



## **Violence against women**

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**director**

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



NOBODY KNOWS WHAT'S HAPPENING IN  
MY HOUSE.

I'M THE ONLY ONE WHO CAN FEEL MY  
PAIN

Juridiske rettigheter og hjelp til deg som er blitt utsatt for kriminelle handlinger i Norge.  
Har du blitt utsatt for kriminelle handlinger i form av fysisk og/eller psykisk vold, seksuelle overgrep,  
hvertidskrepp, kjønnsdiskriminering eller menneskehandel, har du juridiske rettigheter som gir deg hjelp og  
beskyttelse. Denne brosjyren gir deg informasjon om hva du har krav på og hvor du kan henvende deg for å få hjelp.

"INGEN VET HVA SOM FOREGÅR I MITT HUS,  
BARE JEG KJENNER MIN SMERTE"

(vitt fra Maccouchine fra Peru, Peru)



Brosjyren er støttet med midler fra Justisdepartementet 2008.

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Movement 2015

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

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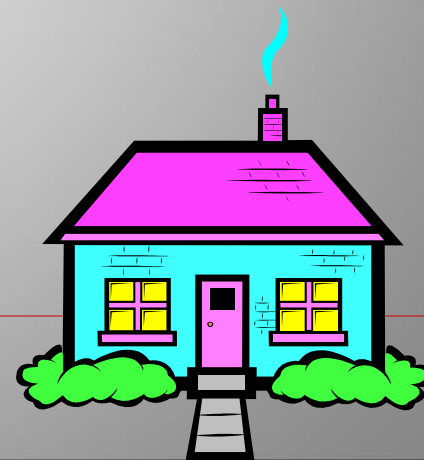
- ❑ **Article 9 – Non-governmental organisations and civil society**
- ❑ Parties shall recognise, encourage and support, at all levels, the work of relevant non-governmental organisations and of civil society active in combating violence against women and establish effective co-operation with these organisations.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

# The Secretariat of the Shelter Movement

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- ❑ is an organization of 25 shelters
- ❑ was established in 1994 and is financed by a membership fee that is based on a small part of the shelters total budgets.
- ❑ works to address the problems of men's violence against women and children, and place them on the agenda.
- ❑ is the connecting link between the shelters and the public authorities, researchers, women's organizations both in Norway and abroad and the society at large.



# K R I S E S E N T E R E T

er et gratis  
døgnåpent tilbud  
for deg og dine  
barn som har  
blitt utsatt for  
vold

Krisesenteret  
kan gi deg:



- et trygt sted å bo  
i en periode



- veilednings-samtaler  
på dagtid



- informasjon på  
telefon

Tilbud til barn

Er du i tvil, ta kontakt på

↳ døgnåpen telefon:

69 25 05 50

[www.mosskrisesenter.no](http://www.mosskrisesenter.no)

E K T E K J Æ R L I G H E T

E R F R I F O R V O L D



K r i s e s e n t e r  
s e k r e t a r i a t e t



the Shelter  
2015



Krisesenter  
sekretariatet

## Campaign - "On health loose"

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

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

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



25. november - 10. desember 2015  
Internasjonal kampanje mot menns vold mot kvinner  
The Secretariat of the Shelter Movement 2015





# Han slår - vi betaler

Menns vold mot kvinner gir store individuelle og samfunnsmessige konsekvenser. Vi krever å få vite hva det koster!



25. november - 10. desember 2009

Internasjonal kampanje mot menns vold mot kvinner



## HJELPEARBEIDET TIL OFRE FOR MENNESKEHANDEL - EN UTFORDRING

KATHOLIKER PAVEL OG LENE KJØRUM 2010

## VOLD

mot eldre



Usynlige  
overgrep



LO-KONGRESSEN: Tove Smaadahl og Rita Lekang. Foto: Sissel M. Rasmussen

## Nei til kjøp av sex og kropp!



Feministisk aktivisme og kamp mot kjøp av sex og kropp

### FNs barnekonvensjon

Barn har behov for spesiell beskyttelse, derfor må de ha sine egne rettigheter. FNs konvensjon om barns rettigheter gjelder alle under 18 år, uavhengig av nasjonalitet, kjønn, sosial status, religion, kultur. Konvensjonen skal sikre at barn som opplever vold har krav på nødvendig støtte, henvendelse til rett saksnar, behandling og oppfølging. Barnets beste skal alltid komme først i alle situasjoner, over alt.

#### Artikkel 19:

**Staten skal beskytte barnet mot fysiske og psykiske mishandling, forsettlig skade eller utnyttelse.**

I Regjeringens handlingsplan «Verdipunkt - handlingsplan mot vold i nære relasjoner 2008-2014» pekes det på at vold som utøves i hjemmet er et offentlig ansvar, og at Norge er forpliktet til å følge opp FNs barnekonvensjon om å beskytte barn mot alle former for vold.



Juridiske rettigheter og hjelp til deg som er blitt utsatt for kriminelle handlinger i Norge. Har du blitt utsatt for kriminelle handlinger i form av fysisk og/eller psykisk vold, seksuelle overgrep, tvangsforbrytelse, kjønnsdiskriminering eller menneskehandel, har du juridiske rettigheter som gir deg hjelp og beskyttelse. Denne brosjyren gir deg informasjon om hva du har krav på og hvor du kan henvende deg for å få hjelp.

"INGEN VET HVA SOM FOREGÅR I MITT HUS,  
BARE JEG KJENNER MIN SMERTE"

(sitat fra Maccabeherne fra Paris, Paris)

Brosjyren er støttet med midler fra Justisdepartementet 2008.

Barn-, likestillings-  
og inkluderingsminister

Audun Lysbakken

Postboks 8036 Dep

0030 Oslo

### O JUL MED DIN GLEDE?

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

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

Kjære statsråd, ta ansvar!



Hva gjør du?

25. november - 10. desember 2009

Internasjonal kampanje mot menns vold mot kvinner



Tegnet av jenta i 8 år som bor på krisesenteret

### KJÆRE JULENISSE

Jeg og mamma skal  
feire jul på  
krisesenteret i år.

Kan du vær så snill å  
sende gavene hit?

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Movement 2015





The Secretariat of the Shelter  
Movement 2015





# History

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



## Shelters provide

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



KriSenter  
sekretariatet



- 46 women's shelters in Norway
- Open 24 hours all year
- Secure houses
- 37 years of experience working with violated women and their children
- In 2010 the Crisis center Act.
- The purpose of this Act is to ensure the provision of a good, comprehensive crisis centre service for women, men and children who are subjected to domestic violence or threats of such violence.



## Funding



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

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

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

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

From 2011 the shelter are financed 100 % by the Municipalities

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

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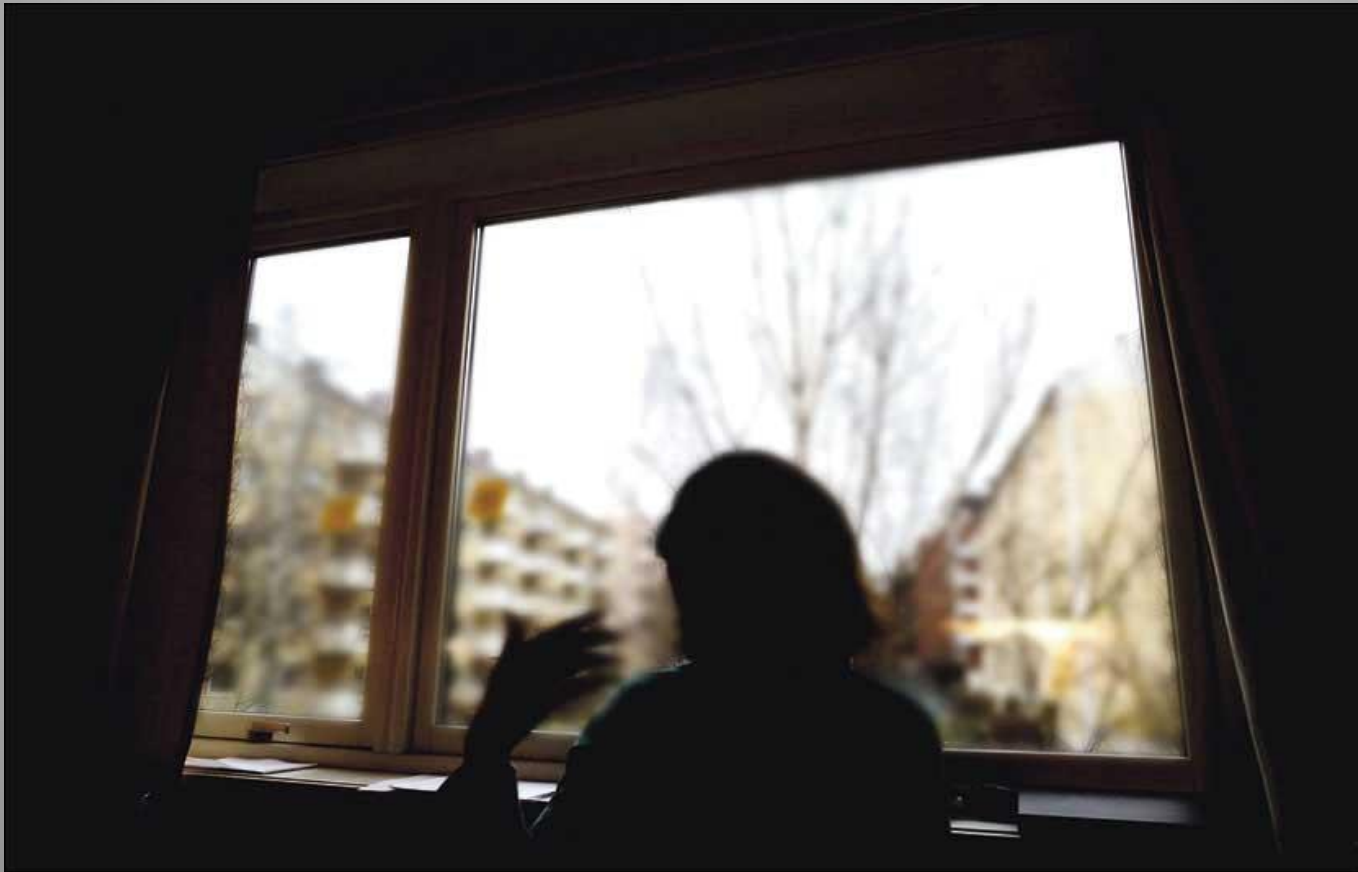


- ☐ Economic violence
  - ☐ Social violence
  - ☐ Psychological violence/threats
  - ☐ Physical violence
  - ☐ Sexual assaults – rape
  - ☐ Forced marriage
  - ☐ Female genital mutilation
  - ☐ Prostitution
- 
- ☐ Trafficking in women

| ☐ | Årstall       | Opphold kvinner/menn | Antall barn   | Overnattingsdøgn |
|---|---------------|----------------------|---------------|------------------|
| ☐ | 1992          | 2.754                | 2.016         | 75.487           |
| ☐ | 1993          | 2.557                | 1.713         | 74.384           |
| ☐ | 1994          | 2.979                | 1.936         | 68.915           |
| ☐ | 1995          | 2.355                | 1.624         | 73.849           |
| ☐ | 1996          | 2.478                | 1.836         | 77.652           |
| ☐ | 1997          | 2.500                | 1.860         | 80.560           |
| ☐ | 1998          | 2.229                | 1.656         | 80.225           |
| ☐ | 1999          | 2.436                | 1.794         | 80.352           |
| ☐ | 2000          | 2.654                | 1.866         | 78.816           |
| ☐ | 2001          | 2.348                | 1.814         | 79.883           |
| ☐ | 2002          | 2.509                | 2.024         | 86.412           |
| ☐ | 2003          | 2.505                | 1.959         | 89.971           |
| ☐ | 2004          | 2.358                | 1.827         | 89.655           |
| ☐ | 2005          | 2.287                | 1.753         | 92.081           |
| ☐ | 2006          | 2.387                | 1.899         | 103.164          |
| ☐ | 2007          | 2.234                | 1.800         | 110.834          |
| ☐ | 2008          | 2.257                | 1.800         | 116.167          |
| ☐ | 2009          | 2 368                | 1.734         | 121.880          |
| ☐ | 2010          | 2.527                | 1.994         | 136.492          |
| ☐ | 2011          | 2.449                | 1.725         | 128.510          |
| ☐ | 2012          | 2.462 (+ 117 menn)   | 1.763         | 144.604          |
| ☐ | 2013          | 2.493 (+ 111 menn)   | 1.746         | 133.041          |
| ☐ | 2014          | 2.435 (+ 136 menn)   | 1.507         | 125.958          |
| ☐ | <b>Totalt</b> | <b>56.772</b>        | <b>41.352</b> | <b>2 248 892</b> |



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



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Movement 2015



## Women murdered

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□ Every four murders that were committed in Norway in the period 1991 to 2011, was partner homicide. In Norway, the number of women killed by their husbands is 8 times higher than the number of men who killed their wives.



# Søsken stukket ned med kniv



## Politiet jakter på kjent gjerningsmann

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

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

SIDE 5

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

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



Woman murdered in  
front of the Shelter

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- ▶ 62 % of the women who stayed in the shelters in 2014 had immigrant background. 28 % of these was married to Norwegian man
- ▶ Norwegian women stays ab. 23 days and nights in the shelters in 2014
- ▶ Women with immigrant background stays ab. 33 days and nights in the shelter in 2014

## **ROSA 2005**

Rehabilitation

Organising places to stay

Safety

Assistance

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



# Mandate:

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- ☐ *Co-ordinate assistance and safe places to stay for VOTs*
  - ☐ *Assist the police, lawyers, immigration authorities*
  - ☐ *Guidance to staff at the shelters*
  - ☐ *Provide information*
-

# The shelter in Oslo:

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## Emergency phase:

- ▶ Most of the women are identified in Oslo
  - ▶ Attend the hotline during evening/nights
  - ▶ Women are mainly referred to ROSA by the police and the prostitution units
  - ▶ The shelter in Oslo has an emergency room where woman stay until their situation is sorted out by ROSA and the lawyer.
  - ▶ In this initial phase the social workers at the shelter focus on the woman's acute needs such as: medical care, dental care, clothing
  - ▶ Women that are suicidal or in need of psychological assistance are referred to the Oslo Emergency Medical Agency
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# The shelter in Oslo:



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Permanent staying at the shelter:

- ▶ One section for women assisted by ROSA
  - ▶ 3 rooms and an emergency room
  - ▶ A social worker is responsible for the women and is the woman's contact person
  - ▶ Assist the women :
    - Apply for reflection period
    - Meeting with the social welfare office
    - Doctor's appointments other health related issues
    - Arrange for activities (Norwegian classes, Adora project, gym....)
-

# Create a stable and predictable environment as possible.

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- Appoint a contact person and her stand-in
- The first conversation:
  - - Explain our duty of confidentiality
- Information about the shelter – house rules
- Information about how “the system” works
- Safety:
  - analyze what she can do/what she cannot do
  - the use of mobile phones/face book

- 
- ❑ Trained staff in the topic trafficking
  - ❑ How to deal with attitudes towards women from other cultures and women in prostitution
  - ❑ The “worthy/dignified” victim
  - ❑ Develop ethical standards
  - ❑ How and for how long do we file information about the woman?



# Challenges in the long run:

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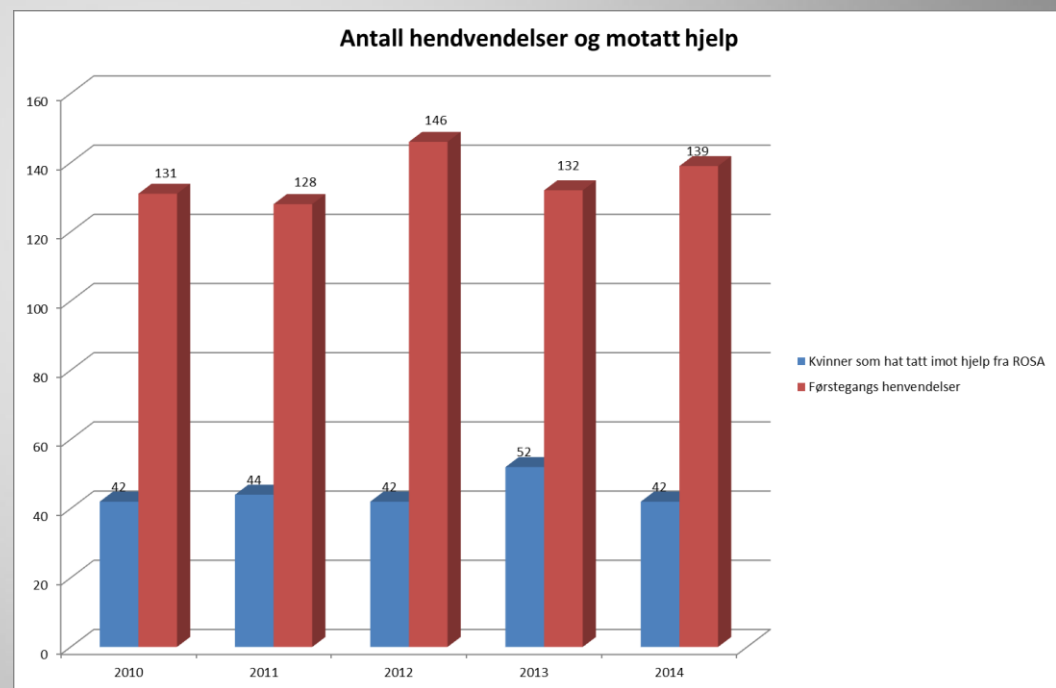
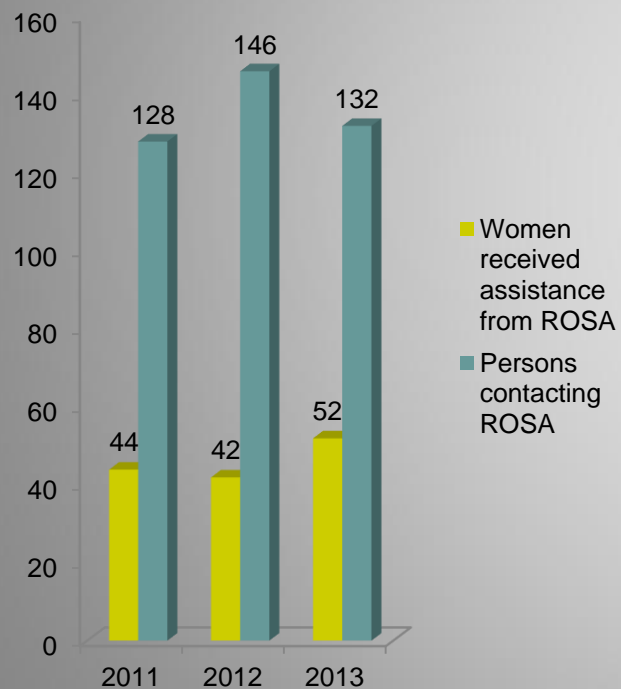
- ❑ From “happiness” to “desperation”
- ❑ Women move out from/new women move into the shelter
- ❑ What are the prospects for the future?
- ❑ Some activity? Work opportunities? Qualification program?

# Examples:

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- ☐ Joy is staying at the shelter. It comes to your knowledge that she is selling sex. What's your reaction?
- ☐ How to deal with drug addiction?

## Women in the ROSA Project



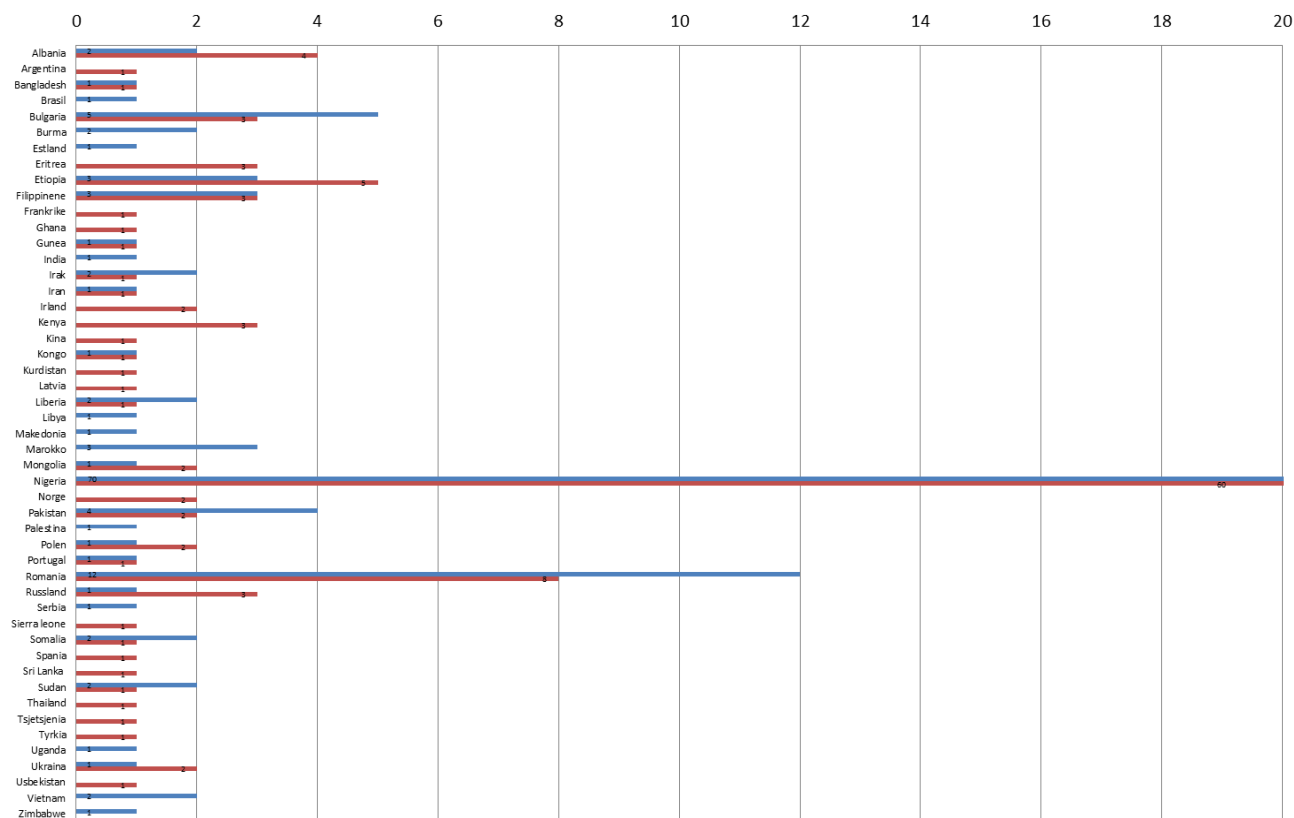
# Nationality of women that received help in 2014 Last 4 year

## 99 Nationality



70

Registrert nasjonalitet på personer ved telefonhendelser - 2013 vs. - 2014



## Special needs of victims of violence against women and children

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





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