Many steps were taken in 2020 to protect women from violence, but also to remove them from abusive environments. In 2021 we continued this work with the same commitment. The Network of structures for combating violence against women was been further reinforced, information and awareness-raising actions continued and synergies were further nourished and developed. Steps were also taken in the legislative field, by shielding women against violence and harassment in the workplace. It is worth noting that the first priority axis in the new National Action Plan for Gender Equality 2021-2025 is the prevention and combat of violence against women, based on the principles and guidelines of the Istanbul Convention, including measures on the protection of women against all forms of violence, education and training of officials of the competent authorities, but also informing and raising awareness among the population.

This Report reflects the fact that we have worked and are still working with a sense of responsibility toward all women, especially those who needed the services of the our network of structures. At the same time, the report is a commitment to take action: We will continue to take actions so that the message to combat violence against women becomes louder and louder day after day, until we are free of this disgrace as a society and all women can build their lives free from the fear of violence and stereotypes, as they've always dreamed of.



Yianna Hormova
Secretary-general for Demography and Family Policy and Gender Equality

INTRODUCTION

This Report by the General Secretariat for Demography and Family Policy and Gender Equality (GSFPGE) is the second annual report of the phenomenon of violence against women and reflects of the institutional measures for preventing, combatting and eliminating the phenomenon.

The first part is dedicated to the presentation of the institutional framework at the European and national level, with particular reference to the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence (Istanbul Convention) on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of its signature (2011-2021).

The second part refers extensively to the phenomenon of femicide, the most extreme form of gender-based violence. This is followed by a presentation of the actions on violence against women carried out by the GSDFPGE, its Network of Structures (Counselling Centres and Women's Shelters) and the Research Centre for Gender Equality (KETHI).

At the third part, the Observatory on Gender Equality presents the statistical data of the GSDFPGE regarding the forms of violence against women, as recorded by the competent state bodies, the Hellenic Police (ELAS), the judicial authorities, the National Centre of Social Solidarity (NSSC) etc., as well as the data recorded by the network of structures of GSDFPGE and the 15900 SOS line.

The Report reference period is November 2020-October 2021. It should be noted that the data presented covered the period November 2020-September 2021 for statistical purposes.

The methodology adopted for the theoretical part of the report was desk research through literature review of the institutional texts and policies at an international, European and national level, grey literature, as well as studies on gender-based violence. As regards the statistical data, their collection takes place following a request on an annual basis, addressed to the Network of Structures on preventing and combating gender violence and the competent bodies, while the processing and analysis are carried out by the competent GSDFPGE department.

INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

INTERNATIONAL LEVEL

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

On the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the signature of the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against Women and domestic violence (Istanbul Convention), the Deputy Minister of Labour and Social Affairs, Maria Syrengela,¹ in a note she wrote for the ten years of the signature of the Convention, states:

“The implementation of the Istanbul Convention already has a significant impact on the lives of women and men, girls and boys. It has contributed to raising society’s awareness on gender-based violence. It has inspired and effectuated changes to the legislation and practices in Member States. It has led to more training for legal and health professionals and law enforcement agencies. In short, for the last 10 years, the Convention has been protecting thousands of women and girls from any form of gender-based and domestic violence, fulfilling its purpose.

Honouring the 10 years since the signature of the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence, we have co-signed a joint declaration with the Minister for Labour and Social Affairs and other competent Ministers of the European Union in support of the Convention, because the prevention of all forms of violence is not controversial. The protection of victims of abuse is not controversial. And above all, it is not negotiable.”

The 10-year evolution of the Istanbul Convention

The 11th of May 2021 marked the tenth anniversary of the signature of the Istanbul Convention. This is the **first legally binding text**, for the Member States that have ratified it, which defines the forms of violence against women and presents a comprehensive legal framework for preventing violence against women, protecting the victims and ending the impunity of the perpetrators. It is a landmark regarding the claims of the women and the feminist movement for the protection of women’s human rights, the elimination of gender-based violence and the promotion of gender equality. Thirty-four Member States of the Council of Europe have ratified it, forty-six have signed it - along with the European Union - and it is used as a basis for action by many countries outside Europe.

The Convention² recognizes violence against women as a violation of human rights and a form of discrimination against women. It is based on a victim oriented approach and it offers practical tools

1. See Quarterly Bulletin #5: Policies and actions of the GSDFPGE on Preventing and Combating violence against women - Analysis of Network of Structures and 15900 SOS line statistics May 2021 - July 2021, <https://isotita.gr/wp-content/uploads/2021/09/Enimerotiko-Deltio-May-21-July-21.pdf>

2. Council of Europe: 10 years of the Istanbul Convention. Joining forces around a landmark treaty on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence. <https://www.coe.int/en/web/istanbul-convention/10th-anniversary>

to ensure the protection of women and girls, their safety and their empowerment. It interconnects all of the above with the wider objective of achieving equality between women and men.

Over the last 10 years, the Convention has guided many States in their efforts to improve their legislation and policies with a view to effectively prevent and combat violence against women. The celebration of the 10-year anniversary of its signature marks the celebration of the strength of the transformation and the Joining of forces behind this landmark Treaty.

On the occasion of the tenth anniversary³ of the signature of the Istanbul Convention, an online conference was organised on 11 May 2021 on **“Gender equality and the Istanbul Convention: A decade of action.”**⁴ It was co-organised by **Gender Equality Division and the Violence against Women Division of the Council of Europe, in partnership with the German Federal Ministry for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth in the framework of the German Presidency of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe.**



The conference was organised in two sessions⁵:

The 1st part focused on the tenth anniversary of the signature of the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women. The objectives were:

- ▶ Take stock of the Istanbul Convention’s achievements as well as the challenges faced;
- ▶ Encourage member states of the Council of Europe who have not already done so, as well as non-member states, to sign and ratify.

3. Image source: Council of Europe website, <https://www.coe.int/en/web/istanbul-convention/home?>

4. Council of Europe,(2021).Conference “Gender equality and the Istanbul Convention: a decade of action. <https://www.coe.int/en/web/istanbul-convention/conference-gender-equality-and-the-istanbul-convention-a-decade-of-action>

5. Council of Europe,(2021). Gender equality and the Istanbul Convention: a decade of action. *Conference organised by the Council of Europe in partnership with the German Federal Ministry for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth in the framework of the German Presidency of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe.* Concept Paper.<https://rm.coe.int/concept-note-gender-equality-and-the-istanbul-convention-berlin-confer/1680a1f6f0>

The 2nd part of the conference was on: *“Combating gender stereotypes and sexism: tackling the roots of gender inequality and violence against women.”*

The Council of Europe Recommendation is complementary to the Istanbul Convention on preventing and combating sexism through the recognition of sexism, sexist behaviour and gender stereotypes as major causes of gender inequality and gender-based violence against women.

Combating gender stereotypes and sexism has been a priority of the Council of Europe since 2007 and various actions have been taken, particularly in the fields of media and education⁶. The current gender equality strategy of the Council of Europe for 2018-2023, as the previous one, includes the need to combat gender stereotypes and sexism among its strategic objectives. In 2019, the Council of Europe’s landmark Recommendation on Preventing and combating sexism invites Member States to monitor the implementation of policies on combating sexism at national level, amongst other legislative interventions and policy measures⁷.

The conference included⁸ high-level politicians from Council of Europe Member States, observers and representatives from non-Member States, members of the Committee on Gender Equality, members of the Committee of the Parties to the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Istanbul Convention), members of the GREVIO Group of Experts, representatives of the relevant institutes and bodies of the Council of Europe; Independent international groups of experts and competent treaty bodies, representatives of other regional and international organisations, representatives of parliaments, national human rights institutes and equality bodies, representatives of NGOs and civil society organisations, including women’s organisations, academics, media representatives.

6. These are the Recommendations of the Council of Europe’s Committee of Ministers: CM / Rec. (2007) 13 on gender mainstreaming in education, CM / Rec. (2007) 17 on gender equality standards and mechanisms, (2013) 1 on gender equality and the media and CM/Rec. (2017) 9 on gender equality in the audiovisual sector; See all the recommendations of the Committee of Ministers here <https://www.coe.int/en/web/genderequality/standards-and-mechanisms>.

7. Recommendations CM/Rec.(2019)1 of the Committee of Ministers to Member States on preventing and combating sexism, which has also been translated into Greek, see <https://rm.coe.int/16809e17ab>.

8. Council of Europe, (2021). Gender equality and the Istanbul Convention: a decade of action. *Conference organised by the Council of Europe in partnership with the German Federal Ministry for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth in the framework of the German Presidency of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe*. Concept Paper. <https://rm.coe.int/concept-note-gender-equality-and-the-istanbul-convention-berlin-confer/1680a1f6f0>

At the opening session ⁹ on: ***“The Istanbul Convention today and its achievements”*** the following speakers participated:

- ▮ Franziska Giffey, Federal Minister for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth on behalf of Germany
- ▮ Marija Pejčinović Burić, Secretary-General of the Council of Europe
- ▮ Rik Daems, President of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe
- ▮ Mariana Vieira da Silva, Minister of State and Government Presidency, Portugal
- ▮ Marceline Naudi, President of the Council of Europe’s Committee of Experts on Action against Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (GREVIO)
- ▮ Marcella Pirrone, President of WAVE (Women Against Violence Europe)

According to the text with the conclusions of the seminar¹⁰, particular emphasis was placed on the objectives set by the Istanbul Convention as the most comprehensive legal instrument to combat violence against women and girls, as well as on the fact that the Member States of the Convention have taken major steps in their national legislation, to upgrade the standards they use and in their policies to meet the requirements of the Convention. This fact shows the progress achieved in the fight for gender equality and the right of women and girls to a life without violence, as well as the positive impact of the implementation of the Istanbul Convention on the Member States.

In addition to celebrating the achievements of the Convention, there was the acknowledgement by the SG of the Council of Europe, Ms Marija Pejčinović Burić, that *“something went wrong”* regarding the protection of women and girls from gender-based violence. Cases of intimate partner, sexual and psychological violence continue to occur and the COVID-19 pandemic has demonstrated how easily the situation can deteriorate. Furthermore, the Convention, as noted, is being attacked by movements against gender equality and by *“misleading/false information”* that fuelled the reluctance of certain Member States to participate and, in the case of Turkey, led to its withdrawal. It is therefore deemed particularly important for the Member States that have signed and ratified the Istanbul Convention to resist such reactions and to seek to extend the circle of Member States participating in the Convention, both within and outside the Council of Europe.

9. Council of Europe,(2021).Gender equality and the Istanbul Convention: a decade of action. <https://rm.coe.int/programme-conference-berlin-web-16x24/1680a26b23>

10 Council of Europe,(2021).Gender equality and the Istanbul Convention: a decade of action. Conference Report.p.9-10. <https://rm.coe.int/final-prems-rapport-de-berlin-may-2021/1680a3d7fd>

An important response to the attacks on the Convention comes from the Committee of the Parties¹¹ in its declaration¹² on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the signature of the Convention. The declaration¹³ indirectly recognizes that the withdrawal of Turkey from the Convention threatens the integrity of the international law on human rights, in particular international legal standards relating to women's human rights. In this context, it strongly reaffirms were the Istanbul Convention stands in the international regulatory framework for the eradication of violence against women, as well as the value of the multilateral coordination to achieve this objective. At the same time, it explicitly condemns any withdrawal from the Convention and the dissemination of "misleading/false information" relating to it. The declaration expresses concern for the "effort to alleviate" a multilateral and legally binding international system for the protection of women against violence.

Background¹⁴

The Third Summit of Heads of State and Government of the Council of Europe, which took place in Warsaw in May 2005 identified the need to reinforce the actions of the Organisation in the field of preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence and, indeed, the Declaration stated the commitment to achieving real gender equality and to eradicating violence against women and domestic violence¹⁵.

The **Council of Europe's Campaign to Combat Violence against Women, including Domestic Violence (2006 - 2008)**, which followed, revealed the need for a legally binding instrument that will prevent violence against women, protect the victims of this violence and punish the culprits.

In December 2008, it was decided to establish an Ad Hoc Committee on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence (CAHVIO)¹⁶ in order to prepare the relevant Convention. This Committee consisted of representatives of governments of the Member States of the Council of Europe who were experts in gender equality and human rights issues. At the same

11. The Committee of the Parties shall consist of the representatives of the Parties to the Convention, i.e. the Member States which have ratified the Convention (in accordance with Article 67 of Law 4531/2018 (GG Series I, No. 62)).

12. Declaration of the Committee of the Parties to the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Istanbul Convention) on the 10th anniversary of the opening for signature of the Istanbul Convention, Strasbourg, 6 May 2021 at <https://rm.coe.int/cop-declaration-10th-anniversary-eng/1680a25cc0>.

13. Council of Europe, (2021). Gender equality and the Istanbul Convention: a decade of action. Conference Report.p.20. <https://rm.coe.int/final-prems-rapport-de-berlin-may-2021/1680a3d7fd>

14. D. Katsivardakou. f. Director of the Secretariat-General for Family Policy and Gender Equality (GGIF), Member of the CAHVIO Committee "The path to the Istanbul Convention", speech at the GGIF seminar "Istanbul Convention: from theory to action", Athens, 10-10-2018, <https://socialpolicy.gr/2018/10/%CE%B7-%CE%B4%CE%B9%CE%B1%CE%B4%CF%81%CE%B-F%CE%BC%CE%AE-%CE%B3%CE%B9%CE%B1-%CF%84%CE%B7-%CF%83%CF%8D%CE%B-C%CE%B2%CE%B1%CF%83%CE%B7-%CF%84%CE%B7%CF%82-%CE%BA%CF%89%CE%B-D%CF%83%CF%84%CE%B1%CE%BD%CF%84.html>

15. ¹⁵Council of Europe. 2005. Warsaw Summit.Warsaw Declaration. https://www.coe.int/t/dcr/summit/20050517_decl_varsovie_EN.asp, where, in point 9 of the Declaration, the following are clearly stated: "We will also further implement equal opportunity policies in our member states and we will step up our efforts to achieve real equality between women and men in all spheres of our societies. We are committed to eradicating violence against women and children, including domestic violence".

16. Council of Europe, (2010).The Negotiations. CAHVIO. <https://www.coe.int/en/web/istanbul-convention/cahvio>

time, there were also participants with an observer status, i.e. without voting rights: representatives of bodies of the Council of Europe, the European Union, the UN, as well as international non-governmental organisations, such as the European Women's Lobby, Amnesty International, WAVE¹⁷, ILGA¹⁸. A substantial contribution was made by two professors, scientific experts from CAHVIO, Renee Romkens and Christine Chinkin.

CAHVIO met nine times between 2008 and 2011. In December 2010, it completed the draft text of the Convention and submitted it for approval to the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe. **On 11 May 2011**, the Convention was opened for signature in Istanbul. In January 2011, the Committee completed its work, delivering the Explanatory Memorandum¹⁹. On 12 March 2012, Turkey became the first country to ratify the Convention. Following its 10th ratification by Andorra on 22 April 2014, the Convention entered into force on 1 August 2014.

Our country was one of the first²⁰ to sign the Convention of the Council of Europe in 2011²¹, which **guarantees the protection of all women without exception** (regardless of social status, nationality/ethnicity, race, sexual orientation, gender identity, language, cultural characteristics, religion, legal status, etc.), **and the establishment of substantial prevention, protection, support and rehabilitation measures.**

Greece ratified the Istanbul Convention by the Law 4531/2018 “(I) Ratification of the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence and adaptation of Greek legislation, (II) Incorporation of Framework Decision 2005/214/JHA as amended by Framework Decision 2009/299/JHA, on the application of the principle of mutual recognition to financial penalties and (III) Other provisions in the competency of the Ministry of Justice, Transparency and Human Rights and other provisions” (GG Issue I No 62) together with its implementing law facilitating its immediate implementation. The Convention entered into force in our country as of 1-10-2018.

17. Women against violence Europe. WAVE Network. <https://www.wave-network.org/wave-network/>

18. ILGA Europe. Rainbow Europe.(2020). <https://www.ilga-europe.org/rainboweurope/2020>

19. Council of Europe.(2011). Explanatory Report to the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence, Council of Europe Treaty Series - No. 210, Istanbul, <https://rm.coe.int/CoERMPublicCommonSearchServices/DisplayDCTMContent?documentId=09000016800d383a>

20. The first countries to sign the Convention on 11-5-2011 were: Austria, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Luxembourg, Montenegro, Portugal, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Turkey (source: Council of Europe.(2021).Treaty Office.Chart of signatures and ratifications of Treaty 210. <https://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/full-list?module=signatures-by-treaty&treaty=210>

21. Council of Europe.Text of the Convention. <https://www.coe.int/en/web/istanbul-convention/text-of-the-convention>

The structure of the Convention

The Convention²² contains 81 articles divided into 12 chapters and is accompanied by a 387-point Explanatory Memorandum. Its structure follows the structure of the most recent Conventions of the Council of Europe.

It is based on the “**four Pillars (Ps)**”²³:

- **Prevention** - Prevention of the phenomenon
- **Protection** - Protection and support of victims
- **Prosecution** - Prosecution of the perpetrators
- **Policies** - Coherent and comprehensive policies

Specific measures and policies are provided for each area. It also includes provisions of substantive law, procedural law, provisions on Migration and Asylum, on international cooperation and the monitoring mechanism.

The ratification of the Council of Europe Convention makes the first international Treaty that defines and names gender-based violence, i.e. violence based on gender, a law of the State. This marks the start of the criminalisation of all forms of violence against women and girls.

Within the context of the Convention, the term “violence against women” means **violations of human rights and a form of discrimination against women**²⁴ including all acts of gender-based violence that result in, or are likely to result in, physical, sexual, psychological, or economic harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion, or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life. The term “violence against women based on gender” means violence against a woman solely for being a woman or that affects women in a disproportionate manner.

International legal standards imposing **combating violence against women as a form of discrimination against women** refer to, inter alia:



22. <https://www.coe.int/en/web/istanbul-convention/text-of-the-convention>

23. Image source: Council of Europe website (2011). ISTANBUL CONVENTION / COORDINATED POLICIES. Available at: <https://rm.coe.int/coe-istanbulconvention-infographic-en-r04-v01/1680a06d0d>

24. Article 3 (a) (d) of the Convention

- ▶ the **European Convention on Human Rights**, Articles 2 (right to life) and 3 (prohibition of torture, cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment) in conjunction with Article 14 (prohibition of discrimination);
 - and the **Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women – Committee General Recommendation 19** (CEDAW).

The Convention is aimed at:

- ▶ The harmonisation of national legislation
- ▶ The development of administrative practices aimed at preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence
- ▶ The protection of all victims of domestic violence

Monitoring mechanisms of the implementation of the Convention and evaluation procedure

The Convention also provides for a monitoring mechanism of its implementation at Member State level. In particular, in accordance with Article 66, **a Group of Independent Experts on action against violence against women and domestic violence**, known as **GREVIO**, is responsible for monitoring the implementation of the Convention by the Parties.

GREVIO consists of a minimum number of 10 members and a maximum of 15 members, taking gender and geographical distribution into consideration, as well as multidisciplinary expertise. Its members will be elected by the Committee of the Parties among candidates proposed by the Parties for a 4-year term, able to be renewed once, and selected among citizens of the Parties.

In this context, the evaluation process of the implementation of the Convention²⁵ in that country and of the progress made in preventing and combating violence against women begins two years after the ratification of the Convention by a Member State. This process shall be carried out by a questionnaire sent by GREVIO to the Member State under evaluation, covering all chapters of the Convention.

In particular, our country, with a one-year delay due to the pandemic, this year received the relevant questionnaire which is expected to be returned to GREVIO completed at the beginning of next year. The completion of the relevant questionnaire is coordinated by the GSDFPGE, it is inter-ministerial and involves the participation of civil society organisations specializing in gender-based and domestic violence. A project Management Group has been set up at the GSDFPGE²⁶ with the participation of representatives from relevant Ministries and non-governmental organisations for the better coordination of this effort.

25. In accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 68 of the Convention

26. Online Publication No: 6A6E46MTAK-7BB

The dispatch of the questionnaire in February 2022 will be followed by an evaluation visit by the GREVIO delegation to our country. GREVIO shall then prepare a draft report which will include an analysis regarding the implementation of the provisions on which the evaluation is based, as well as its recommendations and proposals relating to how the country can address the problems identified. GREVIO may receive information on the implementation of the Convention from NGOs and Civil Society organisations, as well as from national human rights protection institutions. The draft report shall be forwarded to the country under evaluation for observations and comments. Based on all the information received, GREVIO shall adopt its report and conclusions on the measures taken by the country, in order to implement the Convention provisions. This report and the conclusions shall be sent to the country and to the Committee of the Parties. The GREVIO report and its conclusions shall be published after their adoption, along with any comments made by the country. The Final Report concerning our country is expected to be published in September 2023.

The **Committee of the Parties**²⁷, comprising representatives of the Parties to the Convention, is an additional monitoring mechanism of the implementation of the Convention of the Council of Europe on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence (Istanbul Convention).

The Committee of the Parties may approve, based on the reports and conclusions of the Group of Experts on action against violence against women and domestic violence (GRUVIO), special recommendations addressed to the parties concerned²⁸.

Finally, on the part of the Greek State, the **General Secretariat for Demography and Family Policy and Gender Equality** (GSDFPGE)²⁹ shall be designated as the competent body for coordinating, implementing, monitoring and evaluating the measures and policies adopted in the field covered by the Convention.

In accordance with Article 70 of the Convention, national parliaments are invited to participate in the monitoring of the measures taken for the implementation of this Convention, and the Parties shall submit GREVIO's reports to their national parliaments.

27. Article 67 of the Convention

28. Council of Europe. Committee of the Parties. <https://www.coe.int/en/web/istanbul-convention/committee-of-the-parties>

29. Article 4 Law 4531/2018 (GG Series I, No. 62)

EUROPEAN LEVEL

Legislative initiative of the European Parliament

On Thursday 16 September 2021, the European Parliament adopted (427 votes in favour, 119 against and 140 abstentions) a legislative initiative 2021/2035(INL) requesting targeted legislation and policies to address all forms of violence and gender-based discrimination (against women, girls and LG-BTQI+ persons) online and offline. With this initiative, the elected EP members call on the Committee to take measures to tackle all forms of gender-based discrimination and all forms of gender-based violence, and to include gender-based violence as a new area of crime under Article 83 (1) of the TFEU³⁰, in the same category as crimes such as trafficking in human beings, drugs and weapons, cybercrime and terrorism³¹. This should be the legal basis for an EU directive that should implement the Istanbul Convention and other international standards, and should include mostly prevention measures, support services and victim protection measures, minimum standards for law enforcement and better cooperation between member states³².

Resolution 2019/2166 (INI) of the European Parliament

On 6 October 2021, the European Parliament adopted (510 votes in favour, 31 against and 141 abstention) a report on: ***The impact of intimate partner violence and custody rights on women and children***. The Report calls on the Member States to create a holistic framework to tackle gender-based violence in the EU³³ (EP 2021). The proposals aim to eliminate current distortions and shortcomings found in national laws of the States, that continue to undermine the rights of intimate partner or domestic violence victims in family law cases, and specifically as regards rights of custody.

30. Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union

31. European Parliament (EP) Office in Greece. News.(2021).Press release “*The Parliament called to list gender-based violence as a crime under European law*”. 21 September 2021.Retrieved from <https://www.europarl.europa.eu/news/el/press-room/20210910IPR11927/na-sumperilifthei-i-emfuli-via-os-egklima-sto-dikaio-tis-ee-zita-to-koinovoulia>

32. European Parliament (EP) Office in Greece. News.(2021).Press release “*The Parliament called to list gender-based violence as a crime under European law*”. 21 September 2021.Retrieved from <https://www.europarl.europa.eu/news/el/press-room/20210910IPR11927/na-sumperilifthei-i-emfuli-via-os-egklima-sto-dikaio-tis-ee-zita-to-koinovoulia>

33. European Parliament (2021).Press release. Intimate partner violence and children custody: urgently needed measures to protect victims. 06-10-2021 - 09:26 20210930IPR13927. Retrieved from https://www.europarl.europa.eu/doceo/document/TA-9-2021-0406_EL.pdf

European Institute for Gender Equality

In response to the urgent situation involving the COVID-19 pandemic and the “shadow pandemic” of violence against women, EIGE has conducted studies on violence against women during the pandemic period, and on gender-based violence in general. More specifically:

Study on “*The COVID-19 pandemic and intimate partner violence against women in the EU*”³⁴.

Study on “*Estimation of girls at risk of female genital mutilation in the European Union: Denmark, Spain, Luxembourg and Austria*.”³⁵.

Studies on “*EIGE’s indicators on intimate partner violence, rape and femicide: EU state of play*.”³⁶ and “*EIGE’s indicators on intimate partner violence, rape and femicide: Recommendations to improve data quality, availability and comparability*” (EIGE 2021)³⁷.

In the coming period, in the context of the implementation of the gender-based violence programme, EIGE has planned to:

publish studies on the statistics and the reflection of the different categories of femicide in November 2021.

publish a study in 2022 on improving legal treatment of femicides by examining the application of due diligence in femicide cases.

publish a study on cyber violence, focusing on women and girls over 13 years of age. The study will include the mapping of existing policies and proposals on new definitions for the phenomenon, while it is expected to be published in mid-2022.

carry out a study on behalf of the French EU Presidency on psychological violence and coercive control in the EU, which is expected to be completed in February 2022.

collect, together with the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA), statistical data on violence against women in 10 Member States which are not participating in Eurostat’s pan-European survey on gender-based violence, so there will be harmonized and comparable statistics for the entire EU. The data set is expected to be ready by the end of 2023, to be used for the Equality Index 2024, whose thematic focus will be violence against women.

34. European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE). 2021. *The COVID-19 pandemic and intimate partner violence against women in the EU*. Luxembourg. Available at: <https://eige.europa.eu/publications/COVID-19-pandemic-and-intimate-partner-violence-against-women-eu>.

35. European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE). 2021. *Estimation of girls at risk of female genital mutilation in the European Union: Denmark, Spain, Luxembourg and Austria*. Luxembourg. Available at: <https://eige.europa.eu/publications/estimation-girls-risk-female-genital-mutilation-european-union-denmark-spain-luxembourg-and-austria>.

36. European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE). 2021. *EIGE’s indicators on intimate partner violence, rape and femicide: EU state of play*. Luxembourg. Available at: <https://eige.europa.eu/publications/eiges-indicators-intimate-partner-violence-rape-and-femicide-eu-state-play>.

37. EIGE’s indicators on intimate partner violence, rape and femicide: Recommendations to improve data quality, availability and comparability, the English title

NATIONAL LEVEL

Legislative developments

The Greek Parliament adopted Law 4808/2021 *“On the protection of labour - Establishment of an Independent Authority for ‘Labour Inspection’ - Ratification of ILO Convention 190 on the elimination of violence and harassment in the world of work - Ratification of ILO Convention 187 on the Promotional Framework for Occupational Safety and Health - Integration of Directive (EU) 2019/1158 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 June 2019 on work-life balance”* which ratified the International Labour Organisation Convention 190 on the elimination of violence and harassment in the world of work. Along with the other regulation of the law, and in particular the regulations and measures implementing the requirements of the Convention, an integrated network of protection for employees, women and men, is created in practice. A contemporary framework for preventing, tackling and combating forms of violence and harassment, contributing to the creation of a working environment which respects, promotes and ensures the right of every person, in a world of work without violence and harassment.

Article 16 establishes an Independent Division for the monitoring of violence and harassment phenomena at work within the Labour Inspectorate Body, which is responsible inter alia for drawing up and submitting annual reports with quantitative and qualitative information on complaints, their management, the cooperation with the Ombudsman within its competence, according to Law 3094/2003 (A 10), the conduct and the outcome of audits and labour disputes, the reconciliation between parties or the imposition of administrative sanctions. Cooperation is provided for with the Planning and Control Coordination Department, the Department for Gender Equality at Work of the Directorate for Individual Regulations and the General Secretariat for Demography and Family Policy and Gender Equality of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs for the preparation of guides and protocols on disputes related to violence and harassment, as well as with the Ombudsman, within its responsibilities, according to Law 3094/2003.

In addition, the Ministerial Decision No. 82063/22-10-2021 of the Minister for Labour and Social Affairs was issued on *“Policy measures to combat violence and harassment and to address internal complaints under Articles 9 and 10 of Law 4808/2021, as well as related instructions addressed to the beholden, by delegation of Article 22(1) of Law 4808/2021 (A 101)”* (GG 5059 Issue B) by which enterprises - employers³⁸ of the private sector, employing more than twenty (20) persons are required to develop the policies set out in Articles 9 and 10 of Part II of Law 4808/2021 to prohibit, and also to prevent and combat, all forms of violence and harassment, including gender-based violence and harassment, and sexual harassment which occurs at work. Meanwhile, it should also be clarified that the protected persons are workers and employees, regardless of their contractual regime, including employees with works contracts, independent services contracts, remunerated mandates, employees

38. Article 1 of the Ministerial Decision 82063/22-10-2021 (GG 5059 Issue A)

through third party service providers, and persons undergoing training, including trainees and apprentices, volunteers, as well as workers whose employment relationship has ended, along with people applying for work and workers in the informal economy.

The following Articles provide guidelines regarding the development of in-house policies (Article 2), the content of the policies with reference to indicative measures and administrative practices for the prevention and control of the risks of violence and harassment (Article 3) including an indicative model for policy development (Article 4).

Political initiatives

GSDFPGE National Action Plan for Gender Equality 2021-2025

The objective of the “National Action Plan for Gender Equality 2021-2025” (NAPGE) is to formulate a coherent horizontal framework of gender mainstreaming policies in the developed policies through targeted projects and actions at central, regional and local levels.

The new NAPGE is fully harmonized with the analysis of the strategic framework, as defined by:

- 1) the UN Agenda 2030 on Sustainable Development³⁹
- 2) the Council of Europe 2018-2023 Gender Equality Strategy⁴⁰
- 3) the 2020-2025 European Gender Equality Strategy⁴¹
- 4) the Development Plan for the Greek Economy⁴²
- 5) the Gender Equality requirements of the new programming period 2021-2027, of which it is a necessary condition⁴³.

39. United Nations. UN Regional Information Centre. Sustainable development goals. <https://unric.org/el/17-%CF%83%CF%84%CE%BF%CF%87%CE%BF%CE%B9-%CE%B2%CE%B9%CF%89%CF%83%CE%B9%CE%B-%CE%B7%CF%83-%CE%B1%CE%BD%CE%B1%CF%80%CF%84%CF%85%CE%BE%CE%B7%CF%83/>

40. Council of Europe. Gender Equality Strategy 2018-2023 <https://www.coe.int/en/web/genderequality/gender-equality-strategy>

41. European Commission. (2020) Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions. COM(2020) 152 final. <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EL/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:52020DC0152&from=EN>

42. Hellenic Republic. The Government. (2020) Development plan for the Greek Economy - Report by the Pissaridis Committee <https://government.gov.gr/schedio-anaptixis-gia-tin-elliniki-ikonomia/>

43. Council of the European Union. (2021). Results of the Work. 12829/21 <https://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-12829-2021-INIT/el/pdf>.

The 2021-2025 NAPGE consists of four **Priority Axes**:

- 1) Preventing and combating gender-based and domestic violence.
- 2) Equal participation of women in the labour market
- 3) Equal participation of women in decision-making positions/leadership roles
- 4) Gender mainstreaming in sectoral policies.

The full text of the new National Action Plan is structured into five main chapters⁴⁴.

- a) “Policy framework for the National Action Plan for Gender Equality 2021-2025”
- b) “Proposals for the horizontal implementation of the gender perspective and the design of policies and actions under the 2021-2025 NAPGE”
- c) “2021-2025 NAPGE structure”
- d) “NAPGE monitoring procedure”
- e) “NAPGE reparation procedure”

It should be noted that the “NAPGE 2021-2025” public consultation period took place from 13 July to 20 August 2021 (<http://www.opengov.gr/minlab/?p=5334>)

Specifically, **Priority Axis 1 “Preventing and combating gender-based and domestic violence”** in the new “NAPGE 2021-2025” focuses on measures to protect women against all forms of violence, to educate and train officials of the competent authorities, to inform and raise awareness among the parties involved and the public, and is drafted within the frame of principles and guidelines of the Istanbul Convention.

It includes the following four objectives:

The implementation of the provisions of the Istanbul Convention (Law 4531/2018)

Combating violence at work

Strengthening and upgrading the Structures Network for combating violence against women and

Combating other forms of violence

44. National Action Plan for Gender Equality 2021-2025. (2021). <http://www.opengov.gr/minlab/wp-content/uploads/downloads/2021/07/%CE%95%CE%A3%CE%94%CE%99%CE%A6-2021-2025.pdf>

Projects

In light of the foregoing, in the current period, GSDFPGE in the context of sub-project 8 entitled “Horizontal risk assessment tool for domestic violence”, which is part of the “Horizontal Interventions at the National Level to Combat Violence Against Women,” Act, under Code MIS 5000490 of the operational programme “Public Sector Reform 2014-2020”, a Risk Assessment Tool for women who are victims of gender-based violence and domestic violence is being developed in order to assess the recurrence level of violent incidents in their close environment. The tool will be implemented and utilized horizontally by all services hosting women victims of violence and domestic violence, such as the Police, health services and judicial authorities.

At the same time, in the GSDFPGE, in the framework of the “Specialized support of the mechanism - structure for monitoring gender quality” Act, under Code MIS 5001377 of the operational programme “Public Sector Reform 2014-2020”, the tendering processes of sub-project 7 entitled: “Study for the profile of domestic violence perpetrators, evaluation of treatment programmes for the perpetrators, proposals to improve the treatment programmes aimed at preventing domestic violence” and sub-project 9 entitled: “Awareness-raising actions under Article 13 of the Istanbul Convention” are in progress.

#MeTooGreece

In response to the recent development of the #metoo movement in our country, the GSDFPGE was appointed by Prime Minister **Kyriakos Mitsotakis**⁴⁵ as the competent government body to monitor the relevant **central** internet portal **metoo.gov.gr (metoogreece.gr)**, to collect information on issues of sexual harassment, abuse and coercive violence and to coordinate actions to combat them. This platform that aims to protect all citizens and children, women and men, boys and girls, was created at the initiative of the State and gives information on all support and communication lines.

In the above-mentioned website’s current form, the parties involved that are responsible for receiving a call from a complainant include, but are not limited to:

- 15900: SOS phone line – Violence against women
- 15512 Labour Inspectorate Body
- 11188: Cyber crime division
- 100: First-Emergency Response
- 1056: SOS line for children, teenagers and parents
- Womensos.gr: Counselling Centres

45. <https://primeminister.gr/2021/02/25/25921>

**VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN
AND THE ACTIONS
OF THE GSDFPGE AND
THE STRUCTURES NETWORK**

A. FORMS OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

In the 1st Annual Report on Violence against Women, all forms of violence were presented, as follows:

- Forms of violence against women⁴⁶
- Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)
- Intimate partner violence
- Femicide
- Honour killings
- Gender-based violence
- Domestic violence
- Forced marriages
- Forced sterilisation
- Economic violence
- Stalking
- Sexual violence
- Sexual harassment
- Rape
- Physical violence
- Psychological violence
- New emerging forms of violence against women
- Cyber violence against women
- Cyber stalking
- Cyber harassment
- Revenge pornography
- Non-consensual pornography

46. Detailed description in the 1st Annual Report on Violence Against Women. Available at: isotita.gr/1n-ετήσια-έκθεση-για-την-βία-κατά-των-γυν/

In the 2nd Annual Report on Violence against Women, for its reference period, “femicide” as the most extreme form of gender-based violence is analysed.

FEMICIDE

On global level, according to the most recent data from the **United Nations** Office on Drugs and Crime concerning however the year 2017, the number of femicide cases has reached 87,000⁴⁷, in which 58% of the perpetrators were former or current spouses/partners or family members, meaning that 137 women around the world are murdered every day by a family member⁴⁸.

Definition

Femicide is a term originating from social sciences, whose necessity, in recent decades, has started to gain institutional and legislative ground in both international organisations and the European Union and in Civil Society⁴⁹.

According to the European Institute for Gender Equality⁵⁰ (EIGE), femicide is defined as the murder of women and girls because of their gender. The term, according to EIGE, includes, inter alia:

- the murder of women as a result of intimate partner violence;
- the torture and misogynist slaying of women;
- killing of women and girls in the name of “honour”;
- targeted killing of women and girls in the context of armed conflict;
- dowry-related killings of women;
- killing of women and girls because of their sexual orientation and gender identity;
- the killing of aboriginal and indigenous women and girls because of their gender;
- female infanticide and gender-based sex selection foeticide;
- genital mutilation related deaths;
- accusations of witchcraft;
- other femicides connected with gangs, organised crime, drug dealers, trafficking in human beings and the proliferation of small arms.

47. United Nation Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC). (2018). *GLOBAL STUDY ON HOMICIDE Gender-related killing of women and girls*. Vienna. Available at https://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/GSH2018/GSH18_Gender-related_killing_of_women_and_girls.pdf

48. Georgia Petraki. (Edit.). (2020). *Femicides: findings, questions and question marks*. Social Policy Notebooks. Athens. Gutenberg, p.47

49. European Parliament resolution of 14 March 2017 on equality between women and men in the European Union in 2014-2015 (2016/2249(INI)). Available at https://www.europarl.europa.eu/doceo/document/TA-8-2017-0073_EN.pdf?redirect

50. EIGE Glossary & Thesaurus, <https://eige.europa.eu/thesaurus/terms/1128>

The term, according to EIGE, is derived from the word “femicidio⁵¹” (from the English word “femicide”) and is used extensively in Latin America as a useful tool to tackle the alarming escalation of very violent murders of women and girls. In parallel, the word “feminicidio” was introduced to reflect the element of impunity and institutional violence due to the lack of accountability and adequate response from the state when such murders are committed. The second term is used when the State’s responsibility is at stake.

According to the World Health Organisation (WHO)⁵², femicide is defined as “premeditated murder of a woman because she is a woman, recognizing it as the extreme ending of continued violence against women”.

Legislative and political initiatives

1. International Level

On 26 November 2012, on the occasion of the International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women (25 November every year), the **Declaration** on femicide was signed in **Vienna**, known as the **Vienna Declaration** on Femicide. The Declaration recognizes the increase in femicides on a global scale, as well as the impunity of the murderers - a fact that exacerbates the subjugation and weakness of women, by sending the message that violence against women is acceptable and unavoidable⁵³. The Declaration defined femicide as “Killing of women and girls because of their gender, which can take the form of, inter alia: 1) the murder of women as a result of intimate partner violence; 2) the torture and misogynist slaying of women; 3) killing of women and girls in the name of “honour”; 4) targeted killing of women and girls in the context of armed conflict; 5) dowry-related killings of women; 6) killing of women and girls because of their sexual orientation and gender identity; 7) the killing of aboriginal and indigenous women and girls because of their gender; 8) female infanticide and gender-based sex selection foeticide; 9) genital mutilation related deaths; 10) accusations of witchcraft; and 11) other femicides connected with gangs, organised crime, drug dealers, human trafficking and the proliferation of small arms⁵⁴.”

51. EIGE Glossary & Thesaurus, <https://eige.europa.eu/thesaurus/terms/1128>

52. WHO.(2012). Understanding and addressing violence against women. Available at https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/77421/WHO_RHR_12.38_eng.pdf

53. Georgia Petraki. (Edit.). (2020). *Femicides: findings, questions and question marks*. Social Policy Notebooks. Athens. Gutenberg, page 76

54. United Nation (UN). Economic and Social Council.(2013). Statement submitted by the Academic Council on the United Nations System, a non-governmental organisation in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council. Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Twenty-second session Vienna, 22-26 April 2013. E/CN.15/2013/1. Available at https://www.unodc.org/documents/commissions/CCPCJ/CCPCJ_Sessions/CCPCJ_22/_E-CN15-2013-NGO1/E-CN15-2013-NGO1_E.pdf

The Declaration urges the Member States, in the context of the due diligence obligation, to protect women and to provide for the prosecutions for femicides by taking measures to prevent femicides and at the same time to provide legal protection, remedies and compensation to survivors in accordance with international treaties. Also, the members are invited to adopt legislative measures to prosecute and punish the perpetrators⁵⁵.

In 2012, WHO adopted the term femicide⁵⁶, defining it as follows:

“Femicide is the intentional murder of women because they are women, but broader definitions include any killings of women or girls. Femicide is usually perpetrated by men, but sometimes female family members may be involved. Most cases of femicide are committed by partners or ex-partners, and involve ongoing abuse in the home, threats or intimidation, sexual violence or situations where women have less power or fewer resources than their partner.”

The WHO distinguishes four main types:

(A) committed by the partner (current or former) According to a study by the WHO more than 35% of all murders of women globally are reported to be committed by an intimate partner compared to only 5% of men killed by their comrades.

(B) when it is included in the so-called “honour killings”: crimes against women for an actual or assumed sexual or behavioural transgression, including adultery, sexual intercourse or pregnancy outside marriage, who are killed to protect the reputation of the family. The murderer can be a man or even a woman of the family.

(C) when it is dowry-related: when young women are killed under the laws of their community for not providing sufficient money to the marriage.

(D) when it is committed by an unknown to the victim offender (most commonly accompanied by sexual violence): Non-“intimate” femicide, a crime involving sexual aggression or lethal misogyny. On 18 December 2013, the resolution of the UN General Assembly on *Taking action against gender-related killing of women and girls* called on Member States to take measures, including preventive measures, to adopt and implement a legislative framework which provides for accountability and the ending of impunity for perpetrators⁵⁷.

In 2015, UN General Assembly Resolution 70/176⁵⁸ stressed the obligation to protect all human rights and fundamental freedoms of women and girls, and the UN’s deep concern for the increase in

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55. United Nation (UN). Economic and Social Council.(2013). Statement submitted by the Academic Council on the United Nations System, a non-governmental organisation in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council. Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Twenty-second session Vienna, 22-26 April 2013. E/CN.15/2013/1. Available at https://www.unodc.org/documents/commissions/CCPCJ/CCPCJ_Sessions/CCPCJ_22/_E-CN15-2013-NGO1/E-CN15-2013-NGO1_E.pdf
56. Georgia Petraki. (Edit.). (2020). *Femicides: findings, questions and question marks*. Social Policy Notebooks. Athens. Gutenberg issue, page 20
57. UN Women. (2014). *Report of the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences*, Rashida Manjoo (A/HRC/26/38). Available at <https://www.unwomen.org/en/docs/2014/5/special-rapporteur-on-violence-against-women-a-hrc-26-38#view>
58. <https://undocs.org/en/A/RES/70/176>

femicide is expressed again, given that one of two female homicide victims is murdered by an intimate partner or a member of her family⁵⁹.

Other initiatives at the level of the UN specialized organisations are the elaboration of studies by the UN Office on Drugs and crime⁶⁰ on the gender-related killing of women and girls in 2018.

2. European Level

The first reference to the term “femicide” in EU documents was recorded during a hearing on cases of femicide in Mexico and Guatemala in the EP in April 2006. Following the hearing, the Spanish MEP, Raül Romeva I Rueda, presented to the EP a Draft Report on the killings of women⁶¹ (Femicides) in Central America and Mexico and the EU’s role in combating and eradicating the phenomenon, at the same time calling on the EU to take actions to effectively monitor the human rights of women in these countries.⁶² In October 2007, the EP adopted a resolution on femicide in Mexico and Central America and the EU’s role in combating the phenomenon⁶³. The EP reiterated its condemnation of femicides in its last annual report on human rights of December 2010⁶⁴. In 2018, femicide is referred to in the EU guidelines on violence against women adopted by the Council of the EU.

59. Georgia Petraki. (Edit.). (2020). *Femicides: findings, questions and question marks*. Social Policy Notebooks. Athens. Gutenberg, page. 77

60. United Nation Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC). (2018). *GLOBAL STUDY ON HOMICIDE Gender-related killing of women and girls*. Vienna. Available at https://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/GSH2018/GSH18_Gender-related_killing_of_women_and_girls.pdf

61. Killings of Women (Femicides) in the English text
Manjoo Rashida. (2011) FEMICIDE AND FEMINICIDE IN EUROPE. GENDER-MOTIVATED KILLINGS OF WOMEN AS A RESULT OF INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE. Expert group meeting on gender-motivated killings of women Organised by the UN Special Rapporteur on Violence against Women, its causes and consequences (12 October).p.6, Available at [SPINELLI \(2011\) FEMICIDE AND FEMINICIDE IN EUROPE.pdf \(femicideincanada.ca\)](#)

62. Manjoo Rashida. (2011) FEMICIDE AND FEMINICIDE IN EUROPE. GENDER-MOTIVATED KILLINGS OF WOMEN AS A RESULT OF INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE. Expert group meeting on gender-motivated killings of women Organised by the UN Special Rapporteur on Violence against Women, its causes and consequences (12 October). Available at [SPINELLI \(2011\) FEMICIDE AND FEMINICIDE IN EUROPE.pdf \(femicideincanada.ca\)](#)

63. Manjoo Rashida. (2011) FEMICIDE AND FEMINICIDE IN EUROPE. GENDER-MOTIVATED KILLINGS OF WOMEN AS A RESULT OF INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE. Expert group meeting on gender-motivated killings of women Organised by the UN Special Rapporteur on Violence against Women, its causes and consequences (12 October).p.6, Available at [SPINELLI \(2011\) FEMICIDE AND FEMINICIDE IN EUROPE.pdf \(femicideincanada.ca\)](#)

64. Manjoo Rashida. (2011) FEMICIDE AND FEMINICIDE IN EUROPE. GENDER-MOTIVATED KILLINGS OF WOMEN AS A RESULT OF INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE. Expert group meeting on gender-motivated killings of women Organized by the UN Special Rapporteur on Violence against Women, its causes and consequences (12 October).p.6. Available at [SPINELLI \(2011\) FEMICIDE AND FEMINICIDE IN EUROPE.pdf \(femicideincanada.ca\)](#)

On 29 March 2014, in the urgent resolution on femicide in the EU and Latin America of the EURO-LATIN AMERICAN Parliamentary Assembly, the Member States were invited to adopt appropriate legal measures to take special measures to protect the children of femicide victims and to implement their criminal law on the perpetrators of femicides⁶⁵. Member States were also invited to allocate resources through their State budgets for the development of standardized protocols for the collection of information and the creation of comparable databases⁶⁶. They were also requested to make every effort to provide complete and accessible official statistics on femicide in all countries, whose development is suggested to be performed in cooperation with women's and Civil Society organisations⁶⁷. It also urged the High Representative of the EU and the future Presidencies of the European Union to respect the existing guidelines and to approve specific guidelines to end femicide⁶⁸.

In 2016, EIGE⁶⁹ within the framework of a broader study on ways to improve the collection of statistical data on violence against women in EU Member States noted the failure to acknowledge femicide as a distinct offence in the criminal law of the EU Member States, and the failure to legally define it in all EU Member States, resulting in an incorrect representation of its size and forms in the statistics of the Member States. In an effort to support the EU Member States in the optimized collection of such data, it created a relevant statistical definition in 2017. According to this statistical definition, femicide is defined as *"the killing of a woman by an intimate partner and the death of a woman as a result of a practice that is harmful to women. Intimate partner is understood as a former or current spouse or partner, whether or not the perpetrator shares or has shared the same residence with the victim."*⁷⁰

65. EuroLat. (2014) - Resolution of 29 March 2014. URGENT RESOLUTION on femicide in the European Union and Latin America Femicide in the European Union and Latin America. Available at 1026102en.pdf (europa.eu)

66. EuroLat. (2014) - Resolution of 29 March 2014. URGENT RESOLUTION on femicide in the European Union and Latin America Femicide in the European Union and Latin America. Available at 1026102en.pdf (europa.eu)

67. EuroLat. (2014) - Resolution of 29 March 2014. URGENT RESOLUTION on femicide in the European Union and Latin America Femicide in the European Union and Latin America. Available at 1026102en.pdf (europa.eu)

68. EuroLat. (2014) - Resolution of 29 March 2014. URGENT RESOLUTION on femicide in the European Union and Latin America Femicide in the European Union and Latin America. Available at 1026102en.pdf (europa.eu)

69. EIGE. (2016). <https://eige.europa.eu/gender-based-violence/data-collection#2016>

70. European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE). (2017). Terminology and indicators for data collection: Rape, femicide and intimate partner violence, Luxembourg. Available at <https://eige.europa.eu/publications/terminology-and-indicators-data-collection-rape-femicide-and-intimate-partner-violence-report>

In the legislative initiative of 16 September 2021 calling for targeted legislation and policies to tackle all forms of violence and gender discrimination online and offline, femicide was denounced as the most extreme form of gender-based violence.⁷¹

European research initiatives

The European Observatory on femicide⁷² launched its operation in 2018 and is a research initiative on prevention of gender-related killings of women⁷³. The research initiative is based on two thematic groups:

- The prevention of femicide by setting up a pan-European data collection system for measuring and raising awareness on the extent of femicides.
- The prevention of femicides by conducting pan-European surveys to identify the gaps in tackling violence against women⁷⁴.

Cyprus

In October 2021, in Cyprus, with a proposal for a law submitted by the President of the Parliament Annita Dimitriou⁷⁵ before the plenary session, the crime of femicide is now established as a term, recognized as a criminal offence and punished by life imprisonment. With regard to the classification of the collected data, police authorities will classify cases concerning the murders of women for specific reasons so that they are named “femicides” rather than being incorporated into the general list of murders. The purpose of the classification is to contribute to the adoption of corresponding measures⁷⁶.

3. National level

Circular 12/3-11-2021 Public Prosecutor of the Supreme Court

The Public Prosecutor of the Supreme Court, Mr. Vasilios Pliotas, acknowledging the rise in crimes of domestic violence against women, issued Circular No.12/3-11-2021 to the country's Court of the

71. European Parliament (EP). News.(2021).Press release “The Parliament called to list gender-based violence as a crime under European law”. 21 September 2021.Retrieved from <https://www.europarl.europa.eu/news/el/press-room/20210910IPR11927/na-sumperilifthei-i-emfuli-via-os-egklima-sto-dikaio-tis-ee-zita-to-koinovoulio>

72. European Observatory on Femicide (EOF). <http://eof.cut.ac.cy/>

73. Weil Shalva & Corradi Consuelo & Naudi MarcelinE. (2018). FEMICIDE ACROSS EUROPE Theory, research and prevention. Policy Press. Available at Policy Press | Femicide across Europe - Theory, Research and Prevention: Edited by Shalva Weil, Consuelo Corradi and Marceline Naudi (bristoluniversitypress.co.uk)

74. Georgia Petraki. (Edit.). (2020).Femicides: findings, questions and question marks. Social Policy Notebooks.Athens.Gutenberg issue, page 48

75. House of representatives. The President of the Parliament presented her proposal to criminalize femicide - 03/11/2021 <http://parliament.cy/el/δραστηριότητες-προέδρου/δραστηριότητες-προέδρου-2021/την-πρότασή-της-για-ποινικοποίηση-της-γυναικοκτονίας-παρουσίασε-η-πρόεδρος-της-βουλής-03112021>

76. The Press project. Femicide is a criminal offence punishable by life imprisonment in Cyprus.12 October 2021. Available at <https://thepressproject.gr/poiniko-adikima-me-isovia-katheirxi-oi-gvnaikoktonies-stin-kvpro/>

First Instance Public Prosecutors. It refers to the crime of femicide, inter alia: *“More frequently now, relevant disdaining behaviours are characterized by alarming, increasing and intemperate violence. It is not uncommon that they even develop into serious contempt towards the ultimate legitimate good that is life, with extreme, incomprehensible, unreserved, despicable and particularly cruel homicides that shake society. With regard to these situations in our own country as well, the cases of taking a woman’s life, in particular due to sexist motives, “honour reasons”, trafficking in human beings and economic exploitation, are widely described by the term “femicides”, and the need for a distinct standard criminal provision or for its recognition as an aggravated variant of homicide referred to in Article 299 CC is discussed. Internationally, in a number of countries, as the phenomenon is not only Greek but has global dimensions, this approach has also been adopted legislatively.”*

General Secretariat for Demography, Family Policy and Gender Equality

GSDFPGE, within its competence in preventing, combating and eradicating violence against women, is in the process of drafting and developing a risk assessment tool for victims of domestic violence in the context of sub-project 8 entitled: “Horizontal risk assessment tool for domestic violence”, which is included in Act: Horizontal Interventions at the National Level to Combat Violence Against Women, under code MIS 5000490 of the national programme “Public Sector Reform” 2014-2020.

The risk assessment process and its risk management strategies are considered measures preventing the re-victimisation of a victim of domestic violence. At a national level, the development and/or improvement of risk assessment procedures and its management and response strategies are crucial for planning personalized actions according to the needs of victims of domestic violence and their children.

The development of a risk assessment tool for victims of domestic violence is included in the obligations under the ratification of the Istanbul Convention [Law 4531/2018 (GG Issue 1 No 62)] by Greece, and in particular Article 51 thereof, which provides for the obligation to develop and implement risk assessment tools for victims of domestic violence. Also, Article 22 of the European Directive 2012/29/EU for establishing minimum standards relating to the rights, the support and the protection of victims of crime, provides for personalized measures taken to protect victims, based on a case-by-case approach.

Hellenic Police

Hellenic Police (ELAS), under the Strategic and Operational Programme⁷⁷ —2021-2025, sets as the strategic guidelines for strengthening the Domestic Violence Offices operating in the 14 regions of the country and in the Police Directorates of each prefecture, the cooperation with the jointly responsible bodies to tackle the phenomenon and protect victims, further educating police staff with specific educational programmes, and the digital and statistical processing of data from the management of each case.

Risk factors and protective factors for femicide

Table of risk factors and protective factors associated with femicide⁷⁸

	For perpetrating femicide	For being a victim of femicide
Risk factors	Individual level <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unemployment • Gun ownership • Threats to kill with a weapon • Forcing sexual intercourse on a partner • Problematic alcohol use and illicit drug use • Mental health problems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pregnancy, and being abused during pregnancy
	Family/relationship level <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prior intimate partner abuse 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prior abuse by the perpetrator especially severe abuse which took place within the previous month, and when abuse was increasingly frequent • Presence of a child from a previous relationship (not the biological child of the perpetrator) • Estrangement from the partner • Leaving an abusive relationship

77. Headquarters of the Hellenic Police, Services for Tackling Domestic Violence.(2021). Annual Report for 2020

78. WHO. (2012).Understanding and addressing violence against women. Femicide. p.4. https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/77421/WHO_RHR_12.38_eng.pdf

	For perpetrating femicide	For being a victim of femicide
Risk factors	Societal/structural level <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gender inequality, including low number of women in elected government Reductions in government social spending on areas such as health and education 	
Protective factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Individual level <ul style="list-style-type: none"> University education (versus a high school education) Having a separate domicile Woman unemployed but looking for work 	
	Societal/structural level <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased numbers of police Legislation restricting access to firearms for perpetrators of intimate partner violence Mandated arrest for violation of restraining orders related to intimate partner violence 	

B. ACTIONS OF THE GSDFPGE AND THE NETWORK OF STRUCTURES

GSDFPGE is the primarily competent body for drafting, implementing and monitoring policies and measures for preventing and combating violence against women. In particular, the **Directorate for Social Protection and Counselling Services** of the GSDFPGE shall be responsible to:

Introduce and process policies and measures to tackle violence.

Introduce policies, specialised actions and interventions for women suffering from multiple discrimination (women refugees, immigrant women, PWD women, drug addicts, long-term unemployed, single parents, etc.).

Provide the Common Operational and Regulative Framework of the Network of Structures.

Coordinate, implement, monitor and evaluate policies and measures for preventing and combating all forms of violence covered by the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence.

At the same time, a comprehensive Network of Structures for the prevention and combat all forms of violence against women has been set up and operates throughout the country under the **“National Program for Preventing and Combating Violence against Women 2009-2013”**. The programme continues to operate since its launch and, since 2016, in response to the needs arising from the economic and refugee crisis, the GSDFPGE has extended the target group to include women who are victims of multiple discriminations in the **“National Action Plan for Gender Equality 2016-2020”**. It has also extended the already provided services (psychosocial support, legal advice, legal aid, accommodation), including vocational Counselling, to meet women’s needs on finding work.

The co-financing of the project from resources of the NSRF through the Regional Operational Programmes was timely extended until the end of 2023 by the number **117366/5-11-2021 Circular of the ESF Actions Coordination and Monitoring Authority** on: “Extension of structures operation and expansion of services co-financed under thematic objective 9 of the Regional Operational Programmes”.

The Network of Structures⁷⁹ includes **63** structures:

- the **SOS 15900 helpline**⁸⁰. The nationwide helpline operates 24/7, 365 days a year, free of charge, and provides counselling services in both Greek and English. The helpline also employs 2 interpreters to support the needs of Farsi and Arab speaking women on specific days and hours. This helpline also includes an email address: sos15900@isotita.gr.
- **43 Counselling centres** providing⁸¹ :
 - information on gender equality, tackling violence and multiple discrimination against women,
 - social, psychological, legal consultation and occupational support (using gender lens),
 - referral or accompanying services – when necessary – to Women’s Shelters, police and prosecution authorities, courts, hospitals, health and mental health centres, welfare social services or other benefits, to structures for the promotion of employment and entrepreneurship and to structures for the protection and support of children, etc.
 - legal aid, in cooperation with bar associations. At the same time, they implement actions for preventing, informing and raising awareness in the local community.
- **19 Women’s Shelters**⁸² that provide safe accommodation and meals to women victims of gender-based violence and their children.

In addition, the structures provide psychosocial support, occupational and legal counselling services via the Counselling Centres, they facilitate access to health services, and school enrolment for children. The provision of services at the network’s structures is based on the principle of the victim’s informed consent, the principle of confidentiality, and, particularly for the Women’s Shelters, the confidentiality of the address, the empowerment of women victims of gender-based violence, so that they can regain their self-esteem, take on the responsibilities of their professional, private, and family life and make the best possible decisions for their future.

According to Law 4604/2019 (GG Issue 1 No. 50), an unit may be set up in 1st Level Local Authorities and in their legal entities, entitled “**Women’s Counselling Centre**”, with the responsibility to provide: (a) information and specialized information services on gender equality; (b) psychosocial support services; (c) counselling services and information services on the rights of women victims of violence and women who suffer from multiple discrimination; (d) referral accompaniment services for

79. The web page containing information on the operation and the services of the Network of Structures for preventing and combating violence against women <https://womensos.gr/en/about-us-3/>

80. SOS 15900 line operating rules: <https://womensos.gr/wp-content/uploads/%CE%9A%CE%91%CE%9D%CE%9F%CE%9D%CE%99%CE%A3%CE%9C%CE%9F%CE%A3-%CE%9B%CE%95%CE%99%CE%A4%CE%9F%CE%A5%CE%A1%CE%93%CE%99%CE%91%CE%A3-%CE%93%CE%A1%CE%91%CE%9C%CE%9C%CE%97%CE%A3-%CE%A3%CE%9F%CE%A3.pdf>

81. Regulatory Rules for the Counselling Centres: <https://womensos.gr/wp-content/uploads/%CE%9A%CE%91%CE%9D%CE%9F%CE%9D%CE%99%CE%A3%CE%9C%CE%9F%CE%A3-%CE%9B%CE%95%CE%99%CE%A4%CE%9F%CE%A5%CE%A1%CE%93%CE%99%CE%91%CE%A3-%CE%A3%CE%9A.pdf>

82. Women’s Shelters Operating Regulations: <https://womensos.gr/wp-content/uploads/%CE%9A%CE%91%CE%9D%CE%9F%CE%9D%CE%99%CE%A3%CE%9C%CE%9F%CE%A3-%CE%9B%CE%95%CE%99%CE%A4%CE%9F%CE%A5%CE%A1%CE%93%CE%99%CE%91%CE%A3-%CE%9E%CE%95%CE%9D%CE%A9%CE%9D%CE%A9%CE%9D.pdf>

victims in women's shelters, judicial and public authorities; (e) legal services, in cooperation with bar associations, to women who are victims of violence and multiple discrimination; and (f) employment counselling. The competent bodies shall make the necessary amendments to the Internal Service Organisation or to the internal operating regulations of legal entities for establishing and staffing the Counselling Centres for Women.

Correspondingly, an organisational unit entitled “ **Women's Shelter for abused women**” may be established in the Local Authorities and their legal entities, with the responsibility of providing safe accommodation to women victims of gender-based violence, women who suffer from multiple discriminations and their children up to the age stipulated in the internal operating rules of the Women's Shelter. The Women's Shelter shall be under the operation of the directorate exercising social protection or social service responsibilities, when set up in 1st Level Local Government Organisations and their legal entities.

According to Article 30 of the above Law, the scientific supervision of the whole Network, service units and structures, operates under the GSDFPGE, and the supervision and control of the operation of Women's Shelters victims of violence and multiple discrimination operating in the National Centre for Social Solidarity (EKKA) falls within the responsibility of the Social Intervention Directorate of this legal person and the Thessaloniki EKKA Services Directorate.

Coordination Task Force (EOS)

The GSDFPGE provides the Common Operational and Conduct Framework of the Structures and the counselling methodology approach in order to ensure a single system for the provision of services in the Network of Structures.

It also coordinates and supervises the network through the Coordination Task Force (EOS in Greek) established under the No. 725/19-4-2016 Coordination Task Force Establishment Decision of the Secretary-General for Equality (no Online Publication No has been assigned). It was established under No. 1048/13-6-2016 (Online Publication No: ΩΘΑΒ465ΦΘΕ- 8Ε8) Decision on Establishment by the Secretary-General for Gender Equality, with a view to the effective implementation of policies on matters relating to combating gender-based violence and/or multiple discrimination, to ensure the quality of the operation of the Structures, and to settle any issues that might arise during the operation of the Structures.

The Coordination Task Force, besides the officers of the agency, shall comprise representatives from all Bodies jointly responsible for the project, such as the Hellenic Agency for Local Development and Local Government (EETAA), the NSRF Structure, the National Centre for Public Administration and Local Government (EKDDA) (Ref. No.: 316/05/05/2021; Online Publication No: 6ΨΠΗ46ΜΤΛ6-Χ95) Decision) The Coordination Task Force met during the reference period on the following dates: 19/11/2020, 17/12/2020, 21/1/2021, 25/2/2021, 31/5/2021, 24/6/2021, 16/9/2021 and 21/10/2021.

REFERENCE PERIOD

The reference period of this report, November 2020 - October 2021, was a challenging period due to the COVID-19 pandemic, but also fruitful the GSDFPGE and the Network of Structures work. The agency's actions at a national, local, European and international level include, but are not limited, to the following:

At a national level the work of the General Secretariat is reflected in the following:

- Inclusion of a distinct Axis on preventing and combating gender-based and domestic violence (Axis 1), in the new National Action Plan for Gender Equality (2021-2025) and in Objective 4.3 on improving the position of women who suffer multiple discrimination abrogating their social exclusion creation of the spot “Ask for help, become your force”⁸³ in collaboration with well-known actors on the occasion of the 25th of November 2020.
- Participation of the GSDFPGE Directorate for Social Protection and Counselling Services in the event organised by the National Centre for Public Administration and local Government (EKDDA) on: “Violence against women: Preventing and tackling practices during the pandemic” which was held on 25 November.
- Cooperation between the GSDFPGE and the Ministry of Health to receive and distribute free COVID-19 detection tests for both the officers and the guests of the Women's Shelter for women victims of cyber violence.
- On the occasion of the 8th of March, International Women's day the GSDFPGE organised, in collaboration with the the Institute for the Prevention and Treatment of Violence and the Promotion of Gender Equality “VIA-STOP” and the Forensic Science Workshop of the Department of Medicine at the Democritus University of Thrace, the Webinar on: “Sexual abuse: From trauma to justice”,
- Co-operation with the Hellenic Post to release 10 self-adhesive collectible stamps for the #metoogreece on 19 March.
- Extension of the measure of providing shelter to women victims of gender-based violence in safe accommodations until 15 May 2021.
- Cooperation with the Manpower Employment Organisation (OAED) on the work reintegration of women survivors of gender-based/domestic violence. The program grants 90% of the total cost (salary and non-salary) for 12-24 months, up to €800 per month for full-time job positions and €400 per month for part-time job positions, for the recruitment of unemployed persons by businesses and employers in the private and social sector engaging in economic activity. Under this programme, during the reference period, 42 certificates have already been granted to beneficiaries of the Network of Structures in order to apply for participation in the OAED programme.

83. GSDFPGE.(2020). 25 November - International day for the elimination of violence against women:. Available at: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_cl6EYw674g

- Participation of the Directorate for Social Protection and Counselling Services and KETHI in the training of the officers of the newly established Counselling Centre of the City of Athens on 29 June 2021.
- Joint event with the Ministry of Citizen Protection on tackling domestic violence, in the presence of the President of the Hellenic Republic, Ms Katerina Sakellaropoulou, on 14 July 2021.
- Cooperation of the Directorate for Social Protection and Consultative Services with the Greek Parliament. The cooperation included (a) assistance to the relevant Directorate for European Affairs, in view of the plenary session work of the Mediterranean Parliamentary Assembly; (b) "informative note" for the Second Part of the 2021 Session of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe; (c) collecting and sending data on the operation of the Network of Structures and the policies on preventing and combating violence against women of the GSDFPGE to inform the national delegation.

At a **local level**, the officers of the Network of Structures participated in publicity actions (interviews, development of spots, writing of articles, distribution of printed material, etc.) aimed at networking, raising public awareness on violence against women.

Indicatively the following actions are presented per region and structure:

REGION OF ATTICA

- ▶ Organisation of an Online Discussion, on 25 November 2020, on the occasion of the International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women, where Prime Minister, Mr. Kyriakos Mitsotakis spoke with officers of the Network of Structures of the General Secretariat for Demography and Family Policy and Gender Equality and the Ministry of Citizen Protection.
- ▶ Participation of the SOS 15900 helpline officers in interviews and events on the occasion of the 25th of November (2020), the International Day for the elimination of violence against Women.
- ▶ Participation of the SOS 15900 helpline officers in online meetings of services that provide telephone support organised by the Organisation Against Drugs (OKANA).
- ▶ Participation in the online event of the Women's Group of the Association of Social and Cultural Intervention "Thryallida", entitled "Domestic violence during the lockdown- the role of police in domestic violence crimes - SOS line, the role and the handling of complaints."
- ▶ On 12 April 2021, the Polykentro (KETHI) Counselling Centre (CC) participated in an online briefing for 26 students from the New York College, on the Pan-Hellenic network of structures, the actions and the services of the CC and the phenomenon of domestic violence.
- ▶ Elefsina's CC, on the occasion of the International Day for the elimination of violence against women, participated in the creation of two videos (one informative and a reading of the fairy tale "The flower of equality") posted on social media.

- ▶ Keratsini-Drapetsona's CC, on the occasion of the 25th of November, participated in the action "Did you know that..." aimed at informing officers, councillors, teachers and students of the Keratsini-Drapetsona Municipality Lyceums about violence against women. Also, on 8-10 February 2021, it provided information to parents and teachers of the municipality's nursery schools on its operation and the services provided.
- ▶ Piraeus's CC (KETHI) participated in the webinar entitled: "Aspects of sexual and gender-based violence today", organised by the Local Mental Health Promotion Team (TOPPSY) of the Municipality of Nea Smirni.
- ▶ Women's Shelter of the Municipality of Athens participated in the production of spots with officers of the structure who spoke about the actions of the municipality of Athens and the creation of the new Women's Counselling Centre in Athens, which was released on the International Women's Day. Officers also organised an event on the gender perspective of the refugee crisis.

REGION OF EASTERN MACEDONIA AND THRACE

- ▶ Kavala's CC participated in the "StandByHer" awareness raising campaign with messages against violence (participants included actors, athletes, singers and presenters), carried out a campaign entitled "Do you see me?" in cooperation with the youth organisation Action Team (by photographing famous women in the role of an abused woman). On 2 December 2020, officers presented the services provided by the Counselling Centre to female refugees who found shelter at the Camp of Drama and distributed printed informational material in Arabic and Farsi. In cooperation with the Municipality, on 8 March 2021, they participated in the action entitled "Female issue" with photos of women working and active in the town of Kavala, working in male-dominated jobs, in positions on the front line in the fight against the spread of the coronavirus, in positions of responsibility, of contribution and more. The photos were posted online, via the web page of the Women's Counselling Centre and the municipality of Kavala.
- ▶ Komotini's CC held web events-teleconferences on 14 January, 8 March and 12 April 2021, in co-operation with the Komotini Sismanogleio-General Hospital, in order to raise awareness among students of the Social Administration and Political Science Division, Department of Social Work. On 22 March 2021, the officers participated in a webinar on: "Harassment and gender-based violence in the spotlight: zero tolerance".
- ▶ Komotini's Women's Shelter, on the International Women's Day, participated in a broadcast at the Metropolis radio station with the following subject: "International Women's Day - Global Stance toward gender equality." Under the co-operation with ERT Komotini, it implemented a series of actions aimed at raising public awareness and providing information. It also implemented an informational and awareness-raising action at the Second-Chance School of Komotini with the following subject: "Operation and actions of the Shelter- The phenomenon of violence against women."

REGION OF CENTRAL MACEDONIA

- ▶ Veria's CC held an online meeting – briefing on 5 February 2021 for the employees of the KAPA Naousa bodies on the following subject: “The Counselling Centre for Women of the Municipality of Veria and the provision of services in cases of female abuse through psychological, social and legal support.” In addition, on 17 February 2021 it participated in a survey by the National Centre for Social Research entitled: “Social representations, beliefs and stereotypes about domestic violence against women in Greece today”, conducted via a web platform. Furthermore, it participated in an online event by the Plateos-Korifi General Lyceum on: “Abuse of women in modern society”. In addition, in collaboration with the Non-Profit Organisation DATAWO, it held an online event on “Gender-based violence in the digital age”
- ▶ In January, March, June and July, the Thessaloniki CC (KETHI) held an online informational and awareness-raising event on preventing and tackling gender-based violence for: (a) employees working at the Down Syndrome Association of Greece, (b) officers of the Self-Help Promotion Program of the Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, (c) parents and guardians of persons with Down syndrome, (d) students of the 1st and 2nd grade of the 2nd Experimental Lyceum of Thessaloniki participating in a Youth Parliament programme, (e) women participating in the Self-Help Promotion Programme of the Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, as well as former users of the programme (f) owners and members of the Thessaloniki pharmaceutical association, (g) members of the Roma Women's Association of Dendropotamos in collaboration with the representatives of the Council of Europe Programme JUSTROM3. Also, (h) it participated in an online event on “Gender-based violence in the digital age”
- ▶ Serres's CC, in cooperation with the NGO Praxis Greece in Serres and the volunteers of the organisation, participated in videos that included individual interviews by women from various workplaces. This is a video aimed at raising awareness about women's labour rights. The video was published on social media.
- ▶ The CC of Evosmos-Kordelio, on 28 January 2021, participated in an online speech – awareness raising event for children in an OPENLAB focus group (open discussion on women's visibility and participation in communities and structures).
- ▶ Thessaloniki's CC (a) participated in the creation of a poster that was posted at structures of the municipality of Thessaloniki (town hall, youth centres, refugee integration centres (KEM), sleeping quarters, day centre, React), (b) handed out masks with orange bands at structures of the municipality of Thessaloniki and (c) orange bands at the Thessaloniki Police Headquarters, (d) played the Shelter's video on the TV
- ▶ 100 channel and e) participated in the online discussion “Dialogue on the Elimination of Violence against Women” organised by the International Organisation for Migration (IOM).

REGION OF WESTERN MACEDONIA

- ▶ The CC of Kastoria, on 8 March 2021, in cooperation with 8 women from the municipal council of the municipality, handed out 300 masks against COVID-19 outside the town hall, printed at the initiative of the Centre's officers with the message "You are not alone" and the details of the Centre. Also, officers of the Centre participated in the online event-briefing held in collaboration with the General Confederation of Greek Workers - Civil Servants' Confederation of the Prefecture of Kastoria on "Sexual harassment at the workplace". In addition, on 9 March 2021, they held the first experience workshop on the "The path to abuse, from patriarchy to sexism and gender-based violence" for a group of students from the University of Western Macedonia.
- ▶ The CC of Kozani (KETHI) held online workshops for students from the University of Western Macedonia on: (a) "Gender-based violence in intimate relationships - Tackling domestic violence (Law 3500/2006)", (b) "Deconstruction of stereotypes", (c) experience workshop on "Body and Emotion: Performance as a means of raising awareness on gender equality issues" and (d) "Gender stereotypes: Recognize & Debunk."
- ▶ The CC of Kozani participated in online awareness-raising workshops on 18 and 20 November 2020 entitled "Not a big deal, this not sexist...or is it? A discussion on imperceptible sexism" and on 20 May 2021 entitled "Gender stereotypes Recognize & Debunk" addressed to students from the University of Western Macedonia. In addition, the Women's Shelter in co-operation with the municipality of Kozani released the song "Tired women" and, with a press release published on 9 March 2021, supported the campaign "We stay at home, but we don't remain silent" of the GSDFPGE. It also participated in the online workshop on "Gender equality policies" with the National Centre for Public Administration and self-Government.

REGION OF EPIRUS

- ▶ Arta's CC, on the occasion of the 25th of November, participated in: (a) the screening of informative spots by the GSDFPGE and the projection of photographs on the façade of the town hall in cooperation with FOA (Arta's photograph group) and FotOArt (Photo Team of Arta) on "The faces of violence", (b) informing and raising public awareness in cooperation with the Domestic Violence Office of the Arta Police Department and the Women's Secretariat of the Arta Police Officers Association through statements, which were played on ARTA WebTV, the web channel of the municipality of Arta and on the ArtTv local television station. It also created a video for all women entitled: "Equalities - Inequalities", with the aim of raising awareness among the local community. The action included reports by women from various professional backgrounds, related to equality issues or the multiple roles they are called to manage as women.
- ▶ The CC Ioannina city carried out the following informational and awareness-raising actions: (a) on 23 February 2021 for the officers of the Mobile Unit of the Addiction Rehabilitation Centre (KETHEA) of Epirus, (b) on 9 March 2021 for the officers of the Intercultural Centre for Social integration "Akadimia" of Ioannina and (c) on 11 March 2021 for the officers of

the IOM and the women beneficiaries of the HELIOS program in Ioannina on the occasion of the 8th of March, (d) for ASB officers and women accommodated at various Ioannina camps. Also, (e) on 10 March 2021, it participated in a webinar- feature on the International Women's Day by the Regional Committee on Gender Equality of the Region of Epirus on: "Women in positions of responsibility for tackling the effects of the pandemic on violence against women, employment and gender equality issues" and in the webinar on: "Violence against women and ways to tackle it" by the Health Citizens' Service Centres (KEP) and the Equality Committee of the Municipality of Igoumenitsa, (g) on 28 June 2021 it participated in the webinar on: "Child abuse - Information and awareness-raising. The role of parents and teachers in preventing the phenomenon."

- ▶ The CC Prevezacity, in order to celebrate November 25th, participated in an informational campaign in cooperation with the Municipal Water Corporation (distribution of leaflets with municipal water bills) and in the dispatch of a press release to the local electronic press.

REGION OF THESSALY

- ▶ Karditsa's city CC: (a) on 6 and 7 March 2021, it carried out a two-day online training program for kindergarten teachers, primary education teachers and professionals engaging with children aged 5-7 years, on: "Gender equality approaches in early school age, (b) it continued the informational and awareness-raising actions on violence against women and the services it offers to 1st grade students from the 1st Vocational Upper Secondary School (EPAL) of Karditsa, in an online event held on the International Women's Day, (c) on 17 March 2021, it held an online information session with beneficiaries-recognised refugees from the Helios program of the International Organisation for Migration (IOM), concerning the legal framework in force in Greece.
- ▶ The CC of Larissa city (KETHI) participated in awareness-raising seminars concerning the phenomenon of gender-based violence: (a) on 28 January 2021, for volunteers of the OKANA Prevention Centre Workshop of Life with the subject: "Behind closed doors: Violence within the family", (b) on 11 May 2021, presenting the Structures of the Region of Thessaly entitled: "Let's get to know each other...you're not alone".
- ▶ Trikkeon municipality CC in cooperation with the administration of the urban bus station (KTEL) of Trikala "dressed" a bus for a six-month period with the logo and the slogan "You're not the only one, you're not alone." The Centre's officers also participated in the online informational and awareness-raising action on violence against women addressed to students from the 1st Evening High School of Trikala.
- ▶ The Women's Shelter of Volos met with the local authorities of the international police officers association and the police directorate of Magnisia in the context of an informational – networking event held on 23 April 2021 and, on 11 May 2021, it participated in an online event by the Regional Gender Equality Commission of the Region of Thessaly in collaboration with the municipal Gender Equality Committees, with the subject "Let's get to know each other...you're not alone".

- ▶ The Women's Shelter of Larissa organised an awareness-raising and informational campaign with the slogan "I am not silent before violence" on November 25th. Its officers also participated in a two-day training program
- ▶ "MyBody, My Rights", organised by AID – Alternative Innovative Development and an online event of the Regional Gender Equality Committee of the Region of Thessaly, in collaboration with the municipalities' Equality Committees, with the subject "Let's get to know each other... you're not alone".

REGION OF THE IONIAN ISLANDS

- ▶ Corfu's CC (KETHI) participated: (a) on 5 March 2021, in an online event held by the Region of the Ionian Islands on: "Putting an end to intimidation and violence. We support victims everywhere" and (b) on 25 November 2021, in a teleconference with the regional and police directorate of Corfu on the occasion of the International Day for the elimination of violence against women.
- ▶ The CC of Kefalonia, in collaboration with the Kiss FM 100,6 radio station and the "ON THE SPOT" company, proceeded to create and record the radio spot "He did not kill her out of love. It is femicide". It also organised an online meeting open to the public on the subject "The effects of the pandemic and the increase in domestic violence" and, in cooperation with the Domestic Violence Office of the Argostoli police department, they created a poster was placed at public agencies, pharmacies and shops in operation in the municipality of Argostoli.

REGION OF WESTERN GREECE

- ▶ Patras's city CC (KETHI), on 11 March 2021, participated (a) in an online event-discussion by the Cultural Collectivity AORTI, on: "Power, gender-based inequalities and forms of violence" in the context of the International Women's Day celebration. Also, (b) on 14 May 2021, it held an online workshop for students from the Department of Primary Education on: "Gender roles, stereotypes and gender equality".
- ▶ Patras's Women's Shelter participated in an online discussion-event on: "Power - gender-based inequalities and forms of violence" organised on 11 March 2021 by the Cultural Collectivity "AORTI".

REGION OF CENTRAL GREECE

- ▶ Thiva's CC: (a) co-organised with the organisation "The Smile of the Child" of Chalkida, an awareness-raising webinar on "Child abuse – Neglect" on the occasion of the International Day against Child Abuse (19 November), of Children's Rights (20 November) and the International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women (25 November), with the participation of representatives of various bodies (Thiva Bar Association, teachers of the 2nd High School of the Municipality of Thiva, Community Centres of the Municipality of Thiva, Thiva Refugees Integration Centre, Social Services of the Municipality of Thiva, Dependencies Pre-

vention Centre “Protasi Zois” of the Organisation Against Drugs (OKANA), Social Service of the Livadia General Hospital), (b) organised a three-day online workshop (13 and 20 and 27 November) on the forms of violence against women for the members of the YWCA of Thiva and (c) on 8 March 2021, held an online painting exhibition themed “Woman”, by women and girls living in the Thiva Open Refugee Accommodation Centre (KAFP) and participating in visual arts workshops with the assistance of the “Solidarity Now” organisation. 18 paintings were created and posted on the CC’s blog.

- ▶ Lamia’s CC (KETHI) provided information about its actions and operation (a) on 15 February 2021, the officers of the structures of the Community Centre and the “Home Assistance” programme, (b) on 19 May 2021, the members of the Municipal Equality Committee of the Municipality of Lokroi.

REGION OF PELOPONNESE

- ▶ The CC of Kalamata held an information/awareness meeting of the Association of Friends, Parents and Guardians of the students of Bougas Schools (extensive presentation of the centre’s services and discussion on a potential co-operation for action).
- ▶ On 10 March 2021, the Tripoli CC (KETHI) participated in: (a) a webinar on: “Woman and Work” and (b) on 26 May 2021 in an online Experience Fairytale Workshop.

REGION OF NORTH AEGEAN

- ▶ On November 25th, the Mytilene CC (KETHI) held an open public awareness-raising and informational event on the courtyard of the Mytilene Municipal Theatre. Also, on 9 March 2021, it organised an online information and awareness-raising action for adult pupils on preventing and combating violence against women and, mostly, on employment counselling.
- ▶ The Municipality of Chios, in cooperation with the Counselling Centre, has created an information and awareness-raising video posted on YouTube, entitled: “Break your silence”.
- ▶ In March 2021, the Mytilene Women’s Shelter implemented the following actions: (a) presentation of the Women’s Shelter spot on the local television station’s evening news and: a recorded presentation of the structure, a message for the International Women’s Day, a message aimed at mobilising the public and raising awareness on violence against women and b) in collaboration with the second-chance school of Mytilene, held an online presentation – discussion, via Zoom, on: “Gender-based violence, Domestic violence and the role of the Women’s and Children’s Shelter of the Municipality of Mytilene.”

REGION OF SOUTH AEGEAN

- ▶ The CC of Kos, on the occasion of the International Women’s Day, carried out an awareness-raising action entitled “Violence Lessons”. This action was based on the creation and promotion by local media of three short spots with the participation of children and adults. Their plot was about gender-based violence behaviour in three different age groups.

- ▶ The Rhodes Women's Shelter carried out an online event on the subject: "The only pandemic..... is that of the Equality of the Society". As part of the International Women's Day, the structure's officers created a spot that was posted on the Social Policy and Health Directorate's YouTube channel with the purpose of raising public awareness and encouraging the dissemination of the message through their official Facebook page with the following hashtags: #ισοτητα_δημοσροδου or #isotita_dimosrodou.

REGION OF CRETE

- ▶ The Heraklion CC (KETHI): (a) on 3 and 9 November 2021, held informational meetings on gender-based violence and the services provided by the CC to students of the School of Health Sciences at the Hellenic Mediterranean University and the Technological Institute of Heraklion, (b) on 6 and 7 March 2021, in cooperation with the International, Independent Non-Profit Association ELSA ATHENS, participated in a two-day seminar, c) on 22 March 2021, in collaboration with the University of Crete's Department of Sociology, held a webinar addressing the phenomenon of sexual violence and harassment from a legislative aspect d) on 12 May 2021, attended an online informational meeting focusing on the target group "Women, victims of gender-based domestic violence" on work reintegration issues through the special program "New jobs for special social groups" and (e) on 13 May 2021, participated in a webinar on: "Sexual harassment at the workplace, the psychological aspect: method of intervention by the Women Counselling Centre of Heraklion" organised by the Regional Equality Committee (PEPIS) of Crete in cooperation with the Municipal Equality Committees (DEPIS) of Crete and the Hellenic Mediterranean University (ELMEPA).
- ▶ Heraklion's Women's Shelter participated in the online discussion on "Dialogue on the Elimination of Violence against Women" organised by the International Organisation for Migration IOM.

Cooperation with international and European organisations

Gender equality is a fundamental human right and the principal objective of every modern democratic country. It is a distinctive public policy at an international and European level since the 70s and in Greece since 1981. All international and European organisations are engaging in the fight against gender-based discrimination:

- ▶ The UN has declared the safeguarding of women's rights as a priority of the millennium, while continuing its efforts to implement the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) in all countries. Gender Equality and the empowerment of women and girls is a separate goal in the 17 Sustainable Development Goals of the 2030 Agenda⁸⁴.

84. This is Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls, further structured into 9 sub-goals and 14 indicators. The elimination of all forms of violence against women in the public and private spheres, including trafficking in human beings and all forms of sexual exploitation, as well as the elimination of all forms of harmful practices such as premature, forced marriages and female genital mutilation, is a specific sub-goal. For more information, please refer to the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA) website: <https://sdgs.un.org/goals>.

- The European Union continues to bind the Member States to the goal of gender equality and the EU Treaty includes gender equality as a primary objective of the Union⁸⁵.
- The Council of Europe has given priority to combating violence against women following its activation in other areas of equality⁸⁶.

Upon the above mentioned, and within the framework of the obligations arising from international documents for the protection of human rights and women's rights ratified by our country, the GSDFPGE cooperates institutionally through the Independent Division of European and International Cooperation with the European Union and International Organisations in the field of gender equality, with the assistance of its other agencies, depending on the subject matter and policy field. It also monitors gender equality policies at a European and international level, contributes according to its competence to national reports submitted by Greece to bodies and committees of international organisations, and fully prepares and submits national reports on gender equality and women's rights issues.

The following table reflects all the collaborations between the GSDFPGE and international and European organisations:

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85. The main goals of the current EU Strategy on gender equality 2020-2025 are to end gender-based violence, to challenge gender stereotypes, to bridge the gender gap in the labour market, to achieve equal participation in different sectors of the economy; to address the gender wage and pension gap, to bridge the gender gap in care and to achieve balanced gender representation in decision-making procedures and in policy. For more information, please see the relevant European Committee website at https://ec.europa.eu/info/policies/justice-and-fundamental-rights/gender-equality/gender-equality-strategy_el.
86. Preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence is one of the strategic goals of the Council of Europe's Gender Equality Strategy 2018-2023. For more information, please see the Council of Europe's dedicated web page at <https://www.coe.int/en/web/genderequality/violence-against-women> Internet site <https://www.coe.int/en/web/genderequality/violence-against-women>.

PARTICIPATION IN WORKING GROUPS/COMMITTEES/BODIES OF INTERNATIONAL AND EUROPEAN ORGANISATIONS	
WORKING GROUP/COMMITTEE	ORGANISATION
Participation of a delegation in the annual Commission on the Status of Women-CSW	United Nations (UN)
Gender Equality Commission	Council of Europe
Committee of the Parties to the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence (Istanbul Convention)	
Working Group on gender mainstreaming and governance (GMG)	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)
DAC Network on Gender Equality (GenderNet)	
High level Group on Gender mainstreaming in all policies and actions	European Commission
Advisory Committee on Equal opportunities for Women and Men	
Experts' Forum	European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE)
Thematic Network on Gender mainstreaming	
PROVISION OF INFORMATIONAL MATERIAL TO WORKING GROUPS/COMMITTEES/REPORTS/QUESTIONNAIRES	
WORKING GROUP/COMMITTEE	ORGANISATION
Working group of the UN High Commissioner's Office on Human Rights related to discrimination against women before the law and in practice	United Nations (UN)
Special rapporteurs of the Human Rights Council with thematic mandates	
Working group on discrimination against women and girls	
Questionnaires under the OECD Council recommendations	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)
Annual meetings of the Economic and Environmental Forum	Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)
Annual Human Dimension Implementation Meetings	
European Commission against Racism and Intolerance (ECRI)	Council of Europe
International Labour Conference Sessions	International Labour Organisation (ILO)
Greece Human Rights Report	USA State Department

PARTICIPATION IN THE PREPARATION OF NATIONAL REPORTS UNDER INTERNATIONAL CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS	
WORKING GROUP/COMMITTEE	ORGANISATION
Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)	United Nations (UN)
Periodic assessment of the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action 1995	
Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD)	
Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD)	
Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED)	
Committee against Torture (CAT)	
Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC)	
Committee on Migrant Workers (CMW)	
Human Rights Committee (CCPR)	
Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR)	
Human Rights Council	
Universal Periodic Review Working Group of Human Rights Council	
Group of Experts on Action against Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (GRREVIO)	Council of Europe
Report to the European Committee of Social Rights monitoring the European Social Charter	
Group of experts on Action against trafficking in Human Beings (GRETA)	
European Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CPT)	
Annual report on Fundamental Rights in Europe	EU Agency for Fundamental Rights

At international level and on issues related to violence against women, the GSDFPGE's presence during the reference period was as follows:

Participation in working groups, committees, conferences, other events

- Participation in the working Group of the Council of Europe's Committee on Gender Equality for the amendment of the (79) 10 Council of Europe Recommendation on women refugees, migrants and asylum seekers (Drafting Committee on Migrant Women)(meetings of 14-15 December 2020, 2-3 March 2021, 27-28 April 2021 and 30 September-1 October 2021)⁸⁷.

87. Council of Europe.(2021). Drafting Committee on Migrant Women (GEC- MIG).<https://www.coe.int/en/web/genderequality/drafting-committee-on-migrant-women>

- ▶ Participation in the Committee of the Parties to the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence (Istanbul Convention) which is a monitoring mechanism of the Convention's implementation (meetings of 15 December 2020 & 13 April 2021)⁸⁸.
- ▶ Monitoring the work of the Council of Europe's Committee on Gender Equality, whose agenda always includes an item related to preventing and combating gender-based violence, which is also an axis of the Council of Europe's strategy on gender equality (14-15 April 2021, online meeting)⁸⁹.
- ▶ Participation of the Deputy Minister with a recommendation at the 29th OSCE Economic and Environmental Forum on: "Promoting comprehensive security, stability and sustainable development in the OSCE area through women's economic empowerment", where actions to combat violence against women were presented, inter alia (9-10 September 2021).

Contribution to drafting reports, dispatch of informational material

- ▶ Drafting and dispatch comments to the Gender Equality Commission (GEC) of the Annual Report on the implementation of the Strategy for Equality of the Council 2018-2023, for the October 2019-October 2020 period. Preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence is one of the strategic objectives of the Equality Strategy of the Council on which members are invited to report their progress for the reference period (27 November 2020)⁹⁰.
- ▶ Drafting and sending Informative Notes in view of meetings of the Equality Committee and the Plenary session of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe. The agenda for these meetings included items on violence against women and domestic violence (5 March & 16 June 2021).
- ▶ Informative note regarding measures taken in our country to combat domestic violence, including tackling the phenomenon during the COVID- 19 pandemic, in view of the Plenary session of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Mediterranean (PAM) in June 2021 (6 May 2021).

88. Council of Europe. Action against Trafficking In Human Beings. <https://www.coe.int/en/web/anti-human-trafficking/committee-of-the-parties>

89. Council of Europe. (2018). Gender Equality Commission. <https://www.coe.int/en/web/genderequality/gender-equality-commission>

90. The contribution of Greece (through the GSDFPGE) is reflected in the aggregate report of the Council of Europe. (2021). Activities and measures at the national level contributing to the achievement of the objectives of the Council of Europe Gender Equality Strategy 2018-2023. GEC(2021)1 Revised. <https://rm.coe.int/gec-2021-1-report-gender-equality-strategy-implementation-in-the-membe/1680a1bfce>.

- ▶ On the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the signature of the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating violence against women and domestic violence and upon proposal from the Belgian Deputy Minister for Gender Equality, Equal Opportunities and Diversity, a Joint Declaration of Support of the Convention was signed by the Minister for Labour and Social Affairs Mr Chatzidakis and the Deputy Minister for Labour and Social Affairs Mrs M. Syrengela. The Joint Declaration was also signed by 15 other competent EU Equality Ministers (11 May 2021)⁹¹.
- ▶ Dispatch of an Informative Note on a draft report/recommendations entitled “Resolving domestic violence in the Mediterranean: Global opportunity for local change” in view of the 15th Plenary session of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Mediterranean (PAM) in June 2021 (31 May 2021).
- ▶ Dispatch of a document to the National Rapporteur on Trafficking in Human Beings in response to the recommendations of the Council of Europe Group of Experts on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings (GRETA) (1 June 2021).
- ▶ Contribution to the questionnaire for the preparation of the Council of Europe Commission Report against Racism and Intolerance (ECRI) (20 July 2021).
- ▶ Contribution to the State Department report on the human rights situation in Greece 2020 (6 August 2021)⁹².
- ▶ Provision of informational material to supplement the OECD Questionnaire on the implementation of the DAC/OECD Recommendation on ending sexual exploitation abuse and harassment in the field of development cooperation (18 August 2021).

At European level and on issues related to violence against women, the GSDFPGE’s presence during the reference period was as follows:

91. EURAACTIV.(2021). Women’s rights: Sign and ratify the Istanbul Convention <https://www.euractiv.com/section/non-discrimination/opinion/womens-rights-sign-and-ratify-the-istanbul-convention/?fbclid=IwAR2z5pIL-L9S43BP06hkjBwYX8VJa-JThiU6LM5pqr8u-gLKtlwWlmJbrg>.

92. Greece 2020 Human Rights Report Executive Summary <https://www.state.gov/wp-content/uploads/2021/10/GREECE-2020-HUMAN-RIGHTS-REPORT.pdf>

Participation in working groups, committees, conferences, other events

- ▶ Participation of the Deputy Minister in the teleconference of European Equality Ministers under the German Presidency of the EU Council where small informative posters were presented per Member State with details regarding the support and protection of women against violence (20 November 2020).
- ▶ Participation upon the recommendation of the Deputy Minister for Labour and Social Affairs at the High Level Conference organised by the Portuguese Presidency of the Council of the EU on the subject: “The tenth anniversary after the signature of the Istanbul Convention. State of play” (6 April 2021).

Contribution to drafting reports, dispatch of informational material

- ▶ Dispatch of the two Declaration of Interest Forms signed by the Deputy Minister to the European Commission High Level Working Group on Gender mainstreaming in policies, on behalf of our country’s support towards a European hotline for victims of gender-based violence. These are: a. a Declaration on the reservation of the 116016 telephone number and b. a Declaration of commitment by the government body that will implement/host this European hotline (20 January 2021).
- ▶ Sending of informative notes on issues of gender-based violence and, where appropriate, preparation for the participation of the Deputy Minister in the formal and informal Councils of EU Employment and Social Policy Ministers (EPSCO - Employment, Social Policy, Health and Consumer Affairs Council) (22 February 2021, 15 March 2021, 14-15 June 2021).
- ▶ The GSDFPGE’s response by sending relevant information at the request of the Portuguese Presidency of the Council of the EU, on our initiatives and actions regarding violence against women during the pandemic (9 February 2021).
- ▶ Submission of a final report on the completion of the SURVIVOR project: “Enhancing services for refugee and migrant GBV survivors” carried out by the GSDFPGE and financed by the DG Justice, with the Centre for Women’s Research and Studies “DIOTIMA” as the leading partner and the Research Centre for Gender Equality (KETHI) and the International Rescue Committee as other partners on the relevant EU electronic platform in January 2021.

STRATEGIC COOPERATIONS

GSDFPGE cooperates with a wide range of Civil Society bodies and International Organisations in order to respond to the increased needs of women refugees and asylum seekers – victims of gender-based violence and their children, and to enhance its actions toward the vulnerable population. The competent Directorate has been within the framework of the Directorate for Social Protection and Counselling Services. The cooperation has been formulated between the GSDFPGE and two UN system organisations, UNICEF and the UN High Commissioner for Refugees is referred to below.

Working with UNICEF

The GSDFPGE made the cooperation with UNICEF official in May 2018 by signature a Memorandum of Cooperation. The fruitful cooperation between the two bodies continues and focuses, inter alia, on the evaluation of the GREVIO group of experts on the Istanbul Convention, the cooperation for the preparation of quarterly Information Sheets on violence against women and the preparation of a study on the needs of children of women who are victims of gender-based violence that have found shelter with their mothers in the structures of the Network against gender-based violence of GSDFPGE.

In particular, the GSDFPGE's basic priorities in cooperation with UNICEF for the reference period, aim to increase accessibility to the GSDFPGE Network of Structures to refugee, immigrant and asylum seekers women who are victims and survivors of gender-based violence and multiple discrimination. The provision of services includes are the following::

- ▶ Interpretation services in Arabic, Farsi and many other languages (e.g. Urdu, Lingala, Albanian), provided by KETHI of to GSDFPGE's network of structures to meet the needs of women refugees and immigrants.
- ▶ Provision of interpretation services to the SOS 15900 Helpline, in basic spoken languages of women refugees and immigrants (in progress).
- ▶ The adaptation and translation into Greek language of the Gender-Based Violence pocket guide. A user friendly and readily accessible digital application tailored-made to the needs of non-specialized professionals in issues of gender-based violence, so as to provide information to those who survived it. (in progress)

With regard to the preparation of the study *"Programmatic Review of Services available and accessible to Children in the shelters of the Network of the General Secretariat for Demographic and Family Policy and Gender Equality"*, the study is included under Priority Axis 1 Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence in the new National Action Plan 2021-2025 of the GSDFPGE. The contractor of the project is the Institute of Child Health.

The aim of the study is to analyse the advantages and the potential shortcomings in the existing provision of services by the GSDFPGE Network of structures against gender-based violence to children witnesses of domestic violence and, subsequently, to develop guidelines aiming to reform the services, paying particular attention to children of women refugees and immigrants.

As regards the methodology followed for the collection of the data, the Institute of Child Health implemented the following:

- ▶ Collected information/data on children living in the Shelters through the completion of an anonymous **Online Questionnaire** by the Shelter employees.
- ▶ Collected details on the characteristics and the operation of the Women's Shelters through the Women's Shelter **General Questionnaire** completed electronically by a professional per shelter.
- ▶ Data collection for each child who was staying in the Women's Shelter during the July - September 2021 period with the **Child Case Record Questionnaire**.
- ▶ Carried out 5 **focus group** with Women's Shelters professionals to analyse the services provided to children, the related shortcomings and the strong points and to highlight their proposals to improve the services provided in the best interest of the children living at the Shelters.
- ▶ Carried out 4 **focus group** with beneficiaries who were mothers with children residing in the Women's Shelters, to depict the most important difficulties they face and the opinion they have for the services provided to them and their children.
- ▶ Carried out 7 **semi-structured interviews** with professionals related to the GSDFPGE Network of Shelters.

The study is in progress. The research part has been completed and the findings are in the processing stage and will be announced once the processing ends.

Cooperation with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

The GSDFPGE and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) updated their cooperation⁹³ in January 2021 with a view to preventing and tackling the gender-based violence in the refugee and immigrant population through intrasectoral cooperation and coordination of actions. In this context, GSDFPGE co-chairs the Working Group on tackling gender-based violence. The Group, which resumed its meetings on a monthly basis at the end of January 2021, with the participation of NGOs, International Organisations and governmental bodies, aims to coordinate and enhance the actions of those engaged in this field, including trafficking in human beings. The Group hosts presentations of projects, legal texts such as the Istanbul Convention aiming at protecting the target population, updates on access to services of the population concerned at the individual sites, Reception and Identification Centres, open accommodation centres and Women's Shelters of the Network of Structures, as well as updates on challenges faced by the bodies and on recurring issues prohibiting the prevention or the response to gender-based violence that need to be addressed.

93. The cooperation between the two bodies started in 2016 and ended in 2019, and is assessed in a series of joint actions to protect women refugees and their children.

The GSDFPGE's objective is, through the cooperation with the UNHCR, to create—inter alia—tools aiming to promote the proper cooperation and to facilitate the bodies that provide services to vulnerable asylum seekers, survivors of gender-based violence and to protect them. During the reference period, the Service Mapping Tool was designed and is going to be made available to the bodies. The Tool has collected and captured the available (specialized) services for asylum seekers and refugees—survivors of gender-based violence, throughout the Greek territory where the refugee population is located. In a wider context, GSDFPGE—through a series of forthcoming actions—aims to combat stereotypes, and to raise awareness and educate everyone about gender-based violence.

Officers of the Directorate for Social Protection and Counselling Services in cooperation with a partner from the UNHCR have prepared an internal pilot study to investigate the particular needs of women refugees, immigrants and asylum seekers who are not suffering active abuse and have found accommodation at the Women's Shelters of the Network of Structures, in relation to their housing needs. The collected data highlighted the need to design targeted and specific measures to address the housing needs of the target group.

C. NATIONAL MECHANISM AGAINST GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

The National Gender Equality Mechanism was presented in detail in the 1st Annual Report on Violence against Women. Starting with this report, the work of the bodies participating in the mechanism will be presented. The start will be made this year with the presentation of the work of KETHI for the reference period.

RESEARCH CENTRE FOR GENDER EQUALITY

The Research Centre for Gender Equality (KETHI) was established in 1994 and is a legal person governed by private law of the broader government sector (General government body). It operates under the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, is supervised by the Deputy Minister for Demography Policy and the Family and is administrated by a five-member Board of Directors. In the context of preventing, combating and eliminating violence against women, KETHI has undertaken the scientific and organisational supervision of the Network of Structures of GSDFPGE and of the operation of the 14 Counselling Centres located in the capitals of the 13 Regions, within the framework of the ***“National Program for preventing and combating violence against women”***.

In the context of preventing and combating violence against women, KETHI has undertaken the operation, administration/organisation and scientific coordination of fourteen (14) Counselling Centres (CCs) located in the headquarters of the Regions (Athens, Heraklion of Crete, Thessaloniki, Ioannina, Corfu, Kozani, Lamia, Larisa, Komotini, Mytilene, Syros, Patras, Piraeus, Tripolis), which gradually started their operations from 2012.

In addition, KETHI has undertaken the scientific, organisational and administrative supervision/monitoring and the coordination of the overall work of the total of the structures of the Network on preventing and combating gender-based violence against women of GSDFPGE. In particular, the Network includes 43 Counselling Centres, 19 Women's Shelters for abused women and their children (including the 2 Women's Shelters of the national centre for social solidarity - EKKA), as well as an SOS 15900 telephone line.

KETHI's objective is to properly and effectively implement both the Joint Operational Framework of the Network structures against gender-based violence, to apply the approach methodology of the counselling process and the further development of the provided counselling services. Furthermore, KETHI has implemented the project *“Enhancing protection for refugee and migrant GBV survivors through increased access to GBV services and increasing competitiveness rising activities”*, which is the continuance of previous projects funded by UNICEF. The project includes:

- Informational and dissemination actions for the book entitled “The world anew”, with target group the adolescents, regarding the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Istanbul Convention). The book has been published in four languages, Greek, English, Arabic and Farsi
- Drafting and publishing the manual entitled “Guide to the educational utilisation of the book The world anew” with guidelines to secondary education teachers on how to use this book in order to raise awareness of their students on issues of gender-based violence issues.
- Publication of the book “Everything from scratch”, which attempts to demonstrate the inherent stereotypes related to behaviours, roles and expectations attributed to boys and - often - associated with violent behaviours, but also to make everyone understand that victims, girls and boys, are never to blame and are not responsible for what happened to them. The books “The world anew” and “Everything from scratch” have been translated into four languages: Greek, English, Arabic and Farsi. The book “the world anew” and the instruction manual addressed to teachers have been approved by the Ministry of Education as to their pedagogical suitability and have already been sent to all Directorates of Secondary Education in Greece and Cyprus in order to be forwarded to the school units in their jurisdiction.
- Creation of four (4) videos to be played on social networks, television, addressed to adolescents. Each video covers one or more aspects of intimate partner gender-based violence among adolescents and is available in four (4) languages: Greek, English, Arabic and Farsi. Also, following the approval of the ESR (Greek National Council for Radio and Television), a 40” video is broadcasted by television stations (national and regional) during the period 25/10/2020 to 25/11/2020. Dispatch of these videos to all Network Structures for possible use in the context of their informational and awareness-raising actions.
- Creation of an online version of the book “The world anew” in the form of an e-book, which is available for free on various relevant platforms.
- Creation of a podcast with the stories of the book “The world anew” in four languages: Greek, English, Arabic and Farsi.
- As part of the informational and dissemination actions for the material, due to the restrictive measures implemented to address COVID- 19, two online events took place (November 2020 and March 2021) in cooperation with UNICEF and with the participation of teachers, principals of secondary education, and directors of educational matters. All the results of the project (book “The world anew”, Guide for teachers and the 4 videos) were presented at these events.

As regards the studies conducted by KETHI, the research on “Social representations, beliefs and stereotypes about domestic violence against women in Greece” was completed in the reference period, which research was assigned to the National Centre for Social Research (EKKE). The aim of the research was to investigate the social representations, beliefs and stereotypes of specific bodies with authority and professionals, whose boundaries of remit and professional activity include tackling the phenomenon of domestic violence against women. At the same time, the subject-matter of the project provides for the co-examination of social representations, beliefs and stereotypes as identified in

the daily press for specific periods of time: years 2011, 2018 and 2020 (first six-month period). The survey was also conducted through case studies carried out in all categories of professionals, some of which were approached using the method of a personal qualitative interview (open-ended), such as the cases of judges, lawyers, police officers, physicians, nurses, GSDFPGE Network officers in Attica and others using the targeted interview teams method, such as the cases of GSDFPGE Network officers, “public care” professionals and accommodation structures in the regions of the country outside Attica, experts for psychosocial care of local health units (TOMY), municipalities and hospitals.

The results of the survey were as follows:

- The assumption that the characteristic that more accurately predicts violence within the family is **the normalisation of violence** as a means of expression and the endorsement of the alpha-male model in an unequal relationship, is confirmed.
- The assumption that one of the main factors connected to the use of violence in intimate partner relationships is the generally **accepted hierarchical allocation of the gender-based roles**, or, in other words, the norms that position the social status of men in a more advantageous place than women, is confirmed. Secondly, the parameter of the **socially constructed incrimination or self-incrimination of the victim (victim blaming)** and also of the **socially-constructed tolerance and the promotion of legitimizing reasons for justifying or tolerating the violence of the perpetrator** was proved significant.
- Domestic violence against women is associated by the social subjects of the research with a variety of factors, including the dominant position of **acquired attitudes** that individuals develop as they grow, imitating their social surroundings (e.g. expression of anger through violence), in other words, the perception of violent behaviour as a behaviour that is mainly “taught”.
- **The consciences of the interviewed professionals** affect and are affected by the function of the institutions, as a widespread feeling of low functionality of the justice system was detected, accompanied by a feeling of impunity for the perpetrators and thus failure to end the gender-based domestic violence.
- As for the **phenomenology of domestic violence**, the *frequency, systematisation and complexity* of female abuse within the “home” is demonstrated. On the one hand, a plethora of *violent behaviours* (such as physical violence, forced sexual intercourse, verbal aggression, emotional and psychological abuse, economic deprivation and social isolation) is observed. On the other hand, this diversity of violence indeed seemed to be *a means to exercise social control* over women, with significant consequences in their physical and mental health, their social and professional functionality, but also the structurally defined reinforcement of gender inequalities and discrimination, and the distorted definition of their social role, mainly in connection to the reproductive process and maternal care.
- The **psycho-social** perception of the phenomenon focuses on factors relating to the individual characteristics and behaviour of the perpetrators, but also to the social dynamics that shape these behaviours.

- As to **the individual characteristics** of perpetrators and victims, the perceptions go beyond the findings concerning the low socio-economic and educational profile of perpetrators and victims, as it is a common finding **that violence knows no social borders** and that **economic difficulties** are often referred to as the catalyst for perpetrators to exercise violence and for women victims to tolerate violence.
- As to the **justification of domestic violence and violence between intimate partners**, perceptions have emerged which are specific to the **individual approaches**, where violence is interpreted on the basis of specific socio-demographic factors (e.g. gender, origin, nationality, religion, education, employment, income, socio-economic status, age, etc.), personality characteristics (for example, self-esteem, self-control, suspicion, possessiveness, etc.), as well as issues related to the personal history of both the perpetrator and the victim (e.g. exposure to violence at a young age, delinquency, mental illness, etc.). In these perceptions **the psychiatric model** dominates, which focuses on parameters such as **psychopathic personality, mental illness, the use of alcohol and other toxic substances, mental disorder, various disadvantages**, etc. Mental disorders such as personality disorder and drug and alcohol abuse are characteristics linked with both violence within the family and abusive experiences in the past. Professionals seem to agree that victimisation at a young age is among the factors that more accurately predict violent behaviour in the family at a later age.
- On the basis of the concept **of social learning and intergenerational transmission of violence**, family and parental models are indicated to play a key role in the interpretation of violent behaviour.
- The **role of the patriarchy** emerged as the most crucial factor in encouraging violence of men against women. In fact, the importance of male domination is also established in the study as an example of symbolic violence.
- The social construction of the reality of domestic violence via the Press does not deviate from the above mentioned.** As established, each newspaper has its own organisational structure and ideology based on which it approaches the news. The publications almost always refer to the validity of the information they provide, and often rely on the assistance of an authority (usually the police) and/or expert, with documented knowledge and an opinion on the subject under consideration and which is expressed through an interview, a comment, a written opinion. The Greek press that was examined does not consider the issue as a key priority. A slight change is found in the year 2020 due to the “noise” created by the relevant government campaigns. The symbols and the stereotypical images promoted by the analysed publications enhance the existing gender bias. In fact, the representations of women, as these are formed through the social and ideological mechanism of the Press examined, have an actual impact on the reproduction and the subsequent “preservation of the traditional structures of our patriarchal society”.¹ In addition, the various regulations at both an international, European and national level have not succeeded in overturning the existing stereotypes. On the contrary, the publications in their majority present men perpetrators and women victims in ways that feed into gender inequality.

The study currently in progress, which started during the reference period of the report, is the following: *“Approaches and proposals for effective intervention and change of attitude of male-perpetrators of domestic violence”*. The aim of the study is to present new approaches and proposals, in the context of effective intervention and a change of attitude of men toward the phenomenon domestic violence, by investigating and recording, at a national, European and/or international level:

- theoretical approaches/concepts and modern empirical data for work with male offenders;
- the ways of effective intervention for changing the attitudes and behaviour of male offenders of violence;
- data from the legislative frameworks of other countries that have established measures for the additional safety of women victims of violence;
- the cooperation framework with support services for victims and intervention mechanisms (justice bodies, social services, health services, support/ assistance services for women, child protection services, etc.);
- methods of specialized education of employees in counselling programmes addressed to men, in order to tackle domestic violence;
- programmes for offenders, focusing on interventions, in order to adopt non-violent behaviour in their interpersonal relationships and to understand the impact of domestic violence on themselves, their family and the wider environment;
- the effectiveness of the measures regarding the additional assurance of protection and support of women.

In the context of the implementation of publicity actions, KETHI is working on a publicity action plan (broadcast message concerning the services provided by the Counselling Centres). The pilot implementation is scheduled for the Ionian Islands Regional Operational Programmes, where there is an approved budget, followed by the rest of the CCs, after an amendment to the implementation decisions by its own means.

STATISTICS

A. OBSERVATORY: INDICATORS ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

The Observatory of Gender Equality of the GSFPGE is responsible for implementing Article 11 of the European Commission on gender-based violence regarding the coordination of the collection and publication of statistical data on any form of gender-based violence covered by the Istanbul Convention (Article 4(8) of Law 4531/2018). Thus, for the third consecutive year, the Observatory is publishing the monitoring indicators for the implementation of the Istanbul Convention.⁹⁴ The data on the indicators proposed by EIGE and the GREVIO questionnaire are presented in this chapter.

The harmonisation of statistical data at European Union level for the comparison of all data in the context of the implementation of the Istanbul Convention is one of the objectives of the European Institute for Gender Equality. The obstacles that must be addressed include differences in the legal definitions of violent crimes between Member States, the non-recording of certain forms of violence as crimes, and the lack of recording of the victim-perpetrator relationship in the police records.

As has already been mentioned in the Observatory's previous publications, Greece, like almost all EU countries, is not yet able to gather reliable and comparable data on the required indicators. This is an objective and an obligation arising from the ratification of the Istanbul Convention. The difficulty to gather the above indicators is the result of gaps in the applicable legislation and shortcomings in the recording systems of the competent bodies of all EU Member States.

In the case of Greece, it is worth noting that in 2020 the Hellenic Police made an amendment to the recording system for domestic violence offences, which now also includes information on the relationship between victim and perpetrator and the type of violence in its data. As the justice system does not have an information system on domestic violence offences, data are collected at the request of the Public Prosecutor's Office of the Supreme Court, which communicates the Observatory's request to the 63 First Instances Prosecutor's Offices of the country and which, in turn, refer to the case documents of previous years and send the necessary statistics to the Observatory. This is therefore an attempt for a qualitative approach to the phenomenon of domestic violence rather than a true representation. For the police and justice sectors, the table's first column provides the name of the indicator expressing the data available to the Observatory at the time of issue of this report, while the last column provides a correlation to the EIGE indicators.

The structure of this chapter follows the competent bodies and the data collection scopes, as presented below, including the total number of years for which such data is available: 1. Police (2010-2020), 2. Justice sector (2016-2020), 3. Support Programmes for perpetrators (2018-2020), 4. Migration (2018-2020), 5. Support to victims: Telephone Helpline 197 EKKA (National Centre for Social Solidarity) (2018-2020), 6. Compensations (2006-2020).

94. For the 2019 data, see the 27th Observatory's Informative Note, here: GSDFPGE Observatory – 27th Informative Note – Gender-based-violence – General Secretariat for Demography and Family Policy and Gender Equality (isotita.gr)

1. POLICE

Table 1: Police indicators regarding violence against women

Indicators at our disposal	Year											EIGE Indicators
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	
1. Annual number of women victims of domestic violence			1630	1818	2302	2321	2696	3196	3815	4171	4264	Annual number of women (aged 18 and above) victims of intimate partner violence
2. Annual number of reported domestic violence offenses	1303	2005	2455	2896	3512	3572	3839	3134	4722	5220	5669⁹⁵	Number of reported offenses of intimate partner violence against women (aged 18 and above) committed by men
3. Annual number of men perpetrators of domestic violence			1620	1886	2351	2428	2891	2395	4202	4618	4436	Number of men (aged 18 and above) perpetrators of intimate partner violence against women (and as a percentage of the total male perpetrators population)
4. Annual number of women victims of physical intimate partner violence with male perpetrators											2350	Annual number of women (aged 18 and above) victims of physical intimate partner violence committed by men (aged 18 and above)

95. For the year 2020, this indicator is now available by gender. According to police data, 4026 incidents of domestic violence were reported with male perpetrators and female victims.

Indicators at our disposal	Year											EIGE Indicators
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	
5. Annual number of women victims of psychological intimate partner violence committed by men											2494	Annual number of women (aged 18 and above) victims of psychological intimate partner violence committed by men (aged 18 and above)
6. Annual number of women victims of sexual intimate partner violence committed by men					191	259	263	224			47	Annual number of women (aged 18 and above) victims of sexual intimate partner violence committed by men (aged 18 and above)
7. Annual number of women victims of economic intimate partner violence committed by men											1638	Annual number of women (aged 18 and above) victims of economic intimate partner violence committed by men (aged 18 and above)
8. Annual number of women victims reporting rape	263	226	234	222	194	183	217	215	204	217	202	Annual number of women (aged 18 and above) victims reporting rape
9. Women victims of intentional homicide(299 PC) in connection to the law on domestic violence	11	12	6	13	12	11	13	7	13	8	8	Women (aged 18 and above) victims of femicide by a male intimate partner as a percentage of women victims of homicide

The first indicator (*annual number of women victims of domestic violence*) shows the number of women who have reported incidents of domestic violence to the police. In 2020, 4264 women reported domestic violence to the police. This is an increase of 2.2% compared to 2019, when the corresponding number was 4171.

Since 2020, the police records the victim's and perpetrator's gender, as well as the relationship between the victim and an perpetrator. Thus, these data have also been included in this Report in the next two tables. Table 2 lists victims of domestic violence who have reported an incident of domestic violence to the police, by victim's gender and by perpetrator's gender.

Table 2: *Number and gender of victims by perpetrator's gender (2020)*

<i>Perpetrator's gender</i>	Men perpetrators		Women perpetrators	
<i>Victim's gender</i>	Women victims	Men victims	Women victims	Men victims
<i>Victim's gender by perpetrator's gender</i>	3963 (68,3%)	795 (13,7%)	301 (5,2%)	746 (12,8%)
<i>Total victims by perpetrator's gender</i>	4758 (82%)		1047 (18%)	
Total victims	5805 (100%)			

It should be noted that, in a total of 5805 victims, 73.5% (4264) are women and in 93% of these cases (3963) the perpetrators are men.

In total, male perpetrators were reported by 82% of all victims (4758). It is therefore documented that the majority of the victims of domestic violence are women, while the perpetrators of domestic violence with women as the victims are almost all men.

Table 3 lists victims of domestic violence who have reported an incident of domestic violence to the police, by offender gender, victim gender and by victim-perpetrator relationship.

Table 3: *Number and gender of victims by perpetrator's gender and victim-perpetrator's relationship (2020)*

<i>Perpetrator's gender</i>	Men perpetrators		Women perpetrators	
<i>Victim-perpetrator's relationship/ victim's gender</i>	Women victims	Men victims	Women victims	Men victims
Spouses	1859 (39,1%)			280 (26,7%)
Ex spouses	481 (10,1%)			116 (11,1%)
Permanent intimate partners	459 (9,7%)			53 (5,1%)

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<i>Perpetrator's gender</i>	Men perpetrators		Women perpetrators	
<i>Victim-perpetrator's relationship/ victim's gender</i>	Women victims	Men victims	Women victims	Men victims
Former intimate partners	238 (5%)			26 (2,5%)
Civil partnership	9 (0,2%)			1 (0,1%)
Civil partnership that has been dissolved				
Parent⁹⁶	249 (5.2%)	191 (4%)	55 (5.2%)	33 (3.2%)
Child⁹⁷	277 (5.8%)	259 (5.4%)	106 (10.1%)	146 (13.9%)
Relatives - other	391 (8.2%)	345 (7.3%)	140 (13.4%)	91 (8.7%)
Total by victim's gender	3963 (83.3%)	795 (16.7%)	301 (28.7%)	746 (71.3%)
Total by perpetrator's gender	4758 (100%)		1047 (100%)	

For 2020, it is observed that all 4758 victims **of men perpetrators of violence**, 64.1% of the victims (3046) were women who were in an intimate partnership with the offenders either during the time the offence took place or in the past. In particular, 39.1% (1859) of the victims were women spouses of the perpetrators, 10% (481) were women ex-spouses, 9.7% (459) women permanent intimate partners, 5% (238) women ex-partners and 0.2% (9) women who have entered into a civil partnership with the perpetrator.

The women victims who were relatives or were otherwise related to the perpetrator reach 8.2% (391), while 5.8% (277) are women who were victims of domestic violence by their father and 5.2% (249) are women who were victims of domestic violence by their son.

In a total of 1047 victims **of women perpetrators of violence**, 45.5% of the victims (476) were men who were in intimate partnership with the perpetrator either during the time the offence took place or in the past.

Women domestic violence perpetrators have a higher percentage of violence toward their sons (13.9%) and daughters (10.1%) in relation to the percentages of men perpetrators (5.4% and 5.8% respectively). However, the number of women victims of violence committed by their father is more than twice the number of women victims of violence committed by their mother (277 versus 140). Similarly, the number of men victims of violence committed by their father is more than twice the number of men victims of violence committed by their mother (259 versus 146).

The second indicator (*annual number of reported offenses of domestic violence*) concerns the reported crimes of domestic violence to the police, irrespective of the gender of the victim or the perpetrator, their relationship, or the type of violence. The trend of this indicator, over the last 10 years for

96. It is clarified that the parent was the victim of the perpetrator.

97. It is clarified that the child was the victim of the perpetrator.

which data are available, has also been constantly increasing. The reported crimes increased from 5220 in 2019 to 5669 in 2020, documenting an increase of 8.6% compared to the previous year. Since 2020, however, the gender of the victim and the perpetrator has become available in police data. Thus, the number of incidents of domestic violence reported to the police in 2020 with men perpetrators and women victims was 4026. This number is not indicated in the table above in order for the data to be comparable with data from previous years.

The third indicator (*annual number of men perpetrators of domestic violence*) is supplementary to the first two and concerns the number of men perpetrators of domestic violence. For reasons of comparability of the data with the previous years, this indicator includes men perpetrators of all ages who have committed an offence of domestic violence in accordance with Law No 3500/2006, and Article 312 of the PC that was reported to the police, regardless of the gender of the victim. Comparing the male and female domestic violence percentages for 2020, out of a total of 5425 offenders whose gender is known, 81.8% were men and 18.2% women (989 women perpetrators of domestic violence crimes). Men perpetrators of domestic violence over 18 years old with a woman victim amount to 3645 in 2020.

For indicators 4, 5, 6, and 7, which refer to the annual number of women victims per form of violence exercised (*physical, psychological, sexual and economic, respectively*), the country was not able to provide data prior to 2019, as the individual forms of violence were not recorded by the competent authorities. For the sixth indicator and for years 2014–2017, the data is indicated differently, as, for this period, the data used had been recorded by the police regarding instances of sexual attacks based on Article 337 PC.

Following a modification of the recording system for offences by the Hellenic Police, it is now possible to record the types of violence and to export data with a combination of more variables.

Thus, for the fourth indicator, (*annual number of women victims of physical domestic violence committed by men*) 2350 women were recorded in 2020 as victims of physical violence, 79.8% of whom pertain to intimate relationships.

For the fifth indicator (*annual number of women victims of psychological domestic violence committed by men*), 2494 cases were recorded in 2020 in accordance with the definition of psychological violence as it is now defined in Law No 3500/2006 and Article 169A of the PC, following the ratification of the Istanbul Convention by the adoption of Law No. 4531/2018. 81% of women victims were in an intimate relationship with the offender, either at the time of the performance of the act or in the past, and, specifically, 48.8% of them were married to the offender.

The sixth indicator (*annual number of women victims of domestic sexual violence committed by men*) records complaints of sexual assault, sexual abuse and rape in the context of domestic violence through Articles 336 and 338 of the PC in conjunction with Law No. 3500/2006. For 2020, 47 cases have been recorded with women victims over 18 years old and men perpetrators. 34% of these women victims were married to the perpetrator, while 31.9% were ex-spouses.

The seventh indicator (*annual number of women victims of domestic economic violence committed by men*) records economic violence in accordance with Articles 169A and 358 of the PC. In 2020, 1638

women over the age of 18 reported to police the exercise of economic violence against them by a man in their family environment. In particular, 69% of the men who were reported for economic violence were the ex-spouses (1131) and 22.7% were the spouses of the women victims (372).

The eighth indicator records *the annual number of women victims who report rape* to the police, which reached 202 women victims in 2020. This indicator includes the total number of rapes reported in Greece by women, regardless of the relationship between the victim and the perpetrator, in accordance with Article 336 of the PC. Therefore, the rapes recorded in indicator 6 are also included.

The ninth indicator concerns the annual number of women murdered by a family member. As no Member State of the European Union has yet transposed the concept of femicide into its legislation, the European Institute for Gender Equality is attempting to approach the phenomenon through the relationship between victim and perpetrator. The concept of femicide highlights the phenomenon and is used to refine the percentage of homicides with women victims where motive was the gender of the victim. In Greece, the assessment of the victims of femicides is conducted using the Article on intentional homicide (Art. 299 PC) in conjunction with the Law on domestic violence (Law No 3500/2006).

Table 4: Data for indicator 9. Women (18 years and above) victims of femicide under the Law on domestic violence (Law 3500/2006) as a percentage of women victims of homicide

Year	Femicides in the context of domestic violence	Homicides with a woman victim	% of femicides in all female homicide victims
2020	8	18	44,4%
2019	8	19	42,1%
2018	13	29	44,8%
2017	7	23	30,4%
2016	13	26	50%
2015	11	30	36,7%
2014	12	27	44,4%
2013	13	52	25%
2012	6	40	15%
2011	12	31	38,7%
2010	11	33	33,3%

Therefore, the data listed in the table above shows that, in 2020, as in 2019, eight women were murdered in Greece by a member of their families, while in 2018 the murders of women by a member of their families amounted to 13. Police data for 2020 show that, out of the eight women victims of femicide, three were murdered by their husband and one by her ex-husband.

Over the last decade, femicides as a percentage of women victims of homicide appear to vary from 30.4 – 50%. Specifically, for 2020, the percentage of femicides by a family member of the victim amounted to 44.4%, while, out of the 18 murders with female victims, femicides amount to 8.

JUSTICE SECTOR

Table 5: Indicators by the justice sector regarding violence against women

Indicators by the justice sector	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020		Correlation of indicator to EIGE
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	
10. Annual number of granted restraining orders (according to Article 18 of Law 3500/2006) 2020: Data available from 20 Public prosecutor offices out of 63 (31.7%)	17	2	45	2	33	3	46	7	57	1	<u>Indicator 10:</u> Annual number of protection orders applied and granted in cases of intimate partner violence against women by type of court
11. Annual number of prosecutions against men (aged 18 and above) for carrying out a criminal act against a member of their family (Articles 6, 7, 8, and 9 of Law 3500/2006) 2020: Data available from all 63 Public prosecutor offices (100%)	2.890	463	3.628	688	4.082	697	4.097	736	3.132	551	<u>Indicator 11:</u> Annual number of men (aged 18 and above) prosecuted for intimate partner violence against women

Indicators by the justice sector	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020		Correlation of indicator to EIGE
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	
12. Annual number of conviction against men (aged 18 and above) for carrying out a criminal act against a member of their family (Articles 6, 7, 8, and 9 of Law 3500/2006) 2020: Data available from 50 Public prosecutor offices out of 63 (79.3%)	634	49	797	58	785	66	1320	115	656	59	Indicator 12: Annual number of men (aged 18 and above) convicted for intimate partner violence against women
13. Annual number of men (aged 18 and above) who are serving out a sentence in a correctional facility for a criminal offence against a member of their family (Articles 6, 7, 8, and 9 of Law 3500/2006) Data available from all detention facilities (100%)	104	4	104	6	81	3	79	2	90	0	Indicator 13: Annual number of men (aged 18 and above) convicted for intimate partner violence against women and held in a correctional facility or sentenced with a deprivation of liberty
Annual number of cases included in the penal mediation process (according to no. 11 of Law 3500/2006) 2020: Data available from 50 Public prosecutor offices out of 63 (79.3%)	493	60	589	100	529	94	712	125	685	114	This Indicator resulted from a proposal by the General Secretariat of Human Rights and does not correspond to a suggested Indicator by EIGE

The tenth indicator concerns the enforcement of restraining orders for crimes related to domestic violence against a member of the perpetrator's family. In 2020, 20 First Instances Prosecutor's Offices (31.7% out of 63 Public Prosecutor's Offices) responded to the Observatory's request for relevant statistics. Almost all the offenders on whom restraining orders were imposed in 2020 were men, reaching a percentage of 98.2% (57 men versus 1 woman).

The eleventh indicator concerns the criminal prosecutions filed by the 63 First Instances Prosecutor's Offices against perpetrators of domestic violence. Of the total perpetrators who were prosecuted for domestic violence in 2020, 85% were men (3132), while only 15% were women (551). The criminal prosecution in previous years was at the same levels, since men represented 84.8% in 2019, 85.4% in 2018 and 84% in 2017.

The twelfth indicator (*annual number of conviction judgements for a criminal offence against a member of their family*) includes data from 79.3% of the First Instances Prosecutor's Offices of the country (50 out of 63 First Instances Prosecutor's Offices). The conviction judgements of the First Instances Prosecutor's Offices for 2020 concerned men at 91.7% (92% for 2019, 92.2% for 2018, 93.4% for 2017 and 92.8% for 2016).

In the five-year period for which the data recorded in the table regarding the justice sector, a gradual increase is observed in the number of criminal prosecutions of men perpetrators of domestic violence up until 2019. In 2020, the criminal prosecutions of men perpetrators of violence (3132) dropped to levels lower than those recorded in 2018 (3628).

The overall picture of convictions of men perpetrators of domestic violence showed an increase by 2019, when a sharp increase of 83.2% took place (785 recorded convictions imposed against men perpetrators in 2018, increased to 1320 in 2019). This picture was reversed in 2020, as the recorded convictions dropped by 50.3% (656 convictions imposed against men perpetrators), almost reaching the levels of 2016. Therefore, the assumption that the recorded increase in convictions is due to the broadening of the scope of the term for domestic violence that took place with the ratification of the Istanbul Convention, including members not living together and having an intimate relationship either at the time of the offence or in the past, is not confirmed.⁹⁸

Percentage of conviction judgements in relation to criminal prosecutions:

Although the conviction judgements of one year are not the outcome of the same year's criminal prosecutions, due to the time needed for the trial of the cases, but also due to the lack of a single information system to monitor the progress of each case, we can draw certain indicative conclusions on the percentage of conviction judgements in relation to the criminal prosecutions. Despite the fact that in 2019 the conviction judgements imposed against men perpetrators amounted to 32.2% of the criminal prosecutions of the same year, showing an increase compared to the percentages recorded in the previous years (19.2% for 2018, 22% for 2017 and 21.9% for 2016), in 2020, the corresponding percentage appears to drop to the levels of the previous years, amounting to 20.9%.

98. This assumption was formulated in the 27th E-bulletin of the Observatory: <https://isotita.gr/%CF%80%CE%B1%CF%81%CE%B1%CF%84%CE%B7%CF%81%CE%B7%CF%84%CE%AE%CF%81%CE%B9%CE%BF-%CE%B3%CE%B3%CE%B-%CF%80%CE%B9%CF%86-27%CE%BF-%CE%B5%CE%BD%CE%B7%CE%BC%CE%B5%CF%81%CF%89%CF%84%CE%B9%CE%BA/>

The fact that the number of First Instances Prosecutor's Offices providing evidence of convictions is not constant every year is clearly a factor which makes it difficult to draw conclusions. However, it should be noted that the 2020 percentage is derived from the data of 50 First Instances Prosecutor's Offices (out of 63) and is at the same level as in the years 2016-2018, a period where 57 out of 63 First Instances Prosecutor's Offices had sent data on the gender and the number of conviction judgements. In 2019, the year of a significant increase in the number of conviction judgements, 54 out of 63 First Instances Prosecutor's Offices responded to the Observatory's request for data.

The thirteenth indicator concerns the annual number of new convicts who received a conviction judgement this year and are serving their sentence in a prison for domestic violence against a member of their family. The data was collected from the Strategic Planning and Evaluation of Anti-crime Policy Department of the General Secretariat for Anti-crime Policy of the Ministry of Citizen Protection and relates to all detention facilities in the country. In 2020, all perpetrators of domestic violence sentenced to deprivation of liberty and serving sentence in a correctional facility are men (90 men, no women). The victim-perpetrator relationship is unknown in 44% of all cases. For the remaining 56%, there is information that 35.2% of the convicts had an intimate relationship with the victim (the victim and the perpetrator were spouses in 23.1% of cases, ex-spouses in 4.4%, intimate partners and former intimate partners in 7.7%). In 13.2% of the cases, the perpetrator was the parent of the victim and in 5.5% the perpetrator was the son of the victim. The gender of the victim is known in 66% of the cases, with adult women accounting for 41.8% of the victims of men sentenced to prison, minor girls for 17.6% and minor boys for 6.6%.

The last indicator in the table above concerning the annual number of perpetrators subject to the penal mediation procedure, is not an initiative of the EIGE but of the Ministry of Justice, aimed at monitoring this process. As seen in the table, the majority of First Instances Prosecutor's Offices (50 out of 63) were able to provide such data. From the data collected, we can see that in this process and in all years under consideration, the majority of perpetrators are men. In 2020, 85.7% of the perpetrators subjected to penal mediation were men.

3. SUPPORT PROGRAMMES FOR PERPETRATORS

The penal mediation procedure (Article 11 of Law No 3500/2006) is a compromising route in order to avoid referral to court in which the perpetrator promises not to inflict any form of domestic violence in the future, agrees to move out of the shared home if the victim requests it, agrees to follow a specialised support programme organised by a public body for the combating of domestic violence, and to restore the damage caused to the victim, while also paying financial compensation.

The public body responsible for the implementation of the support programmes for perpetrators (Article 11 (2)(b) of Law No 3500/2006) is the National Centre for Social Solidarity (EKKA).

Table 6: Annual number of perpetrators who requested their entrance in the EKKA support programmes

	2018			2019			2020		
Victim-perpetrator relationship	Current or former intimate partners/spouses	Parents – off-spring	Family members	Current or former intimate partners/spouses	Parents – off-spring	Family members	Current or former intimate partners/spouses	Parents – off-spring	Family members
EKKA (Athens & Piraeus)	19		3	41	4	1	85	15	12
EKKA (Thessaloniki)	67	14	14	83	12	6	57	16	8
Total	86	14	17	124	16	7	142	31	20

The above data shows that the vast majority of perpetrators of domestic violence participating in such a counselling/therapeutic programme by EKKA are current or former intimate partners or spouses of the victims. Specifically, based on the data from 2020, 73.6% of the perpetrators (142) were partners of the victim, 16% (31 perpetrators) were a parent or child, and 10.4% (20 perpetrators) had another family relationship. 88.6% of the perpetrators who requested their admission to the EKKA support programmes in 2020 had been physically violent, while 11.4% of them had been referred to EKKA for a threat to life and/or verbal assault.

It is worth noting that the orders issued by the Public Prosecutor's Office of Athens, defining the cooperation of the perpetrator with EKKA, concern previous years. For 2020, the majority of these orders derive from 2014 and 2015.

4. MIGRATION

According to Article 19A(1)(c) of Law 4251/2014, the victims of domestic violence defined by Law 3500/2006 are granted a one-year residence permit, which can be renewed for two years upon expiration, if the same conditions are met. At the same time, a residence permit of equal duration is granted to minor offspring of victims of domestic violence, as long as they are not the perpetrator of said crime.

The table below shows the data collected by the Observatory from the General Secretariat for Migration Policy of the Ministry of Migration and Asylum for the years 2018-2020.

Table 7: Annual number of residence permits granted to third-country nationals for humanitarian reasons as victims of domestic violence, based on gender and year

	2018		2019		2020	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Granting of residence permit	2	9	1	4	0	0
Renewal of residence permit	0	1	2	1	1	1
Total	2	10	3	5	1	1

The number of third-country citizens who were granted a residence permit for humanitarian reasons as victims of domestic violence in 2020 is zero, while the number of persons who renewed their residence permit continues to be small over time, as only two people, a woman and a man, seem to have renewed their residence permit.

Data from the Asylum Service on granting asylum and subsidiary protection to victims of torture, rape or other forms of psychological, physical or sexual violence or exploitation are not currently available.

5. SUPPORT FOR VICTIMS: Telephone Helpline 197 EKKA

The Helpline for Emergency Social Help 197 of the EKKA receives calls involving cases of gender-based violence and domestic violence, and offers psychosocial support services to victims of domestic violence. The table below presents the data gathered by the Observatory for 2018-2020 regarding women victims of violence, as well as third parties who called the EKKA Telephone Helpline 197.

Table 8: Annual number of calls to the 197 Helpline regarding gender-based/ domestic violence

	2018		2019		2020	
EKKA 197	Women victims of violence	Third parties	Women victims of violence	Third parties	Women victims of violence	Third parties
	104	59	106	56	114	92
Σύνολο	163		162		206	

In 2020, 80.3% of the victims of violence that called the 197 Helpline were women. Of the 114 women victims of violence that called the line, eight were minors, while of the 91 women third parties that called the line to report an incident of gender-based/domestic violence, five were minors.

6. COMPENSATIONS

According to Law 3811/2009 (GG issue 1 No. 231), the Hellenic Compensation Authority for Victims of Violent Crimes is responsible for providing state compensation to women victims of violence submitting a relevant application⁹⁹.

Table 9: Annual number of applications for state compensation to women victims of violence

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Annual number of applications	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Annual number of grants	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	-	-	-	-

Based on the data gathered by the Observatory for the period between 2006 and 2020, there were 6 applications for state compensation submitted to the Hellenic Compensation Authority, while no compensations were granted for any of the aforementioned applications.

99. The application is available at the following link: <https://www.ministryofjustice.gr/wp-content/uploads/2019/08/%CE%A0%CE%91%CE%A1%CE%91%CE%A1%CE%A4%CE%97%CE%9C%CE%91.pdf>

B. STATISTICAL DATA FROM THE NETWORK OF STRUCTURES

The situation described in the Annual Report is based on the GBV data recorder in the database operated by the Hellenic Agency for Local Development and Local Government (E.E.T.A.)¹⁰⁰ (for the situation in the CCs and WSs of the GSDFPGE Network of Structures) and the 24/7 SOS Helpline 15900¹⁰¹, covering the period November 2020 September 2021¹⁰².

Counselling Centres (Data Analysis – Reference Period: 1st of November 2020 to 30th of September 2021)^{103, 104}



100. The Hellenic Agency for Local Development and Local Government in its capacity as the Beneficiary Coordinator, supports the establishment and operation of the network of structures of the GSDFPGE with a number of actions, including the creation and the maintenance of a database which collects data, concerning women survivors receiving services and the executives of the Network.

101. General Secretariat for Demography and Family Policy and Gender Equality. THE WEBSITE OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN : <http://womensos.gr/15900-24ori-tilefoniki-grammi/>

102. A Beneficiary may have received services from all three Support Structures of the GSDFPGE (Counselling Centres, Women's Shelters and SOS 15900 helpline). For example, a Beneficiary can call the SOS 15900 hotline, go to an Counselling Centre and eventually be accommodated at one of the available Women's Shelters.

103. The Annual Report does not analyse the characteristics of the "third parties" who mainly received useful information from the Counselling Centres of the GSDFPGE Network of Structures.

104. The statistical data in the graphs and tables, in the entire Report, are rounded to the nearest main unit. This explains any deviations in the total (100%).

At the CCs of the GSDFPGE Network of Structures, women survivors of gender-based/domestic violence and multiple discrimination receive specialized support/counselling.

It is indicative that, during the reference period, the CCs of the GSDFPGE Network throughout Greece provided support to a total of **4767** women survivors of violence and multiple discrimination (4359)), as well as to third parties (408) who mostly received useful information.

For the reporting period violence against women prevails with 89.7% (4275) compared to the cases of multiple discrimination¹⁰⁵ against women which amounted to 10.3% (492)¹⁰⁶

BENEFICIARIES AT THE COUNSELLING CENTRES Reference Period: 01-11-2020 to 30-09-2021	IN PERSON	THIRD PARTIES	Total
In take forms	4275	492	4767

BENEFICIARIES (In person and Third parties) Time period: 01-11-2020 to 30-09-2021	Violence	Multiple Discrimination	Total
In take forms	4359	408	4767

During the reference period, the main source of information of women beneficiaries for the specialised services provided at the CCs of the Network were, 31% through another body, 24% through the SOS 15900 Helpline, 11% obtained their information by a friend/acquaintance, 10% online, 6% from another beneficiary and 6% from “other” source. With a much smaller percentage, 1%, were informed by printed material and television, while 10% did not provide this information.

Specifically, for all eleven reference months, **39%** of beneficiaries (women survivors and third parties) received support in the CCS of Attica, with almost the same percentage of 5% in Thessaloniki and Crete, and 3.5% in Kavala and Patra, while almost 44% from totals were supported in the remaining Counselling Centres of the Network¹⁰⁷.

105. Women refugees, immigrant, disabled women, drug addict women, long-term unemployed women, single parents and other groups of women.

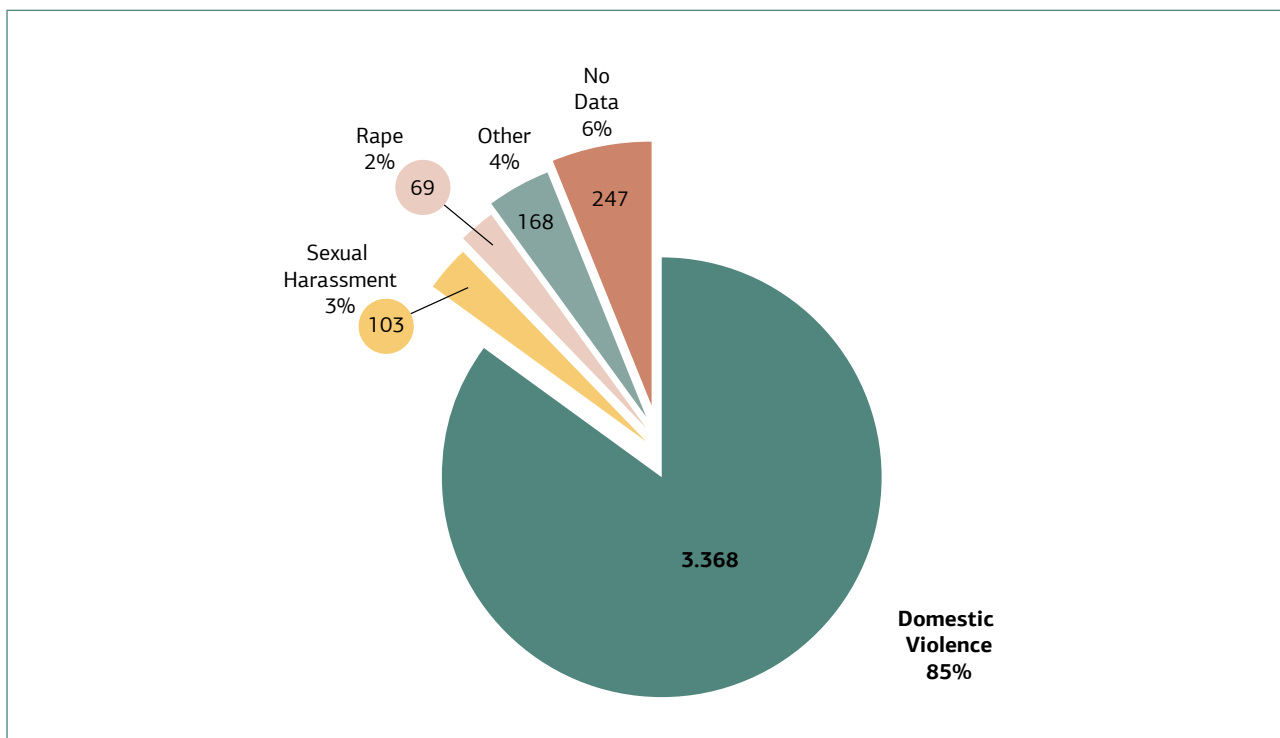
106. Unique cases (women served) in the Counselling Centres may report both an incident/s of violence and an incident of discrimination/s.

107. Multiple factors such as awareness-raising activities, in combination with higher needs of women, due to the consecration of population in these areas. Therefore, presented results should not be taken as an outcome from which specific conclusions can be drawn.

Table 1: Women and third parties supported at the Counselling Centres across the territory (01-11-2020 to 30-09-2021)

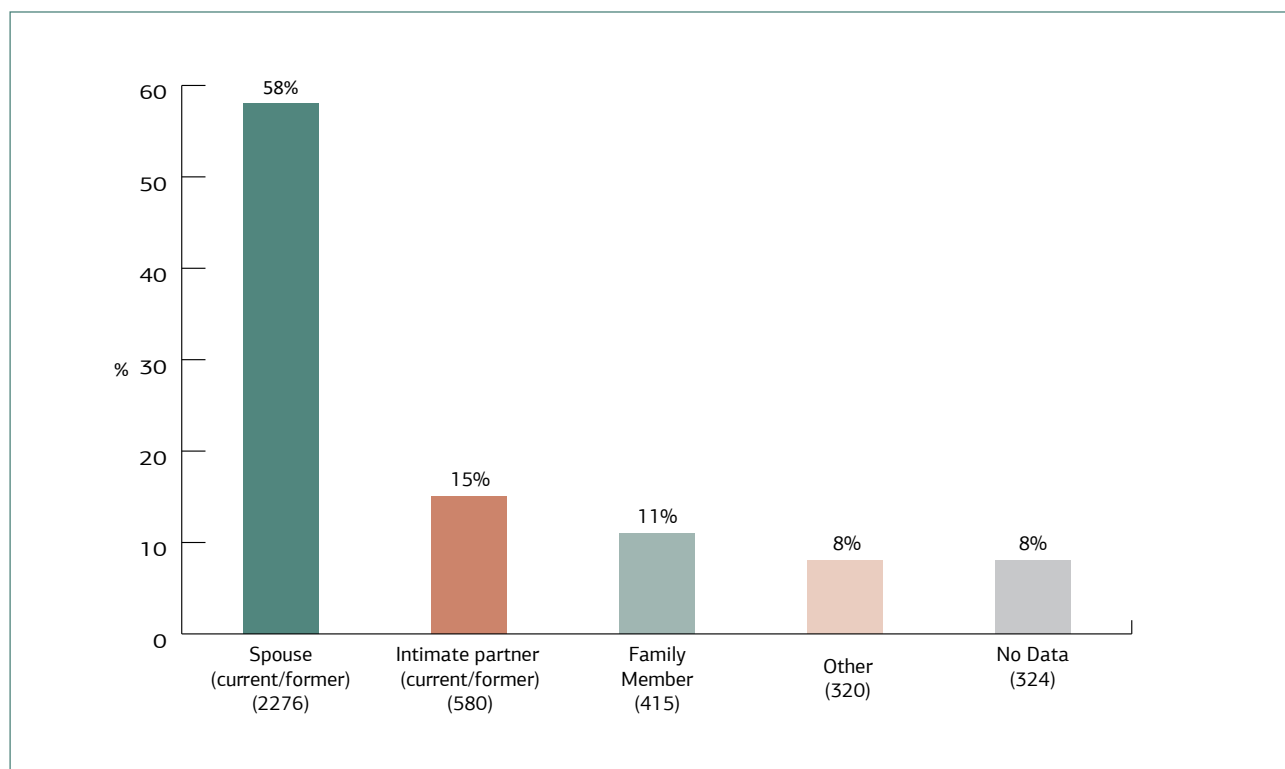
City	Total	Percentage (%)
Attica	1.868	39.20
Thessaloniki	236	4.95
Crete (Heraklion CC & Rethymno Municipality CC)	220	4.62
Kavala	167	3.50
Ioannina	128	2.69
Patra	176	3.69
Larisa	119	2.50
Tripoli	135	2.83
Serres	74	1.55
Lamia	97	2.03
Corfu	88	1.85
Chios	80	1.68
Mytilene	61	1.28
Syros-Ermoupoli	97	2.03
Veria	93	1.95
Kalamata	85	1.78
Alexandroupoli	85	1.78
Komotini	86	1.80
Other	872	18.29

Graph 1: Forms of GBV reported by women beneficiaries (01-11-2020 to 30-09-2021)

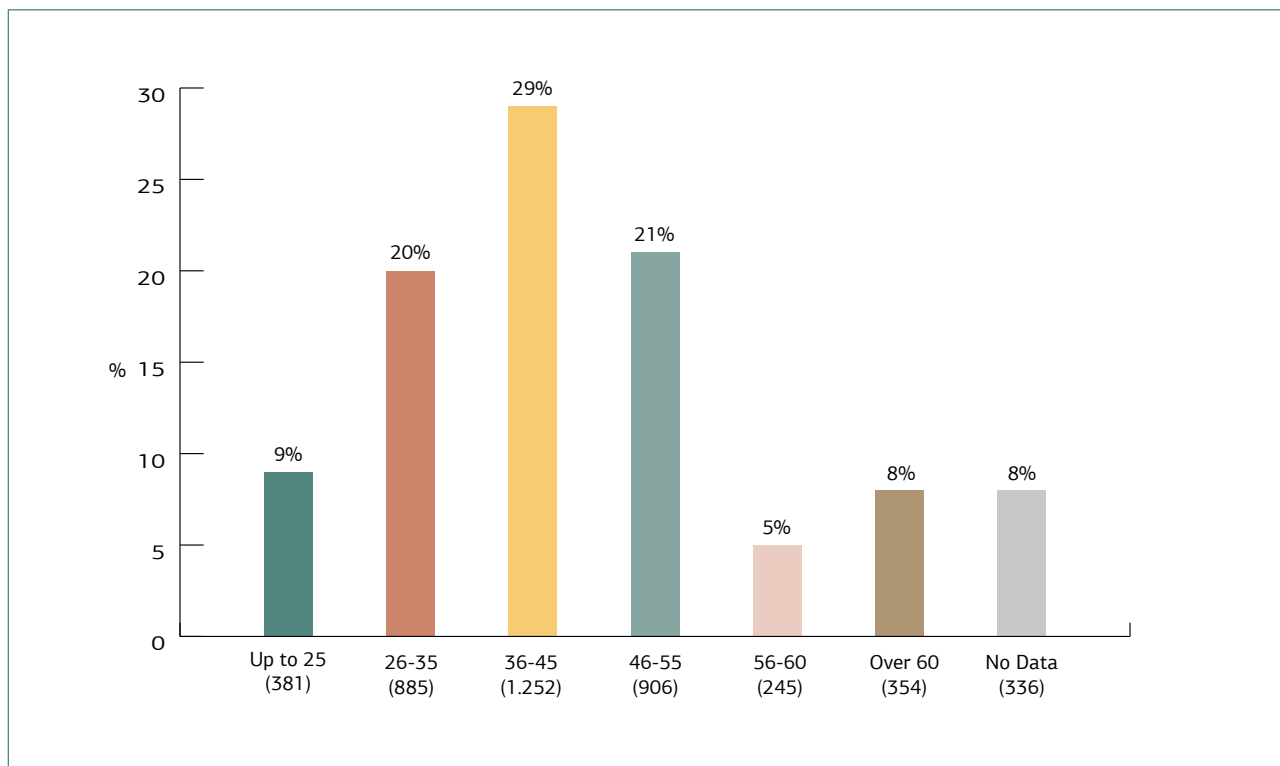


The most prevalent type of GBV for the reference period is domestic violence amounting to **85%** of all GBV reported cases, followed by 3% for sexual harassment incidents and 2% for rape incidents.

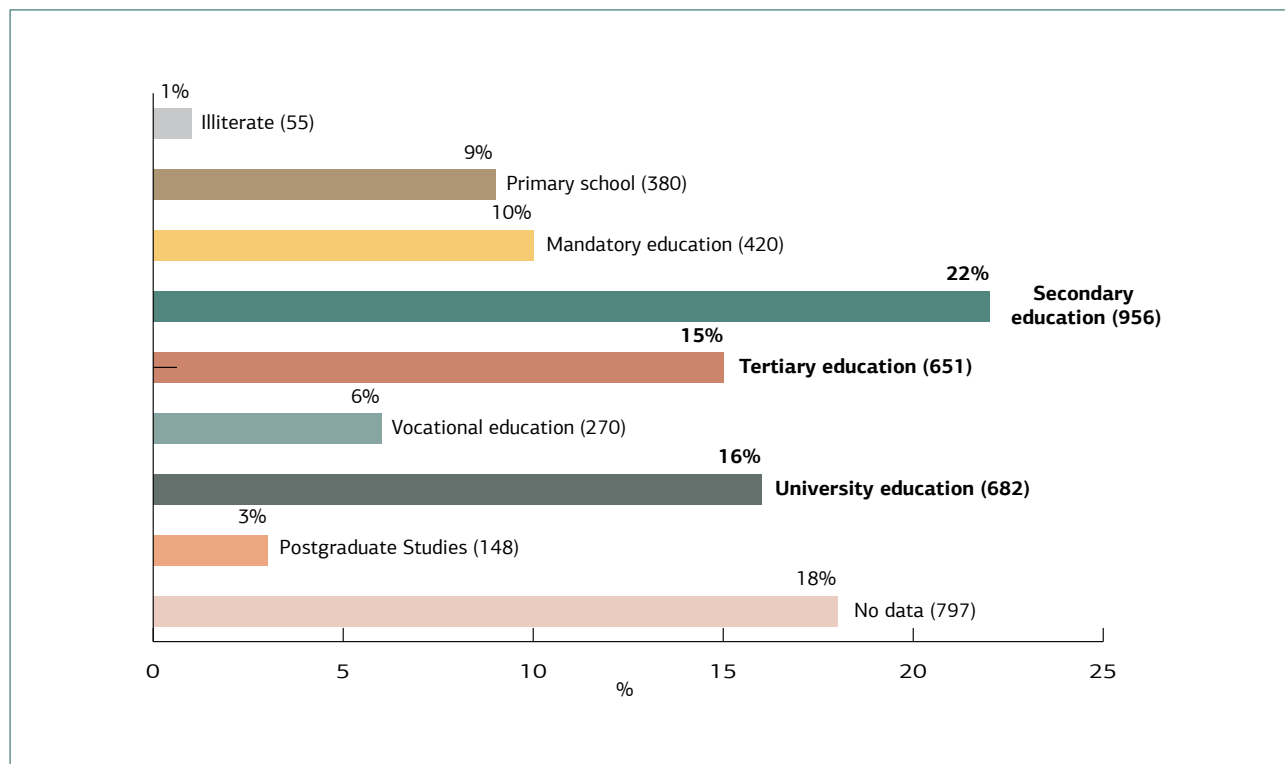
Graph 2: Survivor-perpetrator relationship as reported by women beneficiaries
(01-11-2020 to 30-09-2021)



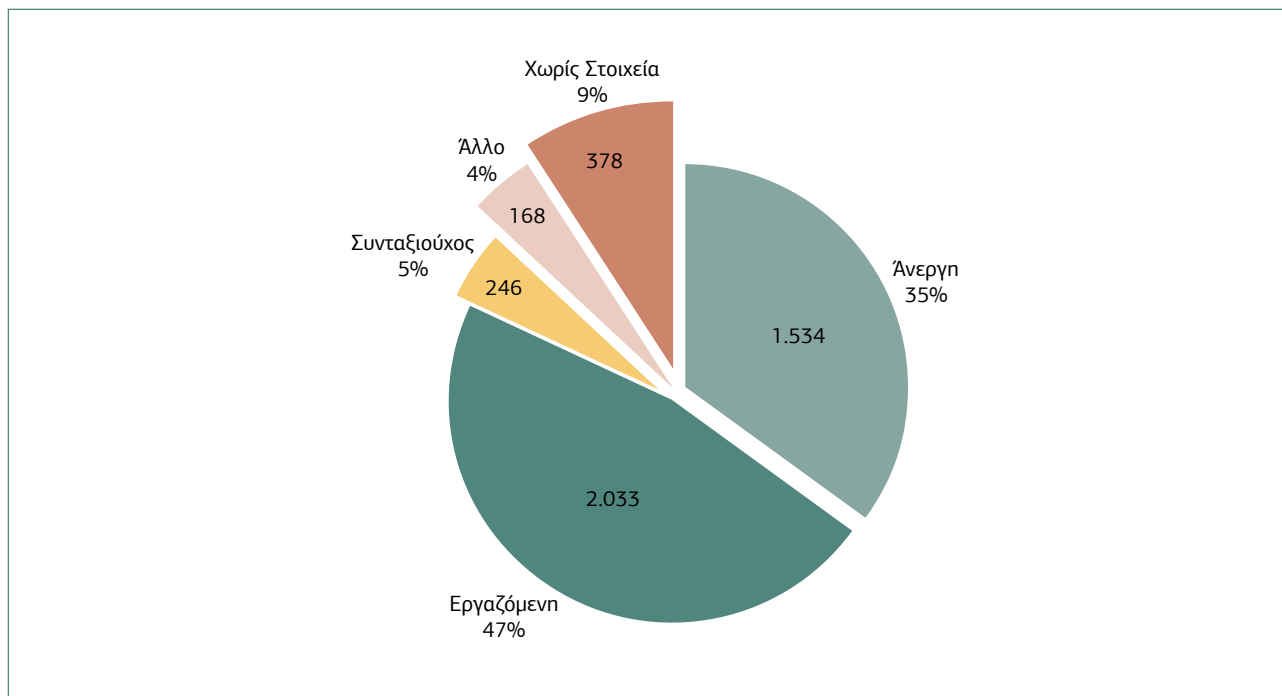
The data show that, during the reporting period, the relationship between the survivor and the perpetrator was mostly spousal amounting to **58%**, and intimate by 15%, while 11% concerns another family member. Regarding the marital status of survivors, 45% are married, 19% of the total stated that they are single, with almost the same percentage of 11.5% to be separated and divorced respectively, while 4% are in a partnership, and 9% did not provide this information. In addition, out of total women beneficiaries **73%** stated that they have a child/children and 27% stated that they do not have children.

Graph 3: Age groups of women beneficiaries (01-11-2020 to 30-09-2021)

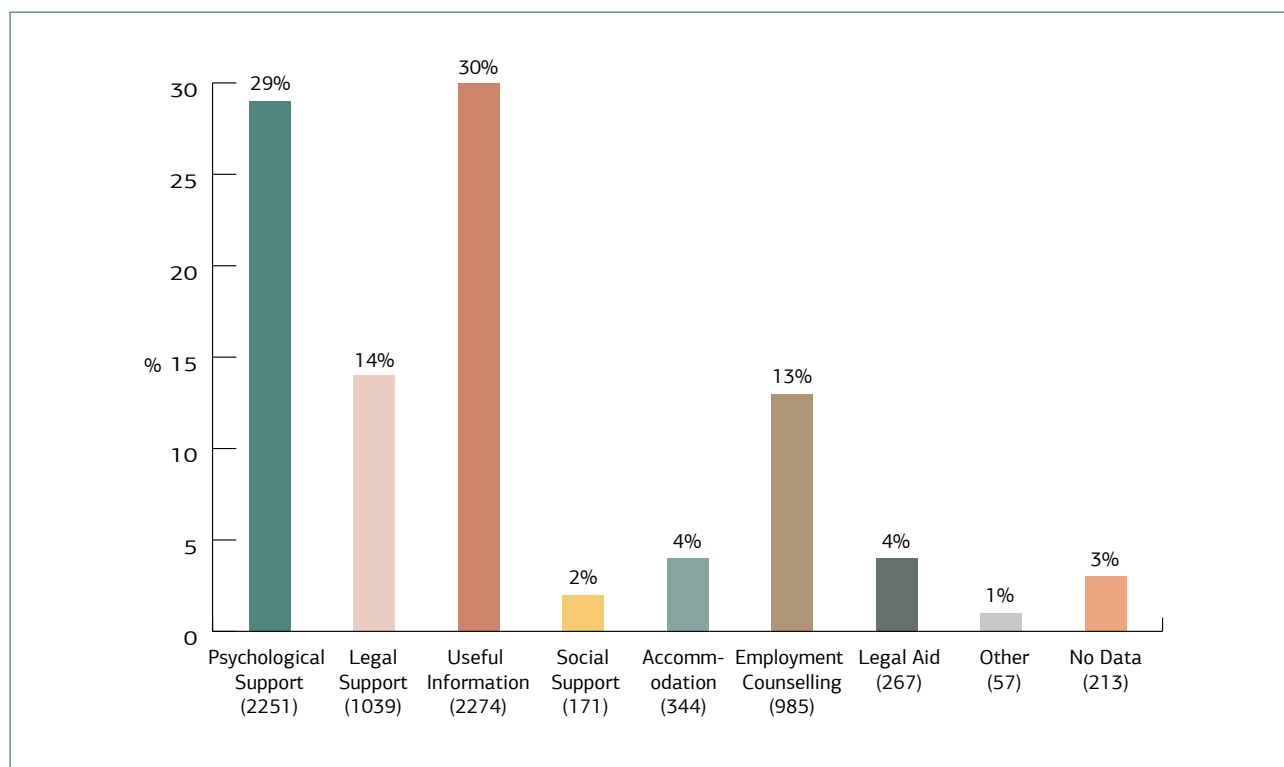
As for the age groups of women survivors of GBV who received specialized services at the Counseling Centres of the Network during the reference period, the highest percentage, amounting to **29%**, were women aged between 36 and 45 years old, followed almost with the same percentage of 20.5% by the age groups between 46-55 and 26-35 years old respectively, while 9% were young women over 25 years old, 5% of women belonged to the age group of 56-60 years old, while 8% of the total were women over 60 years old. Lastly, 8% of the total women survivors did not provide information. Among the recorded characteristics of women-survivors of GBV who received supportive services is their educational level.

Graph 4: Education level of women beneficiaries (01-11-2020 to 30-09-2021)

During the reporting period, the highest percentage of beneficiaries **22%** reported having, completed secondary education while 16% have university education and 15 % have completed post-secondary education. Equally beneficiaries having completed mandatory education and primary education amount to 9.5%, and 6% of the beneficiaries has completed vocational education. A smaller amount of 3% includes beneficiaries who have completed postgraduate studies, while 1% from total women beneficiaries reported being illiterate. Lastly, 18% of said did not provide this information.

Graph 5: *Employment status of women beneficiaries (01-11-2020 to 30-09-2021)*

As regarding the employment status of women beneficiaries, during the reporting period, **47%** appear to be employed, **35%** unemployed, 5% pensioners, while 9% did not provide this information. Of the women seeking specialized support at the CCs of the Network during the reference period, stated being Greek in a percentage of **79%**, 8% are refugee and migrant women living in Greece, while 13% of women did not provide this information.

Graph 6: Requests by women beneficiaries (01-11-2020 to 30-09-2021)

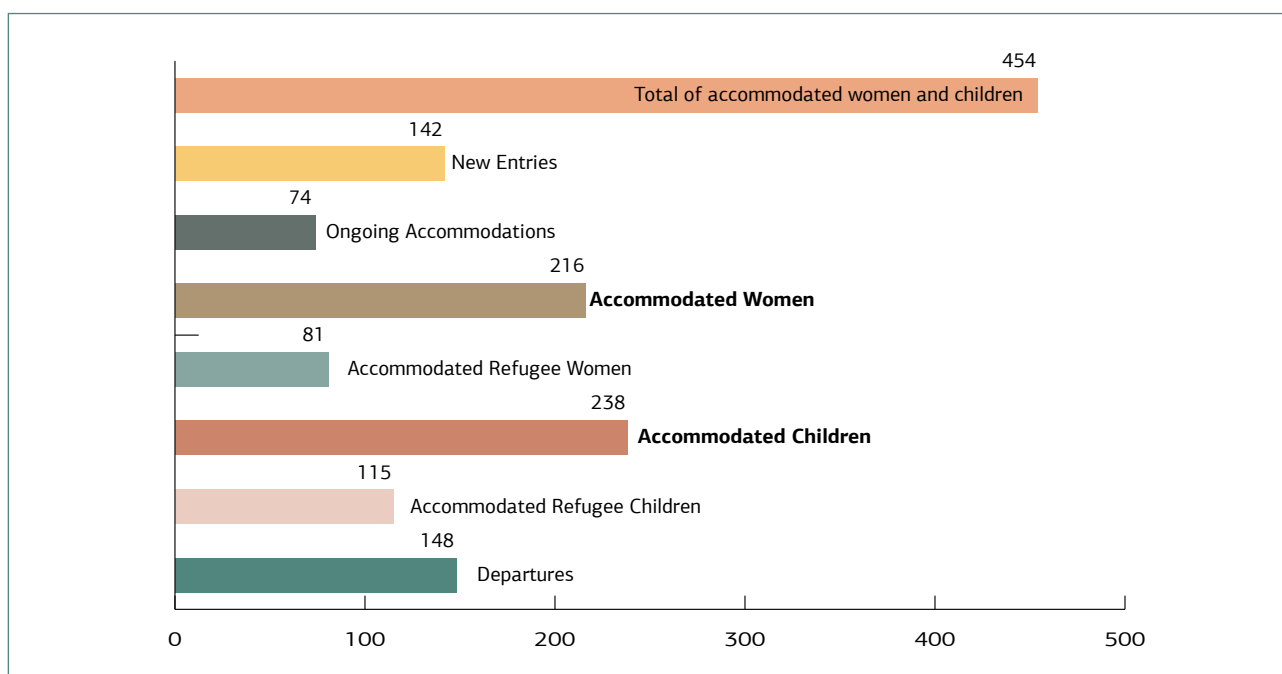
Women survivors of violence and multiple discrimination requested specialized support from the executives of the CCs of the Network throughout Greece during the reporting period as follows: almost equally beneficiaries received psychological support/counselling as well as useful information amount to **29.5%**, 13.5% corresponds to requests for employment counselling and legal support, while requests for accommodation at Women's Shelters and legal aid were sought by 4% each. In addition, within the framework of the provision of interpretation services through UNICEF collaboration with KETHI, with a view to increase accessibility of refugee women and migrant survivors of GBV and multiple discrimination to the GSDFPGE Network of Structures¹⁰⁸, during the reference period, in total 60 women received support via interpretation, at 13 Counselling Centres and 9 Women's Shelters throughout Greece. The main languages spoken by the survivors were Farsi, Arabic, French and Albanian. In particular, a total of 213 sessions were held (in total, at Counselling Centres and Women's Shelters) during the reference months with interpreters support, primarily by phone/Skype (144 sessions) and secondly via physical presence (69 sessions). The highest percentage of the sessions during the reference period, 57% referred to the provision of psychosocial support of women, 29% corresponded to legal counselling, while with almost same percentage of 7% concerned individual useful information sessions and referrals of women to health services.

108. Since July 2021, KETHI, recognizing the usefulness of access to a pool of interpreters in more than 22 languages and dialects, undertook the finance of the action which, for 15 months, was funded by UNICEF, within the framework of a tripartite cooperation (UNICEF-GSDFPGE-KETHI).

Women's Shelters (Data Analysis – Reference period: 1st of November 2020 to 30th of September 2021)¹⁰⁹

The Shelters for women survivors and their children operate 24 hours a day, on weekend, and on public holidays throughout the year, and are guarded by security staff. Moreover, they provide women and their children with safe accommodation, food, networking, psychosocial support and care by specialised staff (social workers, psychologists, educators). The aim of the WSs is to support, empower and reintegrate women into the community and the labour market. Women's Shelters have a transitional character and can accommodate adult women of all ages, religions, nationalities who have survived any form of GBV such as: physical, psychological, sexual and financial violence. Legal counselling/aid is provided to women through the CCs of the GSDFPGE or other bodies that facilitate their access to employment, education, health and welfare agencies.

Graph 1: Accommodated women and children (01-11-2020 to 30-09-2021)



109. For security reasons the contact numbers as well the addresses of Women's Shelters are confidential and therefore the interested parties can contact: The GSDFPGE Counselling Centres tel.: 210 33.17.305-6, the Polycenter telephone: 210 5202800 - The 24-hour SOS hotline 15900 - The web page www.womensos.gr

During the eleven months period, the Safe Shelters accommodated in total **454 people**: 216 women and 238 children¹¹⁰. Out of all women and children, **81** are women refugees and **115** refugee children based on the entry date of women at the Shelters there were 142 new admissions, while a total of 148 women and children during the reporting period departed towards their own safe destination. In terms of recordings, GBV against accommodated women prevails with a percentage of 74.5% compared to the incidents of women surviving multiple discrimination at 25.5%.

Table 1: Accommodated women and children throughout Greece (01-11-2020 to 30-09-2021)

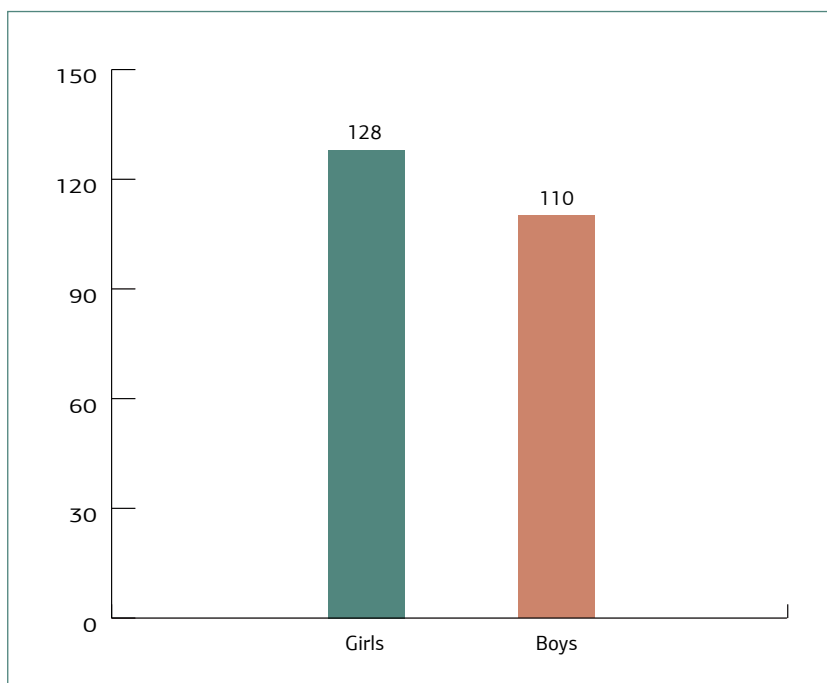
	Total of accommodated women and children		Total of accommodated refugee women and children	
	Σύνολο	Ποσοστό	Σύνολο	Ποσοστό
Attica (WS of the Municipality of Athens. WS of the Municipality of Kordelio - Evosmos. WS of the Municipality of Piraeus. WS of the EKKA of Ilion)	100	22%	52	27%
Thessaloniki (WS of the Municipality of Thessaloniki. WS of the EKKA of Axios)	42	9,2%	18	9,2%
Larisa	38	8,4%	12	6,1%
Patra	36	8%	24	12,2%
Volos	34	7,5%	20	10,2%
Ioannina	27	5,9%	18	9,2%
Agrinio	27	5,9%	3	1,5%
Rhodes	24	5,3%	0	0%
Tripoli	22	5%	8	4%
Kozani	18	4%	12	6%
Chania	18	4%	0	0%
Mytilene	16	3,5%	13	6,6%
Lamia	16	3,5%	10	5%
Heraklion, Crete	16	3,5%	1	0,5%
Komotini	15	3,2%	5	2,5%
Corfu (up to 30/09/2020)	5	1,1%	0	0%
Total	454	100,0%	196	100,0%

110. General Secretariat for Demography and Family Policy and Gender Equality. 19 Shelter Structures across Greece, about 400 beds for women and their minor children

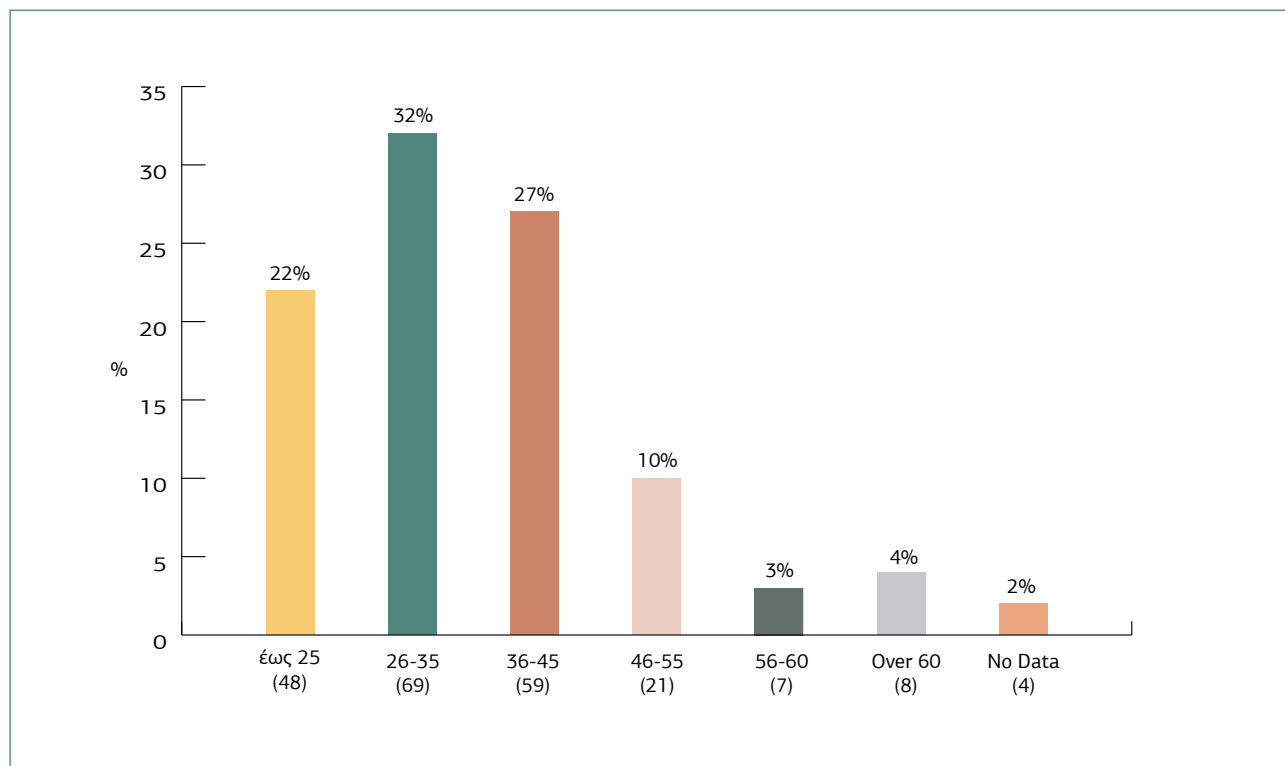
The Women's Shelters with the highest percentage of occupancy **22%** (women and children) were the ones located in Attica, Thessaloniki with 9.5 %, Larissa and Patras equally amounted to 8%, Volos with 7.5% occupancy and Ioannina and Agrinio respectively with 6%¹¹¹. Out of all women and children accommodated in the Shelters the percentage of refugee women and children is **28%** in Attica, 12.2% in Patra, and 10% in Thessaloniki. In addition, out of the total accommodated women during the reference period, **81%** reported that they have children and 19% reported that they do not have children.

Graph 2: Accommodated Children (01-11-2020 to 30-09-2021)

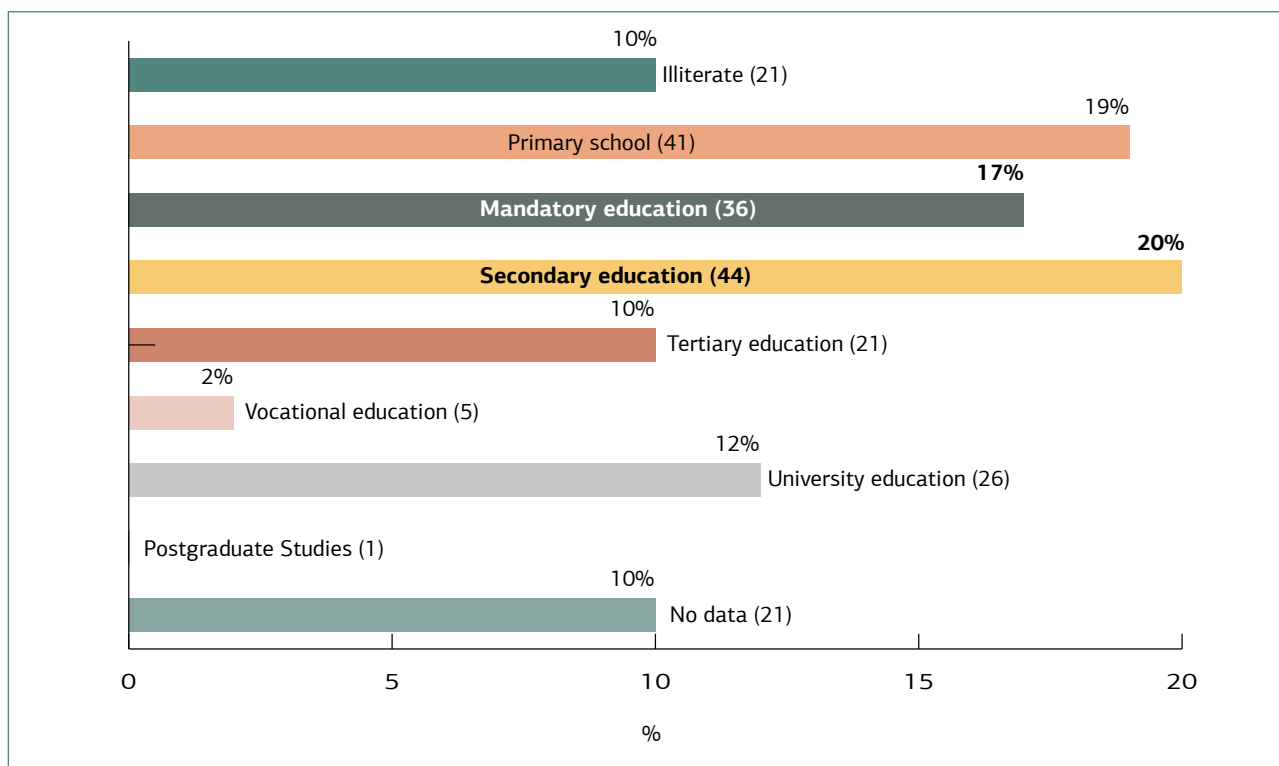
Out of all children (238) accommodated at the Shelters, **48.3%** are refugee children. Specifically, during the reporting period girls up to 18 years old were **54%** while boys up to 12 years old reached **46%**. Accommodated mothers have the full responsibility for their children, while at the same time the staff of the Structures through the social support facilitate mothers to enrol their children at school, book appointments with health services and make arrangements for the referral of children to specialized centres.



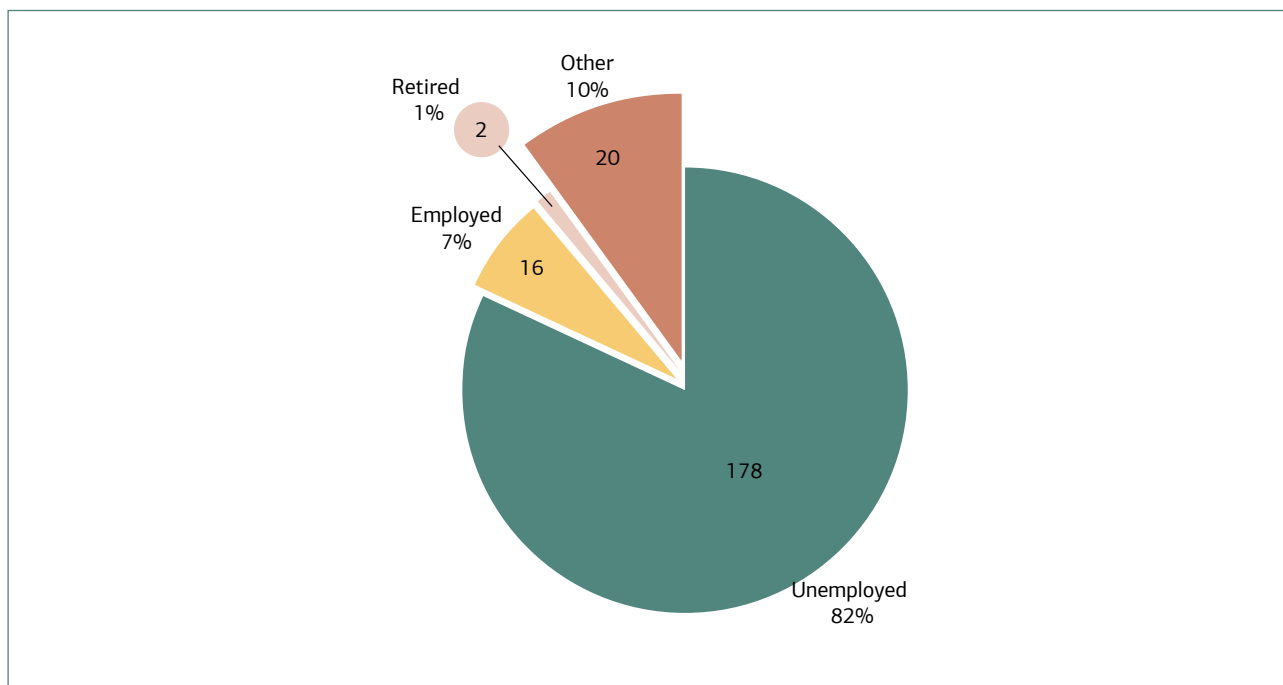
111. Multiple factors such as the capacity of the Shelters per Municipality, in combination with the higher needs of the population density in the given municipalities. Therefore, presented results should not be taken as an outcome from which specific conclusions can be drawn.

Graph 3: Age groups of accommodated women (01-11-2020 to 30-09-2021)

Regarding the age groups of women accommodated at the Shelters, during the reference period, **32%** of all women aged between 26-35 years old and **27%** between 36-45 years old, followed by **22%** of young girls aged up to 25. Moreover, 10% corresponds to women between 46-55 years old and 4% over 60 years old. Lastly, 3% are women aged between 56 and 60.

Graph 4: Education level of women beneficiaries (01-11-2020 to 30-09-2021)

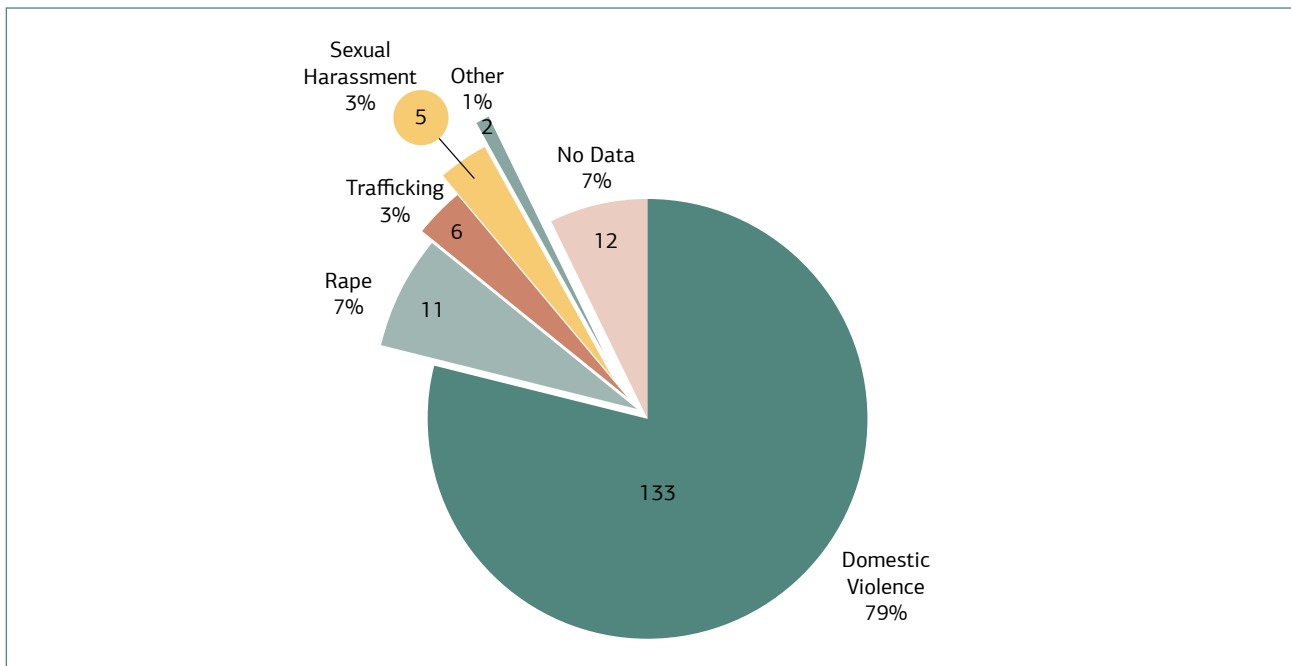
It is indicative that, during the reference period, the highest percentage of accommodated women, **20%** have completed secondary and **19%** primary education, 17% have completed mandatory education, while 12% have completed university education. Equally amounted, 10% seems to have completed tertiary education and 10% reported being illiterate, while accommodated women with vocational education are less than 2% from all accommodated women. Finally, 10% of accommodated women did not provide this information.

Graph 5: *Employment status of women beneficiaries (01-11-2020 to 30-09-2021)*

Regarding the employment status of the accommodated women, the highest percentage of **82%** reported being unemployed, while only 7% reported being employed. Women pensioners make up to 1% of all accommodated women. Women can receive employment counselling within the Shelters and can also be referred to relevant services.¹¹²

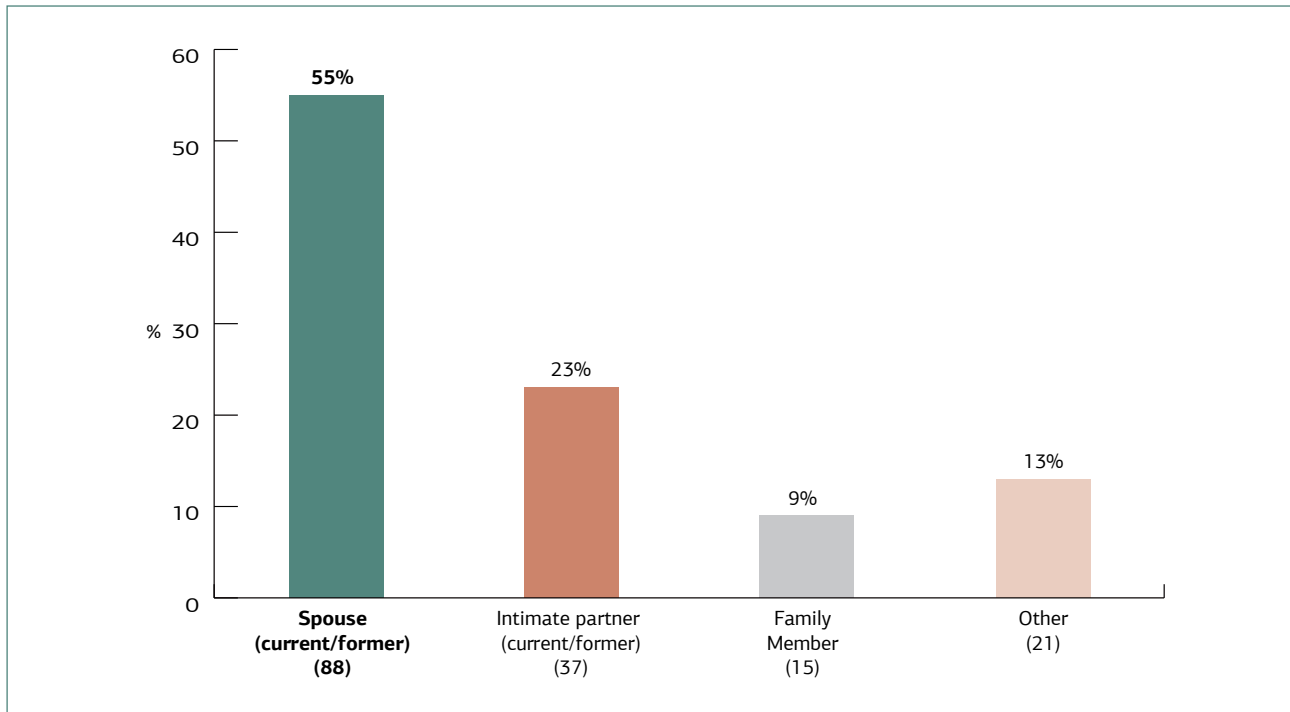
112. Programme for including unemployed women survivors of gender-based and domestic violence in the improved employment program for vulnerable social groups of the Manpower Employment Organisation (OAED): <https://www.oaed.gr/entaxe-ton-anergon-gynaikon-thymaton-emphytes-kai-endooikogeneiakes-bias-sto-beltiomeno-programma-apascholeses-eupathon-koinonikon-omadon-tou-oa-1>

Graph 6: Forms of violence reported by accommodated women
(01-11-2020 to 30-09-2021)

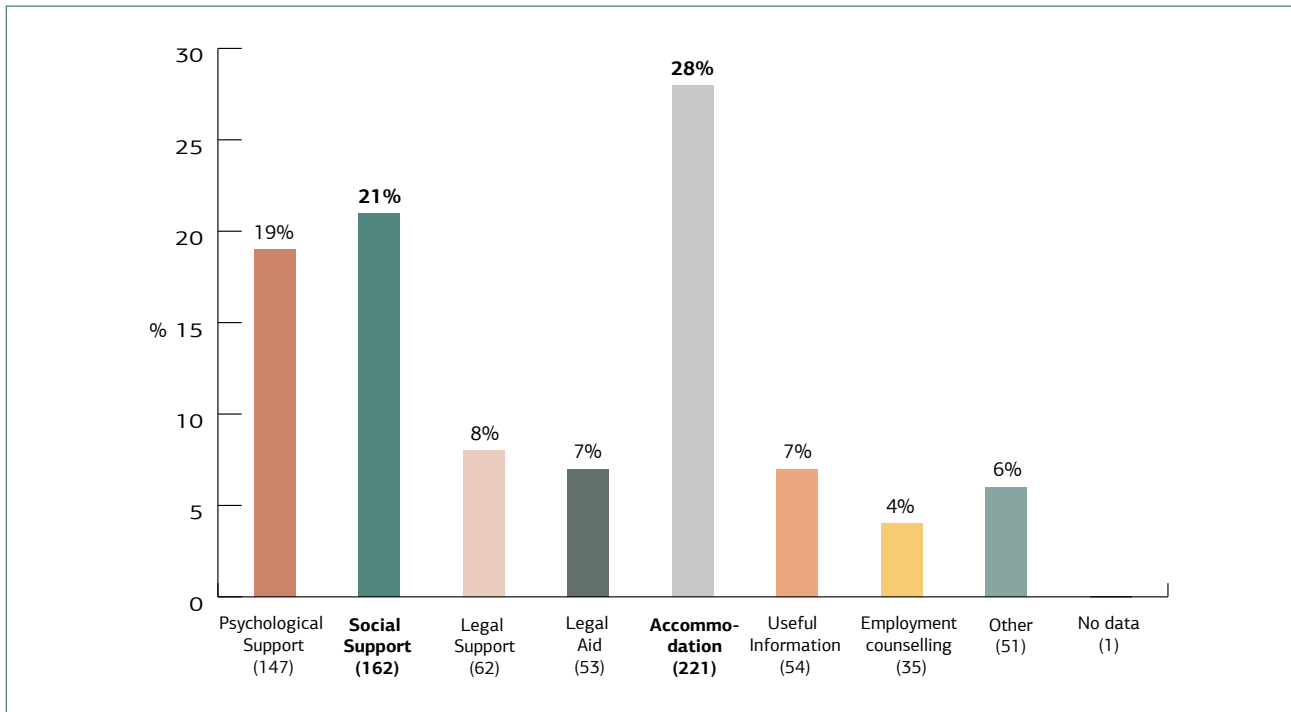


The most prevalent form of GBV during the reporting period is domestic violence, with **79%** of all recorded forms of violence at the Network's Shelters throughout Greece. Incidents of rape follow with 7%, equally amounted to 3% corresponds to incidents of trafficking in human beings and sexual harassment.

Graph 7: Survivor-perpetrator relationship (01-11-2020 to 30-09-2021)



The eleven months data provided by the Network of Shelters highlight the fact that, the relationship between woman survivor and perpetrator is at **55% spousal** (current/former spouse) **23%** coming from the partner (current/former) and 9% reported that the perpetrator was another family member.

Graph 8: Requests by accommodated women (01-11-2020 to 30-09-2021)

The main requests of women accommodated at the Network of Shelters in Greece during the eleven -months period was the continuation of their accommodation amounting **28%** of all requests. While a 21% refers to the need for social support and 19% to psychosocial support. Requests for useful information, legal support and legal aid corresponds almost equally 7.5% of all women requests¹¹³.

Legal aid includes assistance in filing complaints, legal representation by lawyers, filing complaints to Police Stations or the Public Prosecutor's Office, drafting case documents for interim/restrictive measures and/or actions, assistance in the procedures for obtaining residence permits for humanitarian reasons, in cases of migrant women without papers, etc.

Temporary safe accommodations of the GSDFPGE

With regard to the temporary safe accommodations urgently established by the GSDFPGE in **April 2020** throughout Greece for the accommodation of women survivors of domestic violence and their children until the completion of the procedures for their accommodation at the Women's Shelters, in the seven reference months (November 2020-May 2021) a total of 33 women and their children were accommodated. Out of total women, 16 women and their children were placed at WSs of the

¹¹³ Legal support/counselling is a very important service in supporting women who survived gender-based violence. The in-depth knowledge of their rights and their support helps to solve personal difficulties while helping to address chronic social problems. Legal aid shall include: legal advice, assistance in filing complaints, legal representation. Indicatively: filing complaints to Police Stations or the Public Prosecutor's Office, drafting case documents for interim, restrictive measures and/or actions, assisting the procedures for obtaining residence permits for humanitarian reasons, cases of immigrant women without papers, etc.

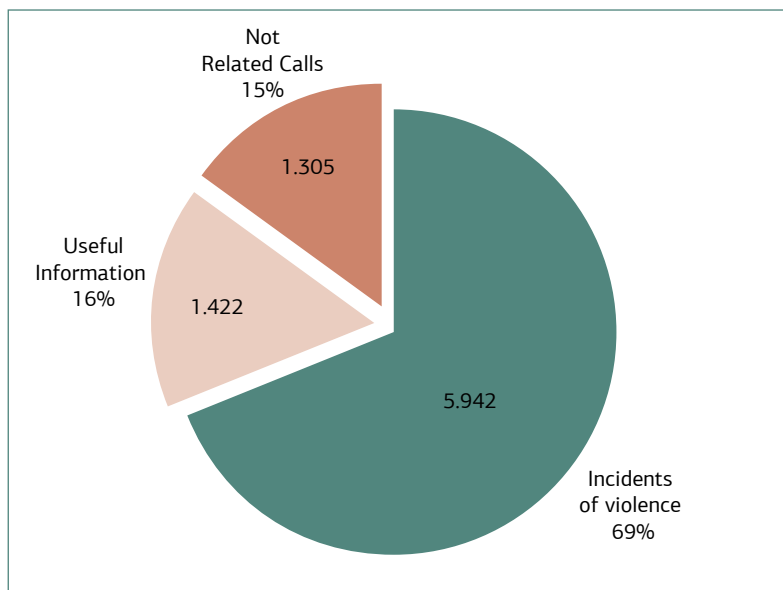
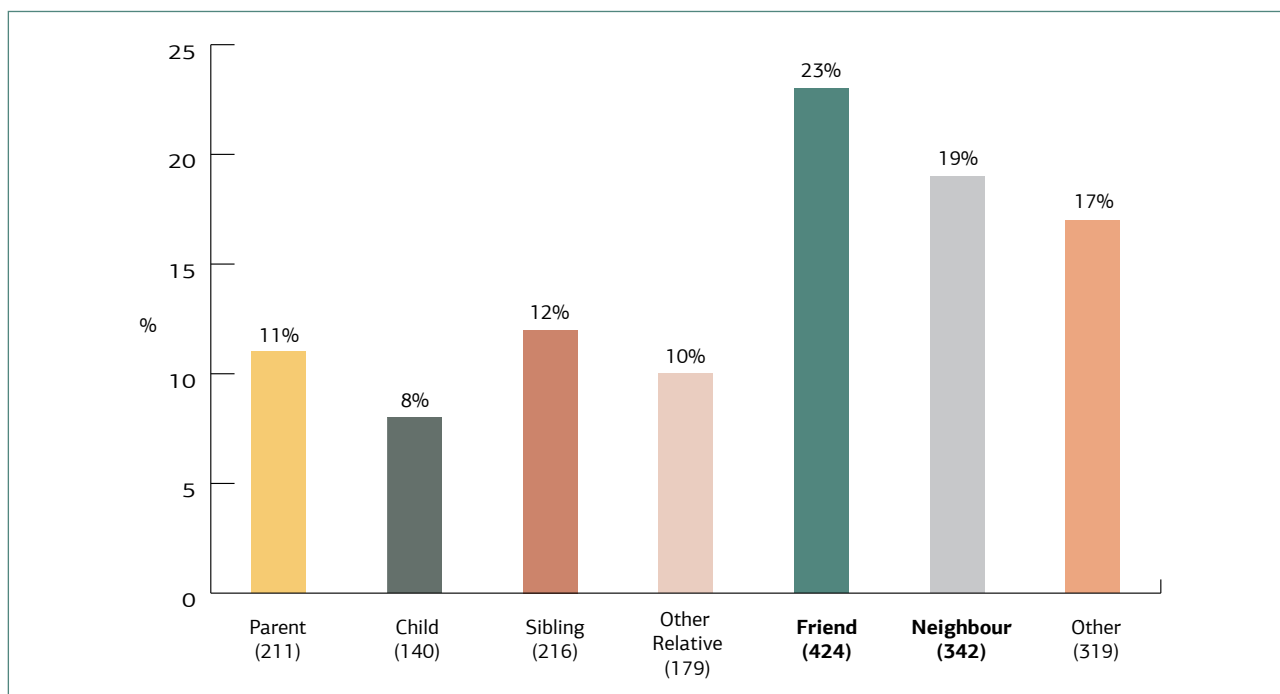
Network and 17 left for a safe destination of their choice, while they continued receiving support from the executives of CCs. During the reference period, movement certificates were issued to the women beneficiaries by the CCs in order to be accommodated at the Women's Shelter. Following the gradual lifting of the restrictive movement measures taken to reduce the spread of COVID-19, the exceptional measure of the urgent accommodation facilities across the country that the GSDFP-GE initiated for women survivors of domestic violence and their children **ended on 15.05.2021** and beneficiaries can be placed directly at the Shelters of the Network.

SOS 15900 Helpline

The SOS 15900 Helpline is addressed to women survivors of GBV and to third parties who wish to receive useful information. The line is staffed by psychologists and social scientists who provide immediate assistance in extraordinary and emergency cases of violence. The executives of the Helpline provide specialized counseling, demonstrating empathy and providing relief to women. During the calls women could be emotionally charged and the emphasis from the Helpline counselors is given mainly to their support and secondly to collect personal information which is related to the GBV data analysis. Moreover, the executives of the Helpline ensure all survivors data remain confidential, while following the data protection system. They also encourage women to come out of isolation, to understand that they are not alone and that they are not responsible for the violence they suffer. In addition, there is the possibility for women to communicate with the counsellors via e-mail at: sos15900@isotita.gr. According to the data, most people who communicate with the executives of the Helpline via email are women beneficiaries. Specifically, during the reference period, the Helpline received a total of **770 emails**, most of which concerned useful information about response services such as psychological and legal support.

Graph 1: Type of call (01-11-2020 to 30-09-2021)

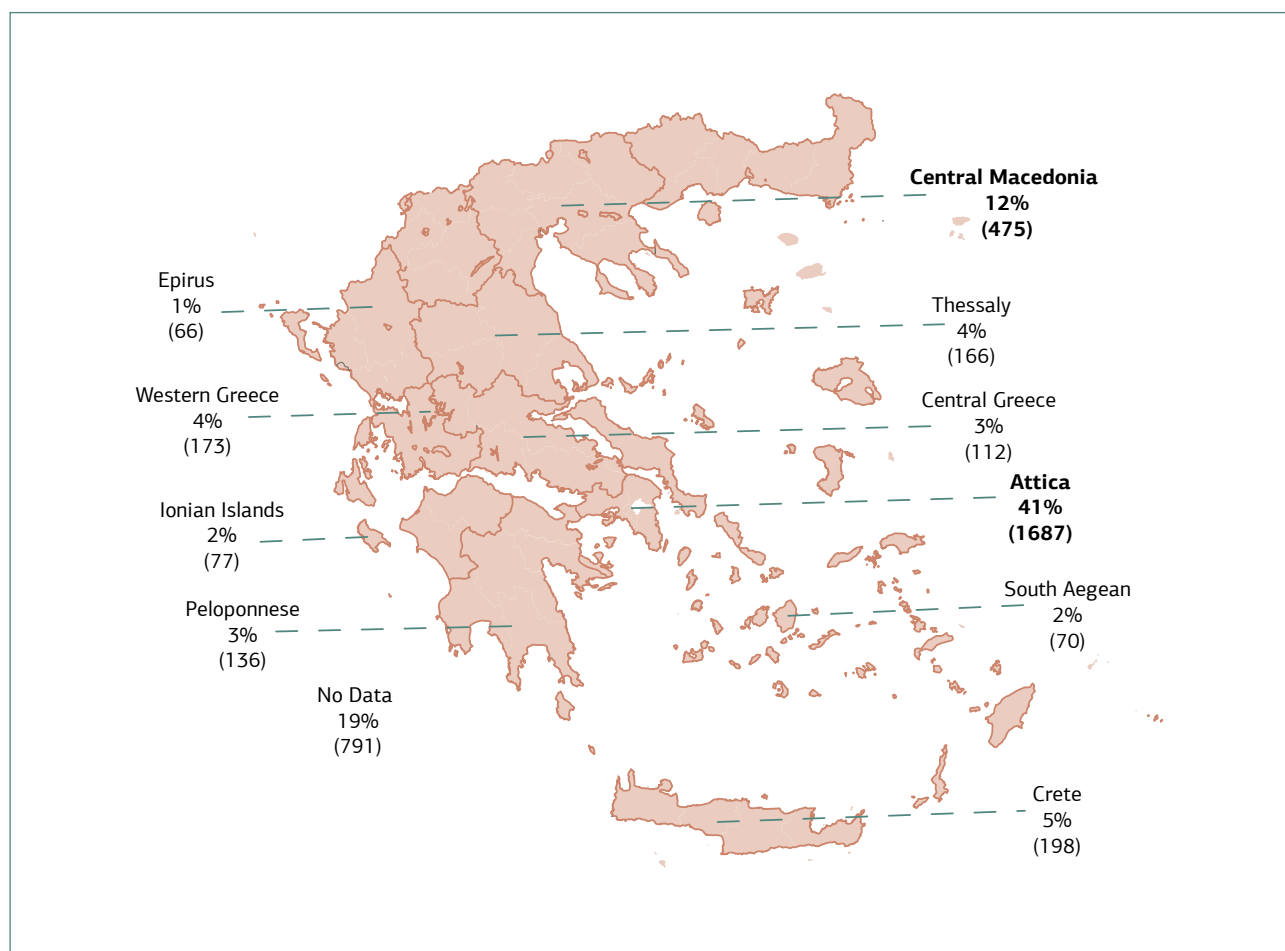
During the reference period, a total of **8669 calls** were recorded, **5942** of which referred to “incidents of violence” and **1422** related to “useful information”¹¹⁴. Out of all calls regarding incidents of violence and useful information recorded by the SOS 15900 Helpline, **69%** were calls by women survivors seeking support and 31% by third parties seeking mostly useful information.

**Graph 2: Third Person who is calling (01-11-2020 to 30-09-2021)**

¹¹⁴ Irrelevant calls, such as pranks, etc. are not analysed in the GSDFPGE Annual Report.

The third parties who called the 15900 Helpline during the eleven reference months were disaggregated as follows: friends of the survivor at **23%**, neighbour at 19%, the parents of the survivor or siblings at approximately 11.5%, other relatives at 10%, and the adult children of the survivors at 8%. During the reference period out of total calls of women beneficiaries, **89%** called the 15900 Helpline for the 1st time, 9% called for the 2nd time, while 1% of all beneficiaries called for the 3th and the 4th time respectively. The beneficiaries who called for the first time were informed about the Helpline mainly online at **10%**, from television and by someone they know at 8% respectively, by another entity at 5%, while a high percentage of 69% did not disclose this information during the call.

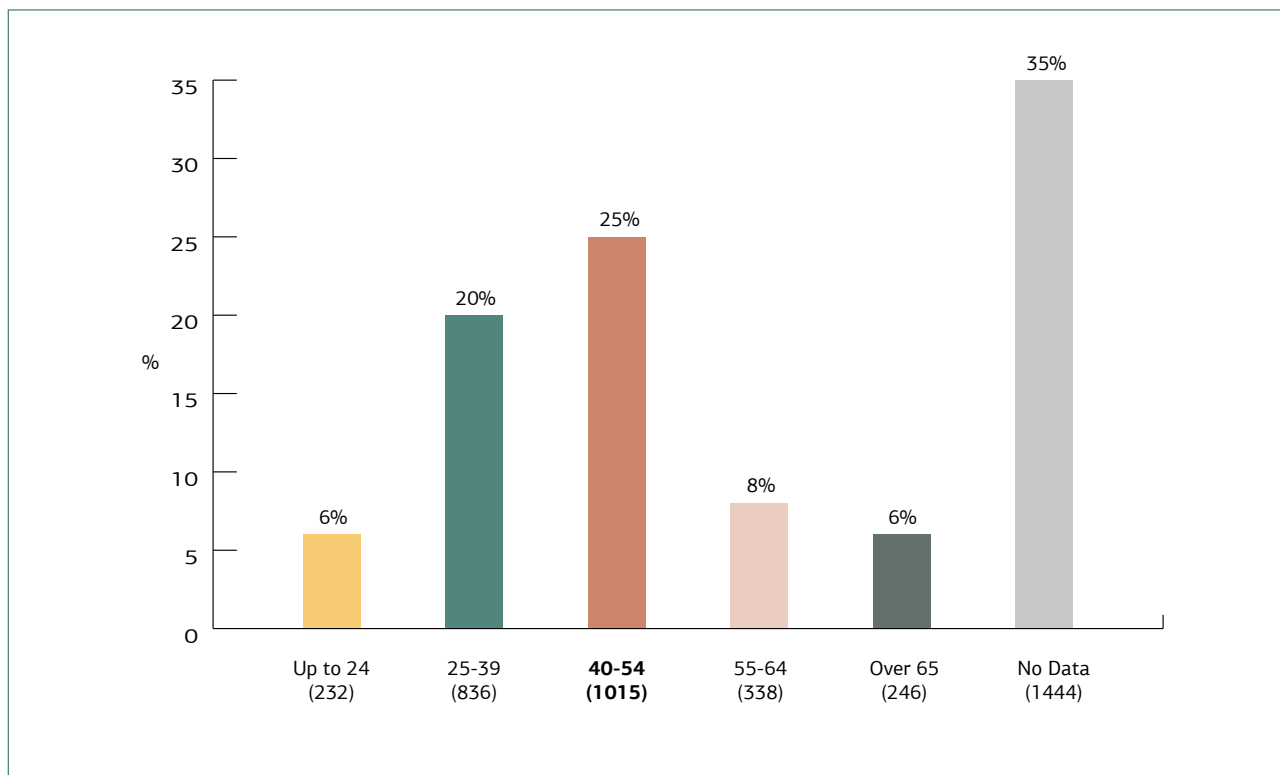
Map 1: Regions from which the women beneficiaries calls were recorded (01-11-2020 to 30-09-2021)



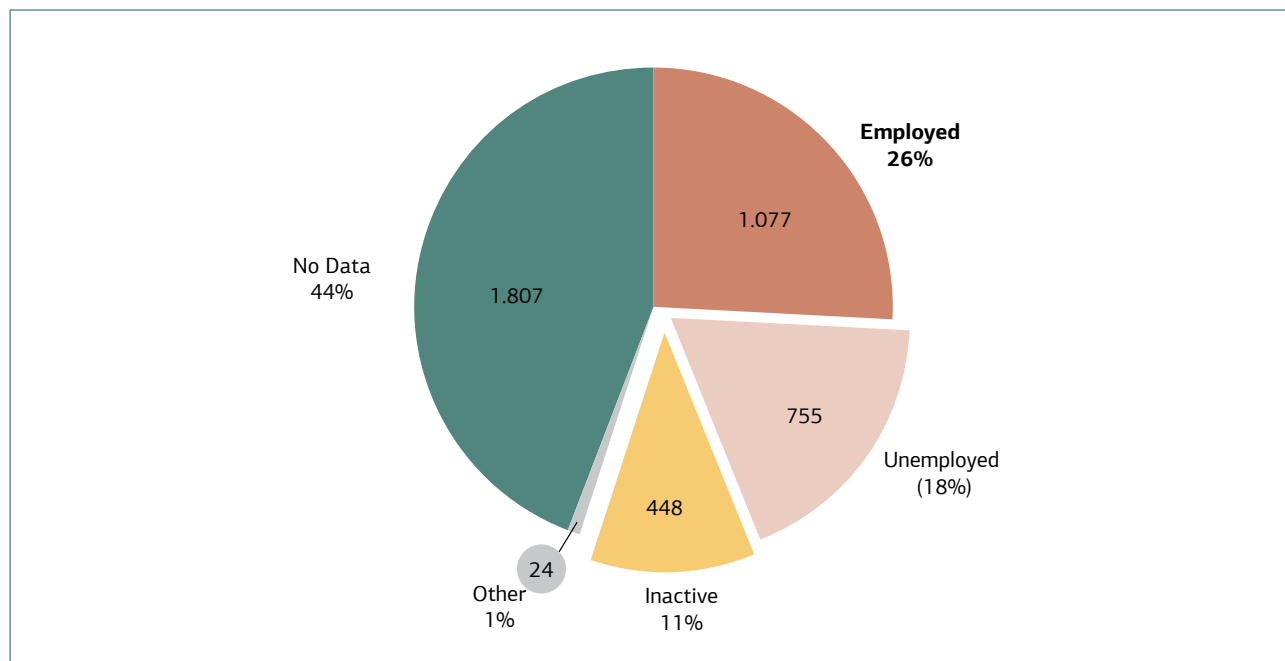
During the reporting period, the Regions of Greece with the highest percentage of recorded calls is Attica with **41%**, Central Macedonia with **12%**, while the rest of the recorded is equally divided among the rest of the Regions of the Greek territory. Lastly, 19% of total calls did not disclose the place of the call. Out of all women survivors who called the 15900 Help Line, 66% are Greek, 4% reported they were women refugees and migrant women living in Greece. The small percentage of refugee women who called the 15900 SOS Helpline during the reference period can be attributed to

the fact that refugee women survivors of GBV or multiple discrimination are usually referred to the Counseling Centers of the Network by Civil Society Organizations and Non-Governmental Organizations which are exclusively active in the refugee and migrants sector in Greece. Finally, 30% of the total women beneficiaries did not provide details regarding their nationality.

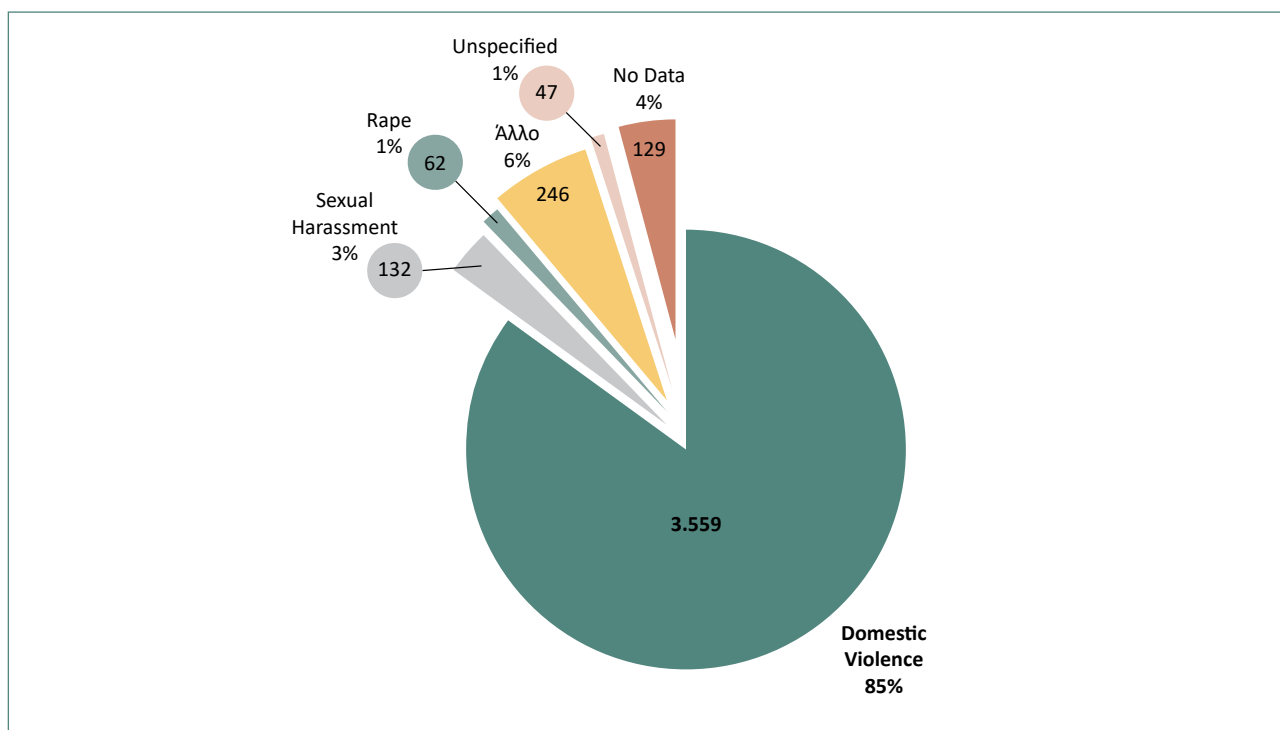
Graph 3: Age groups of women beneficiaries (01-11-2020 to 30-09-2021)



As for the age group of women beneficiaries who called the SOS 15900 Helpline during the reporting period, the highest percentage **25%** are women aged between 40 and 54 years old. This is followed by the age group between 25-39 years old with 20%, 8% are women between 55-64 years old, equally amounted at 6% are women over 65 years old and young girls up to 24 years old, while 35% of all beneficiaries did not disclose details about their age during the call.

Graph 4: Employment status of women beneficiaries (01-11-2020 to 30-09-2021)

Regarding to the employment status of the women beneficiaries who called the 15900 SOS Help-line during the eleven months period, **26%** reported they were employed, 18% reported they were unemployed, 11% were inactive and a high percentage of 44% did not disclose such information. Regarding the educational status of the beneficiaries, most women at **87%** did not provide such data, 9% of the total said they were graduates of a university/vocational institution and 2% said they have completed higher secondary education and a postgraduate studies respectively.

Graph 5: Form of violence reported by women beneficiaries (01-11-2020 to 30-09-2021)

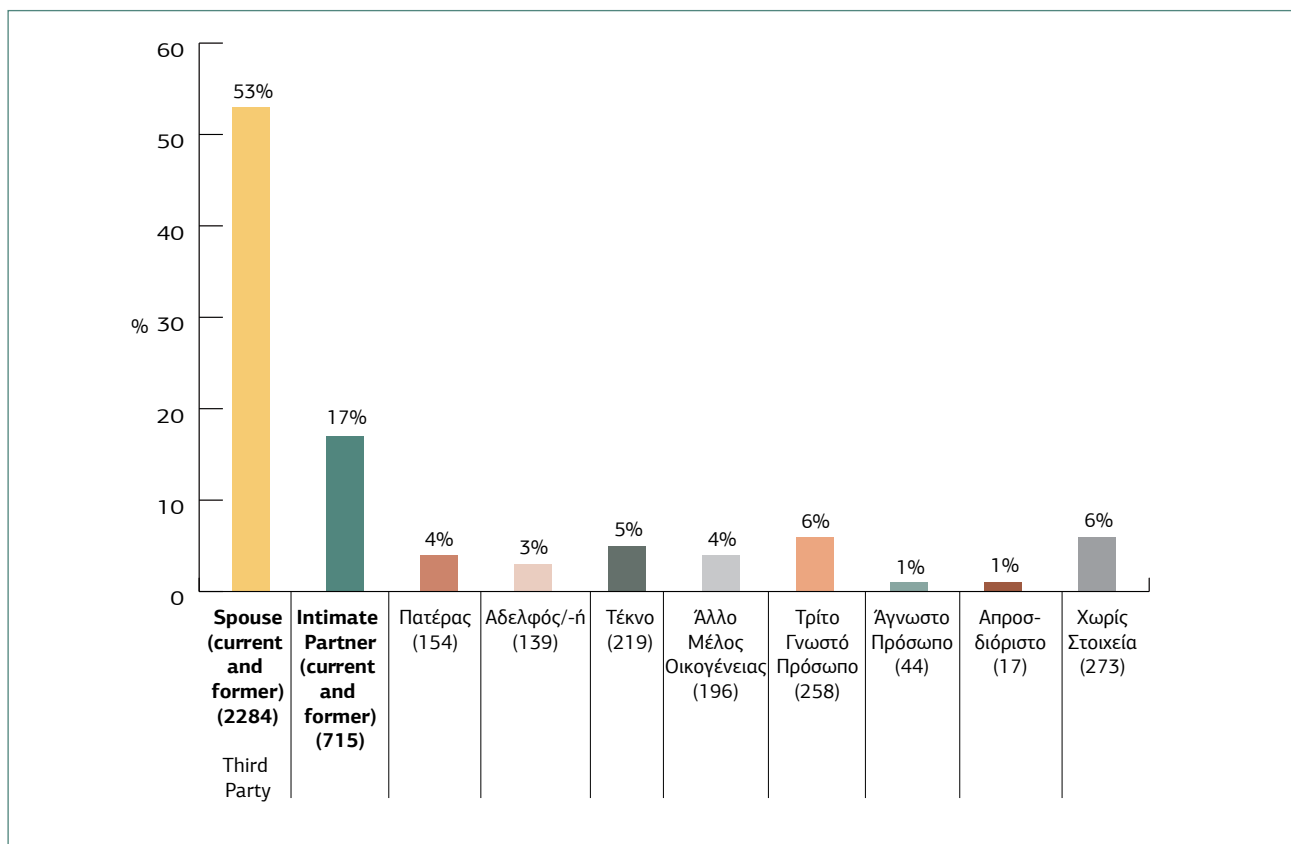
During the reporting period, domestic violence made up to **85%** of the total forms of violence recorded at the SOS Helpline 15900, followed by sexual harassment at 3% and incidents of rape at 1%.

Table 1: Forms of GBV in the context of domestic violence (01-11- 2021 to 30-09-2021)

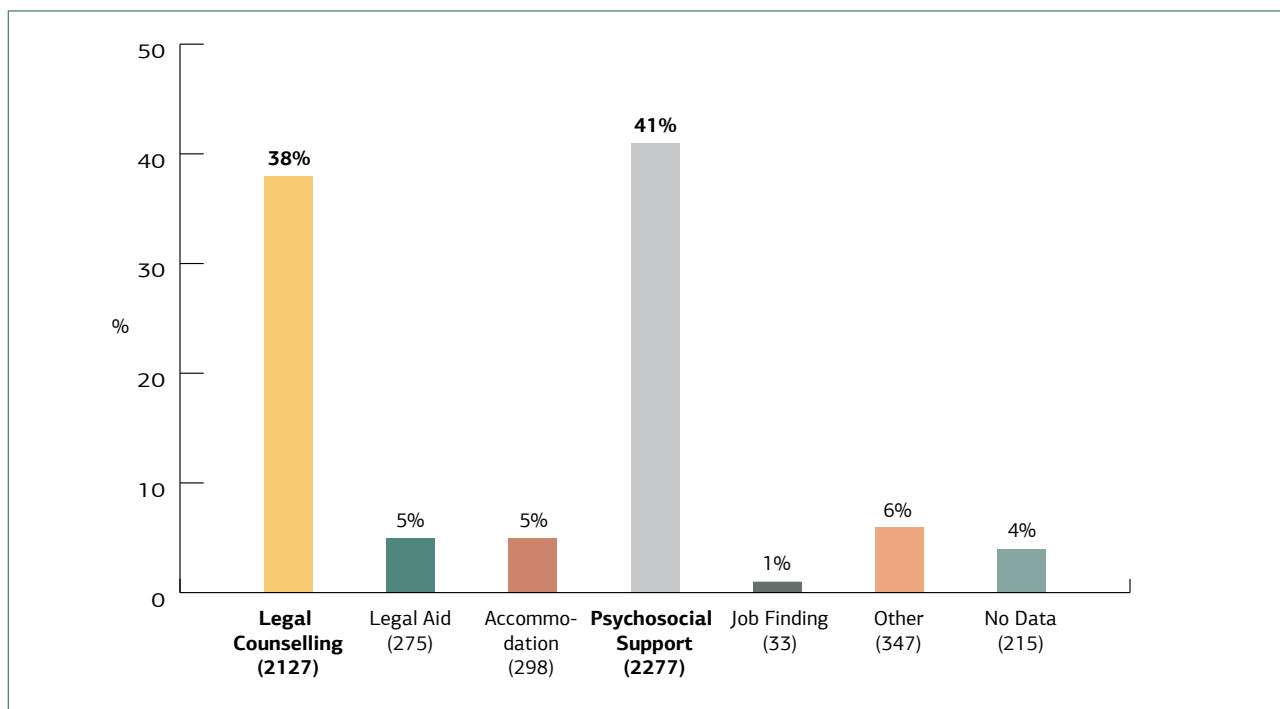
TYPES OF VIOLENCE IN THE CONTEXT OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE - BENEFICIARIES - Reference Period: 01/11/2020 to 30/09/2021							
RELATIONSHIP WITH OFFENDER	PHYSICAL	PSYCHOLOGICAL	SEXUAL	VERBAL	ECONOMIC	TOTAL	COHABITATION
Spouse (current and former spouses)	1404	1715	57	1557	325	5058	1780
Intimate Partner (current and former partners)	425	522	18	433	37	1435	339
Father	86	111	0	59	2	258	73
Sibling	97	82	5	76	6	266	65
Child	150	129	0	155	43	477	163
Other family member	79	130	18	02	5	334	93
Other	52	117	141	110	7	427	19
Total	2293 (27,7%)	2806 (34%)	239 (3%)	2492 (30,2%)	425 (5,1%)	8255	2532

The main forms of violence in the context of domestic violence were psychological violence at **34%**, verbal violence at **30.2%**, cases of physical violence at 27.7%, economic violence at 5,1% and sexual violence in the context of intimate partner/marital violence at 3%. Out of total women who reported domestic violence during the reference period, **57%** reported having children, 18% reported they do not have children and 25% of all women did not want to disclose such information. Moreover, equally 1% from totals reported being pregnant, single mothers with minor child (<16 years old) and women with disabilities, while 9% reported having chronic health issue problems.

Graph 6: Survivor-perpetrator relationship as recorded in the calls of women beneficiaries (01-11-2020 to 30-09-2021)



Regarding the relationship between the survivors of GBV and the perpetrator it seems that at a rate of **53%** the perpetrator was the husband. (current and former). Follows the intimate partner (current and former partners) follows with statistical difference of 17% the child, at 5% the father and another family member at 4% each and the brother at 3%.

Graph 7: Requests by women beneficiaries (01-11-2020 to 30-09-2021)

The majority of women's individual requests recorded by the SOS 15900 Helpline during the reference months was for psychological support at **41%**, followed by 38% for legal advice and support while a significant number corresponds to the requests for legal aid and safe accommodation of women survivors and their children.

**ACTIONS BY
NON-GOVERNMENTAL
ORGANISATIONS**

Actions by Non-Governmental Organisations in the refugee field (NGOs)

Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and Civil Society are showing significant action in preventing and tackling the phenomenon of gender-based violence through a variety of targeted programmes, studies and collaborations. The aim is to study the phenomenon, identify and tackle it when involving vulnerable social groups of the population, such as immigrants, refugees, Roma women and others. Groups that have limited or no access to goods and services and do not—to a certain extent—enjoy their rights, such as access to education and the labour market, or have inadequate knowledge of it.

The GSDFPGE wanted to highlight the actions of these bodies. Therefore, and for reasons of transparency, in the operational context of the Working Group for combatting gender-based violence (the forum that hosts the actions of organisations engaging in the field of preventing and combatting gender-based violence with a focus on the refugee population, which GSDFPGE co-chairs), the participating bodies/organisations were invited to share some of their programmes. A Table listing the organisations participating in the Working Group is set out below.

Below is a summary of some programmes and actions implemented during the reference period and/or that continue by NGOs and Civil Society Organisations, as shared with the GSDFPGE. For equal treatment, one programme was selected from each organisation that responded, concerning a different population target group or subject, highlighting the range of the programmes. The ARIADNE II programme was selected as it is a partnership of a variety of organisations and bodies, also members of the Working Group. Finally, the list is indicative and not representative of all actions and organisations engaging in this field and/or participating in the Working Group.

ARIADNE II program: “Developing of interdisciplinary procedures for police records aiming to prevent and respond to GBV incidents against female immigrants and refugees.”

The ARIADNE II project co-financed by the European Union aims, inter alia, to promote actions and co-operation between police officers and Civil Society organisations to prevent and combat domestic violence against immigrant and refugee women and includes training and counselling programmes and the provision of practical tools. The program is coordinated by the Center for Security Studies (CSS) along with CRWI Diotima, the Research Centre for Gender Equality (KETHI), Women Center of Karditsa, Action Aid Hellas and the Municipality of Athens. During the implementation of the project, police officers staffing the Domestic Violence Units of the Hellenic Police (ELAS) were trained by pairs of trainers (police officers and members of Civil Society bodies and actors that support women survivors of domestic violence) on preventing and combatting gender-based and domestic violence. The project is expected to be completed in September 2022 and aims to strengthen cross-sectoral cooperation between bodies involved in the management of gender-based and domestic violence in refugee and immigrant populations.

#HereforUs action of the Centre for Research on Women Studies – DIOTIMA

The informative campaign #HereforUs was designed as part of the actions to prevent gender-based violence, aiming to reach the refugee population during the COVID-19 pandemic and the lockdown. The campaign highlights the importance of companionship and mutual care.

The campaign material included basic information such as: how to recognize gender-based violence when it happens to people in my environment, legal information about the phenomenon and texts on how to take care of an individual and on the importance of giving all individuals the space to express their fears and concerns regardless of their gender identity. The material was translated into various languages and communicated to refugee men and women of different ages through messaging applications.

ActionAid's Speak Out project in cooperation with Women on Top

The project provides support to victims/survivors of sexual harassment at the workplace, to inform them and to exercise their rights through legal counselling. In particular, ActionAid, in collaboration with Women on Top, provides free legal counselling to women who are victims of sexual harassment at work. The service is provided remotely so it can be accessible throughout Greece.

PATTERN Programme: Preventing and combating domestic violence among Roma women – KMOP - Social Action and Innovation Centre

This programme aims, inter alia, to strengthen and educate Roma women over the age of 16 so that they can recognize domestic violence, report it and lead their communities to change, and to develop skills for Roma intercultural mediators. The programme is implemented in Greece, under the coordination of KMOP - Social Action and Innovation Centre, as well as in Bulgaria, Spain, Romania and Portugal.

More information on available material the programme's starting and ending dates can be found on the organisations' websites.

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ANNEXES

Annex 1

Counselling Centres (CCs) of the Network of Structures to prevent and combat violence against women

GSDFPGE CC

1. Athens Counselling Centre

GSDFPGE -KETHI CC

1. Multicenter Counselling Centre
2. Ioannina Counselling Centre
3. Heraklion Counselling Centre
4. Thessaloniki Counselling Centre
5. Corfu Counselling Centre
6. Kozani Counselling Centre
7. Komotini Counselling Centre
8. Lamia Counselling Centre
9. Larisa Counselling Centre
10. Mytilene Counselling Centre
11. Patras Counselling Centre
12. Piraeus Counselling Centre
13. Syros Counselling Centre
14. Tripolis Counselling Centre

16. Local Government Organisations (OTA) CCs

1. Alexandroupolis Counselling Centre
2. Arta Counselling Centre
3. Veria Counselling Centre
4. Zakynthos Counselling Centre
5. Thebes Counselling Centre
6. Kavala Counselling Centre

7. Kalamata Counselling Centre
8. Kastoria Counselling Centre
9. Katerini Counselling Centre
10. Keratsini-Drapetsona Counselling Centre
11. Kefalonia Counselling Centre
12. Corinth Counselling Centre
13. Kos Counselling Centre
14. Peristeri Counselling Centre
15. Preveza Counselling Centre
16. Pirgos-Ilia Counselling Centre
17. Rethymno Counselling Centre
18. Rhodes Counselling Centre
19. Serres Counselling Centre
20. Trikkeon Counselling Centre
21. Florina Counselling Centre
22. Fili Counselling Centre
23. Chalandri Counselling Centre
24. Chalkida Counselling Centre
25. Chios Counselling Centre
26. Karditsa Counselling Centre
27. Elefsina Counselling Centre
28. Salamina Counselling Centre

Annex 2

List of Organisations and Bodies Participating in the Working Group on Preventing and Combating Gender-based Violence in the Refugee Population

List of Civil Society Organisations and Bodies on Preventing and Combating Gender-based Violence in the Refugee Population	
UNHCR (President)	https://www.unhcr.org/gr/
Secretary-General for Demography and Family Policy and Gender Equality GSDFPGE (co-president)	https://isotita.gr/
Coordination Centre on immigrants and refugees	https://www.accmr.gr/el/
International Organisation for Migration (IOM)	https://greece.iom.int/
DIOTIMA - Centre for Women's Research and Studies	https://diotima.org.gr/
UNICEF	https://www.unicef.org/greece/
National Referral Mechanism for the Protection of Human Trafficking Victims (NRM)	https://www.ekka.org.gr/index.php/el/ethnikos-mixanismos-anaforas
Doctors of the World	https://mdmgreece.gr/
Positive Voice	https://positivevoice.gr/
Babel - Mental Health Unit for Migrants	https://babeldc.gr/
Danish Refugee Council (DRC)	https://drc.ngo/our-work/where-we-work/europe/greece/
METAdrasi	https://metadrasi.org/
Melissa Network of Migrant Women in Greece	https://melissanetwork.org/
Doctors Without Borders	https://msf.gr/
Greek Council for Refugees	https://www.gcr.gr/el/
A21 - Anti-trafficking Campaign	https://www.a21.org/content/greece/gr4wco
Solidarity Now	https://www.solidaritynow.org/

Hellenic Red Cross	http://www.redcross.gr/
Caritas Hellas	https://caritas.gr/
Human Rights 360	https://www.humanrights360.org/el/
PRAKSIS	https://praksis.gr/
International Rescue Committee (IRC)	https://www.rescue.org/Hellas
KMOP - Centre for Social Action and Innovation	https://www.kmop.gr/el/
Transgender Support Association	http://www.transgender-association.gr/
Safe Place International	https://www.safeplaceinternational.org/?lang=el
Samos LGBTQI+Group	https://www.samosvolunteers.org/lgbtqi-support-group



MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS
GENERAL SECRETARIAT
FOR DEMOGRAPHY AND FAMILY
POLICY AND GENDER EQUALITY