



A Systemic Approach to address  
Perpetrators of domestic violence

## D3.4 ASAP 2.0 Capacity building program and tools



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# ASAP 2.0 capacity building program

<i>National and EU Training Events – A.S.A.P. 2.0 Protocol</i>	
<b>Name</b>	
<b>Goal(s)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Raising the awareness professionals from Victim Support Services and Perpetrator Programmes about the systematic and holistic approach, based on a structured and staged process of active collaboration, offered by the A.S.A.P. 2.0 model.</i></li> <li>• <i>To motivate professionals from Victim Support Services and Perpetrator Programmes to build common understandings and cooperation strategies for better protection of victims and prevention of recidivism.</i></li> <li>• <i>To equip professionals with tools to build Multi-agency collaboration between Victim Support Services and Perpetrator Programmes.</i></li> </ul>
<b>Outcomes</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>To recognize the benefits of Multi - agency collaboration for their work.</i></li> <li>• <i>To be capable of planning coordinated actions.</i></li> <li>• <i>To be able to apply the ASAP 2.0 Protocol in risk assessment, recidivism assessment and case management.</i></li> </ul>
<b>Themes</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <i>GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE</i></li> <li>2. <i>CHILD PROTECTION</i></li> <li>3. <i>DIGITAL VIOLENCE</i></li> <li>4. <i>EMERGENCY SITUATIONS</i></li> <li>5. <i>MULTI AGENCY COOPERATION</i></li> <li>6. <i>ASAP 2.0 PROTOCOL</i></li> </ol>
<b>Target group(s)</b>	<p><i>Psychologists</i> <i>Social workers</i> <i>Partner contacts</i> <i>Persons responsible for the Child Protection Policy</i></p>

## TRAINING STRUCTURE

Session 1: GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE						
Activity	Method	Description	Materials	Time		
1	Concept and legislative framework	a lecture	In this part, participants are introduced to the a) Definition of GBV against women, b) Male violence against women as a structural phenomenon, c) Forms of GBV against women, d) Domestic violence.	<p>Presentation of studies, analyses, theoretical statements, according to the specifics of each country.</p> <p><a href="https://commission.europa.eu/strategy-and-policy/policies/justice-and-fundamental-rights/gender-equality/gender-based-violence/what-gender-based-violence_en">https://commission.europa.eu/strategy-and-policy/policies/justice-and-fundamental-rights/gender-equality/gender-based-violence/what-gender-based-violence_en</a></p> <p><a href="https://eige.europa.eu/gender-based-violence/what-is-gender-based-violence?language_content_entity=en">https://eige.europa.eu/gender-based-violence/what-is-gender-based-violence?language_content_entity=en</a></p> <p><a href="https://www.coe.int/en/web/istanbul-convention/country-monitoring-work">https://www.coe.int/en/web/istanbul-convention/country-monitoring-work</a></p> <p><a href="https://www.ohchr.org/en/treaty-bodies/cedaw">https://www.ohchr.org/en/treaty-bodies/cedaw</a></p>	20 min.	
2	GBV against women in the cooperation between PP and VSS	work in a small groups, discussion	In this part, the participants work on identifying the challenges that hinder and the resources that help to build common understandings and concepts for cooperation between the PP and the VSS. Finding common positions and solutions to build a partnership is encouraged. Participants work in small groups on the	<a href="https://edoc.coe.int/en/violence-against-women/7144-domestic-and-sexual-violence-perpetrator-programmes-article-16-of-the-istanbul-convention.html">https://edoc.coe.int/en/violence-against-women/7144-domestic-and-sexual-violence-perpetrator-programmes-article-16-of-the-istanbul-convention.html</a>	40 min.	

			concept of accountable, victim-focused and gender-informed perpetrator work.		
3	ASAP Protocol	case study	In this part, the participants are presented with the contribution of the ASAP protocol for aligning the perspectives of PP and VSS. This part focuses on the implementation of Phase 1 of the Protocol, that involves a discussion around the methodological and theoretical understandings of PP and VSS and as well as the establishment of common priorities and a cooperation framework.	Real or fictional case study from the organization's practice	30 min.
					Total time: 90 min.

Session 2: CHILD PROTECTION					
Activity	Method	Description	Materials	Time	
1 .	Consequences of DV on children	a lecture	In this part, participants are introduced to the emotional, behavioral and social problems of children who are or have been in a situation of domestic violence. The short-term and long-term impact of domestic violence on children is highlighted. The impact of domestic violence on children of different ages and their symptoms is noted.	Presentation of studies, analyses, theoretical statements, according to the specifics of each country <a href="https://edoc.coe.int/en/childrens-rights/7869-childrens-rights-istanbul-convention.html">https://edoc.coe.int/en/childrens-rights/7869-childrens-rights-istanbul-convention.html</a> <a href="https://ec.europa.eu/newsroom/just/items/666497">https://ec.europa.eu/newsroom/just/items/666497</a> <a href="https://www.gov.wales/sites/default/files/publications/2019-08/cafcass-cymru-impact-on%20children-experiencing-domestic-abuse.pdf">https://www.gov.wales/sites/default/files/publications/2019-08/cafcass-cymru-impact-on%20children-experiencing-domestic-abuse.pdf</a>	20 min.
2 .	Child protection in the cooperation between the PP and the VSS	work in a small groups	In this part, the participants work on establishing common positions and concepts for the protection of children, ensuring that their safety, dignity, and rights are key priorities in the collaboration between PP and VSS. The focus lies on the obligation of all stakeholders to prioritize the best interests of children and prevent further harm and re-traumatization.	<a href="https://www.work-with-perpetrators.eu/resources/child-protection">https://www.work-with-perpetrators.eu/resources/child-protection</a> <a href="https://www.keepingchildrensafe.global/">https://www.keepingchildrensafe.global/</a>	40 min.
3 .	Risk assessment for children	case study	In this section, the participants are introduced to the contribution of the ASAP protocol in child protection. The principles for assessing children are discussed, and group training is provided on the risk assessment checklist (Section B: risks for the children) and action plan.	Real or fictional case study from the organization's practice	30 min.
				90 min.	

<b>Session 3: DIGITAL VIOLENCE</b>					
	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Method</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Materials</b>	<b>Time</b>
1	Digital violence against women	work in a small groups	In this part, participants are introduced to the digital violence as GBV and the use of new technologies for abuse and control against women. The connection between digital violence and domestic violence is highlighted.	Presentation, Videos, Reports <a href="https://rm.coe.int/t-cy-2017-10-cbq-study-provisional/16808c4914">https://rm.coe.int/t-cy-2017-10-cbq-study-provisional/16808c4914</a> <a href="https://rm.coe.int/qrevio-rec-no-on-digital-violence-against-women/1680a49147">https://rm.coe.int/qrevio-rec-no-on-digital-violence-against-women/1680a49147</a>	20 min.
2	Cooperation between PP and VSS against digital violence	a lecture, discussion	In this part, the participants work on identifying different forms of digital violence against women using the ASAP protocol identification steps. A connection is made between the ASAP protocol and the DeStalk project.	Presentation of the ASAP protocol <a href="https://www.work-with-perpetrators.eu/destalk">https://www.work-with-perpetrators.eu/destalk</a>	40 min.
3	IT safety planning	case study	In this part, the participants are presented with IT safety planning. Joint Risk assessment and IT security planning are trained by PP and VSS. Individualized, survivor-driven, and empowering approach is using.	Real or fictional case study from the organization's practice	30 min.
					<b>Total time: 90 min.</b>

<b>Session 4: EMERGENCY SITUATIONS</b>					
	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Method</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Materials</b>	<b>Time</b>
1	Emergency situations and GBV against women	a lecture	In this part, participants will be presented with data on the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on the escalation of domestic violence. The focus is on restrictions and prohibitions that are imposed during crises and their negative impact on the security and protection of women.	Presentation, Videos, Reports <a href="https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/WHO-SRH-20.04">https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/WHO-SRH-20.04</a> <a href="https://www.unwomen.org/en/news/in-focus/in-focus-gender-equality-in-covid-19-response/violence-against-women-during-covid-19">https://www.unwomen.org/en/news/in-focus/in-focus-gender-equality-in-covid-19-response/violence-against-women-during-covid-19</a>	20 min.
2	Cooperation between PP and VSS in emergency situations	work in a small groups, discussion	In this part, participants will be introduced to models and alternative approaches designed to address the challenges posed by emergency situations and ensure continuous, high-quality and accessible support to victims. The discussion will include remote counseling as a tool to overcome these limitations.	<a href="https://www.work-with-perpetrators.eu/covid-19">https://www.work-with-perpetrators.eu/covid-19</a> <a href="https://discoprojectcom.wordpress.com/online-course/">https://discoprojectcom.wordpress.com/online-course/</a>	40 min.
3	Counselling and cooperation at a distance	case study	In this part, participants work on developing online communication skills. Well-working models and good practices from the Covid-19 pandemic are presented, which were effective in protecting the victims and treating the perpetrators, according to the experience and specifics of each country. Possibilities for multiplying these practices are discussed.	a real or fictional case study from the organization's practice	30 min.
					<b>Total time:</b> 90 min.

<b>Session 5: MULTI AGENCY COOPERATION</b>					
	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Method</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Materials</b>	<b>Time</b>
1	Multi-agency cooperation against GBV	a lecture	In this part, participants will be introduced to a holistic approach to Gender based violence against women and Domestic violence. These problems are socially significant and there is a need for cooperation of all agencies for a common coordinated response. The contribution of both PP and VSS is acknowledged.	Presentation, Videos, Reports <a href="https://fra.europa.eu/sites/default/files/fra-2014-vaw-survey-at-a-glance-oct14_en.pdf">https://fra.europa.eu/sites/default/files/fra-2014-vaw-survey-at-a-glance-oct14_en.pdf</a> <a href="https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A32012L0029">https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A32012L0029</a>	30 min.
2	Cooperation between PP and VSS in victim protection	discussion	In this section, professionals engage in a discussion on building Multi-agency cooperation in the absence of National policies that support such collaboration. A safe and open space is provided for sharing concerns and resistance while respecting and accepting differing viewpoints. Dialogue is actively encouraged to discover common ground that unifies partners rather than divides them.	<a href="https://www.work-with-perpetrators.eu/resources/standards">https://www.work-with-perpetrators.eu/resources/standards</a>	30 min.
3	Multi-agency standard agreement	work in a small groups, discussion	In this part, participants work on developing Multi-Agency Standard Agreement at different level, according to the specifics situation and needs of operators in different countries.	<a href="https://www.work-with-perpetrators.eu/asap">https://www.work-with-perpetrators.eu/asap</a>	30 min.
					Total time: 90 min.

<b>Session 6: ASAP 2.0 PROTOCOL</b>					
<b>Activity</b>	<b>Method</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Materials</b>	<b>Time</b>	
1 ASAP 2.0 Protocol - elaboration and concept	a lecture	In this part, participants will be presented with the philosophy of ASAP 2.0 Protocol - process of creation, updating, purposes of the Protocol, participants, targets and exclusions, phases of cooperation. A link is made to the first ASAP project and its lessons.	Presentation, Videos, Reports <a href="https://www.work-with-perpetrators.eu/asap">https://www.work-with-perpetrators.eu/asap</a> <a href="https://www.work-with-perpetrators.eu/projects/asap2">https://www.work-with-perpetrators.eu/projects/asap2</a>	20 min.	
2 Cooperation between PP and VSS in coordinated response to violence	work in a small groups	In this part, participants are offered the ASAP 2.0 Protocol model and practical tools. In group work and discussion, cooperation in risk assessment, assessment of recidivism and joint action planning is trained.	<a href="https://eeca.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/pub-pdf/un_woman_-_eu_4_gender_equality3.pdf">https://eeca.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/pub-pdf/un_woman_-_eu_4_gender_equality3.pdf</a>  <a href="https://training.improdova.eu/en/training-modules-for-the-police/module-7-principles-of-interorganisational-cooperation-and-risk-assessment-in-cases-of-domestic-violence-in-multi-professional-teams/2/">https://training.improdova.eu/en/training-modules-for-the-police/module-7-principles-of-interorganisational-cooperation-and-risk-assessment-in-cases-of-domestic-violence-in-multi-professional-teams/2/</a>	30 min.	
3 Strengthening and expanding Multi agency cooperation	case study, discussion	In this part, participants work on measuring and evaluating the benefits of Multi agency cooperation and implementation of the ASAP 2.0 Protocol for better victim protection. A debate begins on the expansion of cooperation and the inclusion of new participants.	a real or fictional case study from the organization's practice <a href="https://www.work-with-perpetrators.eu/impact">https://www.work-with-perpetrators.eu/impact</a>	40 min.	
				90 min.	



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# Module 1

## GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE



# Module Objectives

1. Raising the **awareness** of participants on the Gender-based violence against women. Linking domestic violence to gender-based violence.
2. Improving the **knowledge** of participants about accountable, victim-focused and gender-informed perpetrator work. Connecting the PP and the VSS in common actions for the protection of the victims.
3. Acquiring **skills** to build common understandings and values in the PP and VSS in the assessment, planning and management of the case.

# Participant Profile

## Professionals from PP and VSS

- Psychologists
- Social workers
- Partner contacts

## Duration

- 90 minutes in person
- 60 minutes online

# Expected results

As a result of the implementation of this module, participants are expected:

- To have a better understanding of the phenomenon of GBV against women in the context of rights protection and gender equality.
- To recognize the different forms of GBV against women and their negative impact on various aspects of women's lives.
- To have a better understanding of working with perpetrators in the context of a coordinated approach to prevent and combat violence against women.
- To be able to identify the challenges and barriers to building common understandings and concepts on the subject between PP and VSS.
- To be able to find common positions and strategies for cooperation on GBV against women.

# Topic 1: Concept and legislative framework

In this part, participants are introduced to the **a)** definition of GBV against women, **b)** Male violence against women as a structural phenomenon, **c)** Forms of GBV against women, **d)** Domestic violence.

Key messages:

- Gender-based violence against women is a phenomenon deeply rooted in gender inequality, and continues to be one of the most notable human rights violations within all societies.
- Inter-related types of violence: physical violence, verbal violence, psychological violence, sexual violence, socio-economic violence.
- Domestic violence is the most common type of GBV, impacting one in three women.

Method: Presentation of studies, analyses, theoretical statements, according to the specifics of each country.

# Topic 1: Concept and legislative framework

In this part, participants are introduced to the international and national documents on the prevention and protection of violence against women and domestic violence. Work with perpetrators in these documents (if any) is also noted. Attention was paid to articles/points that specifically refer to PP-VSS cooperation.

Key points:

- The Istanbul Convention
- The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women - CEDAW
- GREVIO Country-monitoring work
- National laws, regulations and mechanisms

Method: Presentation of studies, reports, recommendations according to the specifics of each country.

## Topic 2: GBV against women in the cooperation between PP and VSS

In this part, the participants work on identifying the challenges that hinder and the resources that help to build common understandings and concepts for cooperation between the PP and the VSS. Finding common positions and solutions to build a partnership is encouraged. Participants work in small groups on the concept of accountable, victim-focused and gender-informed perpetrator work.

Key messages:

Gender-based violence against women is a complex problem, and in order to overcome it, the resources of different systems must be pooled.

Method: Group work

## Topic 2: GBV against women in the cooperation between PP and VSS

### Key messages:

Perpetrator Programmes are important elements of an integrated and comprehensive approach to preventing and combating violence against women.

Programmes are important elements contributing to work with male perpetrators of domestic violence, fostering a broader process of cultural and political change aimed at abolishing gender hierarchies, gendered violence, and gender discrimination.

In leading perpetrators to acknowledge accountability for their violence, Perpetrator Programmes play a crucial role in overcoming belief systems that tolerate, justify or outright condone violence against women.

Method: Group work



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## Topic 3: ASAP Protocol

In this part, the participants are presented with the contribution of the ASAP protocol for aligning the perspectives of PP and VSS. This part focuses on the implementation of Phase 1 of the Protocol, that involves a discussion around the methodological and theoretical understandings of PP and VSS and as well as the establishment of common priorities and a cooperation framework.

Key points:

IPV against women as the central concept of the ASAP protocol. It is implemented in cases of male perpetrators of violence against women.

The main and constant purpose of the collaboration relationships established through the ASAP 2.0 protocol must be the protection of victim(s) of both direct and indirect violence (including children). In other words, the aim is to improve treatment for perpetrators and reduce the risk for victims.

# Topic 3: ASAP Protocol

## Phase 1

Meeting between the full teams of the services/agencies involved, in order to establish a mutual language, build a common ground of understanding of the phenomenon and acquire a mutual knowledge of working methodologies.

The aim of this meeting is to share theoretical and methodological foundations and operational procedures of each Service/agency, and

- to train both teams on the use of this protocol
- Start the cooperation with reciprocal knowledge and awareness.
- Build mutual trust, based on the awareness that all Services/agencies share the same priority (safety and best interest of victims)
- Discuss any different view (both methodological and/or theoretical)

### Method: Case study

Work on a real or fictional case study from the organization's practice

# Resources

[https://commission.europa.eu/strategy-and-policy/policies/justice-and-fundamental-rights/gender-equality/gender-based-violence/what-gender-based-violence\\_en](https://commission.europa.eu/strategy-and-policy/policies/justice-and-fundamental-rights/gender-equality/gender-based-violence/what-gender-based-violence_en)

[https://eige.europa.eu/gender-based-violence/what-is-gender-based-violence?language\\_content\\_entity=en](https://eige.europa.eu/gender-based-violence/what-is-gender-based-violence?language_content_entity=en)

<https://edoc.coe.int/en/violence-against-women/7144-domestic-and-sexual-violence-perpetrator-programmes-article-16-of-the-istanbul-convention.html>

<https://www.coe.int/en/web/istanbul-convention/country-monitoring-work>

<https://www.coe.int/en/web/gender-matters/about-gender-based-violence>

<https://www.ohchr.org/en/treaty-bodies/cedaw>



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## Module 2

# CHILD PROTECTION



# Module Objectives

1. Raising the **awareness** of participants about the specific problems faced by children living in situations of domestic violence, to reduce the risk of recidivism of violence and re-traumatization.
2. Improving the **knowledge** of participants, how to apply child safety-oriented model in working with perpetrators of domestic violence.
3. Acquiring **skills** in risk assessment and risk management of cases of domestic violence involving children.

# Participant Profile

## Professionals from PP and VSS

- Psychologists
- Social workers
- Partner contacts
- Persons responsible for the Child Protection Policy

## Duration

- 90 minutes in person
- 60 minutes online

# Expected results

As a result of the implementation of this module, participants are expected:

- Have a better understanding of the impact of domestic violence on children and its long-term consequences.
- To know better how domestic violence affects children of different ages.
- To understand that children are in all cases affected by domestic violence as victims and/or as witnesses.
- Distinguish children from mothers and apply different approaches to them, according to their specific needs, which are different from those of adults.
- To be able to identify the risks for children in a situation of domestic violence.
- To be able to plan common actions to protect children from violence and re-traumatization.
- To be able to prevent secondary traumatization of children by services.

# Topic 1: Consequences of DV on children

In this part, participants are introduced to the emotional, behavioral and social problems of children who are or have been in a situation of domestic violence. The short-term and long-term impact of domestic violence on children is highlighted. The impact of domestic violence on children of different ages and their symptoms is noted.

## Key messages:

- Domestic violence is harmful to children, and puts children at risk of harm, whether they are subjected to domestic abuse, or witness.
- Children may suffer direct physical, psychological and/or emotional harm from living with domestic abuse and may also suffer harm indirectly where the domestic abuse impairs the parenting capacity of their parents.

Method: Presentation of studies, analyses, theoretical statements, according to the specifics of each country

# Topic 1: Consequences of DV on children

- The effects of domestic violence on children have a tremendous impact on their well-being. In homes where violence between partners occurs, there is a 45% to 60% chance of co-occurring child abuse, a rate 15 times higher than the average.
- Children of different ages have different responses to violence. In any case, the impact of violence is not only here and now. Children who witness or are victims of emotional, physical, or sexual abuse are at higher risk for health problems as adults. These children are also at greater risk for repeating the violence cycle as adults by entering into abusive relationships or becoming abusers themselves.
- It is very difficult for children to talk about domestic violence. They show what they are experiencing through their behavior. Therefore, it is important for professionals to recognize child victims.

Method: Group work - Children in preschool, School-aged children and Teens

## Topic 2: Child protection in the cooperation between the PP and the VSS

In this part, the participants work on establishing common positions and concepts for the protection of children, ensuring that their safety, dignity, and rights are key priorities in the collaboration between PP and VSS. The focus lies on the obligation of all stakeholders to prioritize the best interests of children and prevent further harm and re-traumatization.

Key points:

*Child-centered approach* - Children should not be subjected to intentional or unintentional risks of harm and abuse in any situation. This can be achieved by promoting open dialogue and communication between VSS and PP professionals to improve their knowledge of the implementation of child protection policies and practices in perpetrator work.

Method: World Café

## Topic 2: Child protection in the cooperation between the PP and the VSS

*Responsibility:* The protection of children's rights must be an absolute obligation for the services involved, aimed at safeguarding children from abuse, maltreatment, exploitation, and neglect.

*Respect* - All actions of professionals that directly or indirectly impact children in situations of violence, should respect their individual abilities, considering factors such as gender, age, cultural, religious, ethnicity, and specific vulnerabilities.

*Participation* - Children have the right to receive information, ask questions, make choices and make decisions. In accordance with their age specifics, professionals find the most suitable way for children to be fully involved in the assessment, planning and decision-making processes.

*Partnership* - Collaboration between professionals from Perpetrator Programmes and Victim Support Services is encouraged to establish partnerships and implement coordinated actions for ensuring the safety and well-being of children. When necessary, coordinated cooperation with other organizations and institutions is also undertaken.

Method: World Café

# Topic 3: Risk assessment for children

In this section, the participants are introduced to the contribution of the ASAP protocol in child protection. The principles for assessing children are discussed, and group training is provided on the risk assessment checklist (Section B: risks for the children) and action plan.

## Principles when assessing children

- **Informed consent:** After obtaining initial informed consent from the parent, the child has the right to receive information about the assessment topics, and about the possibility of withdrawing at any time.
- **Support** – the child has the right to be accompanied by someone she/he considers familiar and should be able to choose who will provide support
- **Respecting Rights** - the child has the right to receive information regarding their right to refuse to answer, to participate in the assessment, and to have it recorded by any means
- **Gender & Needs:** The child has the right to have their gender and specific needs (e.g., age, developmental stage, etc.) considered, as well as the right to choose the gender of the professionals with whom they wish to speak.

# Topic 3: Risk assessment and risk management tools

Method: Case study

Risk assessment of a real or fictional case study from the organization's practice

- She is pregnant
- She takes care of the children (her own or his)
- They have their own (legal) children.
- She knows that the children have heard what has happened in some of the episodes.
- She knows that the children have witnessed any of the episodes.
- He has hurt the children at least once.
- He has threatened to hurt the children.
- He has threatened to kill the children indirectly
- He has threatened to kill the children directly
- He has access to children's devices and accounts in order to monitor/control children's and mother's actions
- He doesn't follow the decisions taken by the court on divorce
- He neglects children's needs, as deprivation of food, play and social contacts
- He is (cyber) stalking and/or harassing the children for the collection of information concerning the mother
- Children spend more or a lot of time with them mother
- He has threatened to kidnap the children
- Children refuse to contact and communicate with him
- Children's relationship with him has deteriorated
- Children's fear/anger/vindictiveness/aggressiveness of him or generalized on a frequent basis

# Topic 3: Risk assessment and risk management tools

Method: Case study

Action Plan of a real or fictional case study from the organization's practice

## Action plan

protection/support needs	actions	term	person/agency responsible

# Resources

<https://edoc.coe.int/en/children-s-rights/7869-childrens-rights-istanbul-convention.html>

<https://www.work-with-perpetrators.eu/resources/child-protection>

<https://ec.europa.eu/newsroom/just/items/666497>

<https://www.keepingchildrensafe.global/>

<https://www.gov.wales/sites/default/files/publications/2019-08/cafcass-cymru-impact-on%20children-experiencing-domestic-abuse.pdf>

<https://www.naia-tg.com/?p=1809>



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# Module 3

## DIGITAL VIOLENCE



# Module Objectives

1. Raising the **awareness** of participants about the new forms of gender-based violence against women: cyber abuse and stalkerware in intimate relationships.
2. Improving the **knowledge** of participants, how to recognize the digital dimension of violence against women
3. Acquiring **skills** to assess the risk of digital violence against women and prepare an IT safety plan.

# Participant Profile

## Professionals from PP and VSS

- Psychologists
- Social workers
- Partner contacts
- IT professionals

## Duration

- 90 minutes in person
- 60 minutes online

# Expected results

As a result of the implementation of this module, participants are expected to:

- Develop a better understanding of women's vulnerability to digital violence and link it to gender-based violence against women.
- Recognise digital violence as a continuum of violence against women and domestic violence, recognizing their interconnectedness.
- Enhance their knowledge and capacity to identify various forms of digital violence against women, along with an understanding of the associated negative consequences.
- Develop the skills necessary to conduct a joint risk assessment (between PP and VSS) and prepare an IT security plan tailored to the needs of the victims.

# Topic 1: Digital violence against women

In this part, participants are introduced to the digital violence as GBV and the use of new technologies for abuse and control against women. The connection between digital violence and domestic violence is highlighted.

Key messages:

New technologies can be a tool of coercive control, especially in those intimate relationships where violence is already present.

Digital violence against women is more and more a widespread type of gender-based violence.

Digital (online) and physical (offline) spaces are more and more integrated. Digital violence is a continuum of “offline” forms of violence, and it is not a phenomenon separated from “offline” violence, because often it follows the same patterns, and it leads to psychological, social and economical consequences for women and girls and can transform into physical, sexual or psychological.

Method: Presentation, Videos, Reports



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# Topic 1: Digital violence against women

In this part, participants are introduced to the forms of digital violence against women and spread of the phenomenon.

Main points:

*Cyber stalking* is a key tactic of coercive control used in intimate partner violence (IPV). 7 in 10 women who have experienced cyber stalking have also experienced at least one form of physical and/or sexual violence from an intimate partner. Cyberstalking involves repeated incidents, which may or may not individually be innocuous acts, but combined undermine the victim's sense of safety and cause distress, fear, or alarm, and includes: ● threats (of a sexual, economic, physical, or psychological nature) ● damage to reputation ● monitoring and gathering of private information on the victim ● identity theft ● solicitation for sex ● impersonating the victim ● harassing with accomplices to isolate the victim ● surveilling or spying on the victim ● stealing passwords ● cracking or hacking devices to access private spaces ● installing spyware or geo-localization apps ● stealing devices.

Method: Group work – Cyber stalking, Cyber harassment, Non-consensual sharing of intimate content

# Topic 1: Digital violence against women

*Cyber harassment* has the purpose or effect of creating an intimidating, hostile, degrading, humiliating or offensive environment for the victim. 77% of women who have experienced cyber harassment have also experienced at least one form of sexual and/or physical violence perpetrated by an intimate partner.

Acts of cyber-harassment include:

- threats of physical and/or sexual violence
- inappropriate or offensive advances
- hate speech, meaning language that denigrates, insults, threatens, or targets the victim because she rejects the perpetrator.

Method: Group work – Cyber stalking, Cyber harassment, Non-consensual sharing of intimate content

# Topic 1: Digital violence against women

*Non-consensual sharing of intimate content* can destroy victims' educational and employment opportunities as well as their intimate relationships. Victims are often threatened with sexual assault, stalked, harassed, fired from jobs, and forced to change schools. Some have committed suicide.

*Non-consensual sharing of intimate content* involves the online distribution of sexually graphic photographs or videos without the consent of the individual in the images (revenge porn), including:

- making intimate images, or videos or other material depicting sexual activities, of another person without that person's consent accessible to a multitude of end-users by means of information and communication technologies
- producing or manipulating and subsequently making accessible to a multitude of end-users, by means of information and communication technologies, images, videos or other material, making it appear as though another person is engaged in sexual activities, without that person's consent
- threatening to engage in the in order to coerce another person to do, acquiesce or refrain from a certain act
- the perpetrator is often an ex-partner who has in his possession digital material of the survivor which he publishes to shame and humiliate her by taking revenge for ending their relationship
- digital material can also be obtained by hacking into the victim's computer, social media accounts or phone, and can aim to inflict real damage on the target's 'real-world' life (such as getting them fired from their job).

Method: Group work – Cyber stalking, Cyber harassment, Non-consensual sharing of intimate content



## Topic 2: Cooperation between PP and VSS against digital violence

In this part, the participants work on identifying different forms of digital violence against women using the ASAP protocol identification steps. A connection is made between the ASAP protocol and the DeStalk project.

In work with perpetrators and victims it is important to recognize all forms of digital violence so that professionals can counter them. The following aspects on connections, information and access need to be considered:

- Connection - What are devices connected to? (other devices, accounts, apps)
- Information - What information is being shared? (data, photos, video)
- Access - How can the device be accessed? (remote access, physical access)

Method: Presentation of the ASAP protocol, Discussion

## Topic 2: Cooperation between PP and VSS against digital violence

### ASAP protocol steps for identification of the digital violence

- Look for the types of digital media used by the victim or the perpetrator.
- Check if victim and perpetrator have shared accounts or use shared devices.
- Ask about the digital skills of the victim and perpetrator.
- Investigate whether the victim has experienced cyber harassment and threats.
- Investigate whether the victim has been controlled and monitored digitally.
- Look if the perpetrator knows about things that he shouldn't know or have access to a password or have shared accounts with the victim.

Method: Presentation of the ASAP protocol

## Topic 2: Cooperation between PP and VSS against digital violence

### Conditions for effective collaboration between PP and VSS for the prevention and protection of digital violence

- Good knowledge of different types of digital violence
- A common understanding of the seriousness of digital violence
- Shared understandings about the negative impact of digital violence on victims
- Good knowledge of national legislation (if any) on the prevention and protection of digital violence.
- Common Risk Assessment
- Common actions to stop digital violence

Method: Discussion

# Topic 3: IT safety planning

In this part, the participants are presented with IT safety planning. Joint Risk assessment and IT security planning are trained by PP and VSS. Individualized, survivor-driven, and empowering approach is using.

## Key areas in IT security planning

- Stopping violence
- Creating new accounts, safe connections and profiles
- Perpetrators accountability and protection measures

# Topic 3: IT safety planning

## Safety measures

Method: Case study

Using the IT safety planning in a real or fictional case study from the organization's practice

- individuation of a safe communication channel
- use of a safe device
- use of online communication and social media accounts
- safety concerns about possible escalation

# Resources

<https://rm.coe.int/t-cy-2017-10-cbg-study-provisional/16808c4914>

<https://rm.coe.int/grevio-rec-no-on-digital-violence-against-women/1680a49147>

<https://eige.europa.eu/gender-based-violence/cyber-violence-against-women#:~:text=Research%20by%20the%20World%20Health,since%20the%20age%20of%2015>

[https://eige.europa.eu/sites/default/files/cyber violence against women and girls key terms and concepts.pdf](https://eige.europa.eu/sites/default/files/cyber%20violence%20against%20women%20and%20girls%20key%20terms%20and%20concepts.pdf)

<https://www.work-with-perpetrators.eu/destalk>

[https://www.work-with-perpetrators.eu/fileadmin/WWP\\_Network/redakteure/Campaign/2020/How To Cyber Violence.pdf](https://www.work-with-perpetrators.eu/fileadmin/WWP_Network/redakteure/Campaign/2020/How_To_Cyber_Violence.pdf)

[https://www.work-with-perpetrators.eu/fileadmin/WWP\\_Network/redakteure/Projects/DeStalk/DeStalk Toolkit perpetrators EN 221215 web.pdf](https://www.work-with-perpetrators.eu/fileadmin/WWP_Network/redakteure/Projects/DeStalk/DeStalk_Toolkit_perpetrators_EN_221215_web.pdf)

[https://www.work-with-perpetrators.eu/fileadmin/WWP\\_Network/redakteure/Projects/DeStalk/DeStalk Toolkit survivors EN 221227 web.pdf](https://www.work-with-perpetrators.eu/fileadmin/WWP_Network/redakteure/Projects/DeStalk/DeStalk_Toolkit_survivors_EN_221227_web.pdf)



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# Module 4

## EMERGENCY SITUATIONS



# Module Objectives

1. Raising the **awareness** of participants about the escalation of violence against women in emergency situations - pandemics, wars, migration, disasters, economic crises.
2. Improving the **knowledge** of participants, how to protect victims in emergency situations and crises and how to adapt the PP and VSS to the limitations and restrictions.
3. Acquiring **skills** to assess the specific needs of victims during crisis situations. Reducing the negative impact of isolation, restrictive measures and difficult access to support.

# Participant Profile

## Professionals from PP and VSS

- Psychologists
- Social workers
- Partner contacts

## Duration

- 90 minutes in person
- 60 minutes online

# Expected results

As a result of the implementation of this module, participants are expected:

- To consider that violence against women escalates in crisis and stressful situations.
- To recognize women as a vulnerable group in crisis situations such as pandemics, wars, migration, etc.
- To understand the limitations and specific needs of women in crisis situations.
- To be able to adapt their work to unusual situations.
- To be able to implement alternative techniques and approaches that ensure continuous access to support for victims and treatment for perpetrators.

# Topic 1: Emergency situations and GBV against women

In this part, participants will be presented with data on the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on the escalation of domestic violence. The focus is on restrictions and prohibitions that are imposed during crises and their negative impact on the security and protection of women.

Key messages:

- Violence against women tends to increase during emergencies, including epidemics. Stress, disruption of social and protective networks, increased economic hardship and decreased access to services can exacerbate the risk of women suffering violence.
- The risk of women being exposed to violence is dramatically increased, as family members spend more time in close contact and household stress intensifies, and also it grows even greater when families also have to cope with potential economic or job losses.

Method: Presentation, Videos, Reports



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# Topic 1: Emergency situations and GBV against women

- Emergencies can manifest at different levels, including family crises (death, illness, separation), community crises (unemployment, impoverishment, inadequate health infrastructure), global crises (epidemics, wars, environmental crises). In all of these situations, women are more affected and face significant barriers and restrictions that worsen their quality of life. The reason is that women have more limited resources in general and can experience greater difficulty coping with emergency situations.
- Limited access to support in emergency situations whether it be in terms of health, emotional, social, or legal assistance, significantly amplifies the risk for women facing domestic violence. Many of the traditional approaches become ineffective during crises and new solutions must be found.

Method: Group work – The negative impact of crises at different levels on women

## Topic 2: Cooperation between PP and VSS in emergency situations

In this part, participants will be introduced to models and alternative approaches designed to address the challenges posed by emergency situations and ensure continuous, high-quality and accessible support to victims. The discussion will include remote counseling as a tool to overcome these limitations.

### Key points:

- Measures to ensure identification, reporting and support of victims of domestic violence in emergency situations , according to the experience and specifics of each country
- Measures aimed at strengthening services and enhancing the capabilities of service providers
- Measures aimed at awareness-raising and campaigns
- Measures aimed at strengthening multi-agency cooperation in emergency situations

Method: Brainstorming

## Topic 2: Cooperation between PP and VSS in emergency situations

### Counseling **at a distance** for victims and perpetrators

- Advantages and Disadvantages
- Scope and Exclusions
- Ethical rules
- Guaranteeing the safety of the victims
- Exchange of information and protection of personal data
- Documentation and reporting

Method: Group work; Discussion

# Topic 3: Counselling and cooperation at a distance

In this part, participants work on developing online communication skills. Well-working models and good practices from the Covid-19 pandemic are presented, which were effective in protecting the victims and treating the perpetrators, according to the experience and specifics of each country. Possibilities for multiplying these practices are discussed.

Key points:

- specifics of online counseling - technical and communication skills
- challenges for professionals - confidentiality and privacy, encryption
- addressing serious topics and crisis response
- lack of sufficient technical resources - devices, software and internet connection

# Topic 3: Counselling and cooperation at a distance

Method: Case study

Work on a real or fictional case study from the organization's practice

## Multi-agency cooperation at a distance

- Invitation
- Coordination
- Facilitation
- Risk Assessment
- Action plan
- Minutes

# Resources

<https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/WHO-SRH-20.04>

<https://www.unwomen.org/en/news/in-focus/in-focus-gender-equality-in-covid-19-response/violence-against-women-during-covid-19>

[https://www.europarl.europa.eu/thinktank/en/document/IPOLE\\_STU\(2023\)740073](https://www.europarl.europa.eu/thinktank/en/document/IPOLE_STU(2023)740073)

[https://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/BRIE/2023/739392/EPRS\\_BRI\(2023\)739392\\_EN.pdf](https://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/BRIE/2023/739392/EPRS_BRI(2023)739392_EN.pdf)

<https://www.work-with-perpetrators.eu/covid-19>

<https://discoprojectcom.wordpress.com/online-course/>



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# Module 5

## MULTI AGENCY COOPERATION



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# Module Objectives

1. Raising the **awareness** of participants about the benefits of building multi-agency collaboration when working on socially significant issues such as gender-based violence against women and domestic violence.
2. Improving the **knowledge** of participants about various forms of multi-agency cooperation. Providing opportunities to identify challenges and barriers to cooperation and to develop solutions to overcome them.
3. Equipping participants with the **skills** needed to engage in dialogues and reach agreements on coordinated actions in the protection of victims and the treatment of perpetrators.

# Participant Profile

## Professionals from PP and VSS

- Psychologists
- Social workers
- Partner contacts

## Duration

- 90 minutes in person
- 60 minutes online

# Expected results

As a result of the implementation of this module, participants are expected to:

- Develop a better understanding of the need for coordinated cooperation between the PP and the VSS in order to better protect victims and prevent recidivism.
- Recognize the benefits of interagency coordination for their work.
- Acquire knowledge about the various possibilities for formal and informal cooperation between PP and VSS.
- Be able to discuss openly the barriers hindering cooperation.
- Be capable of planning coordinated actions and form coalitions.

# Topic 1: Multi-agency cooperation against GBV

In this part, participants will be introduced to a holistic approach to Gender based violence against women and Domestic violence. These problems are socially significant and there is a need for cooperation of all agencies for a common coordinated response. The contribution of both PP and VSS is acknowledged.

## Key messages:

- Socially significant problems that affect large segments of the population and have a negative impact on many aspects of their lives require the involvement of many institutions and organizations to address them effectively. Gender-based violence against women and Domestic violence fall into this category.
- The effects of domestic violence on women extend beyond immediate physical injury and emotional trauma. Many abused women struggle to maintain their daily lives due to the effects of domestic violence. They are at risk of job loss, poverty, inadequate housing conditions, isolation, marginalization, dependency. Domestic violence negatively influences all aspects of victims' lives. Therefore, no single agency can deal with this problem alone and be effective in protecting and supporting women.

Method: Presentation, Videos, Reports



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# Topic 1: Multi agency cooperation against GBV

- Organizations providing PP need to work together with VSS in order to develop practices in perpetrator work that prioritize the safety of victims and “place the rights of victims at the center of all measures” as required by the Istanbul Convention.
- Organizations providing PP need to be allies and partners of VSS when it comes to addressing harmful practice of victim blaming. This responsibility extends not only to those perpetrating violence but also to institutions.
- The involvement of external agencies, including police, prosecutor's office, court, child protection agencies, social services, the healthcare system, the education system, will contribute to enhance the efficiency of victim protection and support actions.

Method: Presentation, Videos, Reports

## Topic 2: Cooperation between PP and VSS in victim protection

In this section, professionals engage in a discussion on building Multi-agency cooperation in the absence of National policies that support such collaboration. A safe and open space is provided for sharing concerns and resistance while respecting and accepting differing viewpoints. Dialogue is actively encouraged to discover common ground that unifies partners rather than divides them.

### Potential Challenges to Cooperation Between PP and VSS:

- Absence of regulations
- Misunderstanding of each other's roles
- Lack of trust
- Apprehension about loss of identity
- Skepticism regarding expertise
- Competition for resources

### Potential Solutions to Enhance Cooperation Between PP and VSS:

- Sharing information
- Discussing values, vision, and approaches
- Identifying common priorities
- Mutual respect and recognition of experience and expertise
- Understanding each other's working methodologies
- Pooling resources
- Offering mutual support for advocacy campaigns

Method: Discussion

## Topic 2: Cooperation between PP and VSS in victim protection

### Key aspects in building Multi-agency cooperation **between PP and VSS in victim protection**

- Common understanding of the GBV
- Common goals and expected results
- Communication
- Coordination
- Resources to implement the cooperation

Method: Group work; Discussion

## Topic 3: Multi-agency standard agreement

In this part, participants work on developing Multi-Agency Standard Agreement at different level, according to the specifics situation and needs of operators in different countries.

Possible options:

- Organizations level agreement – an agreement between the managements of the agencies, which is not limited in time and in the scope of an individual case.
- Case level agreement - an agreement between the case managers, which is limited in time and in the scope of an individual case

# Topic 3: Multi agency standard agreement

Method: Group work  
and common  
discussion

Development of a Multi-Agency Standard Agreement  
for common actions of the PP and VSS

Content

- Legislative framework - if any
- Principles
- Scope
- Objectives
- Commitments

# Resources

[https://fra.europa.eu/sites/default/files/fra-2014-vaw-survey-at-a-glance-oct14\\_en.pdf](https://fra.europa.eu/sites/default/files/fra-2014-vaw-survey-at-a-glance-oct14_en.pdf)

<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A32012L0029>

<https://www.work-with-perpetrators.eu/resources/standards>

[https://www.work-with-perpetrators.eu/fileadmin/WWP\\_Network/redakteure/Resources/Expert\\_Papers/Victim Services Logar.pdf](https://www.work-with-perpetrators.eu/fileadmin/WWP_Network/redakteure/Resources/Expert_Papers/Victim_Services_Logar.pdf)

[https://www.work-with-perpetrators.eu/fileadmin/WWP\\_Network/redakteure/Resources/Expert\\_Papers/FINAL WWP EN Paper on Collaboration Between DVPP and WSS.pdf](https://www.work-with-perpetrators.eu/fileadmin/WWP_Network/redakteure/Resources/Expert_Papers/FINAL_WWP_EN_Paper_on_Collaboration_Between_DVPP_and_WSS.pdf)

<https://www.work-with-perpetrators.eu/asap>



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# Module 6

## ASAP 2.0 PROTOCOL



# Module Objectives

1. Raising the **awareness** of participants about the need for better protection of victims and prevention of recidivism.
2. Improving the **knowledge** of participants of joint risk assessment, assessment of recidivism and measurement of a change of the impact of violent/abusive behavior.
3. Acquiring **skills** to measure and evaluate the effectiveness of Multi agency cooperation for the protection of victims.

# Participant Profile

## Professionals from PP and VSS

- Psychologists
- Social workers
- Partner contacts

## Duration

- 90 minutes in person
- 60 minutes online

# Expected results

As a result of the implementation of this module, participants are expected:

- To take into account that PP and VSS alone are not sufficient to ensure the safety of victims.
- To accept that there is a need for connection and coordination between the PP and the VSS, because the exchange of information in risk assessment and case management improves the protection of victims.
- To be familiar with the concept of the ASAP 2.0 Protocol
- To be able to apply the ASAP 2.0 Protocol in risk assessment, recidivism assessment and case management.
- To be able to assess the benefits of Multi agency cooperation in the implementation of the ASAP 2.0 Protocol



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PER L'UOMO  
società cooperativa sociale



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# Topic 1: ASAP 2.0 Protocol - elaboration and concept

In this part, participants will be presented with the philosophy of ASAP 2.0 Protocol - process of creation, updating, purposes of the Protocol, participants, targets and exclusions, phases of cooperation. A link is made to the first ASAP project and its lessons.

Key messages:

- The collaboration between services that work with perpetrators and victims of domestic violence is a necessity that is addressed by the Istanbul Convention and by the national and regional legislations of many countries across Europe. It is also a need that arises in the day-to-day work of professionals that work in PP and VSS.
- ASAP 2.0 Protocol is an updated version of the original protocol (ASAP Project - A Systemic Approach for Perpetrators, co-funded by the European Union – Programme REC 2019), adapted to the new requirements that have been created in the field. More specifically, this updated protocol incorporates the outcomes of the pilot implementation of the A.S.A.P. Protocol, and it takes into consideration aspects related to the COVID-19 pandemic, child protection, the digital dimension of gender-based violence, and of coordinated response.

Method: Presentation, Videos, Reports



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# Topic 1: ASAP 2.0 Protocol - elaboration and concept

- The main and constant purpose of the collaboration relationships established through ASAP 2.0 Protocol is the protection of victim(s) of both direct and witnessed violence (including children). In other words, the aim is to improve treatment for perpetrators and reduce the risk for victims. Every step, action and cooperation between the services and agencies involved must recall this purpose.
- The Protocol and Toolkit propose a closer collaboration between professionals working at VSS and PP. The Protocol provides a structured and staged process of active collaboration between professionals, proposes a clearer timeline and thematic framework, and sets up a structured “meetings timeline” for sharing information, inter-institutional cooperation and joint planning.
- The ASAP 2.0 Protocol is a universal and flexible structure suitable for use in all cases of domestic violence and it can be adapted to the reality of each organization and each country's capacities.

Method: Presentation, Videos, Reports

## Topic 2: Cooperation between PP and VSS in coordinated response to violence

In this part, participants are offered the ASAP 2.0 Protocol model and practical tools. In group work and discussion, cooperation in risk assessment, assessment of recidivism and joint action planning is trained.

Key points:

- Work with the beneficiary having clearly in mind the parallel path the other member of the couple is following with the other service.
- Control any unrealistic expectation the woman may have about an immediate improvement of her (ex)partner's violent behavior (especially at the beginning of the programme). This may help prevent drop-out.
- Convey to the beneficiary the idea that all the Services involved are not only cooperating, but they also share the same purpose.

Method: Group work

## Topic 2: Cooperation between PP and VSS in coordinated response to violence

1. Joint risk assessment with Risk Assessment Checklist: Risk Indicators in Maltreatment Situations - Section A: risks for the woman - Serious (high risk) and Non-specific indicators – intermediate risk
2. Assessment of recidivism - Recidivism episodes reported by the perpetrator, Recidivism episodes reported by the victim and Recidivism episodes reported by other agencies.
3. Assessment of individual change carried out through the administration of IMPACT questionnaires to both the perpetrator and the victim according to the following PP: T0 at the beginning of the PP; T1 when the perpetrator starts the intervention; T2 every three months; T3 at the end of the PP; T4 follow-up.
4. Joint Action plan.

Method: Group work



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## Topic 3: Strengthening and expanding Multi agency cooperation

In this part, participants work on measuring and evaluating the benefits of Multi agency cooperation and implementation of the ASAP 2.0 Protocol for better victim protection. A debate begins on the expansion of cooperation and the inclusion of new participants.

Key points:

- The period of evaluation of cases is very important. PP and VSS can share information on the challenges and benefits of cooperation
- Long-term follow-up of cases after the end of the program helps to highlight the authentic aspect of the process, which changes violent behavior and reduces risk for victims.
- A Questionnaire for assessment of change in organizational behavior can be used as a measurement tool.

# Topic 3: Strengthening and expanding Multi agency cooperation

Method: Case study

Work on a real or fictional case study from the organization's practice

Identification of new stakeholders to be included in the ASAP Protocol for better protection of victims.

Possible questions:

- What are the needs of the victims?
- Who has the resources and capabilities to meet those needs?
- How to add this participant to the collaboration?

Ideas for improving the collaboration that can become part of a new project.

# Resources

<https://www.work-with-perpetrators.eu/asap>

<https://www.work-with-perpetrators.eu/projects/asap2>

[https://eeca.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/pub-pdf/un\\_woman\\_-\\_eu\\_4\\_gender\\_equality3.pdf](https://eeca.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/pub-pdf/un_woman_-_eu_4_gender_equality3.pdf)

[https://www.work-with-perpetrators.eu/fileadmin/WWP\\_Network/redakteure/Resources/Expert\\_Papers/FINAL\\_WWP\\_EN\\_Paper\\_on\\_Collaboration\\_Between\\_DVPP\\_and\\_WSS.pdf](https://www.work-with-perpetrators.eu/fileadmin/WWP_Network/redakteure/Resources/Expert_Papers/FINAL_WWP_EN_Paper_on_Collaboration_Between_DVPP_and_WSS.pdf)

<https://www.work-with-perpetrators.eu/impact>

[https://emproveproject.eu/wp-content/uploads/2018/09/Emprove\\_Best\\_Practice\\_EN.pdf](https://emproveproject.eu/wp-content/uploads/2018/09/Emprove_Best_Practice_EN.pdf)

<https://training.improdova.eu/en/training-modules-for-the-police/module-7-principles-of-interorganisational-cooperation-and-risk-assessment-in-cases-of-domestic-violence-in-multi-professional-teams/2/>



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