

# MAPPING AND IMPROVING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SUPPORT-SERVICES IN ITALY: CHALLENGES AND STRENGTHS OF A STUDY

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## THE ITALIAN NATIONAL PLAN ON MALE VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN 2017-2020

23 November 2017 Italy issued the National Strategic Plan on male violence against women 2017-2020: it defines the whole strategy to prevent and combat male violence against women (VAW) and domestic violence in Italy, in line with the Istanbul Convention

## THREE + ONE WORKSTREAMS

- 1) **Prevention**
  - 2) **Protection** and support of women victims of violence and their children
  - 3) **Prosecution**
  - 4) **Support and promotion** of information and research system
- ViVa project is part of #4**

## ViVa Project

PROJECT TIMEFRAME:  
**DECEMBER  
2017/2020**

## FIRST PHASE - QUANTITATIVE STUDY

- IN 2017 338 ANTI-VIOLENCE SPECIALISED SERVICES REACHED
- METHODS: QUESTIONNAIRES, DESIGNED FOLLOWING A PARTICIPATIVE APPROACH
- SOURCES: REGIONAL GOVERNMENTS + WOMEN'S CENTRES REGISTERED IN THE DATABASE OF THE NATIONAL HELPLINE (1522) + ACTIVISTS

## SOME RESULTS

**1.2** SPECIALISED  
SERVICE PER 100,000  
FEMALE POPULATION

**84%** OF  
SPECIALISED SERVICES  
IS RUN BY LOCAL  
WOMEN'S NGOS

**88.5%**  
ADHERES TO THE NATIONAL  
HELPLINE **1522**

**39%**  
MANAGES AT LEAST  
A SHELTER

**GEO-LOCALIZATION  
AS A TOOL  
FOR WOMEN  
AND FOR SERVICES**  
(BUT, IT NEEDS CONSTANT UPDATING)

## WOMEN SUPPORTED

**54,706**  
women have contacted at least once  
a specialised service in 2017

**32,632**  
women have started a personalised  
project within the centre

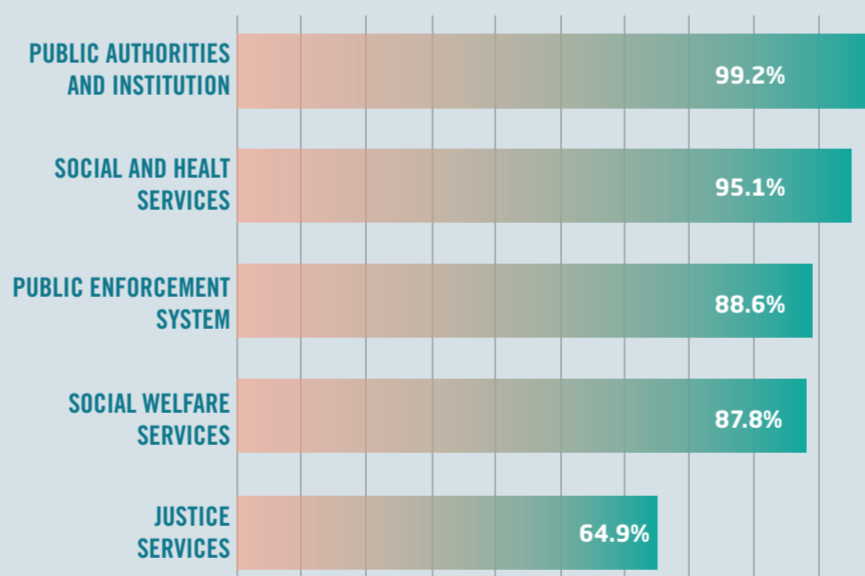
**8,711** are foreign women

**10,488**  
women have been sent to the centres  
from other services

## NETWORK

77.2% adheres to a local network:

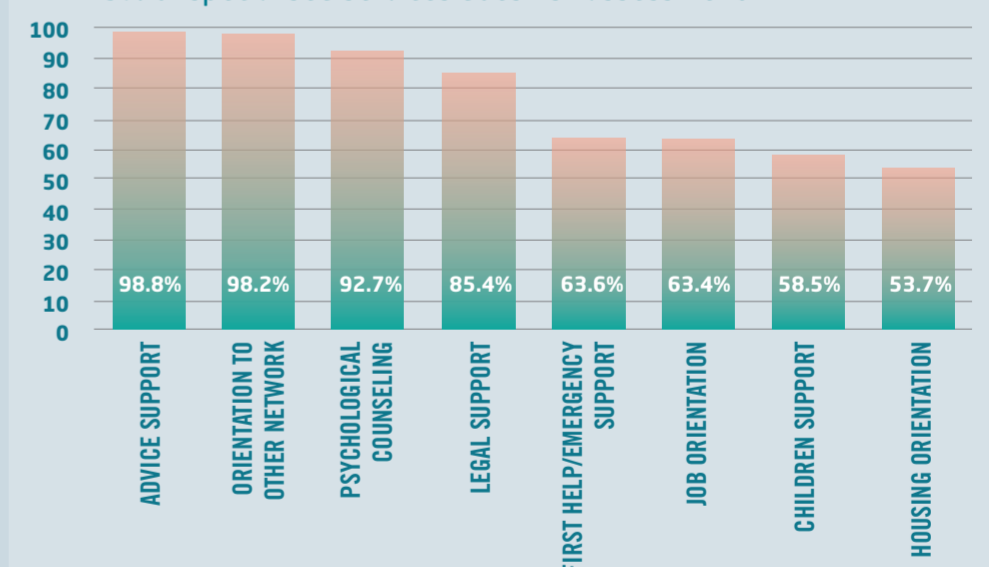
Stakeholders' presence in the networks (%):



## TYPES OF SUPPORT

Almost 74.5% of specialised services offers more than six types of support

77.5% of specialised services does risk assessment



## SOME CHALLENGES:

- Heterogeneity of centres on:
  - Territorial distribution
  - Specialized types of support
  - Number of women supported
  - Presence of local networks
- Few centres offer job and housing orientation, children support and fist help/emergency support

- 93.8% of specialised service declare that their staff is adequately trained BUT 62.5% of total staff operates on a voluntary basis
- The justice system is underrepresented in the local networks
- 75.4% received public funding. Only 17.2 % received private funding. Just 1.8% received EU funding
- Anti-violence centres face challenges in collecting women data

## STRENGTHS OF THE VIVA STUDY:

- First comprehensive study on the existing support-services system in the country
- Data collection on both specialised and general public/private services
- A quali-quantitative approach

## WEAKNESSES OF THE VIVA STUDY:

- Difficulties in reaching out all support-services in the country, given the diverse nature of such services
- Difficulties in gathering information from regional and local administrations