

National Action Plan

for the Prevention and Elimination of

Violence against Women

2014 – 2019

The elaboration of the National Action Plan for the Prevention and Elimination of Violence against Women 2014–2019 and its submission for deliberation by the government of the Slovak Republic were foreseen by Government Resolution No. 708 of 19 December 2012 on the Work Schedule of the Government of the Slovak Republic for 2013. The present material is the third action plan in this area. The government deliberated on the report on the implementation of measures and tasks laid down in the National Action Plan for the Prevention and Elimination of Violence against Women 2009–2012 and its amendments at its session on 03 July 2013.

Violence against women is the most extreme violation of women's human rights. Although high levels of violence against women have been detected, it remains a phenomenon that is hard to observe, not only in Slovakia but throughout Europe and on the global scale. The majority of violent crimes against women take place in the home, behind closed doors, with no witnesses besides children. These children are often also victims, either of direct violence or the environment in which they grow up. The sensitivity and difficulty of this topic have for a long time made it a taboo that has only received attention in public policy in the last decade.

Despite the continuing implementation of tasks under previous action plans and a definite movement in the matter of violence against women in recent years, it is impossible to avoid the conclusion that Slovakia still has no coordinated system for providing assistance to women who experience violence or for primary prevention of such violence. The objective of the present NAP is to design, implement and coordinate a comprehensive, nationwide policy on the prevention and elimination of violence against women.

The government approved the National Action Plan for the Prevention and Elimination of Violence against Women 2014–2019 at its session on 18 December 2013.

National Action Plan for the Prevention and Elimination of Violence against Women 2014 – 2019

According to international standards of human rights **violence against women (VaW)** must be understood as a human rights violation and a form of discrimination against women. It is a form of gender-based violence¹, which is directed against women on the basis of their gender and which affects women disproportionately.

Violence against women is a serious and increasingly visible problem affecting all sections of society, to which Slovakia is no exception. A survey² conducted in 2008 of a representative sample of the population concerning the incidence of violence against women and women's experience of such violence found that it is a serious social problem. It affects a large number of women in various contexts, at any age and also within intimate relationships. Every fifth adult woman who currently has a partner has experience violent behaviour from his side – to be precise 21.2% of adult women in Slovakia aged 18–64 years. The incidence of violence against women committed by former partners is even higher: of adult women who had a former partner, 27.9% had experienced violent behaviour, of whom 12.2% had experienced pronounced violence.

Violence against women in Slovakia mainly, but not exclusively, takes the form of domestic violence and therefore it has a strong degree of latency despite its high incidence. The majority of violent crimes against women take place in the home, behind closed doors, with no witnesses besides children. The sensitivity and difficulty of the problem of violence against women and the continuing existence of stereotyped concepts of the roles of women and men in the family have contributed to a long-term taboo on the topic and its absence from public and political discourse. The resulting erroneous understanding and attitudes in society and the executive concerning violence against women as such meant that there were no coordinated or specialised services to provide assistance for the victims of this violence.

The situation began to change at the start of the previous decade under the influence of women's non-governmental organisations. An important milestone was the two-year **Fifth Woman campaign**, which made a breakthrough in the understanding of the problem of violence against women in intimate relationships. The campaign paved the way for the amendment of a number of acts in 2002 which made it possible to take more effective measures against perpetrators and to provide better protection for victims. Despite the favourable legislative environment, continuing prejudices amongst the criminal authorities meant that the majority of identified cases were not resolved. Subsequently **the media began to report cases of the murder of women and/or children**, with the case at Tušice in particular attracting strong media attention and establishing a precedent for police work when police officers were found guilty of the crime of obstructing the duty of a public authority through negligence. The case was ultimately heard before the European Court of Human Rights (ECHR) in Strasbourg (*Complaint No. 7510/04*). The woman plaintiff complained that the Slovak Republic violated her children's right to life, her right to respect for privacy and family life, her right to access to justice and failed to provide effective remedies at the national level. The ECHR issued its judgement (*Kontrová v. SR*) on 31 May 2007 upholding the plaintiff's complaint and awarding non-pecuniary damages.

In an effort to change this adverse situation and to establish a comprehensive and systematic response to the problem, the government of the Slovak Republic adopted three materials intended to address the problem of violence against women. These are the documents *National Strategy for the Prevention and Elimination of Violence against Women and in Families* (2004),

¹ Definitions of terms are given on p. 9

² Filadelfiová, Holubová et al., Institute for Labour and Family Research, 2008

National Action Plan (NAP) for the Prevention and Elimination of Violence against Women 2005–2008 (2005) and National Action Plan for the Prevention and Elimination of violence against Women 2009–2012.

Despite the continuing implementation of tasks under the above NAPs and a definite movement in the matter of violence against women in recent years, it is impossible to avoid the conclusion that Slovakia still has no coordinated system for providing assistance to women who experience violence (secondary and tertiary prevention) or for primary prevention of violence itself. At present Slovakia does not meet all international standards for the effective implementation of a systematic and coordinated national response to the problem of violence against women and domestic violence and this reduces the real availability of assistance for women who experience violence.

Women who are victims of rape are especially vulnerable because they are often exposed to secondary victimisation during criminal investigations and so the majority of cases go unreported. Violence against women can take the form of a restriction of their reproductive rights, for example by forcing a woman to have an abortion, or to use contraceptives or not to use them. Forms of violence against women known in other countries include gendercide (the abortion of female foetuses), honour killings or female genital mutilation. Although no cases of these forms of violence are known in Slovakia, attention must be paid to them in relation to vulnerable groups of women (e.g. migrant women).

Women's NGOs continuously highlight this fact, emphasising the need for a coordinated state policy, an increased number of shelters (shelters/safe houses) and counselling centres for women and specialised services within the network of social services that serve the needs of this target group.

The objective of the present NAP is to design, implement and coordinate a comprehensive, nationwide policy on the prevention and elimination of violence against women.

The present NAP sets out a systematic basis for providing institutional support to victims of violence against women and domestic violence.

The total amount allocated on the national level for projects addressing the elimination of violence against women over the next three years is approximately EUR 12 million. Additional funding for projects may become available from sources such as the European Social Fund in the new programming period 2014–2020.

Another measure that will make a significant contribution to the set objective is the establishment of a Coordination Methodological Centre on Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (CMC), which is expected in 2014 as part of a project supported by the Norwegian Financial Mechanism, programme SK09 Domestic and Gender-based Violence. A vital role in the activity of the CMC and implementation of the NAP will be performed by NGOs because they have many years of experience and specialised knowledge in dealing with violence against women.

Monitoring and continuous evaluation of the NAP will be carried out by the Committee for Gender Equality of the Government Council for Human Rights, National Minorities and Gender Equality. The Expert Group of the Government Council for Crime Prevention for the Prevention and Elimination of Violence against Women and in Families and the Directorate for Gender Equality and Equal Opportunities (DGEaEO) of the Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family will also participate in the implementation and its monitoring.

International Context and Obligations of the Slovak Republic

Thanks to pressure from women's NGOs violence against women has become a much more visible political problem in recent decades also for international organisations and institutions in recent years. The **European Union** pays attention to violence against women mainly in the context of promoting gender equality (e.g. the *Strategy for Equality between Women and Men 2010–2015*, the *European Pact for Gender Equality 2011–2015*, Council Conclusions of December 2012 *Combating Violence Against Women, and the Provision of Support Services for Victims of Domestic Violence*) and in the context of legal protection for the victims of violence (*Directive 2012/29/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2012 establishing minimum standards on the rights, support and protection of victims of crime*).

The **Council of Europe** (CoE) has for a long time given heightened importance to the issue of violence against women. An important step in the formation and implementation of its policy was the adoption in 2011 of the *Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence* (Istanbul 2010, CETS no. 210, hereinafter the "Convention" or the "Istanbul Convention")³, which Slovakia is currently preparing to ratify. Slovakia was amongst the signatories in Istanbul on 11 May 2011. The Convention is the widest reaching international document in this area setting forth zero tolerance for violence against women and domestic violence. It is the first comprehensive and precise legally binding instrument for preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence on the European level. The human rights standards achieved in the Convention are milestones for further discussion. The Convention understands violence against women as a human rights violation and a form of discrimination against women. Discrimination against women is a negation of the principle of gender equality and the equal rights of men and women. The Convention foresees the establishment of an international group of independent experts (GREVIO) to monitor its implementation on national levels.

The **UN Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women** monitors performance of the undertakings of states parties to the *Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women* (New York, 1979, hereinafter CEDAW). In its Concluding Observations, it has urged Slovakia to "place high priority on the introduction of comprehensive and holistic measures to address all forms of violence against women in the family and in society" and recommended "that measures be taken to provide shelters for women victims of violence in sufficient numbers and with adequate standards, and to ensure that public officials, especially law enforcement officials, the judiciary, health-care providers and social workers, are fully sensitized to all forms of violence against women".⁴

Members of the government of the Slovak Republic have also made certain international political commitments related to the issue of violence against women. On 24 September 2012 a high level meeting on the rule of law at the national and international levels took place as part of the 67th session of the **UN General Assembly**. At this event Slovakia joined other countries in presenting national *voluntary pledges* to strengthen the rule of law.

³ The Convention is a multilateral international treaty of a presidential character and also an international treaty on human rights and fundamental freedoms, an international treaty directly establishing rights or duties of natural persons or legal entities and an international treaty whose implementation requires a law. Under article 7(4) of the Constitution of the Slovak Republic the consent of the National Council of the Slovak Republic is required before ratification of the Convention. Under article 7(5) of the Constitution of the Slovak Republic the Convention has priority over law. The government deliberated on the Convention at its session of 04 May 2011, where it adopted Resolution no. 297 of 04 May 2011 on its signing by the Slovak Republic with reservation of ratification.

⁴ Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW): Concluding Observations of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women: Slovakia. 41st session (30 June-18 July 2008)

After consultation with the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs presented and declared the following national pledges in the name of the Slovak Republic:

- by the end of 2013 to ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on communications procedure;
- by the end of 2013 to ratify the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence;
- to strengthen the legal and institutional framework to recognise women's rights to be free from all forms of violence against women, which is understood as a violation of human rights and a form of discrimination against women in compliance with international human rights law;
- to refrain from engaging in any act of violence against women to ensure that state authorities, including judicial bodies acting on behalf of state act in conformity with this obligation to uphold the human rights of women;
- to take all necessary legislative and other measures to exercise due diligence to prevent, investigate, punish and provide reparation for acts of violence against women that are perpetrated by non-state actors.

Another international initiative at the UN is the COMMIT initiative supporting the campaign of the **UN Secretary-General UNiTE** to End Violence against Women. In the context of this international campaign, in January 2013 the minister of labour, social affairs and family expressed support for the campaign with the following concrete commitments: concrete steps to support and expand the existing counselling services and shelters for women experiencing violence in intimate relations; development of a legislative framework and standards for these services; also establishment of a national coordination mechanism to address domestic and gender-based violence and a national 24/7 free hotline service for the victims of domestic violence as specified in the coordinated procedure of EU states (no. 116 016). The commitments also included the adoption of a new National Action Plan for the Elimination and Prevention of Violence against Women reflecting states' undertakings under the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence.

Definitions and terms

The terms used in this NAP are understood in the sense defined in the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence as follows:

- a. the term "violence against women"⁵ means a violation of human rights and a form of discrimination against women and shall mean 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;
- b. the term "domestic violence" means all acts of physical, sexual, psychological or economic violence that occur within the family or domestic unit or between former or current spouses or partners, whether or not the perpetrator shares or has shared the same residence with the victim.
- c. the term "gender" means the socially constructed roles, behaviours, activities and attributes that a given society considers appropriate for women and men;⁶

⁵ The term "women" is understood to refer to persons of female sex as defined in the Act on Registry Offices.

⁶ This term is appropriate for describing the cultural aspect linked to the creation of the male and female roles in the social context.

d. the term “gender-based violence” means violence that is directed against a woman because she is a woman or that affects women disproportionately;

e. the term “victim” means any natural person who is subject to the conduct specified in points (a), (b) and (d);

The term “violence” means violence as defined in the law of the Slovak Republic.

General principles and outline of the problem

As stated in the introduction, the NAP is concerned with the problem of violence against women as a phenomenon of gender-based violence. It is neither the aim nor ambition of this NAP to make a general solution for domestic violence (in particular violence against children) or violence as such; these areas are covered by other strategies and NAPs. For this reason, insofar as this NAP uses the term domestic violence, it refers to violence against women in intimate relationships or in families. The term “violence against women” also covers acts of sexual violence, especially rape, and the prevention of the secondary victimisation of victims during criminal investigations.

All measures carried out under the NAP will emphasise compliance with the general principle of non-discrimination established by the Anti-discrimination Act⁷ and a gender-sensitive approach as defined in the National Strategy for Gender Equality 2009–2013 and the recommendations of the Istanbul Convention. All recommendations also relate to **women with multiple disadvantages** (women from cultural, social and ethnic minorities, from a socially impoverished environment and women and girls growing up in children’s homes or dysfunctional families) and all measures take into account their specific needs and the specific forms of violence, including institutional violence, that they can encounter.

Relevant ministries are the Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family (MLSaF), the Ministry of Justice (MoJ), the Ministry of Interior (MoI), the Ministry of Health (MoH), the Ministry of Education, Science, Research and Sport (MoESRS), the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs (MoFEA) and the Ministry of Culture (MoC).

⁷ Act No. 365/2004 Z.z. on equal treatment in certain areas and on protection against discrimination and amending certain acts (the Anti-discrimination Act)

Areas of implementation of the National Action Plan

1. Legal and strategic framework

Operational objective

To strengthen the legal and institutional framework to provide recognition of women's rights and to protect them against all forms of violence against women, so that state authorities, including judicial authorities acting in the name of the state, act in accordance with these undertakings

A range of state authorities and institutions are involved in dealing with the problem of violence against women. At present however the provision of assistance is patchy, without mutual cooperation and cooperation. Ensuring effective assistance for all victims of violence against women requires a coordinated policy and multi-institutional approach in areas under the competences of a range of ministries and other central authorities (mainly MLSaF, MoI, MoJ and PPS, but also MoFEA, MoC a MoESRS). Article 7 (Comprehensive and co-ordinated policies) of the *Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence* requires that state parties “adopt and implement State-wide effective, comprehensive and co-ordinated policies encompassing all relevant measures to prevent and combat all forms of violence covered by the scope of this Convention and offer a holistic response to violence against women.”

Other countries have had success by adopting **specialised laws on domestic violence and violence against women**, which take account of the specific situation of women (e.g. Austria, the Czech Republic, Spain). This fact is reflected in the recommendation of the UN Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women in its Concluding Observations to Slovakia in 2008 on its combined second, third and fourth periodic report on the *Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women* that Slovakia should adopt specific and comprehensive legislation on violence against women. Interdepartmental discussion between experts resulted in a consensus that an act on domestic violence and violence against women should also be adopted for Slovakia. The thematic and technical legislative aspects of cooperation in the preparation of the act on domestic violence should be closely coordinated with the preparation of legislative amendments required by the ratification process for the Istanbul Convention. An example is the preparation of the new Act on the Family, where it would be useful to address the issue of contact between a child and a parent who has committed violence against the child's other parent (this is an obligation under the provisions of article 31 of the Istanbul Convention concerning custody).

The preparation of the act will be coordinated with the Ministry of Justice, which has established a working group on the amendment of Act No. 36/2005 Z.z. on the family and amending certain acts, Act No. 305/2005 Z.z. on social and legal protection of children and social guardianship and amending certain acts and Act No. 99/1963 Zb., the Code of Civil Procedure.

The establishment of a *Coordination Methodological Centre on Violence against Women and Domestic Violence*, which is expected in 2014 as part of a project supported by the Norwegian Financial Mechanism, should make a major contribution to the creation and coordination of a comprehensive system for eliminating and preventing violence against women.

Dealing with the problem of violence against women requires attention not only at the national level but also at the regional and local levels. Building on the interest in improving the quality of work to prevent violence against women shown in several regions, the creation of regional action plans for the prevention and elimination of violence against women (RAP) is an example of good practice with which a number of self-governing regions have already achieved success and whose wider adoption is recommended.

No.	Proposed NAP tasks	Responsibility	Indicators	Due date	Sources of financing
1.	Prepare and submit to the legislative process an act on domestic violence based on the “Istanbul convention” taking into account a gender perspective and the specifics of violence against women	MLSaF in cooperation with MoJ, MoIA (see introduction)	Adoption of an act on domestic violence	2014	Included in the budget for the CMC from the NFM
2.	Prepare material and submit it for deliberation in the government on a proposal to ratify the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence	MoJ Relevant partner bodies	Ratification of the convention (deposit of the instrument of ratification with the secretary general of the Council of Europe as the depositary for this convention)	2014	Budgets of the relevant ministries without increased funding
3.	Implementation of the European Protection Order (Directive 2011/99/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 December 2011 on the European Protection Order)	MoJ	Notification of the European Commission	By 01/01/2015	Budget of the MoJ
4.	Establish a Coordination Methodological Centre on Violence against Women and Domestic Violence and ensure its sustainability	MLSaF in cooperation with other relevant ministries	Establishment of the Coordination Methodological Centre (CMC)	Evaluation as at 31/12/2019	NFM and OP HR in the new PP Contributions from the budgets of relevant ministries
5.	Recommendation to prepare and implement in practice regional action plans (RAP) for the prevention and elimination of violence against women	Self-governing regions and municipalities in cooperation with NGOs	Number of action plans, number of areas, priorities and measures	Continuous, with evaluation as at 31/12/2019	Self-governing regions
6.	Prepare a legal and technical framework for the establishment and functioning of a network of intervention teams	MLSaF through the CMC in cooperation with COLSaF, MoI, MoJ, MoH and VUC	Completed framework	31/12/2015	Included in the budget of the CMC from the NFM and the budget of a NP under the ESF.
7.	Amend section 27a of Act of the National Council of the Slovak Republic no. 171/1993 Z.z. on the police force, as amended, to extend the current 48-hour period for which	MoI	Amendment of the act	31/12/2015	From the budget of the MoI without increased funding

	a violent person can be banned from a shared residence to a longer, reasonable period				
8.	Create legislative conditions for the establishment of mandatory programmes for the perpetrators of violence against women and implement such programmes	MLSaF through the CMC in cooperation with MoJ and MoI	Prepared standards and methodology	Continuous, with evaluation as at 31/12/2019	Included in the budget of the CMC from the NFM The cost of the programmes will be borne by the perpetrators
9.	Ensure the promotion and transfer of good practice in efforts to prevent violence against women during SKPRES	MLSaF	Number of events and results	Second half of 2016	Budget of MLSaF for SKPRES

2. Provision of assistance and affordable support services

Operational objective: To provide fast, effective, accessible and affordable assistance for all women who are exposed to violence or the threat of violence taking into account the specific needs resulting from their situation.

Fast, effective, accessible and affordable assistance for women at risk of violence and their children is the most important mechanism for protecting the lives of women and children, improving their quality of life and punishing perpetrators

In 2008 the UN Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women indicated that Slovakia does not yet provide support services for women who are experiencing or who have experienced violence in sufficient numbers and with adequate standards. The establishment of shelters and the provision of support services meeting European standards for women experiencing violence or the threat of violence was one of the uncompleted tasks in the previous NAP for the Prevention and Elimination of violence against Women 2010–2013.

Monitoring of social services⁸ carried out by the Institute for Labour and Family Research indicates that in all regions of Slovakia women have access to 52 subjects providing services related to violence against women. There are 16 subjects within this group that have the strongest potential to meet the Minimum Standards of the Council of Europe (CoE MS). and be true specialised services for women experiencing violence. A number of these subjects focus primarily on domestic violence or protecting children against violence⁹. Several combined specialised shelters and counselling centres meet the parameters for a women's refuge defined in the CoE MS. The total number of places required for women and families¹⁰ in specialised women's shelters¹¹ (SWR) in Slovakia is 695. The number of places available in residential facilities for women at risk of violence meeting the requirements of the CoE MS amounts in total to 238. **This means that Slovakia needs another 457 places in specialised women's shelters for women experiencing violence.**

Specialised counselling centres may be integrated into SWR or may be separate counselling services providing specialised non-residential counselling services for women experiencing violence. The monitoring exercise found 11 specialised counselling centres that met 75% of the requirements of the CoE MS whereas the number of women in the regions indicates a need for 52 counselling centres. **Slovakia needs another 41 specialised counselling centres for women meeting Council of Europe standards.**

In Slovakia there should be at least **11 crisis centres for victims of rape**. Although a number of counselling centres for women experiencing violence also support women who have been raped, they do not specialise only in this type of violence against women. In view of the high tendency for rapes and sexual assaults of women to go unreported in Slovakia, and the low number of

⁸ Mgr. Barbora Holubová, Mgr. Jarmila Filadelfiová, PhD: Monitoring of social services for women experiencing violence and their children from the perspective of European standards. Institute for Labour and Family Research, Bratislava, 2013.

⁹ In most cases they are subjects accredited under the Act on social and legal protection of children and social guardianship

¹⁰ One family place is estimated to be for 1 woman (mother) and 1.5 children = 2.5 persons.

¹¹ A woman's shelter is an emergency accommodation facility for a specific target group of women threatened with gender-based violence

rape cases recorded by the police, it is necessary to pay greater attention to this type of specific support services as well as the implementation of new investigation procedures.

Intervention projects in the sense of holistic intervention and coordinated assistance which bring together all relevant subjects in dealing with individual cases are also a part of the CoE MS. In many countries there are informal intervention groups and partnerships that just need to be institutionalised and standardised. The creation of teams of experts makes an important contribution to coordinating and increasing the effectiveness of the professions that provide assistance to women who experience violence. It will therefore be necessary to define methods for cooperation including specific activities, competences and responsibilities of individual team members.

A number of specific measures that will strengthen institutional support are included in the *national projects supported by the European Social Fund* for which there is a total commitment of nearly EUR 4 million and whose aim is to improve the assistance provided to women and children experiencing violence and ensure the accessibility of social support services in the regions. The project will design and pilot a crisis counselling system that will be a network of the following institutions:

- **a national 24/7 free telephone hotline** whose role is to provide legal, psychological and other counselling to victims of violence against women and domestic violence and if necessary to contact a counselling centre and ensure specific care for the woman;
- **a network of specific social services** – counselling centres providing all relevant counselling services for women and their children; during the first phase support will be provided to existing counselling centres operated by NGOs. By the end there should be 20 new counselling centres all over Slovakia. These will be created by recruiting staff to selected offices of labour, social affairs and family with training in providing counselling to the victims of violence against women so that the psychological counselling departments are able to provide specialised counselling for women experiencing violence in the family.

Complementary financing for the completion and expansion of the assistance system, in particular support for women's shelters, will be provided until 2016 by the *Norwegian Financial Mechanism*, which together with the ESF is providing for the start of effective assistance to women at risk of violence and the victims of domestic violence. The total value of the allocation from the NFM is approximately EUR 8 million. In the design of the grant scheme and the evaluation of projects it is necessary to apply the principle of non-discrimination of potential applicants.

Major challenges include ensuring the sustainability of these services, especially those provided by NGOs and to maintain adequate financial allocations with existing or newly created grant schemes, such as the ESF funding for the OP Human Resources, in the new programming period 2014–2020.

In addition to support services it is necessary to ensure a systematic, coordinated and specialised approach on the side of law enforcement. During implementation of the NAP it is expected that specialised police teams will be created made up of a male and female police officer who have received special training on violence against women including sexual violence and who are able to act effectively in identified cases.

No.	Proposed NAP tasks	Responsibility	Indicators	Due date	Sources of financing
10.	Create a 24/7 national free telephone hotline for use in times of crisis by women experiencing violence and ensure its sustainability	MLSaF in cooperation with the implementer of the national project, the ILFR	Establishment of the hotline	Establishment of the hotline before the end of 2015 with evaluation as at 31/12/2019	ESF as part of national projects under the operational programmes Employment and Social Inclusion, and Human Resources
11.	Ensure, in cooperation with local government and NGOs providing assistance for women, the creation of a minimum network of support facilities for women experiencing violence (counselling centres and shelters), which satisfy the Council of Europe's minimum standards for support services	MLSaF in cooperation with the implementer of the national project, the ILFR, self-governing regions and local government	Number of counselling centres for women Number of places in shelters	Continuous, with evaluation as at 31/12/2019	ESF as part of national projects and demand-oriented projects under the operational programmes Employment and Social Inclusion, and Human Resources NFM Grant scheme of MLSaF Budgets of self-governing regions
12.	Recruit persons trained in counselling victims of violence against women to the psychological counselling departments of LSaF offices	COLSaF MLSaF	Number of trained staff Number of jobs created in psychological counselling departments	31/12/2015	ESF through a national project of the OP Employment and Social Inclusion
13.	Create regional multi-institutional working groups and conditions for the creation of intervention teams on the level of municipalities	MLSaF in cooperation with the implementer of the national project, the ILFR, self-governing regions and NGOs	Number of working groups established Number of intervention teams established	Evaluation as at 31/12/2019	ESF through a national project of the OP Employment and Social Inclusion
14.	Prepare a proposal for a coordinated procedure for the creation of specialised police teams (a mixed team	MoI in cooperation with MLSaF and the implementer of the	Number of specialised police teams created	Evaluation as at 31/12/2019	From the budget of the MoI without increased funding

	of a male and female police officer with training on violence against women) to intervene in cases of violence against women including rape, and implement the procedure	national project, the ILFR			Training included in the budget of the CMC from the NFM
15.	Arrange the amendment of Act no. 327/2005 Z.z. to enable Legal Aid Centres to provide legal advice to women and other victims at risk of violence, and to act as legal representatives in criminal cases for the victims of violence against women and domestic violence.	Moj, Legal Aid Centres	Number of Legal Aid Centres providing assistance	Evaluation as at 31/12/2019	Any necessary increase in the budget of the Ministry of Justice will be dealt with during amendment of the act and ratification of the Istanbul Convention.
16.	Arrange funding from the European Social Fund and other grant schemes to support social services, in particular the operation of residential services and social inclusion for the victims of violence against women, with an emphasis on effectiveness and sustainability	MLSaF	Number of projects implemented Amount of allocation		ESF Structural funds Other grant mechanisms
17.	Allocate funding from self-governing regions and pay increased attention to improving the quality of assistance and support in the social service network so that created services focus on support for women and children experiencing violence and take account of their specific and diversified needs, in accordance with established standards.	Self-governing regions and municipalities in cooperation with MLSaF	Volume of funding allocated by self-governing regions Number of facilities providing crisis assistance	Continuous, with evaluation as at 31/12/2019	From the budget of self-governing regions
18.	Continuously monitor police procedures in connection with the power to ban perpetrators from a shared residence under section 27a of Act No. 171/1993 Z.z. on the police force and amending certain acts, as amended.	MoI	Number of persons banned Number of violations of bans	Continuous, with evaluation as at 31/12/2019	From the budget of the MoI without increased funding

19.	Carry out monitoring of the accessibility and quality of support services at regular intervals, including a quantitative evaluation of the number of clients to whom services are provided	MLSaF in cooperation with the implementer of the national project, the ILFR, self-governing regions and NGOs	Number of monitoring activities Number of organisations included in quant. evaluation of case numbers	Continuous, with evaluation as at 31/12/2019	Included in the budget of the CMC from the NFM
20.	Take into account the social and housing needs of women and children under threat of domestic violence when allocating social housing in accordance with the present law	Municipalities in cooperation with the MLSaF	Volume of social housing allocated	Continuous, with evaluation as at 31/12/2019	Budgets of municipalities

3. Methodology and standards

Operational objective

Ensure high-quality and effective assistance by means of standardised procedures for the helping professions and law enforcement authorities

With reference to the tasks already defined, it is necessary to ensure a standardised procedure and methodology for all professions that come into contact with women who are at risk of violence. The UN and EU have laid down numerous conclusions and recommendations and the Council of Europe has a fully elaborated system of quality standards for the provision of assistance to women exposed to violence¹² which is based on many years of experience in this area. The CMC will provide for the transfer of good practices from various CoE countries and financial coverage of the preparation of methodologies and standards. Complementary funding will be provided through the national project supported by the ESF.

¹² The Council of Europe standards are available from www.zastavmenasilie.sk

No.	Proposed NAP tasks	Responsibility	Indicators	Due date	Sources of financing
21.	In connection with the amendment of Act No. 448/2008 Z.z. on social services, as amended, prepare standards for the accreditation of the provision of specific services to the victims of gender-based violence in line with the Council of Europe standards.	MLSaF	Prepared standards	31/12/2014	Included in the budget for the CMC from the NFM
22.	Prepare methodologies for working with women and children exposed to violence including procedures for working with victims of violence for all interested helping professions	MLSaF through the CMC in cooperation with COLSaF, MoI, MoJ and MoH	Number of methodologies prepared	31/12/2015	Included in the budget for the CMC from the NFM
23.	Prepare a methodological framework and standards for counselling centres and specialised emergency accommodation facilities (women's shelters) reflecting the Council of Europe's minimum standards	MLSaF in cooperation with CMC	Prepared standards and methodology	Continuous, with evaluation as at 31/12/2016	Included in the budget for the CMC from the NFM
24.	Prepare and put into practice law enforcement procedures to assess the risk of violence to women in acute cases.	MoI, PPS In cooperation with the CoE and CMC	Prepared procedures Prepared risk assessment plans	Continuous, with evaluation in 2017	Included in the budget for the CMC from the NFM
25.	Prepare methodological procedures and standards for work with perpetrators of violence against women	MLSaF through the CMC in cooperation with PJGC and MoI	Prepared standards and methodology	Continuous, with evaluation in 2017	Included in the budget for the CMC from the NFM
26.	Create a manual for social workers and other professionals on the early identification of the mistreatment, abuse or neglect of a child and the provision of effective assistance in specific situations	COLSaF	Manual on CAN syndrome	2014	ESF

4. Training for helping professions

Operational objective

To provide gender sensitive training for all the helping professions and others interested in the prevention and elimination of violence against women

Implementation of the NAP must include continuing work to provide comprehensive training for all the interested helping professionals who come into contact with women who experience or have experienced violence. These groups include police officers, medical professionals, judges and lawyers, social workers and psychologists, probation and mediation officers and teachers, amongst others. Appropriate training is the key to developing an effective approach to domestic violence. To provide the necessary number of trainers, it is necessary to select and prepare a training team primarily from the staff of NGOs because they have the experience and qualifications necessary for accredited vocational training on violence against women.

Until 2016 training will be financed by the NFM through the CMC and by ESF projects. Additional funding will be provided by state administration bodies as part of regular vocational training or other projects. It is expected that further funding will be available from the ESF through the OP Human Resources in the new programming period 2014–2020.

No.	Proposed NAP tasks	Responsibility	Indicators	Due date	Sources of financing
27.	Continuously provide education and training activities for the helping professions on the issue of the prevention and elimination of violence against women	MLSaF in cooperation with CMC in cooperation with MoJ/JA, MoI, MoESRS, MoC, MoH, GPRC	Number of training activities carried out Number of trainees	Continuous, with evaluation as at 31/12/2019	Included in the budget of the CMC from the NFM and the budget of a NP under the ESF. Budgets of the relevant ministries without increased funding
28.	Prepare and implement in training, a conception of systematic training on violence against women and domestic violence for each professional discipline and area of study (law, social work, psychology, sociology, health care, pharmacy etc.) in higher education.	MLSaF in cooperation with CMC and the implementer of the national project, and in cooperation with MoESRS, higher education institutions and NGOs	Conception of systematic training prepared by MLSaF in cooperation with CMC Number of curriculums prepared Number of persons trained	Continuous, with evaluation as at 31/12/2019	Included in the budget of the CMC from the NFM and the budget of a NP under the ESF.
29.	Create and put into practice systematic training to be provided by the Judicial Academy for experts carrying out activity under Act No. 382/2004 Z.z. who prepare reports on violence against women	JA in cooperation with CMC representing the MLSaF	Number of trained psychological experts	31/12/2016	Budget of the JA and the NFM, through the budget for CMC
30.	Training for criminal law judges on violence against women and domestic violence provided by the Judicial Academy	JA	Number of persons trained	Continuous, with evaluation as at 31/12/2017	Budget of the JA and the NFM, through the budget for CMC
31.	In cooperation with the Council of Europe provide training for professions ensuring the enforceability of rights (police, prosecutors, judiciary)	MLSaF through the CMC in cooperation with MoI (Academy of the Police Force), MoJ (Judicial Academy), PPS	Number of persons trained	31/12/2016	Included in the budget for the CMC from the NFM

32.	Training for field social workers and their assistants on violence in families in marginalised Roma communities	MLSaF in cooperation with KM and GPRC	Number of persons trained	31/12/2015	ESF through a national project of the OP Employment and Social Inclusion
33.	Provide training for social workers on social diagnostics, in particular CAN syndrome and PTSD	COLSaF	Number of trained employees in offices of labour, social affairs and family	Continuously to 2015	ESF
34.	Provide training for police officers on the prevention and elimination of violence against women	MoI	Number of persons trained	Continuously	From the budget of the MoI without increased funding
35.	Implement education and training activities on work with the perpetrators of violence against women for interested professions drawing on experience in other countries	MLSaF in cooperation with the academic community in Slovakia (higher education institutions in Slovakia and other countries) and other domestic and foreign partner institutions and organisations (JA, EU Member States, police academies and the like)	Content and schedule of education and training activities Number of trained experts from the target group	Continuous, with evaluation as at 31/12/2017	NFM and a national project of OP Employment and Social Inclusion through CMC

5. Primary prevention

Operational objective

Prevent the occurrence of violence and any situation that contributes to the occurrence or tolerance of violence

Violence against women is a manifestation of historically unequal power relations between women and men and it is one of the crucial social mechanisms by which women are forced into a subordinate position compared with men. The Istanbul Convention recognises the structural character of violence against women as gender-based violence as one of the “crucial social mechanisms by which women are forced into a subordinate position compared with men.” For this reason the realisation of de jure and de facto equality between women and men is a key element in the prevention of violence against women. Primary prevention must therefore focus on preventing the occurrence of violence and situations that support it and contribute to its tolerance, which will require the involvement of professionals and media whose activities shape public opinion and social attitudes.

No.	Proposed NAP tasks	Responsibility	Indicators	Due date	Sources of financing
36.	Implement a media campaign aimed at preventing violence against women	MLSaF in cooperation with CMC	Implemented campaign Media monitoring	31/12/2016	Included in the budget of the CMC from the NFM
37.	Year round implementation of cultural/educational activities on the problem of vaW and domestic violence with the participation of professionals from the fields of psychology, medicine, education, law, social work and sociology, e.g. during the "16 Days of Activism Against VaW" campaign,	MLSaF in cooperation with CMC, other relevant ministries, self-governing regions, municipalities, NGOs	Number of projects implemented Number of media outputs	Continuous, with evaluation as at 31/12/2019	NFM and national projects under the ESF through CMC, and the budgets of responsible authorities and organisations
38.	Make information available for the general public and specialists on the problem of violence against women including Slovakia's international commitments in the area of human rights and women's rights, including violence against women as a violation of women's rights and a form of discrimination against women	MLSaF, MoFEA through GC HRNM&GE, in cooperation with relevant authorities and organisations	Interested authorities and organisations	Continuous, with evaluation as at 31/12/2019	From the budgets of the responsible authorities and organisations without increased funding
39.	Incorporate the problem of violence against women and domestic violence into teaching materials for subjects in primary and secondary schools relating to human rights, use education to promote respect between people, respect for the other sex and self-respect, and present the risks of the virtual world and its influence on tolerance of violence.	MoESRS and the Slovak National Institute for Education	Analysis of teaching material	Continuous, with evaluation as at 31/12/2019	From the budget of the MoESRS without increased funding OP Human Resources from the ESF (new OP)
40.	Continue to maintain and regularly update the website www.zastavmenasilie.sk a www.gender.gov.sk	MLSaF	Number of visits to website	Continuous, with evaluation as at 31/12/2019	From the budget of the MLSaF without increased funding
41.	Prepare, print and distribute an information bulletin with relevant information on the provision of legal and other assistance.	MLSaF in cooperation with the implementer of the NP	Number of leaflets distributed	31/12/2015	ESF through a national project of the OP EaSI Inclusion
42.	Track the problem of violence against women and domestic violence in the media and advertising based on annual monitoring of selected media with the aim of increasing the effectiveness of media law and self-regulation	MLSaF in cooperation with ILFR	Annual monitoring reports	Every year as at 30/6	ILFR through a contracted task from DGEaEO under a contract between ILFR and MLSaF
43.	Update and extend study materials on the problem of gender equality, non-stereotypical gender roles, mutual respect, non-violent conflict resolution in interpersonal relations, gender-based violence against women and the right to integrity of the	MoI through the Academy of the Police Force	Number of updated materials	Continuously	From the budget of the MoI without increased funding

	person in course plans of relevant subjects in departments of criminology, police science and investigation				
44.	Support the activities of non-governmental organisations for the prevention and elimination of violence against women and domestic violence	MLSaF, MoFEA through GCHRNW&GE and its Committee for Gender Equality, in cooperation with self-governing regions and other relevant authorities and organisations	Number of NGOs working in the area of prevention	Continuous, with evaluation as at 31/12/2019	Grant schemes of the MLSaF, MoFEA, budgets of relevant ministries and self-governing regions
45.	Prepare a strategy to support zero tolerance of violence against women in the area of audiovisual broadcasting and in the media, with a particular emphasis on demeaning and sexist representations of women in advertising	MLSaF through the CMC in cooperation with MoC	Number of strategies prepared	Continuous, with evaluation as at 31/12/2019	Included in the budget of the CMC from the NFM
46.	Carry out in cooperation with NGOs training activities on violence against women and gender equality for professionals in the media and marketing	MLSaF through CMC	Number of persons trained	Continuous, with evaluation as at 31/12/2019	Included in the budget of the CMC from the NFM
47.	Carry out preventative activities for the prevention and elimination of violence against women in the form of lectures and seminars	MoI	Number of preventative activities against VaW carried out by crime prevention officers in regional and district headquarters of the police force	Continuous, with evaluation as at 31/12/2019	From the budget of the MoI without increased funding
48.	Publish via the website of the Police Force advice on violence prevention, recommendations and advice on how to avoid becoming a victim of violence and information on ways of dealing with a crisis	MoI	Output on the website of the Police Force	Continuous, with evaluation as at 31/12/2019	From the budget of the MoI without increased funding
49.	On the occasion of the International Day for the Elimination of Violence Against Women, carry out a campaign for the prevention of violence intended to provide information and legal awareness. Provide promotional material necessary for the campaign on the problem of violence.	MoI	Number of media campaigns, preventative activities, Number of materials distributed	Every November, with evaluation as at 31/12/2019	From the budget of the MoI without increased funding

6. Monitoring and research

Operational objective

Create an adequate knowledge base on the incidence and various other aspects of violence against women

The adoption of effective evidence-based measures requires the improvement and continuous development of a knowledge-base on violence against women in Slovakia. There is a clear need to continue research into specific aspects of violence, forms of violence and its economic and social impact. New information and a specific perspective on the problem will be added by research into groups of women experiencing specific and multiple risks. Another survey that could be equally beneficial is the representative survey of masculinity in Slovakia, which will include information on the main causes of murders in domestic violence, which was requested by the CEDAW committee as part of Slovakia's next periodic report on the implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women in Slovakia. It is also necessary to improve the management of statistics and records.

No.	Proposed NAP tasks	Responsibility	Indicators	Due date	Sources of financing
50.	Implement a national survey of the prevalence of various forms of violence against women including surveys of women with multiple disadvantages	MLSaF through CMC	Number of surveys conducted	31/12/2016	Included in the budget of the CMC from the NFM
51.	To adapt the common EU indicators developed by EIGE for monitoring the application and realisation of policies aimed at the elimination of VaW to conditions in Slovakia.	MLSaF through CMC	Implemented indicators	31/12/2016	Included in the budget of the CMC from the NFM
52.	Create a system for the aggregate processing of statistical data and provide for regular publication of statistics on violence committed against women	MLSaF through the CMC and ILFR in cooperation with data providers	Implemented indicators	31/12/2016	Included in the budget of the CMC from the NFM ILFR through a task contracted by DGEaEO MLSaF
53.	Prepare and put into use a methodology for the statistical tracking of cases of VaW identified in social counselling and social services (transfer of good practice from Norway) including evaluation of unconfirmed cases.	MLSaF through the CMC and ILFR in cooperation with data providers	Implemented indicators	31/12/2016	Included in the budget of the CMC from the NFM
54.	Compile national statistics on identified cases of VaW by tracking the specific category of vaW in the statistical reporting systems of individual state authorities	SO SR in cooperation with MoI, PPS, MoH, MLSaF, MoJ	Number of statistical categories implemented	Continuous, with evaluation as at 31/12/2019	From the budget of the responsible bodies without increased funding
55.	Introduce a system at the national level for monitoring the procedure of law enforcement authorities (the police, prosecutors), misdemeanour departments and the application of relevant legislation by the courts	MoJ, MoI, PPS	Number of statistical categories implemented	Continuous, with evaluation as at 31/12/2019	From the budget of the responsible bodies without increased funding
56.	Prepare and implement a survey of masculinity in Slovakia as it relates to violence against women (including specific reference to marginalised Roma communities)	MLSaF in cooperation with ILFR	Formulation of a contract with MLSaF	31/12/2017	ILFR through a contracted task from DGEaEO under a contract between ILFR and MLSaF
57.	Give space to the problem of violence against women in the annual Report on the Observance of Human Rights in Slovakia	SNCHR	Include a separate chapter on the human rights of women including VaW in the Report on the Observance of Human Rights in Slovakia	Annual monitoring, with evaluation in 2017	SNCHR

7. Violence against women in the workplace

Operational objective

to take all necessary legislative and other measures to exercise due diligence to prevent, investigate, punish and provide reparation for acts of violence against women that are perpetrated in the workplace

Act No. 365/2004 Z.z. on equal treatment in certain areas and protection against discrimination and amending certain acts (the Anti-discrimination Act) defines the terms harassment and sexual harassment, which are violations of the principle of equal treatment. Despite progressive legislation the penalisation of sexual harassment in the workplace remains inadequate; the same applies to other forms of harassment such as mobbing, bossing, bullying and so on. This indicates that the prevention and elimination of sexual harassment in the workplace requires research to build up an adequate knowledge base on the problem and its extent in Slovakia. Likewise there is a need to raise the legal awareness of employees regarding problems of harassment and other forms of violence in employment as well as ways to avoid it and prevent it.

The Slovak National Centre for Human Rights, as the institution responsible for the implementation of the Anti-discrimination Act will incorporate into its activities the tracking and monitoring of cases of sexual harassment and bullying of women in the workplace. The labour inspectorates will supervise compliance with employment law including the provisions on equal treatment in employment set forth in section 13 of the Labour Code.

No.	Proposed NAP tasks	Responsibility	Indicators	Due date	Sources of financing
58.	Carry out a public information campaign on the sexual harassment of women in the workplace and other forms of violence aimed at eliminating the persistent gender insensitive myths in this area	MLSaF	Number of information activities	By 31/12/2015	ESF
59.	Support increased legal awareness through seminars and other educational activities on the problem of violence in employment	MoESRS, MoH and professional organisations MLSaF, SNCHR, employee organisations, unions	Number of educational activities of each type Number of participants in educational activities	Continuously to 2017	Budgets of the responsible authorities and organisations and ESF projects
60.	Present information and methodologies for employers and employees on the topic of gender equality and sexual harassment in the workplace and possible assistance for victims.	MLSaF, SNCHR, employee organisations, unions, self-governing regions, NGOs	Number of materials; Number of workplaces in which materials are distributed	Continuously to 2017	Budget of MLSaF without increased funding, and the ESF
61.	Carry out monitoring of cases of sexual harassment and bullying of women	SNCHR	Monitoring reports	Every year as at 31/12	Budget of SNSLP
62.	Ensure regular checking of equal treatment of employees	NLI	NLI reports	Every year as at 31/12	Budget of NLI
63.	Provide training for labour inspectors on compliance with the Anti-discrimination Act, including prevention of sexual harassment	MLSaF in cooperation with the implementer of the NP, IRR	Number of inspectors trained	Continuously to 2017	ESF through a national project of the Gender Equality Institute

List of abbreviations used

APF	Academy of the Police Force
CAHVIO	Ad hoc Committee for preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence
CAN	Child abuse or neglect
CEDAW	Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women
CMC Violence	Coordination Methodological Centre on Violence against Women and Domestic Violence
CoE MS (MS)	Council of Europe Minimum Standards
CoE	Council of Europe
COLSaF	Central Office of Labour, Social Affairs and Family
CTU SR	Confederation of Trade Unions of the Slovak Republic
CWPS	EU Council Working Party on Statistics
DGEaEO	Department for gender equality and equal opportunities MLSaF
EAF	Emergency accommodation facility
ECHR	European Court of Human Rights
EG GCCP	Expert group on the prevention and elimination of violence against women and in families of the Government Council for Crime Prevention
EIGE	European Institute for Gender Equality
ESF	European Social Fund
GC HRNM&GE	Government Council for Human Rights, National Minorities and Gender Equality
GREVIO	Group of experts on action against violence against women and domestic violence
ILFR	Institute for Labour and Family Research
JA	Judicial Academy
LC	Labour Code
LI	Labour Inspectorate
LSaF Office	Office of Labour, Social Affairs and Family
MoESRS	Ministry of Education, Science, Research and Sport of the Slovak Republic
MoFEA	Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs of the Slovak Republic
MLSaF	Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family of the Slovak Republic
MoC	Ministry of Culture of the Slovak Republic
MoH	Ministry of Health of the Slovak Republic
MoI	Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic
MoJ	Ministry of Justice of the Slovak Republic
MPC	Methodology and Pedagogy Centre

n. o.	Non-profit organisation
NAP	National Action Plan
NFM	Norwegian Financial Mechanism
NGO	Non-governmental organisation
NLI	National Labour Inspectorate
NP GEI	National project Gender Equality Institute
OGP RC	Office of the Government Plenipotentiary for Roma Communities
OP EaSI	Operational Programme Employment and Social Inclusion
OP	Operational Programme
PF	Police Force
PJGC	Prison and Justice Guards Corps
PPS	Public Prosecution Service of the Slovak Republic
PTSD	Post-traumatic stress disorder
RAP	Regional Action Plan
RTVS	Radio and Television Slovakia
SB SR	State Budget of the Slovak Republic
SGR	Self-governing region (higher-tier territorial unit)
SKPRES	Slovak presidency of the EU (second half of 2016)
SLPoC&SG	Social and legal protection of children and social guardianship
SNCohR	Slovak National Centre for Human Rights
SO SR	Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic
SR	Slovak Republic
SWR	Specialised women's shelters
UN	United Nations
VaW	Violence against Women
Z.z., Zb.	<i>Zbierka zákonov</i> (Law digest of the Slovak Republic)
ZMOS	Association of Towns and Villages of Slovakia

STRATEGIC DOCUMENTS AND REPORTS ON GENDER EQUALITY IN SLOVAKIA

National Strategy for Gender Equality 2009–2013
National Action Plan for Gender Equality 2010–2013
Synthesis Report on the State of Gender Equality in Slovakia for 2012
Synthesis Report on the State of Gender Equality in Slovakia for 2011
Synthesis Report on the State of Gender Equality in the Slovak Republic for 2010
Synthesis Report on the State of Gender Equality in the Slovak Republic for 2009 and
Annex to the Synthesis Report on the State of Gender Equality in the Slovak Republic for
2009
Synthesis Report on the State of Gender Equality in the Slovak Republic for 2008

STRATEGIC DOCUMENTS ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN SLOVAKIA

National Strategy for the Prevention and Elimination of Violence against Women and in
Families (2004)
National Action Plan for the Prevention and Elimination of Violence against Women
2005 – 2008
Implementation Report on the National Action Plan for the Prevention and Elimination
of Violence against Women 2005 – 2008
National Action Plan for the Prevention and Elimination of Violence against Women
2009 – 2012

DEPARTMENT FOR GENDER EQUALITY AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES MLSAF

Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family
Špitálska 4-6-8, 816 43 Bratislava
Contact: 02 / 2046 1813, 2046 1819-22
e-mail: sekretariat@employment.gov.sk

Further information on the problem of violence against women and gender equality can be found on the following sites operated by the directorate for gender equality and equal opportunities of the Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family
www.gender.gov.sk a www.zastavmenasilie.sk

ORGANISATIONS PROVIDING SPECIFIC SERVICES IN SLOVAKIA FOR WOMEN EXPERIENCING VIOLENCE*

Bratislava Region

Aliancia žien Slovenska, o.z.

<http://www.alianciazien.sk>

0903 519 550

alianciazien@alianciazien.sk

Brána do života, o.z.

Medveďovej 2 – 4, 851 04, Bratislava

<http://www.branadozivota.sk/>

0915 439 245

pomoc@branadozivota.sk

Pomoc ohrozeným deťom, o.z (Centrum Nádej)

Švabinského 7, 851 01, Bratislava

<http://www.centrumnadej.sk/>

02/62247877, 0905 463 425

Office@centrumnadej.sk

Slovenský výbor pre UNICEF, o. z.

<http://www.unicef.sk/sk/>

02 5296 5082

sekretariat@unicef.sk

Trnava Region

Križovatky n. o. - Zariadenie núdzového bývania Emauzy, Holíč

J. Čabelku 3, 908 51, Holíč

<http://www.krizovatky.eu/azylovy-dom-emauzy/>

034/668 3110, 0905/579 940

emauzy@stonline.sk

Nitra Region

Centrum Slniečko Nitra

Hlboká 9, 949 01, Nitra

www.centrumslniecko.sk

0905 949284

ks@centrumslniecko.sk

Trenčín Region

Slovenské krízové centrum Dotyk Beckov

Beckov 87, 916 38 Beckov

www.dotyk.sk

0903 704 784

dotyk@dotyk.sk

Mail: oz.zenavtiesni@tipnet.sk

Žilina Region

Náruč Žilina (Čadca TPC)

Horný Val č. 24, 010 01 Žilina

www.naruc.sk

041/5643 652, 041/516 6543,

0905 988 600

oz.naruc@naruc.sk

Áno pre život Rajecké Teplice

Farská 543/2, 013 13, Rajecké Teplice

www.anoprezivot.sk

0800 12 00 24 , 041/54 94 950,

0911 534 894

apz@nexta.sk

Žena v tiesni, Martin

Address: P. O. BOX 70, 036 01, Martin

Web: www.zenavtiesni.sk

Telefón: 0907 346 374, 043/422 08 53

Banská Bystrica Region

Krízové centrum SOS n.o.

Školská č. 7, 979 01 Rimavská Sobota
<http://rimavskasobota.virtualne.sk/krizove-centrum-sos.html>
047/ 5811 930
skola@szsrs.edu.sk

Poradňa obetiam násilia Banská Bystrica

ČSA 25, 974 01 Banská Bystrica
<http://www.pomocobetiam.sk/index.htm>
0944 254 406, 048 321 9991
bystrica@pomocobetiam.sk

Košice Region

Fenestra

P.O.Box F-12, 042 92 Košice
www.fenestra.sk
055/625 62 37, 0911 440 808
fenestra@fenestra.sk

KOTVA Trebišov

Hurbanova 361/21, 075 01, Trebišov
0918 457 217, 0905 613 149
kotva.n.o@zoznam.sk

OZ Pomoc rodine Michalovce

Námestie Osloboditeľov 77, 071 01
Michalovce
<http://www.pomocrodine.sk/>
056/ 6884473, 0908 954 873
pomocrodine@centrum.sk

Slovenský červený kríž – územný spolok Trebišov (Maják)

M. R. Štefánika 1161/184, 075 01 Trebišov
<http://www.cervenkykriz-tv.sk/>
056/6722495
sus.trebisov@redcross.sk

Prešov Region

Záujmové združenie žien MyMamy, Prešov

Okružná 32, 080 01, Prešov
www.mymamy.sk
051 77 122 33, 0911 444 991
poradkyne@mymamy.sk

**The directory lists organisations that satisfy or are close to satisfying the Minimum Standards set forth by the Council of Europe*