

NATIONAL PLAN

TO HEIGHTEN AWARENESS AND
PREVENT GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK AND MAIN LINES OF INTERVENTION

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. NATIONAL PLAN...	..3
I.1. GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS FOR AN INTERVENTION MODEL ...	3
I.2. BASIC ELEMENTS OF THE PLAN ...	5
1) Strategic objectives ...	6
2) Priority lines of action...	8
3) Actors in charge of application ...	.10
4) Duration, follow-up and assessment ...	.12
5) Financial memorandum...	.12
II. MAIN LINES OF ACTION AND MEASURES ...	...14
II.1. OBJECTIVE 1 ...	.14
A. Justice ...	...14
B. Security ...	..15
C. Health ...	...16
D. Social Services ...	.16
E. Information...	...17
II.2. OBJECTIVE 2 ...	.18
F. Education ...	..18
G. Communication ...	.19
II.3. TRANSVERSAL LINES OF ACTION...	..20
H. Research and study ...	...20
I. Training of professionals...	...21
J. Mobilising actors ...	...21
K. Coordinating actors...	.22
L. Follow-up and assessment ...	..22
II.4. TABLE SUMMARISING MAIN LINES OF ACTION AND MEASURES ...	..23

I. NATIONAL PLAN

TO HEIGHTEN AWARENESS AND PREVENT GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

I.1. GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS FOR AN INTERVENTION MODEL

1. More than twenty-five years after the promulgation of the Spanish Constitution and therefore, of the equality between men and women as a superior value, a fundamental right and a general principle, of the consecration of the right to non-discrimination for reasons of sex, and of the mandate entrusted to the public powers to remove the obstacles that prevent or hinder real, effective equality, the reality of society demonstrates that women, i.e., half of its citizens, still have a long way to go before they can take up an equal position to that of men as regards their enjoyment of the rights to which they are entitled as citizens.

The obstacles that women are faced with in making process towards this real, effective equality are directly related to roles that are established by certain stereotypes, which place them in a position of inferiority, submission or subjugation to males. The social resistance to changing these roles aggravates the difficulties in order that the legally acknowledged fundamental rights may be exercised under equal conditions by men and women. These are socio-cultural behaviour patterns - social persistence in the adjudication of different roles depending on sex, based on a model of society that promotes and tolerates standards, values and principles that perpetuate the inferior position of women - which, in turn, end up feeding the roots of gender-based violence.

Gender-based violence is therefore the external manifestation of inequality, the evidence of a democratic deficit and one of the symptoms of the incomplete citizenship of women. Moreover, it is in the scope of couple relationships where this incomplete citizenship is most clearly visible. In this space, the magnitude of the phenomenon of violence questions the fundamental citizenship rights of many women on a daily basis - their right to life, to physical and psychological integrity, to health, to dignity and freedom-, which constitute the inviolable rights of the person on which our democratic order is based. Thus it is the obligation of the Government and of the combined autonomous and local powers to guarantee that women have full enjoyment of their fundamental rights and ensure that they may fully exercise their citizen status.

In the light of this scenario, the Spanish Parliament unanimously passed Organic Law 1/2004, of 28th December, on Comprehensive Protection Measures against Gender-based Violence (hereinafter, the Comprehensive Law). The ultimate objective of this Law is to progressively eradicate gender-based violence, which according to the terms of the first paragraph of section I of the Preliminary Recitals “emerges as the most brutal symbol of the inequality existing in our society”.

With this objective in mind, the Comprehensive Law advocates a National Plan to Heighten Awareness and Prevent Gender-based Violence "that will introduce in the social scenario the new scales of values based on respect for the fundamental rights and liberties and equality between men and women, as well as the exercise of tolerance and freedom within the democratic principles of co-existence, from the gender perspective", the Plan should, moreover, be directed at "both men and women, on the basis of community and intercultural work". Precisely because it mentions the gender perspective, the National Awareness and Prevention Plan intends to revoke the division of spaces and responsibilities from where men and women act.

The departure point of the Comprehensive Law is the existence of a model of the relationship between men and women that is forged on the basis of a patriarchal system of interaction between the sexes, which should be questioned in order to move on to another paradigm of identity and relationship that is more suited to our system of democratic co-existence and better reflects the order of human rights. The paradigms that are to be questioned in order that the dimensions of violence against women may become visible are the ones that legitimate the situation of inequality and subordination or the symbolic non-existence of women – cultural violence—Therefore, it is necessary to provoke a change of mentality and in the patriarchal premises that support the perpetuation of this violence, which means that it is necessary to formulate a new logic to preside the models of relationship and evaluation of identities and put an end to the stereotypes of what it means to "be a man" and "be a woman". Only then will it be possible to enter a logic that is common to both sexes and can replace the current predominance of the androcentric logic.

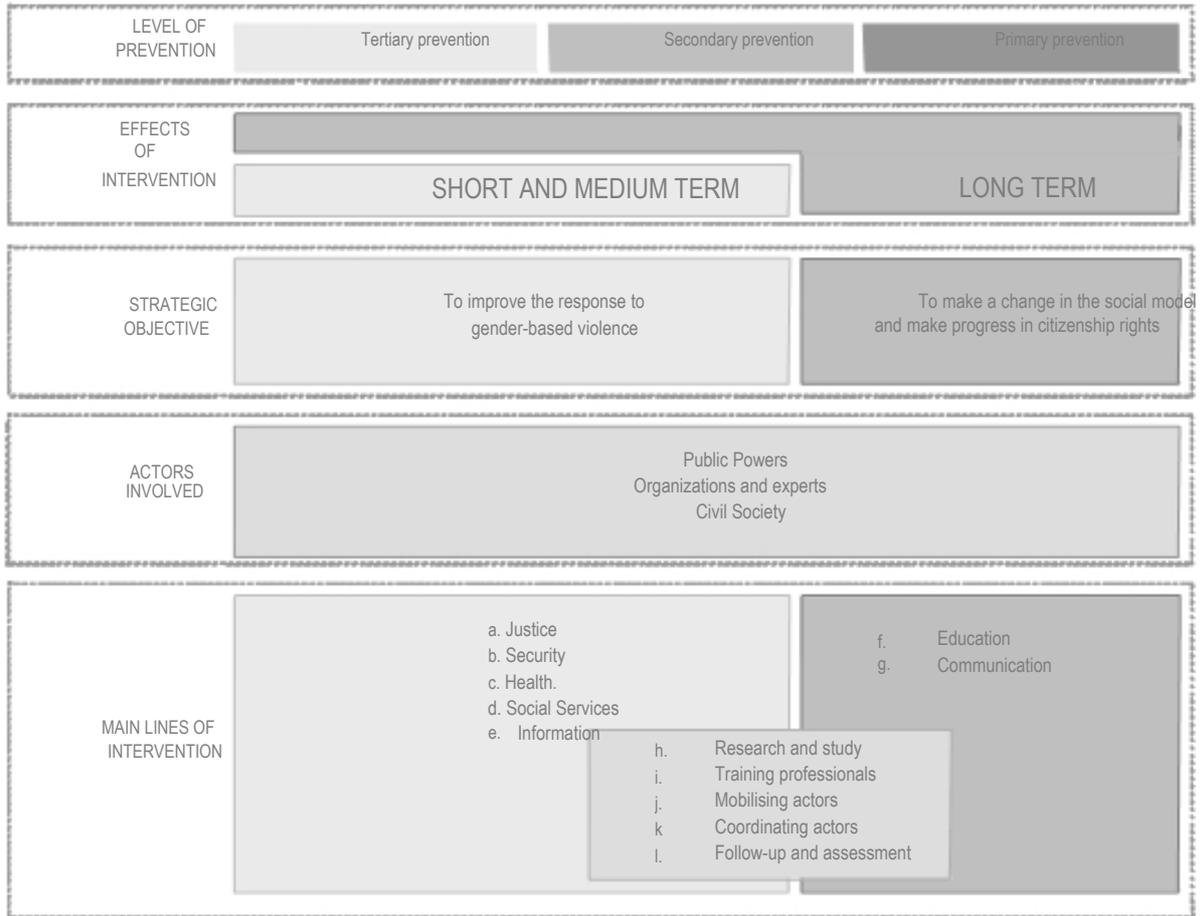
2. On the other hand, given the territorial structure of the State that is acknowledged in Title VIII of our Constitution, the implementation of the National Plan requires coordinated collaboration between the various territorial entities. The consensus that is necessary in this matter therefore implies that the Government, in collaboration with the rest of the Administrations, must establish the basic or strategic guidelines and that each Administration must develop them on the basis of its competencies.

In this regard, a National Plan has been designed, with initiatives in which all of the actors involved in combating gender-based violence share the concepts and basic guidelines that are to guide their work. Undertaking this Plan therefore implies a common framework of action in the sphere of heightening awareness about and preventing this type of violence and requires the commitment of all of the public administrations operating in this area.

Therefore, the initiatives of the various public administrations, in their application and development, should contribute to materialising the guidelines on which the Plan is based, by means of specific measures and resources that will allow to attain full citizenship rights for women and improve the response to gender-based violence, which are the two strategic objectives that are pursued.

I.2. BASIC ELEMENTS OF THE PLAN

The following diagram is a graphic representation of the fundamental elements that make up the National Awareness and Prevention Plan:



As may be seen in the above diagram, the National Plan is basically built around two parameters for action:

← PREVENTION, where the levels of prevention are divided into primary (when conflict has not yet arisen), secondary (when conflict is present) and tertiary (arbitrating processes to protect the victim, declared as such for all purposes). The assumption of the three levels of protection requires the availability of resources and instruments for socialisation and the restoration of a life plan for women that have been the victims of gender-based violence: recovering their identities as individuals in order to prevent subordination conduct from recurring in other relationships. Maintaining the victim identity, even when this is unintended, may represent an obstacle to women building a concept of themselves that will allow them to restore their life project.

← AWARENESS, equipping society with the necessary cognitive instruments so that it is able to recognise when a process of violence is starting or has already set in and the roles that are played by women and men as victims and aggressors. It is necessary to increase the degree of involvement of society, which has kept couple relationships within the restricted limits of privacy, where any intervention has been considered in terms of "interference". Citizenship implies that all citizens, both male and female, enjoy the same rights and that any infringement of the latter must be wholly rejected. In this regard, if gender-based violence is to be understood in all of its dimensions, thorough knowledge is necessary.

1) Strategic objectives

There are two objectives in the National Plan:

A. TO IMPROVE THE RESPONSE TO GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

As regards this first objective, the National Plan should contribute to ensuring that the phenomenon of gender-based violence may follow a downward evolution trend, which should be achieved by improving the mechanisms for response and action against this violent phenomenon. Therefore, in the initial period, under the parameter of tertiary prevention, measures will be implemented that will ensure that women are guaranteed effective exercise of the rights that are acknowledged to them in the Comprehensive Law, by improving information and the accessibility and efficiency of the intervention services and programmes and particularly be contributing to avoid situations of greater risk. As regards this latter item, action shall be taken with the groups of people that present the highest risk, such as women that are the victims or potential victims of violence and men that are aggressors or potential aggressor, in order to avoid re-incidence and also the actual materialisation of violent acts.

B. TO MAKE A CHANGE IN THE RELATIONSHIP MODEL

This second objective, which is for the long term, requires that the awareness of society as a whole be heightened about the need for a "change in the social relationship model" between men and women, particularly in the affective sphere, in order that progress may be made in consolidating women's right to citizenship. Initially, this objective should contribute to generating a new attitude to gender-based violence.

Under this general heading of "change in the social relationship model", it is convenient to highlight the meaning and the relationship between three fundamental notions: citizenship, autonomy and empowerment, so that a decrease in any of the three implies a deficit of the other two. In turn, understanding this is extraordinarily important in order to combat gender-based violence efficiently:

← CITIZENSHIP. In order that it may be perpetuated, gender-based violence requires the progressive diminishment of a person's dignity. Dignity is lost when a person is treated like an instrument that is subject to the will of another subject. Therefore, dignity has been one of the first rights since the founding of the modern state. The proclamation of the dignity of the individual broke down the relationships of servitude and paved the way for the enjoyment of freedom and the exercise of individuality. Nobody belongs to anybody. The dignity that is linked to equal treatment refutes the power-based relationships that might be formed between men and women, especially in the context of a sentimental relationship. This power-based relationship, of domination and subordination, is the maximum infringement of the respect that should preside all private relationships in a democratic society.

← AUTONOMY. The interiorisation of the role that is imposed exercises violence on two levels, as it expresses the allocation of an identity governed by schemes that restrict liberty and life options and refuses all identity references. In gender-based violence, this double aggression is obvious with the reactive behaviour of the victim, who tends to feel to blame for the aggression, considering that she surely did not respond properly to the obligations that have been set for her by society, which are reduced to her family obligations. This non-compliance, which justifies the continuous power of correction to which she is subjected - and therefore acts as a form of "immunity" for the aggressor - erodes the woman's self esteem. She no longer acts like a free person, but according to an imposed role. Women and men in a relationship of gender-based violence are lacking in autonomy. They cannot imagine themselves outside this relationship and never cease to repeat the same attempts at change (aggression/ reconciliation). Therefore, on a parallel basis, it is necessary to reflect too on the need to rephrase the binomial of masculinity and autonomy, actively rejecting the dominance-submission model and promoting relationships between the sexes as relationships between equals, which also liberates the man from his burden of identity that revolves around what is "masculine".

← EMPOWERMENT. To give equal value to the social role carried out by men and women and avoid letting the traditionally assigned role act as a dead weight that reduces the acknowledgement and importance of the contribution that women make in the private sphere and that they can make in social and political life. The lower value that is assigned to the roles carried out by women and men, where the role of the latter prevails over that of the former, is the reason behind the situation of the inequality of the woman and her social and economic dependency. Therefore, empowerment means acknowledging women as full status members of the community, with access to power and decision-making in any sphere of public and private life. Moreover, empowerment of women should be accompanied by a revision of the concept of masculinity based on men's waiver of power, understood as supremacy or the ability to impose or order. It is necessary to support new forms of power based on the ability to lead, organise and coordinate from non-androcentric political and relational structures.

In gender-based violence situations, the representation that women have both in the private sphere and in the public sphere may act as an antidote to this violence.

In short, this second strategic objective may be summarised as extending the margins of women's entitlement to citizenship from two sides: as regards the private sphere, by improving their levels of autonomy and from the public perspective, reinforcing their empowerment.

If the two strategic objectives described are to be met, it is necessary to pay special attention to the groups of women that are most vulnerable: women with disabilities, women from rural contexts, immigrant women and women belonging to ethnic minorities. These situations place these women in a position of double discrimination, which requires an additional effort in order to remove the social and cultural obstacles that prevent the real, effective exercise of their citizenship status and have repercussions on their quality of life.

In turn, this effort will also imply work with men and women, as both remain anchored to stereotypical social roles that mutually reinforce each other and on the basis of which the identification of masculinity and femininity is built.

2) Priority lines of action

In order that the National Prevention and Awareness Plan may become a real tool for intervention, a series of priority lines of action have been identified. These Lines of Action may be divided in two types: thematic, which define scopes of action, and transversal, which contemplate horizontal interventions that are common to the Plan as a whole.

There are seven thematic Lines of Action:

A. JUSTICE. Justice is the last resources of citizens in order to have their rights restored; the judicial system itself exercise a general prevention function that, on the basis of the mandate given to all public powers in article 9.2 of the Constitution, should include all of the illegalities on which the inequality between men and women are based. Training in equality for legal operators is therefore a necessity in order to ensure that the equality is really an effective device for neutralising gender-based violence.

B. SECURITY. The State Security Forces and Corps are often the first professionals that come into contact with episodes of gender-based violence and their participation is crucial in implementing follow-up and prevention mechanisms in order to prevent this from happening. For these reasons, it is vital to carry out work that is specifically oriented towards security and improving the guarantees of assistance and protection to the victims and potential victims of violence.

C. HEALTH. Violence against women is in the first instance an assault on their physical and psychological health. Therefore, the actors linked to this sphere acquire a particularly relevant protagonism both in detecting the phenomenon and in attending to the victims.

D. SOCIAL SERVICES. The social services guarantee women that are the victims of gender-based violence and minors the right to comprehensive assistance. Therefore, there must be specialised training to allow for adequate professional intervention.

E. INFORMATION. It is necessary to work to heighten society's awareness, visualisation and conscience regarding gender-based violence as a public problem that goes against our system of values, especially among young people and vulnerable groups, so that the most adequate means are used to offer accessible information to each population group.

F. EDUCATION. It is vital to educate on the issue of the equality between women and men and of respect for the fundamental rights and liberties, from childhood onwards and also in education for adults, involving fathers and mothers and the whole educational community, particularly the managerial bodies of educational institutions. In turn, it is essential to provide the instruments that will allow for early detection of gender-based violence occurring in pupils' families and in the school environment.

G. COMMUNICATION. The professionals, male and female, in communication and advertising agencies play a fundamental role in the transmission of values and principles that, instead of promoting the existence of discriminatory stereotypes, will effectively help to combat the phenomenon of violence against women.

On the other hand, the transversal lines of action are as follows:

H. RESEARCH AND STUDY. In this context, it is indispensable to promote the interdisciplinarity of the lines of exploration in order to discover the various dimensions and manifestations of the phenomenon of violence and its evolution, so that the results that are obtained may be extended and enriched and that progress may be made towards developing new initiatives focussing on early detection and solving the problem.

I. TRAINING AND SPECIALISATION FOR PROFESSIONALS. It is also equally important to guarantee that the male and female professionals addressing this violent phenomenon are given the right training that will enable prevention, early detection, assistance and care for victims and rehabilitation of the aggressor.

J. MOBILISATION OF ACTORS. This refers to mobilising society in general and more specifically, certain actors such as NGOs, women's associations, trade union and employers' organisations, companies, male and female workers and other national and international networks, because gender-based violence is a social problem that must be understood and addressed as such by society as a whole, which must take a stance against this violence.

K. COORDINATION. To promote coordination and collaboration between the various actors involved in the objective of eradicating gender-based violence, on an interinstitutional and also intra-institutional basis, in terms of active cooperation and co-responsibility in initiatives.

L. FOLLOW-UP AND ASSESSMENT. The National Plan must be subject to continuous follow-up and assessment in order to ensure that it is complied with and to assess how it adapts to the reality of the violent phenomenon to be combated. This follow-up should allow for the redefinition of specific initiatives, reinforcing those that offer good results and drawing up new priority lines of action. The Plan Follow-up Committee established in the Comprehensive Law shall be in charge of assessing on an ongoing basis compliance with the objectives and the initiatives carried out. The State Observatory will also contribute to the development of this line of action.

3) Actors in charge of application

Within these lines of action, a series of specific intervention measures have been established. These will guide the action of the actors that intervene in this phenomenon. There are three basic types of actors: public powers, social entities and experts. In the first group, we would have to highlight the important role to be played by Equality Bodies in promoting, developing and following up on the initiatives described in the National Plan, given their transversal character and as a guarantee that the gender perspective is incorporated when they are implemented. Moreover, Local Entities, with their proximity to citizens, are fundamental actors in carrying out this Plan.

Each of these actors must take into account, in its action, at least the following principles:

PUBLIC POWERS

- ← To lead and promote changes of attitude that will make progress towards equality in all of their spheres of competence.
- ← To mobilise social networks so that they may contribute to the general heightening of society's awareness to the public problem that is gender-based violence: an assault on the values of democratic co-existence and an infringement of human rights.
- ← To change methods and languages in order to comply with the strategic objectives that are proposed.
- ← To eradicate the justifications for abuse (jealousy, insecurity, stress) that are not used in the case of other types of violence, thus eliminating degrees of tolerance towards gender-based violence.
- ← To promote a new social pact to share all spheres of life, which will mean that as human beings with equal rights, each one's contribution to society may be assessed.

SOCIAL ENTITIES

Women's organisations and other social entities have the experience and the excellent opportunity to create new horizons for action, as they are the promoters of the new social scenarios that are to be built. Therefore, their protagonism in this sphere is decisive because of their double aspect of "representatives", in the sense that they are in contact with reality and "catalysts" in society, because of their ability to promote plans that can generate profound social changes.

- ← To participate in redefining violence against women and proposing new approaches to the phenomenon.
- ← To exchange the “victim identity” with the identity of the person that is about to build an individual project, where affection does not jeopardise any fundamental right.
- ← To abandon, in the interventions with the victims of abuse, the restricted limits of the personal sphere and carry out social analyses based on the problems associated to exercising the role assigned to women.
- ← To promote and disseminate case histories of women that have overcome the problem and recovered, with autonomy and empowerment, so that they may serve as models for other women.
- ← To apply a new approach to masculinity, where the traditional functions of domination are perceived as “deficits” and not as merits belonging to the concept.

EXPERTS

- ← To create new categories of socialisation based on equal relationships, where the condition of the individual person is given priority over the exercise of a feminine role (as spouse, partner) and of course, of a masculine role (the traditional concept of the primacy of the male).
- ← To promote models of action that address violence as a process (prevention systems).
- ← To implement models and proposals that serve to start a process of re-socialisation, where the victim identity is gradually replaced by the construction of a new life project in which the woman recovers her desires and aspirations and her private and professional activities.
- ← Similarly, in the case of the men, it is necessary to address the idea of masculinity in order to remove the traditional concepts that work against relationships based on respect, equality, fairness and autonomy.
- ← To create a context for discussion that will serve to categorise a new social contract. This context would include social symbols and languages and ethic proposals for relationships between men and women, outlining a new intra-gender pact that will recover the concept of the person as opposed to the traditional roles.

4) Duration, follow-up and assessment

A National Awareness and Prevention Plan like this one should serve to enable agile, immediate responses according to how the violent phenomenon being combated evolves. This evolution should be affected by the various measures that are implemented and it will be traced in the ongoing assessment of the latter.

Therefore, this National Plan will be in force for a period of two years. In its first year of validity, those aspects that the various public administrations involved in its development deem in consensus to be matters of priority implementation will be specified and this will allow to improve the response to this violent phenomenon and ensure that the rights of the women that are victims of this violence are equal throughout Spanish territory, without detriment to any other initiatives that are adopted in the sphere of combating gender-based violence, in the exercise of their respective competencies.

The Committee that will be created by the mandate of the Comprehensive Law for following up on and assessing the Plan shall draw up on an annual basis a report assessing the degree of compliance with the measures in the Plan and the progress made in attaining its strategic objectives, taking into account the fact that the efficiency of some of the measures is in the long term.

This assessment will also allow to identify best practices in order to reinforce efficient intervention procedures, highlight the obstacles to their being implemented and containing new proposals for action.

These annual reports shall be forwarded to the Cabinet of Ministers via the Government's Special Delegation dedicated to combating violence against women.

5) Financial Memorandum

Each of the Ministries involved in developing the National Plan to Heighten Awareness and Prevent Gender-Based Violence has quantified the economic effort that will be involved in adopting the measures undertaken in each of the Lines of Action.

Therefore, each and every one of the measures in the plan have been given a budgetary allocation.

6) Intervention measures

The next chapter presents the intervention measures that are carried out in each of the Lines of Action. For each one, the actor in charge of application and development is identified. At the end, there is also a diagram summarising the main measures included in each of the lines of action.

II. MAIN LINES OF ACTION AND MEASURES

OF THE NATIONAL PLAN TO HEIGHTEN AWARENESS AND PREVENT GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

II.1. OBJECTIVE 1 TO IMPROVE THE RESPONSE TO GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

MEASURES	ACTOR IN CHARGE
LINE OF ACTION A: JUSTICE	
1	Scheduled, ongoing and progressive training for professionals linked to the sphere of Justice
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Adoption of common criteria for training on the subject of equality between men and women and of gender-based violence for all legal professionals and operators. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ministry of Justice ➤ Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions/ Attorney General ➤ General Council of the Judiciary ➤ Autonomous Communities with competencies in Justice
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To establish a calendar for training on the subject of equality between men and women and of gender-based violence for all legal professionals and operators. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Adoption of common reference criteria for initial training of legal professionals and operators on the subject of equality between men and women and of gender-based violence. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Adoption of common criteria for ongoing training of legal professionals and operators, that will guarantee that their knowledge and skills are recycled and that their training is up-to-date and specialised in the area of gender-based violence. This training will be provided in accordance with the calendar. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Adoption of common criteria for training on equality and specialised in gender-based violence for professionals on UVI-VG (Comprehensive Gender-Based Violence Assessment Units) teams. 	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Design of modules of training on gender-based violence for professionals working in the Violence against Women Courts that due to the characteristics of their posts require specialised training and specification of this requirement in the corresponding List of Posts. Specialised training will be contemplated for substitute Judges and replacement Magistrates that are allocated to Violence against Women Courts. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To draw up training materials of reference that will contribute towards quality training on the subject of gender-based violence in training legal professionals and operators. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To draw up a Guide of best practices in judicial procedures in the area of gender-based violence, without detriment to respect for judicial interpretation in interpreting the laws. 	
2	Violence against Women Courts
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To establish parameters that will allow to group judicial parties in the area of gender-based violence, with the intention of conciliating the necessary unblocking in the functioning of the Violence against Women Courts, compatible with keeping the court at a reasonable distance from the victim. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ministry of Justice ➤ General Council of the Judiciary ➤ Autonomous Communities with competencies in Justice
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To identify the posts in the compatible Violence against Women Courts in which it is necessary to establish as a requirement specialised training in gender-based violence. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ministry of Justice ➤ Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions/ Attorney General ➤ General Council of the Judiciary ➤ Autonomous Communities with competencies in Justice
3	Development of the Comprehensive Gender-Based Violence Assessment Units
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Common protocols that will define the actions of the Forensic Doctor on duty and the first to attend to the victim of gender-based violence and contemplate the minimum content of the report to be forwarded to the Prosecutor and to the Judge so that the latter, where applicable, may refer to the comprehensive forensic assessment units, with a useful specification of the expertise that is required. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ministry of Justice ➤ Autonomous Communities with competencies in Justice
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Reorganisation of the staff of Legal Medicine Institutes 	

NATIONAL PLAN TO HEIGHTEN AWARENESS AND PREVENT GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE
MAIN LINES OF ACTION AND MEASURES 15
MEASURES

	ACTOR IN CHARGE
<p style="text-align: center;">4</p> <p>➤ Protocol to integrate, reorganise and coordinate the interventions of the various services provided to victims at Courts.</p>	<p>Integration and coordination of the technical psychosocial teams at Courts to avoid saturation of resources and double victimisation of affected women -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ministry of Justice ➤ Autonomous Communities with competencies in Justice
<p style="text-align: center;">5</p>	<p>Guarantee that the state-appointed lawyers will be specialised in gender-based violence</p>
<p>➤ Specialised training on the subject of gender-based violence for state-appointed lawyers, with programmes approved by the Ministry of Justice and the Autonomous Communities with competencies in justice, in collaboration with the General Council of Spanish Lawyers, equipped with reference materials.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ministry of Justice ➤ Autonomous Communities with competencies in Justice ➤ General Council of Spanish Lawyers
<p>➤ To establish a calendar for training in gender-based violence for state-appointed lawyers.</p>	
<p>➤ To draw up a Guide of best practices for law professionals.</p>	
<p>➤ Protocol of action and organisation between the Security Forces and Corps and the Lawyers' Associations in order to immediately inform the victim of her entitlement to legal assistance, prior to applying for a protection order.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ministry of Justice ➤ Autonomous Communities with competencies in Justice ➤ Ministry of the Interior ➤ General Council of Spanish Lawyers
<p style="text-align: center;">6</p>	<p>Follow-up and assessment of programmes aimed at abusers</p>
<p>➤ Adoption of common criteria for assessing the re-education programmes to be applied in the cases of suspension and substitution of custodial sentences.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ministry of the Interior ➤ Autonomous Communities with competencies in penitentiary institutions
<p style="text-align: center;">7</p>	<p>Ongoing, individualised follow-up on each situation of violence</p>
<p>➤ To ensure that all of the procedural applications are automatically fed into the Central Register for the Protection of the Victims of Domestic Violence.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ministry of Justice ➤ Autonomous Communities with competencies in Justice ➤ General Council of the Judiciary
<p>➤ Development of a telematic system for documentary exchange between the judicial bodies and the Security Forces and Corps.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ministry of Justice ➤ Ministry of the Interior ➤ Autonomous Communities with competencies ➤ General Council of the Judiciary
<p>➤ To establish a mechanism for notifying sentences to the National Social Security Institute for the purposes of the loss of the condition of beneficiary of the</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs ➤ General Council of the Judiciary

widowhood pension.

LINE OF ACTION B: SECURITY

1

Training of professionals in the sphere of the Security Forces and Corps (at State, autonomous and local levels)

➤ Adoption of common criteria for initial and ongoing training on the subject of equality between men and women and of gender-based violence for all members of the Security Forces and Corps.

➤ To establish a calendar for training on the subject of equality and gender-based violence for all members of the Security Forces and Corps and carry out the first two years of training.

➤ To draw up reference training materials that will contribute to quality training on the subject of gender-based violence as part of the training of the Security Forces and Corps.

➤ Guide of best police practices in the area of gender-based violence, both as regards care for the victim and the response to the aggressor.

- Ministry of the Interior
- Autonomous Communities with competencies
- Local Entities

2

Development of devices to follow up on aggressors

➤ Development of an IT system in which the various electronic monitoring devices for aggressors may be integrated in order to ensure the safety of the victims and follow-up and control of the aggressor throughout Spanish territory.

- Ministry of Industry, Tourism and Trade
- Ministry of the Interior
- Ministry of Justice
- Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs

NATIONAL PLAN TO HEIGHTEN AWARENESS AND PREVENT GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE
 MAIN LINES OF ACTION AND MEASURES 16
 MEASURES

ACTOR IN CHARGE

LINE OF ACTION C: HEALTH

1	Training for professionals linked to the sphere of Health
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Adoption of common criteria for basic, specialised and ongoing training on the subject of equality between men and women and of gender-based violence for the personnel in the National Health System 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ministry of Health and Consumption ➤ Autonomous Communities ➤ Local Entities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To establish a calendar for training on the subject of equality and gender-based violence for all of the professionals in the National Health System and carry out the first two years of training. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To draw up reference training materials that will contribute to providing quality training on the subject of gender-based violence as part of the training of the National Health System personnel. 	

2	Common criteria for healthcare in cases of gender-based violence
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To agree on a joint set of epidemiological and sanitary indicators on gender-based violence for the National Health System. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ministry of Health and Consumption ➤ Autonomous Communities

3	Coordination in the Integrated Health Service
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To design the coordination and follow-up on care provided in cases of gender-based violence at the various levels of the National Health System's health systems and services. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ministry of Health and Consumption ➤ Autonomous Communities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To develop mechanisms for providing advisory services, intervention and coordinating the health services with the other administrations that are involved (Justice, Security, Social Services), especially with the forensic assessment units in order to improve the effectiveness of the comprehensive response. 	

LINE OF ACTION D: SOCIAL SERVICES

1	Training for social services professionals
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Adoption of common criteria for ongoing training on the subject of equality between men and women and of gender-based violence for professionals in the social services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs ➤ Autonomous Communities ➤ Local Entities

2	Comprehensive Social Assistance
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To promote innovative projects at autonomous community level that guarantee the entitlement to comprehensive social assistance. These projects must necessarily contemplate the situation of disabled women, immigrant women, elderly women, rural women and women that belong to ethnic minorities, as well as care for minors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs

➤ To promote innovative projects at local level that guarantee the entitlement to comprehensive social assistance. These projects must necessarily contemplate the situation of disabled women, immigrant women, elderly women, rural women and women that belong to ethnic minorities, as well as care for minors.

NATIONAL PLAN TO HEIGHTEN AWARENESS AND PREVENT GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE
 MAIN LINES OF ACTION AND MEASURES 17

LINE OF ACTION E: INFORMATION	
1	Information Measures
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Creation of a webpage against gender-based violence that may be accessed by the disabled. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To draw up guides and leaflets in various languages and accessible to the disabled, for permanent dissemination of rights and existing resources. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs ➤ Autonomous Communities ➤ Local Entities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To draw up specific leaflets for elderly women for disseminating their rights and existing resources. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Regular publication of state statistics on the evolution of the violent phenomenon . 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs

NATIONAL PLAN TO HEIGHTEN AWARENESS AND PREVENT GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE
 MAIN LINES OF ACTION AND MEASURES 18
 II. 2. OBJECTIVE 2 TO MAKE A CHANGE IN THE SOCIAL MODEL AND
 PROGRESS TOWARDS CITIZENSHIP RIGHTS

MEASURES	ACTOR IN CHARGE
LINE OF ACTION F: EDUCATION	
1	Training and awareness of the educational community
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To draw up a national programme of minimum contents for teacher training, including training in equality and the peaceful solution of conflicts. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To introduce common programmes and reference training materials on the subject of equality between men and women in initial training (Pedagogical Aptitude Certificate, etc.) and ongoing training for all teachers, educational and psychopedagogical guidance professionals, personnel at Permanent Training Centres and Educational Inspection services. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ministry of Education and Science ➤ Autonomous Communities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To establish a calendar for training all professionals in the education sector on equality and on the peaceful solution of conflicts and carry out the first two years of training. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The educational Administrations will include training on equality between men and women as a priority line of action. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To design a specific training module on the subject of gender-based violence aimed at managerial teams, guidance departments and tutors appointed on school boards to provide incentives for educational measures that promote real, effective equality between men and women. This training must equip them with skills in early detection of this violence in the family context and enable them to intervene. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Training for educators in the Informal Education sector regarding the roots of gender inequality and tools for co-education. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Local Entities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To draw up best practice guides on education for equality. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ministry of Education and Science ➤ Autonomous Communities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To draw up and disseminate guides aimed at early detection at school of gender-based violence occurring in the family context. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ministry of Education and Science ➤ Autonomous Communities
2	Revision of educational materials
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Formation of work groups in Educational Inspections to revise the contents of textbooks and didactic materials, in order to eliminate sexist or discriminatory stereotypes and promote equality between men and women. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ministry of Education and Science ➤ Autonomous

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To draw up and disseminate a guide on non-sexist language. 	Communities
<p>3</p>	<p>Incorporation of education on equality in curricular contents</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Joint coeducational project by the Ministry of Education and the Autonomous Communities in primary and secondary schools, to contemplate in curricula the fundamental teachings for the development of autonomy and education in respecting and acknowledging the equal value of individuals, promoting the ability for criticism of violence and promote equal education practices. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ministry of Education and Science ➤ Autonomous Communities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To draw up and disseminate reference co-educational materials. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Incorporation of co-education in the Royal Decrees that establish the minimum educational contents (at all educational levels). 	
<p>4</p>	<p>Mobilisation of the educational community</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Promotion of innovative educational programmes on the subject of co-education and the prevention of violence, in order to disseminate them as models of best practices. These programmes should contemplate the reality of pupils that are disabled, immigrants or that belong to ethnic minorities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ministry of Education and Science ➤ Autonomous Communities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To draw up and disseminate materials to depict gender-based violence as a social problem and acknowledge the importance of the role of the family in education. 	

**NATIONAL PLAN TO HEIGHTEN AWARENESS AND PREVENT GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE
MAIN LINES OF ACTION AND MEASURES 19
MEASURES**

ACTOR IN CHARGE

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To draw up a guide aimed at parents on the subject of the prevention of gender-based violence. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ministry of Education and Science ➤ Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs ➤ Autonomous Communities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To draw up a guide aimed at adolescents to help them to identify the manifestation of the violent phenomenon in its early stages. 	

LINE OF ACTION G: COMMUNICATION

1 Training of professionals in the communication sector

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To design courses to specialise in the subject of gender-based violence for communication professionals involved in processing these news items, highlighting the importance of their role in combating gender-based violence and transmitting this phenomenon to society as a whole. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs ➤ Autonomous Communities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Cooperation with advertising companies to channel training on equality for their professionals and establish awards for best practices in advertising. 	

2 Advertising

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Creation of an Advisory Committee on the image of women to analyse how women are treated in advertising. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs ➤ Ministry of Industry, Tourism and Trade
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Extension of the auto-regulation agreement in the sphere of advertising to include criteria for the extrajudicial settlement of conflicts. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To reach an agreement among those that are authorised to exercise cessation and rectification in order to guarantee an efficient, coordinated procedure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs ➤ Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions/ Attorney General ➤ Autonomous Communities

3 Media

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Agreements with publicly-owned media so that their contents transmit an image of women without sexist stereotypes, informing on the active participation of women in all areas of life. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs ➤ Ministry of Industry, Tourism and Trade ➤ Autonomous Communities ➤ Local Administrations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ An autoregulation pact that will guarantee that news items are treated objectively and that they transmit the values of equality and vigorously reject this type of violence. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs ➤ Ministry of Industry, Tourism and Trade ➤ Autonomous Communities

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Extension of the Auto-regulation Agreement for television operators on the subject of the protection of minors to include gender-based violence and discrimination for reasons of sex. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ministry of Industry, Tourism and Trade
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Conventions with Audiovisual Regulatory Authorities (Ministry of Industry, Tourism and Trade, Audiovisual Councils, competent autonomous Departments) to establish collaboration procedures to eradicate from programming and advertising all direct or indirect encouragement of gender-based violence. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs ➤ Ministry of Industry, Tourism and Trade ➤ Autonomous Communities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Promotion and dissemination of best practices in contents and in how news items are treated. 	
<p>4</p>	<p>Awareness campaigns</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Permanent, accessible information and awareness campaigns that analyse the violent phenomenon in all its dimensions and that stress the seriousness of the problem from the perspective of the infringement of fundamental rights and the commission of crime that is involved. Following the launch of every campaign, its results will be assessed. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Permanent, accessible information and awareness campaigns aimed at adolescents so that they may identify the violent phenomenon in its early stages. Following the launch of every campaign, its results will be assessed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ General State Administration ➤ Autonomous Communities ➤ Local Entities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Information campaigns aimed at the immigrant population regarding Spanish legislation on the subject of gender-based violence. Following the launch of every campaign, its results will be assessed. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Information and awareness campaign aimed at the rural sphere. Following the launch of every campaign, its results will be assessed. 	

NATIONAL PLAN TO HEIGHTEN AWARENESS AND PREVENT GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE
 MAIN LINES OF ACTION AND MEASURES 20

II.3. TRANSVERSAL LINES OF ACTION, OBJECTIVES 1 AND 2

MEASURES	ACTOR IN CHARGE
LINE OF ACTION H: RESEARCH AND STUDY	
1	Analysis of the causes and consequences of gender-based violence
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Promotion of interdisciplinary research to improve knowledge of gender-based violence in all its dimensions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ General State Administration ➤ Autonomous Communities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Sociological studies and statistical prospections relating social reality and gender-based violence. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Study of the socio-economic dimension of gender-based violence, from the perspectives of both the victims and of society. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Study on disability as a consequence of gender-based violence. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs
2	Analysis of the magnitude and evolution of gender-based violence
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Definition of a common set of indicators to analyse the magnitude of the violent phenomenon and its evolution and setting up a database. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ State Observatory on Violence against Women
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Introduction of a module on gender-based violence in the Information System for Users of the Social Services. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs ➤ Autonomous Communities
3	R+D+I on the subject of gender-based violence
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Support to R+D+I in designing electronic monitoring devices (prizes for research, etc.). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ministry of Industry, Tourism and Trade ➤ Ministry of Justice ➤ Ministry of the Interior ➤ Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs
4	Analysis of the efficiency of the response
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Analysis of the efficiency of the measures implemented against gender-based violence and, where applicable, any existing obstacles, from the perspective of the women that are most at risk of suffering gender-based violence or with greater difficulties to access services (disabled women, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ State Observatory on Violence against Women

immigrants, rural women, gypsy population, elderly women).	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To evaluate the resources that guarantee the entitlement to comprehensive social assistance in order to agree on common parameters throughout Spanish territory. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To draw up an annual report on women's access to housing and public residences. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ministry of Housing ➤ Autonomous Communities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To hold regular intra-institutional and interinstitutional meetings to analyse the actions of the various professionals that intervene in situations of gender-based violence and promote the exchange of best practices. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ General State Administration ➤ General Council of the Judiciary ➤ Autonomous Communities ➤ Local Entities

NATIONAL PLAN TO HEIGHTEN AWARENESS AND PREVENT GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE
MAIN LINES OF ACTION AND MEASURES 21

LINE OF ACTION I: TRAINING AND SPECIALISATION FOR PROFESSIONALS

1	Initial professional training
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Introduction of training on equality in the curricular scopes of all degree and diploma courses. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Introduction of an instrumental subject with specific training on gender-based violence in the curricular scopes of vocational training courses, diploma courses, degree courses and specialisation programmes for all professionals intervening directly in prevention, attention, pursuing and sanctioning gender-based violence. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ministry of Education and Science ➤ Autonomous Communities ➤ University Coordination Council
2	Specialised training
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Definition of common quality criteria for training facilitators 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ State Observatory on Violence against Women
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To draw up modules of on-line training of various professionals on the subject of early detection and intervention in situations of gender-based violence. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ministry of Education and Science ➤ Ministry of Justice ➤ Ministry of Health and Consumption ➤ Ministry of the Interior ➤ Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Courses aimed at personnel providing the State administrative information services so that they may provide correct information on existing services and resources. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs ➤ Ministry of Public Administrations
3	Reference Materials
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Design of reference materials for training on the subject of equality and of gender-based violence, in which the situation of women at the greatest risk of suffering gender-based violence or with the greatest difficulties in accessing the services (disabled women, immigrants, rural women and the gypsy population) is specifically dealt with. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs

LINE OF ACTION J: MOBILISING ACTORS

1	Strengthening the social networks that work in preventing and heightening awareness of gender-based violence
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Creation and dissemination of a graphic element to identify the campaign against gender-based violence and the promotion of correct treatment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Promotion of networks of women's organisations, NGOs and social entities in developing awareness and prevention programmes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs ➤ Autonomous Communities ➤ Local Entities

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Involvement of the employer sector by promoting an Alliance to combat gender-based violence. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Identification of best practices in intervention in situations of gender-based violence. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ State Observatory on Violence against Women
<p>2</p>	<p>Awareness and Prevention in the work environment</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Dissemination of the regulations on the subject of equality and of industrial measures, rights and benefits described in Organic Law 1/2004. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To draw up leaflets on the role that companies may play in combating gender-based violence. 	

NATIONAL PLAN TO HEIGHTEN AWARENESS AND PREVENT GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE
MAIN LINES OF ACTION AND MEASURES 22

LINE OF ACTION K: COORDINATING ACTORS

1	Intra-institutional and interinstitutional coordination protocols to lend greater efficiency to interventions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The Ministry of Public Administrations, the Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs shall dictate a joint instruction with the aim that the Government Delegates in the Autonomous Communities may guarantee follow-up and coordination of the initiatives in the area of gender-based violence that are carried out in their respective territorial spheres. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ministry of Public Administrations ➤ Ministry of the Interior ➤ Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Autonomous coordination protocols that ensure global, comprehensive action of the services that are involved in the situations of violence. These protocols will contemplate the creation of specific working groups in which the intervention of the various instances involved in attending each situation of violence will be analysed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Autonomous Communities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Local protocols of action that ensure global, comprehensive action of the services that are involved in the situations of violence. These protocols will contemplate the creation of specific working groups in which the intervention of the various instances involved in attending each situation of violence will be analysed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Local Entities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Protocol for coordination between the judicial bodies and the Meetings Points. This protocol shall include the creation of a follow-up and assessment committee. One of the fundamental tasks assigned to this committee will be to analyse the conditions in which minors are exchanged and of supervised visits. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ General State Administration ➤ General Council of the Judiciary ➤ Autonomous Communities ➤ Local Entities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To introduce in the Information System of Public Employment Services a code to identify women that have been the victims of gender-based violence in order to facilitate their mobility throughout Spanish territory. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs ➤ Autonomous Communities

2	Promoting collaboration with other countries
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Organisation of seminars for the exchange of experiences. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ General State Administration ➤ Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions/ Attorney General ➤ General Council of the Judiciary

LINE OF ACTION L: FOLLOW-UP AND ASSESSMENT

1	Creation of a Committee with a wide basis of participation for following up on the measures contained in the National Plan
2	Definition of indicators that allow for reliable measurement of the results of interventions in the area of awareness and prevention
3	Annual Report on the degree of compliance with the Plan that identifies the obstacles to implementation and contains proposals for action.

NATIONAL PLAN TO HEIGHTEN AWARENESS AND PREVENT GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE
MAIN LINES OF ACTION AND MEASURES 23

III.4. TABLE SUMMARISING THE MAIN LINES OF ACTION AND MEASURES
OBJETIVE 1

LINE OF ACTION A: JUSTICE	
1	Scheduled, ongoing and progressive training for professionals linked to the sphere of justice
2	Violence against women courts
3	Development of Comprehensive Gender-based Violence Assessment Units
4	Integration and coordination of psycho-social technical teams at Courts to prevent the saturation of resources and double victimisation
5	Guarantee that state-appointed lawyers are specialised in gender-based violence
6	Follow-up and assessment of programmes aimed at abusers
7	Permanent, individualised follow-up on each situation of violence
LINE OF ACTION B: SECURITY	
8	Training of professionals linked to the sphere of the Security Forces and Corps (at State, autonomous community and local levels)
9	Development of devices to follow-up on aggressors
LINE OF ACTION C: HEALTH	
10	Training of professionals linked to the sphere of health
11	Common criteria for healthcare in cases of gender-based violence
12	Coordination of the comprehensive healthcare service
LINE OF ACTION D: SOCIAL SERVICES	
13	Training for social services professionals
14	Comprehensive social assistance
LINE OF ACTION E: INFORMATION	
15	Information Measures

OBJETIVE 2

LINE OF ACTION F: EDUCATION	
16	Training and awareness of the educational community
17	Revision of educational materials
18	Incorporation of education on equality in curricular contents
19	Mobilising the educational community
LINE OF ACTION G: COMMUNICATION	
20	Training of professionals in communication sector
21	Advertising
22	Media
23	Awareness campaigns

NATIONAL PLAN TO HEIGHTEN AWARENESS AND PREVENT GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE
MAIN LINES OF ACTION AND MEASURES 24
TRANSVERSAL LINES OF ACTION

LINE OF ACTION H: RESEARCH AND STUDY

24 Analysis of the causes and consequences of gender-based violence

25 Analysis of the magnitude and evolution of gender-based violence

26 R+D on the subject of gender-based violence

27 Analysis of the efficiency of the response

LINE OF ACTION I: TRAINING AND SPECIALISATION FOR PROFESSIONALS

28 Initial professional training

29 Specialised training

30 Reference materials

LINE OF ACTION J: MOBILISING ACTORS

31 Strengthening the social networks that work in heightening awareness and preventing gender-based violence

32 Awareness and prevention in the work environment

LINE OF ACTION K: COORDINATING ACTORS

33 Intra-institutional and interinstitutional coordination protocols for lending greater efficiency to interventions

34 Promoting collaboration with other countries

LINE OF ACTION L: FOLLOW-UP AND ASSESSMENT

35 Creation of a Committee with a wide basis of participation for following up on the measures contained in the National Plan

36 Definition of indicators that allow for reliable measurement of the results of interventions in the area of awareness and prevention

37 Annual Report on the degree of compliance with the Plan that identifies the obstacles to implementation and contains proposals for action