

365 dni boja proti nasilju nad ženskami v Ljubljani

365-day battle against violence against women in Ljubljana



Ljubljana
Zdravje
mesto
Healthy
City







zaprisega o izbiri nenasilja

Kot zrel in odgovoren človek prisegam, da:

- * nasilja ne povzročam,
- * nasilja ne spregledam,
- * nasilja ne spodbujam,
- * ob nasilju primerno ukrepam,
- * proti nasilju govorim in delujem,
- * informirjam se o trgovini z ljudmi

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*Zoran Janković,
župan*



Foto: Stane Jeršič

Tradicionalna preventivna akcija s sloganom Izhod v sili je bila med prvimi, ki sem jo s sodelavkami in sodelavci podprt ob nastopu županske funkcije jeseni 2006. Skupaj z Društvom Ženska svetovalnica, Policijsko upravo Ljubljana in nekaterimi drugimi nevladnimi organizacijami smo v Mestni občini Ljubljana takrat opozorili na možne izhode iz okolij in situacij, v katerih vlada nasilje.

Tudi ob letošnjih mednarodnih dnevih boja proti nasilju nad ženskami smo v Mestni občini Ljubljana izdali publikacijo, s katero opozarjam na še vedno prisoten in pereč problem nasilja nad ženskami.

Večkrat rad poudarim, da je Ljubljana najlepše mesto na svetu. Vsakič znova mislim resno in v to verjamem. Želim si, da bi v prihodnje lahko dejal tudi, da je Ljubljana mesto brez nasilja. Zato je izjemnega pomena, da čim prej udejanimo ničelno toleranco do tovrstnih dejanj. Zavedanje in prepričanje, da je ne samo nasilje nad ženskami, temveč vsakršna oblika nasilja nedopustna in nesprejemljiva, morata postati splošna vrednota, ki ju bomo skupaj negovali.

Prepričan sem, da lahko kot lokalna skupnost storimo marsikaj za zmanjšanje in omejitve nasilja. Mestna občina Ljubljana tako že vrsto let podpira prizadevanja nevladnih organizacij, ki so bistveno pripomogle k osveščanju in prepoznavanju nasilja nad ženskami. Zastavljeni program za zaščito žrtev nasilja, v katerem smo predvideli vzpostavitev novih varnih hiš za ženske in otroke,

365-day battle against violence against women in Ljubljana

*Zoran Janković,
Mayor*

A traditional preventative campaign with the slogan 'Emergency exit' was among the first that my colleagues and I supported upon my taking on the job of Mayor in autumn 2006. Together with the Women's Counselling Society, Ljubljana Police and various other non-governmental organisations we at the City of Ljubljana at that time pointed out the possible exits from environments and situations in which there is violence.

Furthermore, on the occasion of this year's International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women, we at the City of Ljubljana issued a publication, which reminded of the still present and pressing issue of violence against women.

I frequently like to emphasise that Ljubljana is the most beautiful city in the world. I think about this seriously every time and I believe this. In the future I would also like to be able to say that Ljubljana is a city without violence. It is therefore extremely important that we bring into effect zero tolerance of such acts as soon as possible. Awareness and belief that not only violence against women, but any form of violence is inadmissible and unacceptable must become universal values, which we will together have fostered.

I am sure that there is a lot we can do as a local authority to reduce and limit violence. Thus the City of Ljubljana has for a number of years supported the efforts of NGOs, that have significantly contributed to raising awareness

uspešno izvajamo. V letu 2007 smo pričeli s sofinanciranjem delovanja varne hiše za žrtve trgovine z ljudmi, v letih 2008 in 2009 smo podprtli odprtje dveh novih varnih hiš, letos pa smo odprli še zatočišče za uporabnike drog, ki doživljajo nasilje.

V Sloveniji so poleg policije še zmeraj nevladne organizacije tiste, ki nudijo glavno podporo in pomoč žrtvam nasilja ter imajo izjemno vlogo pri razvoju programov pomoči, zakonodaje in politike na tem področju.

Iz srca hvala vsem sodelavkam in sodelavcem ter prostovoljkam in prostovoljcem, ki uspešno izvajajo programe na področju nasilja nad ženskami. Brez njih marsikatera ženska ne bi imela ne moči niti podpore upreti se nasilju in začeti novo, drugačno življenje.

Posameznice, ki se znajdejo v stiski, me obiščejo tudi na dnevih odprtih vrat. Vsakič ko nam uspe žalostni zgodbi dodati srečen konec, je to naša skupna zmaga. Želim si in tudi v prihodnje si bomo prizadevali, da bo srečnih koncev čim več in da bodo tisti, ki danes morda doživljajo žalostno usodo, že jutri lahko zaživeli mirno in dostojno življenje brez strahu.

and recognition of violence against women. An ambitious programme to protect victims of violence, in which we envisage the creation of new safe houses for women and children, is being successfully carried out. In 2007 we started co-financing the operation of safe houses for victims of human trafficking, in 2008 and 2009 we supported the opening of two new safe houses, and this year the opening of a shelter for drug users who experience violence.

Alongside the police in Slovenia, NGOs are those providing primary support and assistance to victims of violence and have an extremely important role in the development of assistance programmes, legislation and policy in this area.

I offer heartfelt gratitude to all workers and volunteers who successfully carry out programmes in the field of violence against women. Without them, many women would be left without any chance of support to resist violence and begin new, different lives.

Individuals who find themselves in trouble visit me on our 'open door days' and each time that we manage to bring a sad and tragic story to a happy ending is our common victory. I hope that in the future we strive to create happy endings for as many as possible and that those who today may be experiencing a sad fate may tomorrow live a peaceful and dignified life free from fear.

Od normalizacije nasilja k večplastni neprekinjeni strokovni podpori

*red. prof. dr. Darja
Zaviršek*



Foto: Miha Fras

V prvi nacionalni raziskavi o nasilju nad ženskami v zasebni sferi, ki je bila izvedena leta 2010, ugotavljamo, da vsaka druga ženska od dopolnjenega 15. leta naprej doživi nasilje. Največ jih ima izkušnje s psihičnim nasiljem (49,3%), sledijo fizično (23,0 %), premoženjsko (14,1%), omejevanje gibanja (13,9%) in spolno nasilje (6,5%). Nasilje se dogaja danes, saj je polovica anketirank navedla, da so nasilje doživele v zadnjih dvanajstih mesecih. Njihov socialni in ekonomski status je dokončno razveljavil mit o revnih, slabo izobraženih ženskah, morda celo pripadnicah etničnih manjšin, kot večinskih objektov nasilja.

Ugotovili smo, da ima večina žensk srednjo izobrazbo in več, da imajo svoj vir dohodkov, da so mnoge zaposlene in da so pripadnice večinske etnične skupine. Nasilneži, praviloma moški, prav tako niso slabo izobraženi, odvisni od legalnih ali ilegalnih drog in niso pripadniki etnične manjšine. Nasprotno, imajo srednjo, višjo in visoko izobrazbo, redkeje kot običajna populacija moških pijejo alkohol in se uvrščajo med pripadnike večinske religije in etničnosti. Kvantitativna raziskava izostri, da z nasiljem nimajo opravka le ljudje, ki jih zaradi njihovega ekonomskega statusa tovrstne raziskave praviloma ne dosežejo, temveč tisti navadni moški, ženske in otroci, ki so večinski državljeni in državljanke Slovenije. Podatki nas uvrstijo v vrsto drugih evropskih držav, kjer je nasilje nad ženskami in otroki vsakdanji pojav.

Za razliko od nekdaj se danes ženskam praviloma verjame, da doživljajo nasilje. Lahko

From the normalisation of violence to continuous multi-layered expert support

*Professor Darja Zaviršek,
Ph.D.*

In the first **national research** on violence against women in the private sphere, carried out in 2010, it was ascertained that every second woman from the age of 15 on suffers violence. Mainly they experience psychological violence (49.3%), then physical (23.0 %), property (14.1%), movement restrictions (13.9%) and sexual violence (6.5%). Violence is happening **today**, as half of respondents reported experiencing violence in the last 12 months. Their social and economic status has **decisively overturned the myth** about impoverished, badly-educated women, perhaps even from ethnic minorities as the principal objects of violence.

We discovered that most women have secondary education and above, have their own sources of income, that many are in work and are from the majority ethnic group. Nor are the bullies, generally men, poorly educated, legal or illegal drug addicts or from ethnic minorities. Conversely, they have secondary, further and higher education, drink alcohol less often than other men in the community and are of the majority ethnic and religious groups. The quantitative research pinpoints that violence is dealt with not only by people that such research does not usually reach due to their economic status but by **those ordinary men, women and children who are the majority Slovenian citizens**. The data puts us among a range of other European countries where violence against women and children is an everyday challenge.

As a difference from the past, **it is today generally believed that women suffer**

rečemo, da so zgodbe o nasilju v družinskem okolju postale del normalnosti. K temu so pripomogle prav ženske nevladne organizacije, ki so poskrbele, da je nasilje postal vidno. S tem se je nasilje po eni strani detabuiziralo, po drugi strani pa tudi normaliziralo. To pa ne pomeni, da ni postal tudi eno najbolj zavrženih dejanj in dobro je, da se je zakonodaja na tem področju precej izboljšala. Tudi fizično kaznovanje otrok »za njihovo lastno korist« postaja nesprejemljivo in ga prepoveduje družinski zakonik, ki je v obravnavi.

Ob teh premikih se velja vprašati, ali smo razbili le tabu ali pa dosegli tudi ideale, ki smo si jih zastavili konec osemdesetih let 20. stoletja, ko smo ustanovili prvo skromno obliko podpore telefon za ženske, ki so doživljale nasilje. Takratne ideale je mogoče strniti v dva sklopa pričakovanih sprememb.

Ozaveščanje žensk, moških in otrok o nedopustnosti nasilja v domačem okolju, zahteve po redefiniranju nasilja kot oblike nadzora močnejšega nad šibkejšim, in zahteve po spremnjanju identitet moškosti in ženskosti v vsakdanjem življenju, so kot prvi sklop sprememb nedvomno pripomogle k uravnoveženju strukturnega fokusiranja na moške in od njih na ženske. Družina je postala oboje, varno zavetje in najnevarnejši kraj za tiste, ki živijo skupaj z nasilneži.

Ugotavljanje potreb, ki jih imajo ženske in otroci, ki doživljajo nasilje, učinkovita formalna, psihosocialna, svetovalna in strokovna socialna

violence. It can be said that stories about domestic violence have become part of normal life. This has been helped by **women's NGOs** who have worked to ensure that violence **has become visible**. Thus violence on the one hand is no longer a taboo, but on the other also normalised.

This does not mean that violence has not become one of the most abhorred actions and it is good that legislation in this area has greatly improved. In addition, the **physical punishment of children** - "for their own good" - is becoming unacceptable and is forbidden under the family code under discussion.

It is valid to ask about these moves **whether we have only broken the taboo or reached the ideals we set at the end of the 1980s**, when we set up the first modest forms of support - the helpline for women who suffer violence. Those ideals can be grouped into two sets of expected changes.

Raising the awareness of women, men and children of the unacceptability of violence in the domestic environment demands a redefinition of violence as a form of control of the stronger over the weaker, and a requirement to change the identity of masculinity and femininity in daily life, and as the first set of changes have undoubtedly helped to **balance the structural focus on men and from them onto women**. The family has become both a safe haven and the most dangerous place for those who live with bullies.

podpora, ter kontinuirano spremljanje, terapevtsko svetovanje, zagovorništvo ženskam in otrokom, raznovrstni socialni servisi, ki bi jih vodili in v njih delovali visoko usposobljeni strokovnjaki in strokovnjakinje, pa je bil drugi sklop idealov. Tega nismo dosegli. Strokovna podpora je vse prevečkrat sporadična, kratkotrajna in pogosto omejena, ko bi morala biti kompleksna, vseobsegajoča, dolgotrajna in intenzivna. Vrzel zeva na področju razumevanja otrok kot »tihih žrtev« in sposobnosti za občutljivost pri razkrivanju simptomov, ki so posledice nasilja v družini. Potrebujemo na otroka usmerjeno perspektivo, torej strokovnjake in strokovnjakinje, ki so sposobne pogledati na otroški svet kot otrok in kot odrasli ter otroku primerno odgovoriti na otroške potrebe, vključno s simptomi. Namesto krepitve socialnih spremnosti ženske in otroka, dolgotrajne podpore družini, ne glede na njeno obliko, krepitve podpornih in ne-zlorabljočih socialnih mrež in zaščite pred uničujočimi posledicami revščine, se še danes vse prepogosto uporabljata preživeli metodi »nameščanja« in »oddaje« kamorkoli je prostor in priložnost. Perspektiva življenjskega poteka, ki bi vodila strokovnjakinje, da bi se vprašale, kaj pomeni določena intervencija za konkretno žensko in konkretnega otroka v luči življenjskega poteka, torej vprašanje, kaj bo z njo ali z njim čez pet, deset ali dvajset let, je dobra praksa, ki jo potrebujemo.

Lahko je govoriti in pisati, težje je narediti. Zato spoštujem in čestitam vsem, ki se v Ljubljani in zunaj nje zavzeto naprezajo za razvijanje dobre

The second set of ideals was the determination of the needs of women and children that suffer violence, effective formal, psycho-social, counselling and expert social support as well as continual monitoring, therapeutic counselling, advocacy for women and children and diverse social services led and operated by highly-competent professionals. **This has not been achieved.** Expert support is all too often sporadic, short-term and often limited, when it should be **complex, all-encompassing, long-term and intensive**. There is a gaping hole in understanding **children as 'silent victims'** and a capacity for tenderness in revealing the symptoms that are a result of domestic violence. We need a **child-oriented perspective**, thus experts that are able to look at a child's world through a child's eyes and respond to the child's needs, including the symptoms, as adults and appropriately to the child. The even today all-too-often used survival methods of 'positioning' and 'programmes' are used whenever there is space and opportunity rather than enhancing social skills in women and children, long-term family support regardless of form, strengthening supportive and non-abusive social networks and protection from the devastating effects of poverty. A good practice that we need is the **life steps perspective**, led by a female expert who would ask what a certain intervention would mean for a specific woman and child in the **light of life steps**, thus the question of where she or he will be in five, ten or twenty years.

It is easy to speak and to write, it is hard to do. Thus I respect and congratulate all those that in

prakse na področju preprečevanja nasilja in vsem, ki še imajo ideal, da je le najboljša praksa dovolj dobra za ženske, moške in otroke, ki doživljajo nasilje.

Ljubljana and beyond are dedicatedly striving for the **development of good practice in the field of violence prevention** and all those who still share the ideal that **only best practice is good enough for the women, men and children who suffer violence.**

Kaj je nasilje nad ženskami ?

Nasilje nad ženskami je v zahodnih državah zaradi aktivizma feminističnih skupin in nevladnih organizacij postalo viden pojav šele v sedemdesetih in osemdesetih letih prejšnjega stoletja. Zlasti ustanavljanje zatočišč ter svetovalnic za ženske, ki želijo sebe in otroke obvarovati pred nasiljem, je doprineslo k spoznanju, da vsakršno nasilno dejanje predstavlja kršitve posamezničine integritete. Do takrat je bilo namreč nasilje obravnavano kot socialni problem ter zasebna zadeva in ne kot osnoven družbeni problem.

Boj proti nasilju nad ženskami ni enostaven, saj je tovrstno nasilje posledica neenakovredne porazdelitve družbene moči med ženske in moške in je povezano s tradicionalnimi vlogami, ki jih pripisujemo moškim in ženskam, vse skupaj pa vodi v diskriminacijo žensk na vseh življenjskih področjih. Posledica tega je, da ženske, ki so žrtve nasilja, težko poskrbijo za svojo varnost in druge pripadajoče pravice, saj ima družba do nasilja še vedno preveč toleranten odnos.

Nemogoče je določiti natančno število žensk in otrok v Sloveniji, ki trpijo zlorabo in nasilje. V okviru akcije iz leta 1999 »Kaj ti je deklica?« je bila objavljena ocena, da je pri nas posiljena vsaka sedma in pretepena vsaka peta ženska.

Letošnja raziskava javnega mnenja Eurobarometer je pokazala, da je večina (99%) slovenskih državljanek in državljanov, ki so sodelovali v raziskavi, že slišala za nasilje nad ženskami v družini. Eden ali ena od štirih

What is violence against women?

Violence against women in western countries only became a visible phenomenon in the 1970s and 80s, thanks to the activism of feminist groups and NGOs. In particular, the establishment of shelters and counsellors for women who seek to protect themselves and their children from violence has contributed to the realisation that every violent act constitutes a violation of individual integrity. Until then, violence was seen as a social problem and a private matter and not as a fundamental societal problem.

Combating violence against women is not easy, because such violence is a result of the unequal distribution of social power between men and women and is associated with the traditional roles that we attribute to men and women, all of which lead to discrimination against women in all spheres of life. The result is that it is hard to provide security and other associated rights to women who are victims of violence as society is still too tolerant in its attitude towards violence.

It is not possible to determine precisely the number of women and children in Slovenia who suffer abuse and violence. As part of a 1999 campaign called “What's up girl?” estimates were published that in this country one in seven women has been raped and one in five has been beaten.

Eurobarometer public opinion research has shown that almost all (99%) of Slovenes who took part in the research had heard of violence against women in the family. One in

Slovenk ali Slovencev pozna nekoga, ki je izvajal kakršnokoli nasilje v družini. 28% slovenskih državljanek ali državljanov pozna žensko, ki je doživelja katero od oblik nasilja v družini. Precejšnja večina (82%) meni, da je nasilje nad ženskami v družini v Sloveniji razširjeno, vendar ga je velika večina (97%) anketiranih označila kot nesprejemljivega, 87% pa jih je mnenja, da bi nasilje moralo biti zmeraj kaznovano po zakonu.

Nasilje nad ženskami v družini v katerikoli obliki je za zelo resno označila velika večina anketiranih (od 66% do 76%), še vedno pa ga v povprečju 30% anketiranih ne vidi v tako hudi luči.

four Slovenes know someone who has carried out some form of domestic violence. 28% of Slovenes know a woman who has suffered some form of domestic violence. A substantial majority (82%) believe that violence against women is widespread in Slovenia, which the vast majority (97%) of respondents identified as unacceptable, while 87% are of the opinion that violence should always be punished by law.

Domestic violence against women in any form is characterised as being very serious by a large majority of those surveyed (66%-76%), but still an average of 30% of those surveyed do not see it in such light.

A black and white portrait of a woman with blonde hair, smiling slightly. She is wearing a dark turtleneck sweater over a dark top. The background is blurred foliage.

Katja Zabukovec Kerin,
Predsednica Društva
za nenasilno komunikacijo

*Katja Zabukovec Kerin,
President of the Association
for Nonviolent Communication*



Čeprav je Zakon o preprečevanju nasilja v družini v veljavi že leto in pol, se vrednote in prepričanja ljudi spreminjajo počasi. Prepočasi. Zato je potrebno o nasilju še vedno veliko govoriti in pisati. Informiranost namreč spreminja žrtve v preživele, tako kot osveščenost spreminja neme in gluhe priče nasilja v stebre podpore žrtvam nasilja in ogledala storilcem. In le strokovno poznavanje problematike lahko prepreči, da bi sodnice in sodniki ter drugi, ki odločajo, to počeli na podlagi zastarelih ljudskih rekov, ki odgovornost za nasilje pripisujejo žrtvam. Neredko se namreč zgodi, da so ženske, žrtve nasilja, v imenu pravice še enkrat viktimizirane.

Odločen Stop nasilju! moramo poleg države in lokalnih skupnosti vpiti tudi prijateljice in prijatelji žrtev in storilcev, sosedje, sorodniki in sorodnice, naključni mimoidoči. Nasilje nad ženskami je zločin, ki ga lahko ustavimo le vsi skupaj. Ker bo za nekatere žrtve jutri že prepozno, moramo skupaj odločno delovati že danes.

Although the Family Violence Act has been in force for a year and a half, people's values and beliefs change slowly, too slowly. Thus it is still necessary to speak and write a great deal about violence. Awareness-raising really transforms victims, such as awareness-raising changing deaf and mute witnesses of violence into pillars of support to victims of violence and mirrors to the perpetrators. And only a professional knowledge of the problem may prevent judges and other decision makers from acting on the basis of outdated folk sayings that attribute responsibility for violence to the victims. Not infrequently does it happen that women who are victims of violence are victimised once again in the name of justice.

Besides the state and local authorities, we must also shout 'Determined to stop violence!' at friends of victims and perpetrators, neighbours, relatives and random passers-by. Violence against women is a crime that we can only stop together. And since for some victims tomorrow will be too late, we must act decisively today.

Osveščanje in preventivne akcije do leta 2008

K osveščanju ljudi o nesprejemanju in nepovzročanju nasilja zelo pripomorejo preventivne akcije.

V Sloveniji se že od leta 1994 v okviru MEDNARODNIH DNI BOJA PROTI NASILJU NAD ŽENSKAMI preko vladnih in nevladnih organizacij izvajajo socialne kampanje in medijske akcije. Z njimi sta se v tem obdobju zelo povečali tako ozaveščenost ljudi o problemu nasilja nad ženskami kot tudi uporaba različnih oblik pomoči.

Organizacija združenih narodov je **25. november** v spomin na sestre Mirabel, ki so bile brutalno umorjene v času Trujillove diktature v Dominikanski republiki leta 1960, razglasila za **mednarodni dan boja proti nasilju nad ženskami**.

Na ta dan se začne šestnajst dni akcij proti nasilju nad ženskami, ki so del svetovne kampanje za človekove pravice žensk. Prva kampanja je potekala leta 1991, že leta 1997 pa so v njej sodelovale ženske nevladne organizacije v več kot 120 državah po svetu. Akcije se zaključijo 10. decembra s svetovnim dnevom človekovih pravic.

Kampanja BELE PENTLJE se je začela v Kanadi in se kmalu razširila po številnih državah. Nošnja bele pentlje predstavlja in promovira nenasilje moških nad ženskami. Cilj kampanje je preko različnih medijev spodbuditi moške, da podprejo sporočilo kampanje: »**Nasilja ne povzročam, nasilja ne spregledam, nasilja ne**

Awareness-raising and preventative campaigns until 2008

Preventative campaigns are very helpful in educating people about the unacceptability and prevention of violence.

Since as early as 1994 in Slovenia, as part of the INTERNATIONAL DAY FOR THE ELIMINATION OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN, governmental and non-governmental organisations have carried out social and media campaigns. Such campaigns have done a great deal in this period to raise people's awareness of the problem of violence against women and greatly increased the use of various forms of assistance.

The United Nations has declared 25 November as the International Day for the Elimination of Violence Against Women, in memory of the Mirabel sisters, brutally murdered in 1960 in the time of the Trujillo dictatorship in the Dominican Republic.

On that day begins a 16-day campaign against violence against women, part of a global campaign for women's human rights. The first such campaign ran in 1991, and by 1997 women's NGOs were taking part in more than 120 countries worldwide. The campaign concludes on 10 December, World Human Rights Day.

The 'WHITE RIBBON' campaign began in Canada and quickly spread to many other countries. Wearing a white ribbon represents and promotes men's non-violence towards women. The goal of the campaign is to encourage men, through various media, to support the campaign's message: "I do not commit, ignore or encourage violence, I take appropriate action against

**spodbujam, ob nasilju primerno ukrepam,
proti nasilju govorim in delujem.«**

Na pobudo nevladnih organizacij smo se tudi na Mestni občini Ljubljana vključili v več preventivnih akcij na področju boja proti nasilju nad ženskami in otroki.

Leta 2002 so se aktivistke in prostovoljke Društva Ženska svetovalnica odločile, da javnost prav na poseben način opozorijo na problem nasilja nad ženskami. 25. novembra so nekatera stopnišča v našem mestu polepile z nalepkami »VSAKA PETA ŽENSKA - PADA PO STOPNICAH - USTAVIMO NASILJE«. Zato se je akcije, ki je od takrat že tradicionalna, prijelo ime STOPNICE.

Sodelovanje Policijske uprave Ljubljana pri ozaveščanju ljudi in sodelovanju v akciji »Stopnice«

Ivan Mezek, Policijska uprava Ljubljana

Tako imenovana akcija STOPNICE poteka od leta 2002. Policijska uprava Ljubljana v njej sodeluje od leta 2003 skupaj z Mestno občino Ljubljana in Društvom Ženska svetovalnica. Akcija vsako leto poteka v okviru svetovne kampanje proti nasilju nad ženskami in je del svetovne kampanje za človekove pravice žensk s cilji zmanjšati toleranco do nasilja nad ženskami, doseči ničelno toleranco, povezati vladne in nevladne institucije v skupnem boju proti nasilju, informirati in ozavestiti potencialne žrtve o njihovih pravicah ter oblikah pomoći.

Tudi leta 2003 je bil slogan akcije VSAKA PETA ŽENSKA - PADA PO STOPNICAH - USTAVIMO NASILJE. Nalepke smo nalepili na vidna stopnišča v Ljubljani, tudi na stopnišče pred Mestno hišo in na vse policijske postaje v mestu Ljubljana.

violence, I speak and act against violence. I am informed on people trafficking".

At the initiative of NGOs, we at the City of Ljubljana have joined various preventative campaigns in the field of the battle against violence against women and children.

In 2002 activists and volunteers from the Women's Counselling Society chose a special way to draw attention to the problem of violence against women. On 25 November various staircases in our city were decorated with labels that 'EVERY FIFTH WOMAN FALLS DOWN THE STAIRS - STOP VIOLENCE'. Thus the campaign that has since become a tradition was given the name 'STAIRS'.

*Ljubljana Police
working to raise public
awareness and taking
part in the 'Stairs'
campaign
Ivan Mezek, Ljubljana
Police Authority*

The campaign entitled 'STAIRS' has been running since 2002. Together with the City of Ljubljana and the Women's Counselling Society, Ljubljana Police have been part of the campaign since 2003. The campaign runs each year in the framework of the global campaign against violence against women and is part of the global campaign for women's human rights with the goal of reducing tolerance of violence against women, achieving zero tolerance, linking governmental and NGOs in the common struggle against violence, informing and raising awareness among potential victims of their rights and forms of assistance.

The campaign slogan in 2003 was 'EVERY FIFTH WOMAN FALLS DOWN THE STAIRS - STOP VIOLENCE'. Labels were pasted to visible

V letu 2004 se je akcija pričela v preddverju Mestne hiše, kjer je bil nameščen plakat, ki je prikazoval simbolno »nasilniško dovoljenje« in knjiga, kamor so se podpisovali vsi, ki so bili za to, da se »nasilniško dovoljenje« odvzame. Prvi so se podpisali takratna županja Mestne občine Ljubljana, direktor Policijske uprave Ljubljana in takratna predsednica Ženske svetovalnice. Vzorce s preklicanim dovoljenjem za nasilništvo smo razdelili po vseh policijskih postajah Policijske uprave Ljubljana. Policisti so jih pri obravnavanju in opozarjanju na problematiko preventivno delili občanom in občankam.

V letu 2005 so se Društvu ženska svetovalnica, Mestni občini Ljubljana in Policijski upravi Ljubljana v akciji pridružile tudi nekatere druge nevladne organizacije. Slogan akcije je bil VSAKA 5. ŽENSKA SI ŽELI POBEGNITI OD NASILJA. Slogan se je nanašal na ugotovitve domačih in tujih raziskav, da nasilje trpi vsaka peta ženska. Simbolno smo to prikazali s spustom zvezanih rjuh skozi okno. V Ljubljani so se akciji pridružile tudi druge institucije; tako smo zvezane rjuhe kot opomin s svojih oken spustili z nekaterih stavb Mestne občine Ljubljana, z Urada za enake možnosti, z Muzeja novejše zgodovine, različnih nevladnih organizacij in celo z oken posameznih stanovanj.

Slogan akcije 2006 je bil IZHOD V SILI. Simbolično je bil predstavljen s plakati in z nalepkami nad vrati. Nalepljene so bile na centrih za socialno delo, na vseh policijskih postajah Policijske uprave Ljubljana, v zdravstvenih domovih in institucijah, ki

staircases in Ljubljana (on the stairs in front of City Hall and on every police station in Ljubljana).

In 2004 the campaign began in the foyer of City Hall which housed a poster displaying the symbolic 'violence license' and a book to be signed by all those believing that the 'violence licence' should be withdrawn. The first to sign were the then-Mayor of Ljubljana, the Director of Ljubljana Police Authority and the then-President of the Women's Counselling Society. Samples with revoked licences for violent behaviour were distributed to every police station in Ljubljana and police officers took part in addressing and raising the issue of prevention to citizens.

In 2005 the Women's Counselling Society, the City of Ljubljana and the Ljubljana Police Authority were joined in the campaign by several other NGOs. The campaign slogan was 'EVERY FIFTH WOMAN WOULD LIKE TO ESCAPE VIOLENCE'. The slogan referred to the findings of domestic and foreign research that one in five women suffers violence. We symbolically showed this by hanging tied sheets from windows. The campaign also united other institutions in Ljubljana, so tied sheets were also suspended as a reminder from the windows of some City of Ljubljana buildings, the Office for Equal Opportunities, the National Museum of Contemporary History, various NGOs and even individual flats.

The campaign slogan in 2006 was 'EMERGENCY EXIT' This was symbolically presented with

se ukvarjajo s problematiko nasilja. S tem sloganom smo sodelujoč želeti opozoriti, da obstajajo izhodi v stiski, da ženske, ki doživljajo nasilje, niso same in da imajo možnost poiskati podporo in pomoč pri izhodu iz nasilne situacije. Sodelovanje v akciji je bila tudi ena prvih akcij, ki jo je podprt župan Zoran Janković ob nastopu svoje županske funkcije.

Leta 2009 so na Ministrstvu za notranje zadeve in v policiji skupaj z nevladnimi organizacijami pripravili široko zastavljenou kampanjo za preprečevanje nasilja nad ženskami.

Z različnimi akcijami je potekala vse od 25. novembra do 10. decembra, svetovnega dneva človekovih pravic. Na novinarski konferenci ob začetku kampanje, kjer je sodelovala tudi ministrica za notranje zadeve Katarina Kresal, so bile predstavljene načrtovane aktivnosti in preventivno gradivo: brošura, videospot, letaki, plakati, nalepkke za policijska vozila, bele pentljice, tematsko urejene izložbe na Štefanovi 2. Policijska vozila so oblepili z nalepkami, s katerimi so pozivali k prijavi nasilja nad ženskami na telefonsko številko policije 113 in anonimno številko 080 1200. Policiisti so letake in plakate razdelili tudi šolam, vrtcem, zdravstvenim ustanovam, centrom za socialno delo in drugim javnim ustanovam.

posters and labels above doors. Labels were pasted at social work centres, every Ljubljana police station, health centres and institutions dealing with the problem of violence.

Participants wanted to highlight that there are exits in distress, that women who experience violence are not alone and have the chance to seek support and help to escape violent situations. Campaign participation was one of the first supported by Mayor Zoran Janković upon taking up the post of mayor.

In 2009, the Ministry of the Interior, the police and NGOs prepared a broad-based campaign to prevent violence against women. Various campaigns ran from 25 November to 10 December, World Human Rights Day. A press conference at the start of the campaign, which Interior Minister Katarina Kresal also took part in, highlighted the planned activities and preventative material: a brochure, video, leaflets, posters, stickers for police vehicles, white ribbons and thematically arranged window displays at Štefanova 2. Police cars were pasted with stickers, highlighting that calls about violence against women could be made to the police number 113 and the anonymous number 080 1200. Police officers also handed out leaflets and posters at schools, kindergartens, health institutions, social work centres and other public bodies.

Osveščanje in preventivne akcije po letu 2008

Zveza za nenasilje je spomladi 2008 začela s projektom ZAPRISEGA NENASILJU. Zbrala je preko 2000 podpisov maturantk in maturantov ljubljanskih srednjih šol, ki so s svojim podpisom zaprisegli nenasilju. Svojo zaprisego so ponovili v mesecu maju pred predsednikom Danilom Türkom. V sodelovanju z Mestno občino Ljubljana je Zveza za nenasilje ob mednarodnih dnevih proti nasilju nad ženskami pred ljubljansko mestno hišo postavila veliko belo pentljo, na kateri so bili ti podpisi natisnjeni. Hkrati se je odprla tudi knjiga zaprisege in posebna spletna stran <http://pentlja.org/>, kjer se prav tako zbirajo zaprisege o nenasilju. V knjigo zaprisege se je kot prvi podpisal ljubljanski župan Zoran Janković in s tem postavil zgled še ostalim meščankam in meščanom. Akcija je bila, tudi s podporo Mestne občine Ljubljana, ponovljena v letu 2009.

Awareness-raising and preventative campaigns since 2008

In spring 2008, the Alliance for Non-violence began a project entitled NON-VIOLENCE OATH'. It brought together more than 2,000 graduates of Ljubljana middle schools who signed the oath of non-violence. They repeated their oaths in May in the presence of Slovenian President Danilo Türk. To mark the international days against violence against women, in partnership with the City of Ljubljana, the Alliance for Non-violence placed a giant white ribbon in front of City Hall upon which the scanned signatures had been printed. At the same time a book of oaths and a special website <http://pentlja.org/> opened, at which oaths of non-violence are collected. The first to sign the book of oaths was Mayor of Ljubljana Zoran Janković to set an example to other citizens. The campaign was repeated, again with the support of the City of Ljubljana, in 2009.

mag. Stanislav Vrečar,
Direktor Policijske uprave Ljubljana

*Stanislav Vrečar, M.A.
Director, Ljubljana Police Authority*





Osnovno poslanstvo policije je varovanje življenja in zdravja ljudi ter osebne svobode.

Vsak ima pravico do mirnega in svobodnega življenja ter pravico, da ga državne institucije zaščitijo, ko nekdo drug posega v njegove pravice. Ena izmed najpogostejših poseganj v sfero drugega se povzroča z nasiljem.

V zadnjih letih zaznavamo porast števila obravnavanih kaznivih dejanj nasilja v družini. Osebno ocenujem, da se ni toliko povečalo število storjenih tovrstnih kaznivih dejanj, temveč se je povečalo število oškodovank in oškodovancev, ki pomoč in rešitev poiščejo pri organih pregona. Torej se je moralno v družbi nekaj korenito spremeniti. Spremenil se je odnos družbe do teh dejanj. Spremenila se je tudi zakonodaja, ki organom pregona nudi učinkovitejša sredstva v boju proti nasilju v družini. Vse skupaj se odraža v povečanju stopnje zaupanja oškodovancev v organe pregona.

Takšno stanje je rezultat prizadevanja tako vladnih kot nevladnih organizacij in lokalnih skupnosti. Vsak na svojem področju je primaknil kamenček v mozaik varnega in svobodnega življenja.

The basic mission of the police is to protect people's lives and health and their personal freedom. We all enjoy the right to peaceful and free lives and the right to state protection whenever anyone interferes with those rights. One of the most common interferences in the affairs of others is caused by violence.

In recent years there has been a perception that acts of domestic violence have increased. I personally believe that there has not been such an increase in these crimes, but an increase in the number of injured parties seeking assistance and resolutions from law enforcement bodies. Therefore there has been a radical change in society. Societal attitudes to these acts have changed. Legislation has also changed, providing law enforcement bodies with more effective resources in the battle against domestic violence. All of these together result in a higher level of confidence that victims have in law enforcement bodies.

This position is a result of efforts by both governmental and non-governmental organisations and local authorities. Each in their own field forms a piece in the mosaic of safe and free lives.

Zakonodaja in preprečevanje nasilja nad ženskami

Leta 2008 je bil sprejet *Zakon o preprečevanju nasilja v družini*, prvi zakon v Sloveniji, ki jasno opredeljuje različne vrste nasilja v družini in določa vlogo, naloge, mrežo in sodelovanje različnih državnih organov in nevladnih organizacij pri obravnavanju nasilja v družini ter opredeljuje ukrepe za varstvo žrtev nasilja v družini.

Na podlagi *Zakona o preprečevanju nasilja v družini* je Državni zbor RS sprejel tudi *Resolucijo o nacionalnem programu preprečevanja nasilja v družini 2009-2014*, ki kot strateški dokument določa cilje, ukrepe in ključne nosilce politike za preprečevanje in zmanjševanje nasilja v družini v Republiki Sloveniji od leta 2009 do 2014. Temeljna cilja tega dokumenta sta povezati ukrepe različnih resorjev in zagotoviti učinkovite dejavnosti za zmanjšanje nasilja v družini na ravni njegovega prepoznavanja in preprečevanja. Konkretne naloge in dejavnosti za doseganje ciljev in izvajanje posameznih ukrepov bodo opredeljene v akcijskih načrtih, ki bodo izdelani vsaki dve leti ter bodo natančno določali časovne roke in izvedbene načine.

Na podlagi Zakona o policiji je Ministrstvo za notranje zadeve v soglasju z Ministrstvom za pravosodje ter Ministrstvom za delo, družino in socialne zadeve izdalo *Pravilnik o prepovedi približevanja določenemu kraju oziroma osebi*.

Po podatkih Policijske uprave Ljubljana je bilo na območju MOL od leta 2005 do 30. 9. 2010 obravnavanih 1379 kršitev – prekrškov z

Legislation and the prevention of violence against women

In 2008 the *Family Violence Act* was adopted, the first piece of legislation in Slovenia that clearly defines the various forms of domestic violence and determines the role, tasks, network and co-operation of various state bodies and NGOs in addressing domestic violence and identifies measures to protect victims of domestic violence.

On the basis of the *Family Violence Act* the National Assembly of the Republic of Slovenia also adopted the *Resolution of National Programme of Prevention of Domestic Violence 2009-2014*, a strategic document that determines the goals, measures and key bearers of policies for the prevention and reduction of domestic violence in the Republic of Slovenia from 2009 to 2014. The two primary objectives of this document are to link various departments' measures and to ensure effective action to reduce domestic violence on the basis of both recognition and prevention. Concrete tasks and activities to achieve these objectives and the implementation of individual measures will be identified in action plans to be produced every two years and which will precisely specify the deadlines and operational modalities.

On the basis of the Police Act, the Ministry of the Interior, hand-in-hand with the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Labour, Family and Social Affairs has published Rules on restraining orders prohibiting approach to a certain location or person.

elementi nasilja, pri katerih je bila žrtev nasilja ženska, otrok ali moški, z ugotovitvijo, da so bile žrtve nasilja največkrat ženske.

LETÖ	Število kršitev z elementi nasilja
2006	97
2007	283
2008	358
2009	298
2010 (do 30.9. 2010)	343
SKUPAJ	1379

Na podlagi sedmega odstavka 39 a. člena Zakona o policiji so policistke/policisti in kriminalistke/kriminalisti od leta 2005 do 30. 9. 2010 na območju Mestne občine Ljubljana izrekli skupaj 158 ukrepov prepovedi približevanja določeni osebi ali kraju.

LETÖ	Število izrečenih ukrepov prepovedi približevanje
2006	14
2007	35
2008	25
2009	36
2010 (do 30.9. 2010)	48
SKUPAJ	158

Kot kaznivo dejanje nasilje v družini po čl. 191 Kazenskega zakonika je bilo obravnavanih 649 primerov v obdobju od spremembe Kazenskega zakonika RS z datumom veljavnosti 1. 11. 2008 do 30. 9. 2010. Pred 1. 11. 2008 policija ni posebej vodila evidence po številu primerov nasilja v družini, ker je bilo to kaznivo dejanje zajeto pod kaznivo dejanje z elementi nasilja.

According to Ljubljana Police Authority data, from 2005 to 30.9.2010 there were 1,379 crimes and offences in Ljubljana with elements of violence, the victims of which were women, children or men, with the finding that women were most often the victims of violence.

YEAR	Number of crimes with violent elements
2006	97
2007	283
2008	358
2009	298
2010 (to 30.9. 2010)	343
TOTAL	1379

On the basis of paragraph 7 of article 39a of the Police Act, police officers and investigators in Ljubljana imposed 158 restraining orders preventing approach to a certain person or place from 2005 to 30.9.2010.

YEAR	Number of restraining orders imposed
2006	14
2007	35
2008	25
2009	36
2010 (do 30.9. 2010)	48
TOTAL	158

From 1.11.2008 when the Slovenian Penal Code came into force to 30.9.2010, 649 punishable cases of domestic violence as defined by article 191 of the Penal Code were dealt with. Prior to 1.11.2008 the police did not keep special data on the number of cases of domestic violence as the offence was covered under crimes with elements of violence.



Katja Bašič,
Združenje proti spolnemu zlorabljanju

*Katja Bašič,
Association against Sexual Abuse*



Leta 1993 ob ustanovitvi Združenja še nihče ni hotel slišati, da je spolna zloraba otrok družbeni problem. Tudi danes si pred tem še mnogi zatiskajo oči.

Mestna občina Ljubljana se je prva odzvala na naše projekte. Verjamemo, da je bilo prepoznano naše brezkompromisno zavzemanje za zaščito otrok, žrtev spolnih zlorab in za pravice otrok. Prav to krepi in spodbuja tudi naše uporabnike. Poleg tega pa izobraževanji na to temo vedno znova potrjujemo dejstvo, da lahko le resnična znanja pomagajo zaščititi otroke, žrtve spolnih zlorab. Neznanje krepi tabuje, tlakuje pot prikrivanju teh zločinov in ščiti storilce. Ko smo začeli z delom, si nismo mogli predstavljalati, kako je zanikanje spolnih napadov na otroke vpeto v našo kulturo, zgodovino ter družbo. Zato so premiki še vedno prepočasni, otroci še vedno premalo zaščiteni, storilci oz. osumljenci pa še pogosto v javnosti predstavljeni kot nedolžne žrtve.

In 1993 when the Association was set up, nobody wanted to hear that the sexual abuse of children was a societal problem. Even today, many people close their eyes to this.

The City of Ljubljana was the first to respond to our projects and we believe that this was recognition of our uncompromising commitment to the protection of children as victims of sexual abuse and for human rights. This is what strengthens and encourages our users. Moreover, training workshops on this issue again and again confirm the fact that only genuine knowledge helps to protect children who are victims of sexual abuse. Ignorance reinforces taboos, paving the way to disguising these crimes and protecting the perpetrators. When we started work we could not imagine how the denial of sexual abuse of children is embedded in our culture, history and society. Therefore the movement is still too slow, children are still under-protected, and perpetrators or suspects are still often presented in public as innocent victims.

**Aktualnost
problematike nasilja
nad ženskami**

*Špela Veselič, Društvo
SOS telefon za ženske in
otroke – žrtve nasilja*

Leta 2004 smo se Društvo SOS telefon, Društvo za nenasilno komunikacijo, Društvo Ženska svetovalnica in Društvo Ključ – Center za boj proti trgovini z ljudmi začeli povezovati v neformalno zvezo organizacij, ki deluje proti nasilju nad ženskami in nasilju nad otroki ter na področju nekaterih oblik trgovine z ljudmi. Poimenovale smo se Zveza za nenasilje, temelj našega organiziranega sodelovanja pa je bil vzpostaviti skupno strukturo za delovanje v javnosti pri pripravi kampanj ozaveščanja, lobiranju za spremembe na področju nasilja nad ženskami in vzpostavitev žrtvam nasilja prijaznega sistema podpore in pomoči. Pri svojem delu smo uspešne.

Res je, da je tema nasilja nad ženskami danes moderna in je del politične agende v državnih institucijah, institucijah Evropske unije (EU) in mednarodnih organizacijah. To daje vtis, da je ženskim nevladnim organizacijam končno uspelo prepričati politično in drugo javnost o realnosti, ki jo živimo ženske. Če se v problematiko poglobimo, pa bomo žal ugotovili, da je to resnično le vtis. V nadaljevanju bom navedla štiri razloge za zadnjo trditev.

Temelj za odpravo nasilja nad ženskami je zagotavljanje enakosti žensk in moških na vseh področjih življenja. Eden od vzrokov za diskriminacijo žensk je namreč prav nasilje nad ženskami, ki diskriminacijo obenem ohranja. Vse vrste nasilja nad ženskami so strukturne narave, nasilje nad ženskami pa pomembno vpliva na naše psihosocialno in telesno zdravje, na uveljavljanje naših spolnih in reproduktivnih

*Current issues of
violence against women*
Špela Veselič, SOS
Helpline Society for
Women and Children –
Victims of Violence

In 2004, we at the SOS Helpline Society, the Society for Non-violent Communication, the Women's Counselling Society and the KEY - Centre Society for the Battle against Human Trafficking began to come together as an informal association of organisations that operate against violence against women and children as well as in the field of some forms of people trafficking. We called ourselves the Alliance for Non-violence and the basis for our organised partnership was to set up a common structure for public work in the preparation of an awareness campaign, lobbying for changes in the field of violence against women and to set up a user-friendly system of support and assistance to victims of violence. We are successful in our work. It is true that the theme of violence against women is on the political agenda and is today popular in state and EU institutions and international organisations. This gives the impression that women's NGOs have finally managed to persuade politicians and the general public of the reality that women live through. If we look more deeply at the problem, we sadly find that it really is just an impression. I will put forward four reasons for the last assertion.

The basis for the elimination of violence against women is to ensure equality between women and men in all spheres of life. One of the causes of discrimination against women is violence against women, which simultaneously maintains discrimination. All types of violence against women are structural in nature, and violence against women is an important influence on our psycho-social and

pravic, na naš položaj na trgu dela, dostop do izobraževanja, sodelovanja v političnem in javnem življenju ipd. Če torej želimo odpraviti nasilje nad ženskami, moramo odpraviti diskriminacijo žensk. Tega pa se države ne lotevajo pretirano resno, razen redkih izjem.

Na naš odnos do nasilja nad ženskami kaže tudi (ne)poimenovanje tega fenomena, ki nevarno meji na ignoranco in prej kot k preprečevanju in odpravi prispeva k njegovi neobravnavi.
O čem govorim?

Trenutno je izjemno aktualna razprava v Svetu Evrope o Konvenciji za preprečevanje in delovanje proti nasilju nad ženskami, vključno z nasiljem v družini. Izhodiščni namen je bil pripraviti celosten dokument za odpravo nasilja nad ženskami. V procesu priprave besedila pa se je nekaterim državam zazdelo, da je cilj konvencije poudariti, da je tudi nasilje v družini problem. To dejstvo je seveda vsem jasno. Težava pa je, da zagovorniki in zagovornice z uporabo te, spolno nevtralne terminologije, zamegljujejo štiri dejstva: da je 90 do 97 % žrtev nasilja v partnerskih zvezah ženskega spola in povzročiteljev moškega spola; da je nasilje v družini samo ena vrsta nasilja nad ženskami; da ima nasilje nad ženskami tudi v njihovih državah resne razsežnosti in da so to temeljni razlogi za potrebo po celostnem dokumentu na področju nasilja nad ženskami.

Podobno izkušnjo s spolno nevtralno terminologijo imamo v Sloveniji. Leta 2008 smo dobili Zakon o preprečevanju nasilja v družini

physical health, the exercise of our sexual and reproductive rights, our position on the labour market, access to education, participation in political and public life etc. Therefore, if we would like to eliminate violence against women we have to eliminate discrimination against women. However, states do not take this too seriously, with a few rare exceptions.

There is also shown in our attitude towards violence against women a (non) description of this phenomenon, that borders dangerously on ignorance and rather than prevention and elimination contributes to its failure to be dealt with. What am I talking about?

Something that's extremely topical is the current debate at the Council of Europe on a convention on the prevention of and action against violence against women, including domestic violence. The initial purpose was to prepare a comprehensive document to eliminate violence against women. In the process of preparing the text, some states felt that a goal of the convention should be to stress that violence is a domestic problem. This fact is of course clear to all. The trouble is that advocates of the use of this gender-neutral term obscure four facts: that 90-97% of victims of violence in partnership relationships are female and the perpetrators male; that domestic violence is only one kind of violence against women; that violence against women in their countries is of serious proportions; and that these are the underlying reasons for the need for a comprehensive document in the field of violence against women.

(ZPND), ki je odlična podlaga za vzpostavitev sistema pomoči ljudem, ki doživljajo nasilje v družini. Nekatere nevladne organizacije smo se z lobiranjem za sprejem zakona in za kakovostne rešitve v njem intenzivno ukvarjale in ga še danes podpiramo. Intenzivno tudi delujemo v smeri njegove uveljavitve v praksi, ki zaenkrat ni najboljša.

Nečesa pa zaradi takratnih okoliščin in velike potrebe po konstruktivnosti vendarle nismo preveč na glas poudarjale. Da je besedilo ZPND popolnoma spolno nevtralno. Ignorira dejstvo, da je nasilje v družini problem, ki je izrazito spolno specifičen na škodo žensk. Vtis malenkost popravi razlaga ZPND in kasnejša Resolucija o nacionalnem programu preprečevanja nasilja v družini 2009-2014. Prav tako ZPND v Sloveniji ni edini dokument, ki se želi z uporabo nevtralne terminologije izogniti pravilnemu imenovanju problema. Takšen je npr. tudi Akcijski načrt Medresorske delovne skupine za boj proti trgovini z ljudmi za obdobje 2010-2011, ki povsem nekritično prevzema nevtralno terminologijo, uporabljenou na globalni ravni. Čeprav je večina žrtev v svetu in večina obravnavanih žrtev trgovine z ljudmi v Sloveniji ženskega spola, ženske kot ranljiva skupina skorajda niso omenjene.

Tretji razlog za trditev, da ima naša družba ignorantski odnos do nasilja nad ženskami, so standardi kakovosti za obravnavo žensk, ki doživljajo nasilje. Čeprav so država, majhno število ozaveščenih lokalnih skupnosti v Sloveniji in nekatere nevladne organizacije

We have a similar experience with gender-neutral terminology in Slovenia. In 2008 the Family Violence Act (FVA) was passed, an excellent base for setting up a system of help to people who experience domestic violence. We and some NGOs lobbied for the act to be passed, for high-quality solutions, were intensively involved in it and still support it today. We are also intensively involved towards its practical implementation, which for now is not optimal.

There are some things that, due to the material circumstances then and the great need for constructiveness we chose not to over-emphasise. That the text of the FVA is completely gender-neutral. This ignores the fact that domestic violence is a problem that is expressly gender-specific to harm women. This is an impression of a slightly revised interpretation of the FVA and the later Resolution of National Programme of Prevention of Domestic Violence 2009-2014. But the FVA is not the only document in Slovenia that seeks by using neutral terminology to avoid the correct appellation of the problem. Such as, for example, the Action Plan of the Interdepartmental Working Group for the Fight against Human Trafficking for the period 2010-11, which entirely uncritically adopts neutral terminology, used at a global level. Although the majority of victims worldwide and the majority victims of human trafficking in Slovenia are female, women as a vulnerable group are hardly mentioned.

The third reason for the assertion that our society has an ignorant attitude to violence against women is quality standards for the

razvili mrežo varnih hiš, materinskih domov in sorodnih organizacij za pomoč ženskam in njihovim otrokom, ki doživljajo nasilje, na katero smo lahko izjemno ponosni, pa žal še vedno težko govorimo o tem, da imajo vse ženske, ki doživljajo nasilje, dostop do individualizirane pomoči; do neodvisnih, spolno specifičnih in speciliziranih programov podpore in pomoči ter terapije. V zadnjem času prihaja celo do nazadovanja pri nudenju pomoči žrtvam nasilja, saj opažamo pravo poplavo raznih oblik družinskih terapij, mediacij, spravljanja zakoncev oz. partnerjev in uveljavljanja skupnega skrbništva za otroke. Tovrstne metode so lahko za partnerja, ki imata v odnosu enako moč, povsem primeren način učenja in sklepanja kompromisov. Za odnos, v katerem je (bilo) prisotno nasilje, pa takšne metode najpogosteje prispevajo k revictimizaciji in dodatnemu jemanju že tako minimalne moči žrtvi nasilja, povzročitelju nasilja pa omogočajo, da nadaljuje s povzročanjem nasilja in držanjem žrtve v pasti.

Četrti razlog za trditev, da nasilju nad ženskami še vedno posvečamo premalo pozornosti, pa je dejstvo, da programi pomoči v resnici uspejo doseči le majhno število žensk, ki doživljajo nasilje.

Da je torej nasilje nad ženskami moderna tema, je prijeten napredek. Ampak dokler z našim delom dosežemo in nudimo pomoč prej manjšemu kot večjemu številu žrtev nasilja, smo v nevarnosti, da je ta moda sama sebi namen.

treatment of women who experience violence. Although the state, a few aware Slovenian local authorities and some NGOs have set up a network of safe houses, mothers' homes and related organisations to help women and their children who experience violence that we can be exceptionally proud of, unfortunately it is still hard to say that all women who experience violence have access to individualised help, to independent, gender-specific and specialised programmes of support and assistance and therapy etc. In recent times even the recession has come to the assistance of victims of violence as we see a real flood of various forms of family therapy, mediation, spouse or partner reconciliation and the joint exercise of custody of children. For partners who have equal power in a relationship such methods may be above all a proper way to learn and reach compromises. For relationships in which there is (has been) violence present, such methods most commonly contribute to revictimisation and further reducing the already minimal power of victims of violence, while perpetrators of violence are enabled to continue perpetrating violence and keeping victims entrapped.

The fourth reason for the argument that we still pay too little attention to violence against women is the fact that aid programmes only reach a small number of women who experience violence.

So it is a nice improvement that violence against women is a modern theme. But until our efforts reach and offer help from a smaller to a larger number of victims of violence, we are in danger that this fashion is an end in itself.



Olja Pleš,
Predsednica Društva
Ženska svetovalnica

*Olja Pleš,
President of the Women's
Counselling Society*



Postravmatska stresna motnja (PTSM) je že dolgo poznana in diagnosticirana duševna motnja tudi pri ženskah, žrtvah nasilja v družini: psihičnega, fizičnega in spolnega. Velika večina žensk žrtev nasilja (nekateri podatki kažejo na številko 80%) trpi ne le za akutno stresno motnjo, temveč že za PTSD, ki je posledica preživetega nasilja. Okrevanje po PTSD je dolgotrajen proces in zahteva ne le takojšnjo in kontinuirano psihosocialno svetovanje, temveč tudi dolgoročno psihoterapevtsko pomoč.

Tako kot so različni vzroki, zaradi katerih ženska postane žrtev nasilja ali pa to že je vse svoje življenje, obstaja tudi nešteto poti iz nasilja. Katera je prava, ve le ženska sama! Osebno menim, da je treba problematiko nasilja nad ženskami reševati skupaj in zavestno še naprej, pri tem pa ne pozabiti, za koga to počnemo. Ne preslišimo žensk - žrtev in jih podprimo v njihovih potrebah in zmožnostih ter predvsem v okrevanju po njim lastnih časovnih zmožnostih.

Posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) is a long-known and diagnosed mental disorder in women who are victims of domestic violence, mental, physical and sexual. The great majority of women who are victims of violence (some data show a figure of 80%) suffer not only acute stress disorder but PTSD as a consequence of experiencing violence. Recovery from PTSD is a long process that requires not only immediate and ongoing psycho-social counselling but also long-term psycho-therapeutic help.

Just as there are different reasons why a woman becomes a victim of violence or has been all her life, so there are myriad paths away from violence – which is right – only the woman knows! My personal thinking is this; let's solve the problem of violence against women together and consciously from now on, without forgetting who we are doing this for. We are not overlooking women - victims and we support them and their needs and abilities and especially the pace of their recovery.

Vloga centrov za socialno delo

Analiza stanja, opravljena v raziskavi *Nasilje nad ženskami ali kako doseči ničelno toleranco* iz leta 2003 za področje nasilja nad ženskami v družini v Sloveniji, je pokazala, da se nasilje nad ženskami na centrih za socialno delo ne obravnava v okviru zakonsko določenih storitev niti ni nikjer posebej izpostavljen nasilje nad ženskami. Če pa se to vendarle zgodi, so obravnave zelo različne. Praksa se med centri močno razlikuje in je odvisna predvsem od interpretacije obstoječe zakonodaje posameznega centra za socialno delo, angažiranosti in kompetentnosti zaposlenih ter vloge nevladnih organizacij.

Prav tako je analiza stanja pokazala, da centri za socialno delo niso ne dovolj kadrovsko močni ne dovolj strokovno usposobljeni oziroma nimajo specifičnih znanj za pomoč ženskam, žrtvam nasilja.

Novi Zakon o preprečevanju nasilja v družini zagotavlja, da na centrih za socialno delo delujejo koordinatorke za preprečevanje nasilja v družini. Imenovanih je 12 koordinatorenk, za ljubljansko regijo deluje ena na Centru za socialno delo Šiška. Koordinatorke naj bi nudile strokovno podporo delavkam in delavcem, pomagale pri organizaciji in vzdrževanju mreže izvajalk/-cev in programov na področju socialnega varstva za preprečevanje nasilja, prenašale nova znanja, vplivale na strokovno ter laično javnost glede vzpostavljanja odnosa do različnih oblik in obsega nasilja. Naloga koordinatorenk je tudi analiziranje stanja v regiji, koordiniranje in vrednotenje inovativnih

The role of social work centres

A situational analysis in the research Violence against women or how to achieve zero tolerance from 2003 for the field of domestic violence against women in Slovenia showed that social work centres do not handle violence against women in the framework of services determined by law (nor is there special emphasis on violence against women) or if there is it is dealt with very differently – practice varies strongly from centre to centre and depends above all on the interpretation of existing legislation by the individual social work centre, the commitment of the staff and the role of NGOs.

Furthermore, the situational analysis showed that social work centre staff are not strong enough, and lack sufficiently trained staff (specific knowledge) to help women victims of violence.

Under the new Family Violence Act the Ministry of Labour, Family and Social Affairs ensures that co-ordinators for the prevention of domestic violence work in social work centres. 12 co-ordinators have been appointed, one working for the Ljubljana Region at Šiška social work centre. The co-ordinators offer expert support to staff, help in the organisation and maintenance of a network of implementers and programmes in the field of social care for the prevention and spread of violence, carry new knowledge, influence the professional and lay public as to establishing attitudes to the various forms and extent of violence. The task of the co-ordinators is also to analyse the situation in the region, the co-ordination and evaluation of developmental

razvojnih programov za storilce in žrtve nasilja, priprava in vzpostavitev novih možnosti za kratkotrajne namestitve.

Žal ta prizadevanja še vedno niso vzpostavila koordiniranega in utečenega sistema pomoči za ženske z izkušnjo nasilja oziroma koordiniranega pristopa skupnosti, ki bi omogočil dopolnjujoče delovanje institucij in organizacij, izmenjavo podatkov in medsebojni nadzor ter s tem povečal kakovost pomoči ženskam z izkušnjo nasilja.

Zaradi tega največji delež odgovornost pri obravnavi žensk, žrtev nasilja, še vedno prevzemajo nevladne organizacije.

(innovative) programmes for perpetrators and victims of violence, preparing and setting up new possibilities for short-term accommodation.

Unfortunately these efforts have still not set up a co-ordinated and ongoing system of help to women who experience violence or a co-ordinated community approach that would allow the complementary functioning of institutions and organisations, information exchanges and mutual supervision and with it increased quality of help to women who experience violence.

Due to this the greatest share of responsibility for dealing with women victims of violence is taken on by NGOs.



Maja Plaz,
predsednica Društva SOS telefon
za ženske in otroke - žrtve nasilja

*Maja Plaz,
President of the SOS Helpline Society
for women and Children - Victims of violence*



Društvo SOS telefon kot najstarejša nevladna organizacija v Sloveniji, ki se je specializirala za pomoč ženskam in otrokom z izkušnjo nasilja, že 21 let deluje na področju, ki so ga v slovenski prostor »prinesle« borke za ženske pravice, feministke, ki so pred dobrima dvema desetletjema s svojim delovanjem pričele opozarjati na temeljne človekove pravice žensk do telesne, čustvene in duševne integritete. Ko pogledamo prehojeno pot, se zdi, da je narejenega resnično veliko. Pa se žal kljub temu še velikokrat, prevečkrat, zatakne, ko gre za konkretno situacijo, v katerih se znajdejo žrtve nasilja.

Včasih se zdi, da je z bojem proti nasilju nad ženskami kot z bojem z mlini na veter. V Društvu ugotavljam, da bo v javnosti ponovno potrebno opozoriti na temeljna dejstva o nasilju nad ženskami. Včasih delujejo ta spoznanja izčrpavajoče, saj je treba ponovno opozarjati na že stokrat povedano. Zavedanje, da miselnosti ni mogoče spremeniti v eni, ampak šele v več generacijah, pa nam daje moč za nadaljevanje našega poslanstva.

The SOS Helpline Society as the oldest NGO in Slovenia that is specialised in helping women and children who experience violence has been working in this field for 21 years 'bringing' to Slovenia fighters for women's rights, feminists whose activities two decades ago began to draw attention to the basic human rights of women to physical, emotional and mental integrity. When we view the road travelled, it seems that much has been achieved. But sadly, however, despite this, there are many, too many occasions where people get stuck when they find themselves victims of violence.

Sometimes it seems that the fight against violence against women is like tilting at windmills. The Society has come to the conclusion that the general public have to be made aware once again of the basic facts about violence against women. Sometimes working for this awareness is exhausting. To once again repeat something said a hundred times. The awareness that mentalities cannot be changed in one but only over many generations gives us the strength to continue our mission.

Vloga Mestne Občine Ljubljana

V Mestni občini Ljubljana namenjamo preko Oddelka za zdravje in socialno varstvo problemu nasilja nad ženskami posebno pozornost že precej dolgo.

Nevladne organizacije so se za Mestno občino Ljubljana izkazale kot izjemno pomembne partnerice pri snovanju politike boja proti nasilju nad ženskami in otroki. Aktivno so sodelovale tudi pri oblikovanju strateških ciljev za področje nasilja nad ženskami in otroki pri pripravi *Strategije razvoja socialnega varstva v MOL za obdobje od 2007 do 2011.*

Preko vsakoletnih javnih razpisov za sofinanciranje socialnovarstvenih programov nevladnih organizacij in javnih zavodov izberemo programe, ki so namenjeni ženskam, žrtvam nasilja. Gre za vrsto različnih programov, kot so telefonsko svetovanje in informiranje, dežurni telefon, individualno svetovalno in podporno terapevtsko delo tako z ženskami, ki imajo izkušnjo nasilja, kot tudi s povzročitelji nasilja, psihosocialna pomoč (različne skupine za samopomoč), celostna pomoč in podpora ženskam ob spolnih zlorbah, drugih oblikah spolnega in drugega nasilja, pa vse do krizne namestitve, varnih hiš oziroma zatočišč in kriznega centra. Sredstva za ta namen se iz leta v leto povečujejo. Tako smo v letu 2006 za te programe namenili 370.289,66 EUR, v letu 2010 pa že 638.048,86 EUR.

The role of the City of Ljubljana

We at the City of Ljubljana through our Department for Health and Social Security have paid special attention to the problem of violence against women for a lengthy period of time.

For the City of Ljubljana, NGOs have proven themselves to be exceptionally important partners in formulating policies in the fight against violence against women and children. They also actively participated in shaping strategic targets for the field of violence against women and children in the preparation of the *Strategy for the development of Social Care in the City of Ljubljana for the period 2007 to 2011*.

Through annual public tenders for co-financing the social welfare programmes of NGOs and public institutes, we select for co-financing programmes intended for women victims of violence. This is a series of diverse programmes such as a telephone counselling and information helpline, individual counselling and supportive therapeutic work with both women who have experienced violence as well as the perpetrators of violence, psycho-social help (various self-help groups), integrated help and support to women suffering sexual abuse, other forms of sexual and other violence, through crisis accommodation, safe houses or shelters and a crisis centre. Funding for this rises year on year. Thus we dedicated to these programmes €370,289.66 in 2006, and €638,048.86 in 2010.

Programi psihosocialne pomoči	Nevladne organizacije izvajajo različne oblike psihosocialne pomoči za ženske, ki so doživele ali še doživljajo nasilje. Tako so dobro uveljavljeni telefonsko, osebno in spletno svetovanje in informiranje, podporno terapevtsko delo, socialno zagovorništvo in spremljanje, celostna pomoč in podpora ženskam ob spolnih zlorabah ter drugih oblikah nasilja in skupine za samopomoč za ženske, ki so doživljale nasilje.
Varne hiše in krizni center	<p>Varne hiše so namenjene ženskam, žrtvam nasilja, poudarjena je varnost. So na nepoznanih lokacijah, ženske, ki živijo v varni hiši, morajo tajnosti lokacije posvečati posebno pozornost, treba je razmisliti o prešolanju otrok ipd.</p> <p>Do leta 2004 je v Ljubljani delovala le ena varna hiša, sicer prva v Sloveniji, ki je z delovanjem pričela leta 1997 - Zatočišče Društva SOS telefon za ženske in otroke, žrtve nasilja. Zato smo si na Mestni občini Ljubljana močno prizadevali, da bi ustvarili pogoje za vzpostavitev dodatnih varnih hiš. S ponosom lahko povemo, da v letu 2010 v Ljubljani delujejo štiri varne hiše, od teh je ena namenjena tudi osebam z oviranostmi, ki doživljajo nasilje. Poleg njih delujejo še varna hiša za ženske, ki so žrtve nasilja in hkrati uporabnice nedovoljenih drog, varna hiša za uporabnice in uporabnike, ki so žrtve trgovine z ljudmi, ter v Sloveniji trenutno edini krizni center za ženske in otroke, ki so žrtve nasilja. Krizni center omogoča takojšen varen umik iz nasilja, vstop v varno hišo pa je možen šele po določenem postopku predhodnih pogоворov in dogоворov.</p>

Psycho-social help programmes

NGOs carry out various forms of psycho-social help for women who have experienced or are experiencing violence. Such as a well-established telephone counselling and information helpline, counselling by e-mail, personal counselling, supportive therapeutic work, social advocacy and monitoring, integrated help and support to women suffering sexual abuse and other forms of violence as well as self-help groups for women who have experienced violence.

Safe houses and crisis centre

Safe houses are intended for women victims of violence with emphasis on safety (they are at secret locations; women who live in a safe house should pay special attention to the secrecy of the location, if they have to take their children to preschool etc).

Until 2004 there was just one safe house in Ljubljana (the first in Slovenia, which opened in 1997 – the SOS Helpline Society for Women and Children Victims of Violence shelter) and so we at the City of Ljubljana were strongly committed to creating conditions for the establishment of additional safe houses. Thus it is with pride that we are able to say that in 2010 there are four safe houses for women and children victims of violence (of which one is intended for people with disabilities who experience violence), with one safe house for women who experience violence and are also users of illegal drugs, one for those who are victims of people trafficking and there is currently one crisis centre in Slovenia for women and children who are victims of violence.

Krizni center za ženske in otroke, žrtve nasilja
Ljubomira Rataj,
Društvo Ženska svetovalnica

Društvo Ženska svetovalnica je kot odgovor na potrebe žensk, žrtev nasilja, da bi se v najkrajšem možnem času lahko umaknile na varno pred pretečim ali že izvedenim nasiljem, leta 2000, začela s pilotskim projektom Krizni center za ženske in otroke, žrtve nasilja.

Do leta 2005 je Društvo Ženska svetovalnica lahko ponudilo ženskam in njihovim otrokom, žrtvam nasilja, umik v varen prostor le ob vikendih, od petka zvečer do ponedeljka zjutraj. Odprta je bila krizna telefonska linija in zagotovljena možnost namestitve za štiri do šest oseb.

Leta 2005 je društvo na razpis Mestne občine Ljubljana prijavilo projekt Krizni center za ženske in otroke, žrtve nasilja, in uspelo pridobiti finančna sredstva za razširitev programa. Oktobra 2005 je začel v Sloveniji delovati prvi Krizni center za ženske in otroke, žrtve nasilja, ki je 24 ur dnevno, vse dni v letu, ženskam in otrokom, žrtvam nasilja, zagotavljal takojšnjo možnost umika pred nasiljem in varno namestitev.

Program Krizni center za ženske in otroke, žrtve nasilja, je namenjen ženskam in otrokom, ki zaradi akutnega nasilja ali neposredne nevarnosti potrebujetejo umik v varen prostor na tajni lokaciji. Krizni center ima kapaciteto nastanitve za 16 žensk in otrok. Geografsko je odprt za ženske in otroke iz celotne Slovenije. Otroci oziroma mlajši od 18 let lahko pridejo v krizni center le v spremstvu mater. Krizni center ne rešuje stanovanjskih

Crisis centre for women and children, victims of violence

*Ljubomira Rataj,
Women's Counselling
Society*

The Women's Counselling Society, in response to the needs of women victims of violence, that in the shortest possible time they should be able to withdraw to safety from occurring or impending violence, began a pilot project in 2000 for a 'Crisis centre for women and children victims of violence'.

Until 2005 the Women's Counselling Society was only able to offer women and their children victims of violence withdrawal to a safe place at weekends from Friday evening to Monday morning. A crisis helpline was open and ensured access to accommodation for four to six people.

In 2005 the society responded to a City of Ljubljana tender for the crisis centre for women and children victims of violence project and managed to obtain funding to expand the project. In October 2005 the crisis centre for women and children victims of violence opened, the first in Slovenia open 24 hours a day, every day of the year, assuring women and children victims of violence the immediate possibility to escape violence and have safe accommodation.

The programme of the crisis centre for women and children victims of violence is intended for women and children who due to acute violence or direct danger need to withdraw to a safe place at a secret location. The crisis centre has space to accommodate 16 women and children. It is open to women and children from all over Slovenia. Children or young people under 18 only come to the crisis centre accompanied by their mother. The crisis centre does not solve

stisk posameznic, ne sprejema brezdomk ter zasvojenih z alkoholom ali drogami, ki zdravljenje odvisnosti odklanjajo. Bivanje je kratkoročno in obsega čas do zagotovitve trajnejše namestitve v varnih hišah.

Ženske in otroci, žrtve nasilja, se soočajo s psihičnimi, fizičnimi, socialnimi in ekonomskimi posledicami nasilja, kot so nizka samopodoba, depresivnost, anksioznost, s posledicami telesnih poškodb, nerazvito socialno mrežo, brezdomstvom, s finančnimi težavami, brezposelnostjo, nezaupanjem v institucije ipd.

Uporabnice dobijo z vključitvijo v program večji občutek osebne varnosti, prostor in čas za načrtovanje novega življenja, vpogled v dinamiko nasilnih odnosov, priložnost za izboljšanje samopodobe in prevzemanje kontrole nad svojim življenjem, za vzpostavitev širše socialne mreže, boljšo informiranost o različnih oblikah pomoči, pridobivanje zaupanja, razbremenitev občutkov krivde in pogum za začetek dolgoročnejšega procesa spreminjaanja življenja.

Pomembno vlogo pri spremembi življenjske situacije posameznice odigrajo ostale uporabnice, s katerimi lahko posameznica deli svoje izkušnje, ženska solidarnost ter individualni pristop svetovalk.

Otrokom, ki so vključeni v program, so v pomoč psihosocialna svetovanja, pojasnjevanje in informiranje, nudenje čustvene opore ter kreativne delavnice.

the housing needs of individual women, does not accept the homeless or those addicted to alcohol or drugs that refuse treatment. Accommodation is short term, until lasting safe accommodation in safe houses is assured.

Women and children victims of violence face psychological, physical, social and economic consequences of violence such as low self esteem, depression, anxiety, the results of bodily harm, underdeveloped social networks, homelessness, financial troubles, unemployment, distrust of institutions etc.

By inclusion in the programme, user get a greater feeling of personal security, space and time to plan a new life, insight into the dynamics of violent relationships, a chance to improve their self esteem and take control over their lives, to establish wider social networks, be better informed on various forms of help, acquire confidence, relieve feelings of guilt and the courage to begin the long-term process of changing their lives.

An important role in changing life situations is played by other programme users with whom individuals can share their experiences, female solidarity and individual access to counsellors.

Children included in the programme are able to get help in psycho-social counselling, explanations and information, provision of emotional support and creative workshops.

We would like to help children to understand and deal with their responses to the violence

Otrokom želimo pomagati razumeti in tudi ravnati s svojimi odzivi na nasilje, ki so mu bili priče. Ključno pri odpravi posledic nasilja nad otroki in mladostniki je tudi sodelovanje s tistim staršem, ki otroku lahko nudi podporo, to je z mamo, s katero otrok prihaja v varno namestitev. Svetovalka in mama skupaj razvijata možen način za odpravo teh posledic.

Ker so ženske in otroci, ki se zatečejo v krizni center, močno travmatizirani ter potrebujejo zaradi stisk in strahov, ki jih doživljajo, veliko pozornosti in podpore, je pomembno, da krizni centri niso preveliki, saj je le tako mogoče uporabnicam in njihovim otrokom ponuditi kvalitetno pomoč in podporo, ki jo potrebujejo.

Izkušnje kažejo, da je Krizni center ključni člen v verigi pomoči žrtvam nasilja, saj pomeni za večino uporabnic in njihovih otrok prvo priložnost, da o svojih izkušnjah spregovorijo, da so poslušane in slišane ter da imajo možnost zaščititi sebe in svoje otroke. V Krizni center za ženske in otroke, žrtve nasilja, je bilo od oktobra 2005 do oktobra 2010 sprejetih 473 žensk in otrok.

they have been witnesses to. The key to removing the effects of violence to children and young people is working with the parent that can offer the child support, the mother with whom the child has come to safe accommodation. The counsellor and mother jointly develop a possible way to eradicate these effects.

As women and children who retreat to a crisis centre are heavily traumatised and need, due to the hardship and fear experienced, great attention and support, it is important that crisis centres are not too big, so it is possible to offer users and their children the quality help and support they need.

Experience has shown that the crisis centre is a key link in the chain of help to victims of violence, as it means for most users and their children the first chance to speak about their experiences, to be listened to and heard and to have the chance of protection for themselves and their children. The crisis centre for women and children victims of violence accommodated 473 women and children from October 2005 to October 2010.

Zatočišča v Sloveniji – kje smo danes?

Karmen Fras, SOS - Društvo SOS telefon za ženske in otroke - žrtve nasilja

Prvi dve zatočišči za ženske in otroke, žrtve nasilja, sta v Sloveniji odprla centra za socialno delo, in sicer najprej v Krškem leta 1991 in pet let kasneje v Mariboru. Društvo SOS telefon za ženske in otroke, žrtve nasilja, najstarejša ženska nevladna organizacija v Sloveniji, je svoje prvo zatočišče odprla leta 1997. Društvo SOS telefon je neprofitna nevladna organizacija, ki je bila prva organizacija na področju dela proti nasilju nad ženskami in otroki v Sloveniji, v svojih temeljih pa je feministični projekt. V okviru Društva delujeta dve zatočišči (drugo smo odprli leta 2009) in je edina varna hiša v Sloveniji, ki lahko sprejme tudi gibalno ovirane ženske in otroke, žrtve nasilja. Večino sredstev za njegovo odprtje in delovanje je prispevala Mestna občina Ljubljana.

Država se je z Resolucijo o nacionalnem programu socialnega varstva za obdobje 2006 – 2010 zavezala, da bo do leta 2010 zagotovila 350 mest v zatočiščih in materinskih domovih. Materinski domovi so v glavnem namenjeni nosečnicam in ženskam z mlajšimi otroki. Sprejemajo tudi žrtve nasilja, vendar ne zagotavljajo enake ponudbe kot varne hiše. Pomembna razlika je tajnost lokacije (materinski domovi so namreč na javnih lokacijah) in specifična znanja o nasilju in izkušnje pri delu z ženskami in otroki, ki doživljajo nasilje.

Dvanajst zatočišč vodijo nevladne organizacije in tri zatočišča centri za socialno delo. Njihova izhodišča so različna, nekatere nevladne organizacije izhajajo iz feminističnih predpostavk, vendar ne vse.

Shelters in Slovenia – where are we today?

Karmen Fras, SOS - Society SOS Helpline for Women and Children - Victims of Violence

Social work centres opened the first two shelters for women and children victims of violence in Slovenia in Krško in 1991 and in Maribor five years later. The SOS Helpline Society for Women and Children - Victims of Violence, the oldest women's NGO in Slovenia, opened its first shelter in 1997. The SOS helpline society is a non-profit NGO, was the first organisation in the field of working against violence against women and children in Slovenia, and is fundamentally a feminist project. The society runs two shelters (we opened the second in 2009) and is the only safe house in Slovenia that can accept movement-impaired women and children victims of violence. Most funding for the opening and operation is provided by the City of Ljubljana.

Through the Resolution on the national social assistance programme 2006 – 2010, the state committed to providing 350 places in shelters and mothers' homes by 2010. Mothers' homes are mainly intended for pregnant women and those with young children. They also accept victims of violence but do not offer the same provision as a safe house. The important distinctions are the secret location (mothers' homes are in public places) and specific knowledge about violence and experience with working with women and children who experience violence.

Twelve shelters are run by NGOs and three by social work centres, with diverse approaches to their operation (some, but not all, NGOs have a feminist approach).

Zatočišča so v največjem deležu sofinancirana preko javnih razpisov države in lokalnih skupnosti ter preko donacij. Za večino je kljub temu izziv, kako pokriti vse stroške za izvajanje programov.

Res je, da se je država v zadnjih letih problema nasilja lotila resno in za delovanje varnih hiš zagotavlja določena sredstva, vendar to prinaša tudi določene pasti. Opaziti je namreč tendenco pristojnih na Ministrstvu za delo, družino in socialne zadeve po predpisovanju poenotenega delovanja zatočišč, kar bi lahko pomenilo izgubo različnosti programov zatočišč in avtonomnosti odločanja o vsebini in izvajanju programa. Potrebno je vedeti tudi, da se je v zadnjih letih zgodila profesionalizacija v programih zatočišč, kar po eni strani prinaša večjo strokovnost, po drugi strani pa se izgubljata entuziazem in družbena angažiranost.

Če je bil za nevladne organizacije v devetdesetih letih izziv, kako prepričati državo, da je nasilje nad ženskami in otroki poseben družbeni problem, ki zahteva izgradnjo sistema pomoči, so danes ti izzivi povsem drugačni: kako ohraniti avtonomijo in družbeno kritičnost ter pri tem ohraniti in povečati vire financiranja s strani države za delovanje zatočišč in drugih programov na področju dela proti nasilju nad ženskami in otroki ter kako dopolniti ozioroma nadgraditi obstoječo mrežo pomoči, da bo ta še bolj učinkovita.

The greatest proportion of funding for shelters comes from co-financing via state and local authority public tenders and through donations. Despite this, for most it is a challenge to cover all the costs of running their programmes.

It is true that the state has been taking the problem of violence seriously in recent years and has provided certain funding for the operation of safe houses, but this also brings with it certain pitfalls. There has been a tendency by the state to prescribe that shelters operate uniformly, which may mean the loss of the shelters' programme diversity, and autonomy of decision-making in programme content and execution. It is also necessary to know that professionalism has arrived in shelter programmes in recent years, which on one hand brings greater expertise, but on the other the loss of enthusiasm and social commitment.

If it was a challenge in the 1990s for NGOs to convince the state that violence against women and children was a special societal problem that demanded the building of systems of help, today the challenges are quite different: how to preserve their autonomy and criticism of society while at the same time preserving and increasing sources of funding from the state to operate shelters and other programmes in the field of working against violence against women and children, and how to complete or upgrade the existing network of help to make it even more effective.

**Zatočišče Stigma
za uporabnice
prepovedanih drog -
žrtve nasilja
Društvo Stigma**

Nasilje je močno prisotno v življenju uživalk prepovedanih drog. Zaradi izkušenj različnih oblik nasilja, ki jih doživljajo, nastane dodatna škoda, ki jo je mogoče zmanjšati ob ustrezem odzivu na izražene potrebe, to pa so potrebe po varni hiši oziroma zatočišču. Zlorabe in nasilje, kateremu so še dodatno podvržene, kadar postanejo brezdomke, povzročijo travmatične izkušnje z dolgotrajnimi negativnimi posledicami.

Povzročeni strah jim ustvarja občutke nemoči in šibkosti. Ker so okoliščine nevzdržne, uživalke drog povečujejo odmerke drog z namenom, da lahko vzdržijo in preživijo v situaciji, v kateri so se znašle.

Izjave žensk, pridobljene med raziskavo Oblike nasilja nad uživalkami nedovoljenih drog in ugotavljanje psihosocialnih potreb žensk (dr. Rezka Osredkar 2008):

“Partner me je peljal tja, kjer sem delala. On me je silil v prostitucijo. Vsak dan sem morala hodit tja, če ne bi bila tepeña še pa še.”

»Vmes sem bila še štirinajst mesecev v zaporu, a poleg tega sem bila vmes šest mesecev na prostosti, sem zopet kradla, ker sem iz zapora šla nazaj na cesto, ker me ni nihče hotel od staršev, niti očiščeno, skrizirano, sprejet domov. Mama me je odjavila od doma, sodnik za prekrške mi je dal dva tedna zapora, ker nisem bila nikjer prijavljena.«

»Prvo kot prvo, da imam kje za bit, eno sobico, da se umijem, zrihtam, tako kot je treba.«

***Stigma shelter for
illegal drug users -
victims of violence***
Stigma Society

Violence is a strong presence in the lives of illegal drug users. Due to the experience of various forms of violence that they suffer, they face additional harm that can be reduced by appropriate responses to their expressed needs, the need for a safe house or shelter. The abuse and violence they are further subjected to when becoming homeless give rise to traumatic experiences that have long-term negative effects.

Fear provokes feelings of helplessness and weakness. As the circumstances are intolerable, drug users increase their consumption in order to withstand and survive the circumstances in which they find themselves.

Statements obtained from women as part of research entitled 'Forms of violence against female illegal drug users and identifying women's psycho-social needs' (Dr Rezka Osredkar 2008):

"My partner drove me there, where I worked. He pushed me into prostitution. I had to walk there every day, if I hadn't been beaten again and again."

"Meanwhile I spent fourteen months in jail, but when I'd been out for six months I was stealing again, as I went from jail back onto the street, as nobody wanted me from my parents nor the cleaned coiffured adopted home. Mum threw me out, the judge gave me two weeks in jail as I wasn't registered anywhere".

"First things first, I have somewhere to stay, one room to wash and do what's necessary".

V procesu pomoči uporabnici prepovedanih drog na Društvu Stigma smo se večkrat srečali s problematiko namestitve ženske v varen prostor zaradi nasilja. Projekt Zatočišče Stigma je namenjen uporabnicam nedovoljenih drog, ki so preživele ali doživljajo nasilje v matični družini, partnerski zvezi, na ulici in potrebujejo varen prostor za zadovoljevanje osnovnih človekovih potreb. Abstinanca ni pogoj za vključitev v zatočišče.

V zatočišču so uporabnicam ponujene različne oblike pomoči, in sicer glede na potrebe vsake posameznice. Zatočišče izvaja psihosocialno pomoč v obliki individualnega dela, skupinskega dela, zagovorništva, neformalnega druženja in spremljanja na različne institucije, pomoč pri organizaciji vsakdanjega življenja in druge dejavnosti. Svetovanje in pomoč se izvajata brez pogojevanja in prisile.

V času vključenosti v program Zatočišča v procesu psihosocialne pomoči uporabnica s pomočjo individualnega načrta določi cilje, ki jih želi doseči v času, ko je vključena v program.

Uporabnice, ki so bile vključene v program, so dobine možnost bivanja v varnem prostoru, kar je povzročilo prekinitve nasilja in (prikritega) brezdomstva. S tem so dobine možnost spreminjanja svojega življenja v smeri zastavljenih ciljev, ki so jih oblikovale v okviru oblikovanja individualnega načrta in svetovanj. Napredek v njihovih življenjih se kaže v postavljenih ciljih, oblikovanih željah, angažiranosti k spremembam (zmanjšana ali

In the course of helping female illegal drug users, we at the Stigma Society frequently encounter the problem of accommodating women in a safe place due to violence. The Stigma shelter project is intended for female illegal drug users, who have or are experiencing violence in the family, with a partner or on the street and need a safe place to meet their basic human rights. Abstinence is not a precondition for accommodation in the shelter.

Users are offered various forms of help in the shelter, according to their individual needs. In the shelter, psycho-social help is carried out in the form of individual work, group work, advocacy, informal socialising and accompanying to various institutions, help in organising daily life and other activities. Counselling and help are run without conditions or pressure.

At the time they are included in the shelter programme, in the course of psycho-social help, through an individual plan the user is given targets that she would like to achieve in the time she is in the shelter.

Users involved in the programme get the chance to stay in a safe place leading to the cessation of violence and (hidden) homelessness. In this way there is a chance to change their lives towards goals set that are shaped in the course of designing an individual plan and counselling. Progress in their lives is shown in the targets set, wishes shaped, commitment to change (reducing or better controlling drug

bolj kontrolirana uporaba drog, vključitev v program detoksikacije, obnovitev socialnih stikov s primarno družino in lastnimi otroki, urejanje dokumentov, obiski zdravstvenih institucij in skrb za zdravje). Zaradi bivanja v varnem prostoru se uporabnice bolj primerno prehranjujejo in skrbijo za osebno higieno. Zaradi pozitivnih izkušenj in strokovne podpore se uporabnicam izboljšuje samopodoba in dviga samozavest. Zaradi umika iz ulice v varen prostor so nekatere lahko prenehale s kriminalom ali prostitucijo. V programu se imajo možnost spočiti, razmišljati in si oblikovati smernice za nadaljnje življenje. Z bivanjem v tej skupnosti, s skrbjo za prijetno in čisto bivalno okolje se jim vrača občutek za »normalen« način življenja, ki so ga z bivanjem na ulici oz. v različnih zlorabljočih okoljih izgubile. Že male običajne stvari, ki jih ostali v življenju niti ne opazimo (kuhanje, redna prehrana, pranje perila, pospravljanje, obiski zdravnika ipd.), so uporabnicam postale pomembne in jim bogatijo ter osmišljajo življenje.

Programi za žrtve trgovine z ljudmi

Nevladna organizacija, ki se ukvarja in prevzema vrsto aktivnosti v boju proti trgovini z ljudmi, je Društvo Ključ – Center za boj proti trgovini z ljudmi. Njihovo delovanje je osredotočeno predvsem na nudenje celostne pomoči žrtvam trgovine z ljudmi ter na ozaveščanje rizične populacije, strokovne in laične javnosti.

use, inclusion in a detox programme, recovery of social contact with the primary family and their own children, document management, visiting health institutions and care for health). Due to accommodation in a safe place, users have a more appropriate diet and care for their personal hygiene. Due to positive experiences and expert support users improve their self esteem and raise their self confidence. Due to escape from the streets to a safe place some are able to give up crime or prostitution. They have a chance in the programme to relax, think and formulate guidelines for future life. By staying in this community, with care for a friendly and clean living environment the feeling of a 'normal' way of life returns to them, which they lost living on the street or various abusive environments. Even the ordinary small things in life that others do not notice (cooking, regular meals, doing laundry, cleaning, visiting the doctor and so on) become important to users and enrich and make sense of their lives.

Programmes for victims of people trafficking

The Ključ ('Key') Society – the Centre for the Fight against People Trafficking is an NGO that deals with and takes on a range of activities in the fight against people trafficking. Their work is primarily focussed on providing comprehensive assistance to victims of trafficking and raising awareness of the populations at risk, the professional and lay public.

Dejavnosti Društva

Ključ v boju proti trgovini z ljudmi

Društvo Ključ - Center za boj proti trgovini z ljudmi

Društvo Ključ – Center za boj proti trgovini z ljudmi je edina specializirana, nevladna, humanitarna organizacija v Sloveniji, ki deluje v javnem interesu na področju boja proti trgovini z ljudmi. Ima ključno vlogo pri oblikovanju letnih Akcijskih načrtov vladne Medresorske delovne skupine za boj proti trgovini z ljudmi (MDS).

Žrtvam trgovine z ljudmi ne glede na spol, državljanstvo, etnično pripadnost nudi različne oblike brezplačnih pomoči: svetovanje po telefonu, psihosocialno pomoč, pomoč pri umiku iz ogrožajoče situacije, krizne namestitve, namestitve v varni prostor, program (re)integracije, pomoč pri vzpostavljanju stika s policijo, spremljanje na sodišče, urejanje statusa v Sloveniji, pomoč pri navezovanju stika s sorodniki in sorodnimi nevladnimi organizacijami v domovini žrtev, pomoč pri organizaciji povratka v domovino, pomoč pri iskanju pogrešanih oseb.

Podpisalo je pomembne sporazume z državo (Ministrstvom za notranje zadeve, Policijo in Vrhovnim državnim tožilstvom), ki tujkam in tujcem, ki bivajo v varnem prostoru, zagotavljajo pridobitev trimesečnega dovoljenja za začasno zadrževanje v Sloveniji in v primeru njihovega sodelovanja v predkazenskem in kazenskem postopku tudi dovoljenje za začasno bivanje, ki traja do konca postopkov.

Društvo izvaja več programov, ki so se izkazali za zelo uspešne. Še posebej bi želeli izpostaviti projekt **Oskrbe žrtev trgovine z ljudmi – krizne namestitve**. V krizni namestitvi, ki traja

Activities of the Key Society in the fight against people trafficking

The Key Society - the Centre for the Fight against People Trafficking

The Key Society - the Centre for the Fight against People Trafficking is the only specialised, non-governmental, humanitarian organisation in Slovenia working in the public interest in the field of the fight against people trafficking. It has a key role in the formation of the annual action plans of the government's interdepartmental working group for the fight against people trafficking.

Victims of people trafficking (regardless of gender, nationality or ethnicity) are offered various forms of free-of-charge help: telephone counselling, psycho-social help, help to escape threatening situations, crisis accommodation, accommodation in a safe place, a (re)integration programme, help establishing contact with the police, accompaniment to court, arranging their status in Slovenia, help to make contact with relatives and related NGOs in the victim's home country, help to organise their return home and help to find missing persons.

An important accord has been signed with the state (the Ministry of the Interior, the police and the State Prosecutor General) that gives foreigners resident in safe housing the right to obtain a three-month permission to stay in Slovenia and, in the case they are taking part in pre-trial or court proceedings, additional permission to stay until the end of the legal procedure.

The society runs several programmes that have shown themselves to be highly successful. I would especially like to highlight the **Caring**

do pet dni, so nameščene žrtve, ki se morajo nemudoma umakniti iz ogrožajoče situacije in ki izrazijo željo po vrnitvi v domovino, če njihova izvorna država ni Slovenija. V primeru sodelovanja v predkazenskem postopku jo spremljamo pri podaji izjave na policiji in na pričanje pred preiskovalnim sodnikom ali sodnico. Zatem zagotovimo vozovnice ter navežemo stik s sorodno organizacijo v domovini z namenom, da jo ob prihodu pričakajo in ji nudijo pomoč.

Kot naslednji nepogrešljiv program se je izkazal projekt **Oskrba žrtev trgovine z ljudmi – namestitve v varnem prostoru**. Projekt obsega nudenje brezplačnih oblik pomoči žrtvam trgovine z ljudmi pri njihovem telesnem, psihološkem in socialnem okrevanju v obliki namestitve v varni prostor v obeh primerih, ko se žrtev odloči za sodelovanje v predkazenskem in kazenskem postopku in ko te odločitve še ne more sprejeti. Varni prostor je namenjen izključno polnoletnim žrtvam trgovine z ljudmi (ženskam in moškim). Mladoletne osebe se v varni prostor nameščajo le v primeru, ko je z njimi zakoniti zastopnik ali zastopnica. Ves čas bivanja v varnem prostoru je žrtvam zagotovljena kontinuirana psihosocialna pomoč ter spremljanje v druge institucije (druge nevladne organizacije, veleposlaništva in konzularna predstavnosti, Ambulanto za osebe brez zdravstvenega zavarovanja, upravne enote, izobraževalne ustanove). Nudeno je tudi fizično varovanje, kadar osebe ogrožajo storilci kriminalnih dejanj.

for victims of people trafficking – crisis accommodation project. Victims are housed in crisis accommodation (5 days), where they have to escape from threatening situations immediately and they have expressed a desire to return home if their country of origin is not Slovenia. In cases of participation in pre-trial proceedings they are accompanied to give statements to the police and to give testimony to the investigating judge. They are then given tickets and put in touch with relevant organisations in their home country, so that they are met and offered help upon their return.

The **Caring for victims of people trafficking – accommodation in a safe place** project has shown itself to be our next indispensable programme. The project encompasses the offer of free-of-charge forms of help to victims of people trafficking in their physical, psychological and social recovery in the form of accommodation in a safe place in both cases where the victim decides to take part in pre-trial and court proceedings and where they decide that they cannot do so. The safe place is devoted exclusively to adult victims of people trafficking (women and men), while young people are only put into safe accommodation in cases where they are with their legal guardian. Throughout their stay in safe housing victims are provided with ongoing psycho-social help and accompaniment to other institutions (other NGOs, embassies and consular representation, the clinic for those without health insurance, local office of the government, educational bodies). They are also offered physical

Žrtvam trgovine z ljudmi, ki so že prestale dobo okrevanja, je namenjena **(Re)integracija žrtev trgovine z ljudmi**. Uporabnicam in uporabnikom je nudena možnost vključevanja v izobraževanje, nostrifikacijo že pridobljene izobrazbe, usposabljanje, pomoč pri pridobitvi delovnega dovoljenja in iskanju zaposlitve ter podpora pri širjenju socialne mreže, kar prispeva k vedno večji samostojnosti žrtev.

Z namenom osveščanja javnosti, še posebej otrok ter mladostnikov in mladostnic o obstoju in problematiki trgovine z ljudmi, pa društvo izvaja **projekt Vijolica – kako se izogniti pastem trgovine z ljudmi**. Osnova projekta so preventivne delavnice o trgovini z ljudmi po osnovnih in srednjih šolah na območju cele Slovenije. Otroke seznanimo o obstoječih pasteh, kot so možnosti preslepitve, zlorabe in prisile v prostituiranje in v ostale oblike izkoriščanja s strani tretje osebe (s strani trgovcev z ljudmi). Podučimo jih o samozaščitnem vedenju, s katerim se lahko izognejo nevarnim situacijam.

Program za povzročitelje nasilja

Prva nevladna organizacija v Sloveniji, ki je pričela izvajati programe, namenjene ljudem, ki nasilje povzročajo, je Društvo za nenasilno komunikacijo. Osnovni cilj tovrstnega programa je povečati odgovornost povzročiteljev nasilja za svoja dejanja in s tem povečati varnosti ljudi, ki nasilje doživljajo.

security, whenever they are threatened by the perpetrators of criminal acts.

The **(Re)integration of victims of people trafficking** project is intended for victims of people trafficking who have already undergone a period of recovery; here users are offered the chance of inclusion in education, official recognition of previous education, training, help to get work permits and to look for employment and support in widening social networks, contributing to the ever-growing autonomy of victims.

With a view to raising public awareness, especially children and young people about the existence and problem of people trafficking, the society runs the project **Vijolica – how to avoid the traps of people trafficking**. The basis of the project is preventative workshops on people trafficking in primary and middle schools throughout Slovenia. Children learn about the existing pitfalls such as possible deception, abuse and coercion into prostitution and other forms of exploitation by third parties (by people traffickers). We educate them about self-protective behaviour to avoid dangerous situations.

The programme for perpetrators of violence

The first NGO in Slovenia to start running programmes intended for people who commit violence is the Society for Non-violent Communication. The basic goal of such programmes is to increase the responsibility that perpetrators of violence take for their acts and thus increase the security of people who suffer violence.

***Delo s povzročitelji
nasilja***
***Društvo za nenasilno
komunikacijo***

Vsako leto več govorimo o problemu nasilja nad ženskami in prav je tako. Posledično je namreč javnost vse bolj angažirana, od države in lokalnih skupnosti pričakuje vedno več in zahteva odgovore, kadar institucije svojega dela ne opravijo korektno. Čeprav takšna neformalna oblika nadzora pristojnim institucijam pogosto ni prijetna, je bila v preteklosti ključna. Le pod pritiskom se je spreminal odnos strokovne javnosti do žrtev in nasilja v družini nasploh. Danes vse redkeje srečamo sodnika ali sodnico, socialno delavko ali delavca, policista ali policistko, ki mu ni vsaj malo nerodno, če išče v žrtvi razloge za nasilje, ki ga je pretrpela, ali opravičuje storilca. Varnost žrtev je postalo najpomembnejše vodilo pri delu vseh, ki se srečujemo z nasiljem v družini.

Zato je razumljivo, da v naši družbi vse bolj razumemo, kako pomembno je, da storilci za povzročeno nasilje sprejmejo odgovornost. Ne verjamemo več, ko opravičujejo svoja dejanja z opitostjo, koleričnim karakterjem, stresom ali travmatičnim otroštvtvom, saj vemo, da za nasilje ni opravičila. Storilcev ne trepljamo prizanesljivo po ramah, ko razlagajo o partnerkah, ki jih baje izzivajo, o ekonomski krizi, zaradi katere ponoči ne spijo in jih dela nervozne. Naučili smo se, da so to le izgovori. Razumemo, da so storilci nasilja pogosto res v osebnih stiskah, ki jih ne zmorejo reševati, a nasilje je vedenje, ki ga sami izberejo. Tudi drugi ljudje se večkrat počutijo nemočne, pa nasilja ne povzročajo. Izberejo bolj konstruktivne načine za vračanje občutka moči, ki so jim ga zmanjšali travmatično otroštvo,

***Working with
perpetrators of violence***
*Society for Non-violent
Communication*

Every year more is spoken about the problem of violence against women and this is absolutely right. As a result, the public are ever-more committed in this area, they expect ever more from the state and local authorities and demand answers whenever institutions do not do their work properly. And while such informal forms of control are often uncomfortable for the competent institutions, in the past it was crucial. Only under pressure did the attitudes of the professionals to victims of domestic violence change in general. Today we ever more rarely come across a judge, social worker or police officer who is not at least a little embarrassed if reasons for violence are sought in the victim or excuses are made for the perpetrator. Victims' safety has become the primary consideration in the work of all those who encounter domestic violence.

Therefore it is understandable that in our society we have an ever greater understanding how important it is that perpetrators of violence accept responsibility. We no longer believe they can excuse their actions through drunkenness, choleric character, stress or a traumatic childhood, as we know that there is no excuse for violence. We don't pat perpetrators indulgently on their shoulders when they explain that their partner challenges them or that the economic crisis keeps them awake at night and makes them nervous. We have learned that these are only excuses. We understand that perpetrators of violence are often truly in personal distress that cannot be resolved but violence is a behaviour that is their choice.

pretirano pitje alkohola, brezposelnost ter stres.

Po izsledkih tujih raziskav 20% moških povzroča nasilje nad ženskami, kar pomeni, da jih 80% zmore delovati drugače, brez nasilja. S programi za delo s povzročitelji nasilja tako tisti petini, ki (še) ne zna drugače, ponujamo možnost, da se nauči poskrbeti zase brez uporabe nasilja.

V Društvu za nenasilno komunikacijo izvajamo takšne programe že vse od ustanovitve, skoraj 15 let. Na skupinskih treningih socialnih veščin in individualnih svetovanjih s storilci nasilja nad ženskami spreminjamo tista njihova prepričanja, zaradi katerih se vedejo nasilno. K nam jih v okviru svojih pristojnosti usmerjajo policija, sodišča, centri za socialno delo, zapori, nekaj pa se jih v program vključi prostovoljno. Osnovni trening socialnih veščin traja 12 tednov. Moški v skupini vsakič najprej poslušajo predavanje na vnaprej določene teme, kasneje pa v debati soočajo svoja stališča. Strokovna delavca ves čas preverjata, ali jim prepričanja, ki jih imajo, koristijo ali jih spravljajo v težave. Predstavljata jim alternative, soočata z diskriminatornimi ali drugače žaljivimi izjavami in razmišljanji. V prvih srečanjih pri storilcih opažamo hud upor, strah jih je, kako bi sploh lahko živeli drugače. Bi jih družba sprejela ali bi postali tarča posmeha, bi izgubili svojo moškost? Iščejo nove vzornike, tehtajo, kaj jim je največ vredno. Sprašujejo se, zakaj država preganja ravno njih, če pa poznajo še mnogo bolj nasilnih moških. V nadaljevanju se upor večinoma zmanjša, saj v resničnem življenju

Other people also often feel helpless but don't get violent. They choose more constructive ways to regain feelings of power that have been reduced by a traumatic childhood, excessive drinking, unemployment or stress.

According to the findings of international studies, 20% of men commit violent against women, meaning that 80% can act differently, without violence. Via programmes for working with perpetrators of violence, to that fifth who (still) don't know any better, we offer the chance to learn how to take care of themselves without getting violent.

We at the Society for Non-violent Communication have been running such programmes ever since our inception almost 15 years ago. At group social skills training sessions and in individual counselling with perpetrators of violence against women we change their beliefs about why they behave violently. Some are directed to us under their powers by the police, courts, social work centres and prisons while others turn to us voluntarily. The basic social skills training lasts 12 weeks. The men in the group always first listen to a lecture on a preset theme, and then confront their views in debate. At all times the professional staff check whether the beliefs they hold are beneficial or lead them into embarrassing trouble. They are presented with alternatives to confront their discrimination or otherwise offensive statements and views. In the first meetings with perpetrators we see fierce rebellion; they are afraid how they can possibly

sproti preverjajo, ali jim naučeno lahko koristi. Ob pozitivnih odzivih okolice se njihova motivacija za spremembe poveča.

Skupno izhodiščno prepričanje storilcev nasilja nad ženskami je, da je moški od ženske vreden več in ima zato določene privilegije. Imajo zelo specifična pričakovanja do žensk, ki imajo korenine nekje v prazgodovini in nikakor ne odsevajo trenutne družbene realnosti. Če svojih prepričanj ne zmorejo spremeniti, se večkrat zgodi, da jih srečamo spet čez nekaj let, ko nasilje povzročajo nad novimi partnerkami. Storilci namreč hitro najdejo nove žrtve. In za njimi spet nove.

To je seveda glavni razlog, zakaj je delo s povzročitelji nasilja pomembno. Prekiniti moramo začarani krog nasilja. To lahko naredimo le tako, da državne institucije storilce kličejo na odgovornost, jih soočajo z neprijetnimi posledicami za povzročeno nasilje in odločno zahtevajo, da nasilja ne povzročijo nikoli več. Pri tem je Društvo za nenasilno komunikacijo le ena od možnosti.

live differently. Would society accept them or would they become targets of ridicule and lose their masculinity? They look for new role models, weighing up what is most valuable to them. They wonder why the state keeps chasing them since they know even more violent men. Later the resistance is greatly reduced, as in real life they constantly evaluate whether what they have learned can benefit them. Their motivation to change increases from the positive feedback of those around them.

The initial conviction common to perpetrators of violence against women is that men are more valuable than women and have specific male privileges. They have very specific expectations of women that have their roots somewhere in the time of hunter-gatherers and in no way reflect current social reality. If their beliefs cannot be changed it is sadly often the case that we come across them again in a few years, when they are being violent to a new partner. Perpetrators quickly look for new victims. And for them again...

This is of course the main reason why working with perpetrators of violence is important. We have to break the vicious circle of violence. This can only be done by state institutions calling perpetrators to account, them facing the unpleasant effects of causing violence and decisively demanding that they don't get violent ever again. In this, the Society for Non-violent Communication is just one of the options.



Katjuša Popović,
vodja Društva Ključ - centra za boj
proti trgovini z ljudmi

*Katjuša Popović,
Head of the Key Society – the
Centre for the Fight against People
Trafficking*



»Povejte vse, kar veste o zadevi,« je rekla sodnica prejšnji mesec na enem od Okrožnih sodišč v Sloveniji. Pred njo je bila pogumna ženska, ki je začela govoriti: »Bila sem prostitutka, proti svoji volji. Nisem mogla izbirati strank, z vsakim sem morala oditi, ki ga je poslal šef. Kadar je stranka želeta spolni odnos brez kondoma, sem morala ubogati. Nisem imela določenega delovnega časa, pač pa sem bila na uslugo 24 ur na dan. V šestih mesecih nisem nikoli spala več kot tri ure skupaj. Stalno so me budili. Šef je nadziral moje telefonske pogovore. Če sem želeta biti en dan prosta, sem mu morala plačati 100 EUR. Od ene spolne storitve je vzel 70%, ostalih 30% sem morala deliti, polovico za stroške, drugo polovico sem obdržala ... « Njena izpovedba je trajala dve uri. Govorila je o kršenju osnovnih človekovih pravic, govorila je o nasilju nad ženskami, govorila je o eni od oblik trgovine z ljudmi - prisilni prostituciji.

“Tell us everything you know about the case”, said a judge at one of the circuit courts in Slovenia last month. Before her was a brave woman who began to speak: “I was a prostitute, against my will. I couldn't choose my clients; I had to go with everyone the boss sent. I had to obey whenever a client wanted sex without a condom. I had no fixed working hours; I had to be available 24 hours a day. In six months I never had more than three hours of continuous sleep. I was constantly awake. The boss listened to my phone calls. If I wanted a day off I had to pay him €100. From each sexual encounter he took 70%; the other 30% I had to split, half for expenses, the other half I kept...” Her testimony lasted two hours. She spoke about the violations of basic human rights, about violence against women, about one of the forms of human trafficking – forced prostitution.

KAKO NASILJE PRIJAVITI?

Nasilje v družini lahko prijavite na centrih za socialno delo, pri nekaterih nevladnih organizacijah in na vseh policijskih enotah, na telefonski številki 113 ter na **anonimni telefonski številki 080 1200**.

Novi projekt Ministrstva za notranje zadeve in Policije se imenuje **Anonimna e-prijava nasilja v družini**. Namen anonimne e-prijave nasilja v družini je spodbujanje ljudi k prijavljanju kaznivih dejanj, prekrškov in drugih oblik ogrožanja varnosti družinskih članic in članov, pri čemer so prijaviteljicam in prijaviteljem zagotovljene anonimnost, dostopnost, hitrost, enostavnost in zanesljivost. Policija zagotavlja, da bo vsako prijavo proučila, preverila in po potrebi ukrepala. Anonimna prijava je nova možnost za tiste, ki se bojijo za lastno varnost, ne zaupajo v delo institucij in bi sicer o nasilju molčali. Če želite anonimno prijaviti nasilje v družini, lahko to storite preko e-pošte na naslovu:

<http://www2.gov.si/e-uprava/prijavadn.nsf>.

Nasilna dejanja so: udarci, klofute, brce, posmehovanje, seksistične pripombe, otipavanje, posilstvo, zmerjanje, zaničevanje, ustrahovanje, grožnje, ignoriranje, zanemarjanje, jemanje denarja in uničevanje stvari ...

Prijavitelji so: žrtve, sosedje, prijatelji, znanci, družinski člani, učitelji, sodelavci ...

HOW TO REPORT VIOLENCE

Domestic violence can be reported to social work centres, to certain NGOs and at every police station, by calling 113 or the **anonymous telephone number 080 1200**.

There is a new Ministry of the Interior and police project called **Anonymous e-reporting of domestic violence**. The purpose of anonymous e-reporting of domestic violence is to encourage people to report crimes, lesser offences and other types of threats to the safety of family members, in which the reporter is assured anonymity, access, speed, simplicity and reliability. The police ensure that every report is examined, checked and action taken where necessary. Anonymous reporting is a new option for those who fear for their own safety, don't have confidence in the work of official bodies and would otherwise remain silent about violence. If you would like to anonymously report domestic violence, you can do so at: <http://www2.gov.si/e-uprava/prijavadn.nsf>.

Acts of violence include: hitting, slapping, kicking, ridiculing, sexist remarks, groping, rape, verbal abuse, contempt, intimidation, threats, ostracism, neglect, taking money and destroying things and so on

Reporters are: victims, neighbours, friends, acquaintances, family members, teachers, colleagues and others

Organizacije, ki nudijo pomoč ženskam, žrtvam nasilja:

DRUŠTVO KLJUČ - Center za boj proti trgovini z ljudmi
p.p. 1646, 1000 Ljubljana
Oskrba žrtev trgovine z ljudmi - krizne namestitve in namestitve v varnem prostoru
T: 080 17 22 - vsak delovni dan od 9.00 do 13.00 ure
E: info@drustvo-kljuc.si
www.drustvo-kljuc.si

SOS - DRUŠTVO SOS TELEFON ZA ŽENSKE IN OTROKE - ŽRTVE NASILJA

p.p. 2726, 1001 Ljubljana
T: 01 544 35 13
E: drustvo-sos@drustvo-sos.si
www.drustvo-sos.si

SOS telefon za ženske in otroke, žrtve nasilja in zatočišče/varna hiša (tudi za osebe z oviranostmi):

T: 080 11 55

DNK - DRUŠTVO ZA NENASILNO KOMUNIKACIJO

Miklošičeva 38, 1000 Ljubljana
Individualno svetovalno in podporno terapevtsko delo, informativno svetovanje, zagovorništvo, varna hiša

T: 01 434 48 22, 01 430 10 87
E: drustvo.dnk@drustvo-dnk.si,
www.drustvo-dnk.si

Zatočišče/varna hiša:

T: 031-736-726

Organisations offering help to women victims of violence:

THE KEY SOCIETY - Centre for the Fight against People Trafficking
p.p. 1646, 1000 Ljubljana
Caring for victims of people trafficking - crisis accommodation and accommodation in a safe place
T: 080 17 22 - every day of the week from 9am to 1pm
E: info@drustvo-kljuc.si
www.drustvo-kljuc.si

SOS - SOCIETY SOS HELPLINE FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN - VICTIMS OF VIOLENCE

p.p. 2726, 1001 Ljubljana
T: 01 544 35 13
E: drustvo-sos@drustvo-sos.si
www.drustvo-sos.si

SOS helpline for women and children, victims of violence + shelter/safe house (also for people with disabilities):

T: 080 11 55

DNK - ASSOCIATION FOR NONVIOLENT COMMUNICATION

Miklošičeva 38, 1000 Ljubljana
Individual counselling and supportive therapeutic work, informational counselling, advocacy, safe house

T: 01 434 48 22, 01 430 10 87
E: drustvo.dnk@drustvo-dnk.si,
www.drustvo-dnk.si
Shelter/safe house:
T: 031-736-726

DRUŠTVO ŽENSKA SVETOVALNICA
Langusova 21, 1000 Ljubljana
Psihosocialna pomoč ženskam, žrtvam nasilja
T: 01 251 16 02
E: zenska@svetovalnica.org
www.drustvo-zenska-svetovalnica.si
Krizni center za ženske in otroke - žrtve nasilja:
Dežurni GSM: 031 233 211 - vse dni v tednu 24 ur
E: kc@svetovalnica.org

STIGMA - Društvo za zmanjševanje škode zaradi drog
Štihova 12, 1000 Ljubljana
T: 01 430 12 00
<http://www.drustvo-stigma.si/>
Zatočišče za uporabnice prepovedanih drog - žrtve nasilja
Dežurni GSM: 030 696 398 - vse dni v tednu 24 ur
E: zatocisce.stigma@telemach.net
Uporabnice lahko z zatočiščem navežejo stik še:
- v dnevnih centrih društva Stigma (Štihova ulica 12 in Petkovškovo nabrežje 29 v Ljubljani),
- v okviru terenskega dela društva Stigma

WOMEN'S COUNSELLING SOCIETY

Langusova 21, 1000 Ljubljana

Psycho-social help to women, victims of violence

T: 01 251 16 02

E: zenska@svetovalnica.org

www.drustvo-zenska-svetovalnica.si

Crisis centre for women and children, victims of violence:

Duty GSM: 031 233 211 - every day of the week
24 hours

E: kc@svetovalnica.org

STIGMA – Society for reducing harm due to drugs

Štihova 12, 1000 Ljubljana

T: 01 430 12 00

<http://www.drustvo-stigma.si/>

Shelter for female illegal drug users – victims of violence

Duty GSM: 030 696 398 - every day of the week
24 hours

E: zatocisce.stigma@telemach.net

Users may also get in touch with the shelter:

- at Stigma society day centres (Štihova ulica 12 and Petkovškovo nabrežje 29 in Ljubljana),
- in the framework of the Stigma society's work on the ground

ZDRAŽENJE PROTI SPOLNEMU ZLORABLJANJU
Masarykova 23, 1000 Ljubljana
**Informativna svetovanja, individualna
svetovanja in zagovorništvo ob sumih spolnih
zlorab in drugem nasilju**
T: 080 2880 - brezplačni, 01 431 33 41
E: spolna.zloraba@siol.net
<http://www.spolna-zloraba.si/>

Center za socialno delo Ljubljana Bežigrad
Podmilščakova 20, 1000 Ljubljana
T: 01 300 18 00, 01 300 18 01, F: 01 300 18 30
E: gpcsd.ljbez@gov.si

Center za socialno delo Ljubljana Center
Dalmatinova 2, 1000 Ljubljana
T: 01 475 08 00, 01 475 08 16, F: 01 231 61 90
E: gpcsd.ljcen@gov.si

Center za socialno delo Ljubljana Moste - Polje
Zaloška 69, 1000 Ljubljana
T: 01 587 34 00, F: 01 587 34 44
E: gpcsd.ljmos@gov.si

Center za socialno delo Ljubljana Šiška
Celovška 150, 1000 Ljubljana
T: 01 583 98 00, F: 01 519 40 80
E: gpcsd.ljsis@gov.si

Center za socialno delo Ljubljana Vič - Rudnik
Tržaška cesta 40, 1000 Ljubljana
T: 01 200 21 40, F: 01 251 76 29
E: gpcsd.ljvic@gov.si

ASSOCIATION AGAINST SEXUAL ABUSE
Masarykova 23, 1000 Ljubljana
**Informational counselling, individual
counselling, advocacy on suspicion of sexual
abuse and other violence**
T: 080 2880 - free of charge, 01 431 33 41
E: spolna.zloraba@siol.net
<http://www.spolna-zloraba.si/>

Ljubljana Bežigrad Social Work Centre
Podmilščakova 20, 1000 Ljubljana
T: 01 300 18 00, 01 300 18 01, F: 01 300 18 30
E: gpcsd.ljbez@gov.si

Ljubljana Center Social Work Centre
Dalmatinova 2, 1000 Ljubljana
T: 01 475 08 00, 01 475 08 16, F: 01 231 61 90
E: gpcsd.ljcen@gov.si

Ljubljana Moste - Polje Social Work Centre
Zaloška 69, 1000 Ljubljana
T: 01 587 34 00, F: 01 587 34 44
E: gpcsd.ljmos@gov.si

Ljubljana Šiška Social Work Centre
Celovška 150, 1000 Ljubljana
T: 01 583 98 00, F: 01 519 40 80
E: gpcsd.ljsis@gov.si

Ljubljana Vič - Rudnik Social Work Centre
Tržaška cesta 40, 1000 Ljubljana
T: 01 200 21 40, F: 01 251 76 29
E: gpcsd.ljvic@gov.si

365 dni boja proti nasilju nad ženskami v Ljubljani

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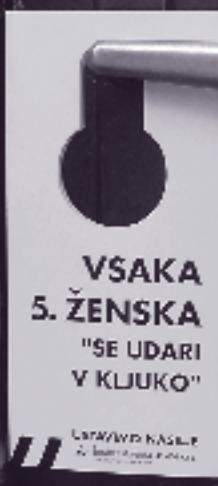
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Če vas enkrat udari, je preveč.

Če vas enkrat ponižuje, je preveč.

Če vam enkrat grozi, je preveč.

*Najdite moč v sebi,
poiščite pomoč pri drugih.*

Tilka Klančar, načelnica Oddelka za zdravje
in socialno varstvo MOL

If you are hit once, it's too much.

If you are humiliated once, it's too much.

If you are threatened once, it's too much.

*Find strength in yourself,
seek help from others.*

Tilka Klančar, Head of the City of Ljubljana's
Department for Health and Social Security

