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FEMINIST THOUGHTS AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF VAW POLICIES IN ITALY



2 AREAS OF WORK
4 OBJECTIVES
6 WORKING PACKAGES

WP1 Rilevazione dei soggetti territoriali specializzati	WP2 strumenti di monitoraggio	WP3 analisi comparativa	1°: mapping the specialised and general services to support women victims of violence, in order to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • supply a quanti-qualitative analytical picture of the victim support system • define the 'optimum service range'
WP4 piano strategico 2017/2020	WP5 piano straordinario 2016/2017	WP6 piano strategico 2017/2020	

Male violence against women stems from the public and scientific debates in the seventies, with reference mainly to sexual and domestic violence. In Italy, the work of women's association and feminist movement(s) gave voice to women and their experiences. During the late sixties and all along the seventies, Italian feminist movements reflect on and fight for reproductive health, sexuality and gender roles. Furthermore, they contributed and continue to:

- the development of public policies related to VAW and support-services
- integrate feminist concepts and practices into policies

THE ITALIAN ROUTE OF WOMEN'S ACHIEVEMENTS

INSTITUTIONAL LEVEL

ROLE AND PRACTICES OF FEMINIST MOVEMENTS

1970: Divorce Law, confirmed by referendum in Family law is reformed	1974	Late sixties and all along the '70's: mobilization, reflections and publications by Italian feminist movements on reproductive health, sexuality, vaw and gender roles
Abortion Law, confirmed by referendum in 1981	1975	Feminist and women movements' mobilization after Circeo Massacre
Honour crime is abolished	1977	Mobilizations against VAW in Rome (Unione Donne Italiane) and all over the country
National law against sexual violence	1978	Presentation of the Citizens initiative Law against sexual violence (1996)
First survey on sexual violence Italian National institute of statistic (ISTAT)	1979	
Urban Project: "Anti-violence network among the cities"	1981	
Law against violence within family relationships	1986	"Violare il silenzio" - European conference of women's centre against sexual violence in Venice
Setting up the national helpline 1522	1990	21 anti-violence centres all over the country
First national survey on VAW (ISTAT)	1996	First national conference of D.i.Re.network anti-violence women's centres
National Law on stalking	1997	
First National Plan against violence and stalking	1998	
Italy ratifies of the Istanbul Convention and Law on Femicide	2000	Over 80 anti-violence centres all over the country
National minimum standards for of women's centres and shelters	2001	
National Extraordinary Action Plan on sexual and gender-based violence	2006	
National Strategic Plan on male violence against women	2007	"Not in my name" mobilization
ViVa project + ISTAT research on specialist support services	2009	
	2010	185 anti-violence centres all over the country
	2011	Publication of CEDAW shadow report
	2013	
	2014	
	2015	
	2016	First mobilization against VAW of "Non una di meno"
	2017	Publication of "Non una di meno" anti-violence Plan CEDAW shadow report (Lavori in corsa network) 338 anti-violence centres all over the country
	2019	Publication of GREVIO shadow report

HOW FEMINIST THOUGHTS ARE ENACTED IN EVERYDAY PRACTICES WITHIN ANTI-VIOLENCE CENTRES IN ITALY?

338 anti-violence centres:

- 158** are managed by associations or NGOs focused only on VAW
- 51** are public centres
- 128** are managed by associations or NGOs focused not only on VAW

As in other European countries, feminist thoughts are hegemonic in anti-violence centres, as:

- Anti-violence centres and shelters in Italy were founded by feminist and women's groups

- Their practices and models of interventions were developed within feminist tradition as recognized also in institutional documents, namely:
 - Anti-violence practices based in women's relationship
 - Gender approach
 - Women's needs and desires at the "core" of the intervention
 - Women's empowerment (self-empowerment, job and housing support)
 - Multi-agency approach

TWO QUESTIONS ARE NOW FRAMING VIVA'S ANALYSIS:

Are there other "positive" models or patterns of intervention in supporting women who suffer VAW, different than feminist ones?
Which is the role of Institutions through laws as well as funding, if any, in defining women's centres practices and routines?

