1. **On the existence, or progress in the creation, of a national femicide watch and/or femicide observatory and/or observatory on violence against women with a femicide watch role; observatories at Ombudspersons’ office or Equality Bodies; academic institutions and/or NGOs, or any plans to create one.**

In Denmark we have the National Observatory on Violence against Women; however, this is based on experts’ voluntary work and does not have any financial resources to employ or undertake any observatory role in terms of monitoring the development of femicide in Denmark.

See the National Observatory on Violence against Women here (in Danish): <https://kvinderaadet.dk/om-kvinderaadet/voldsobservatoriet/medlemmer/>

1. **On other measures including research and studies undertaken to analyse femicide or gender related killings of women and girls, or homicides of women by intimate partners or family members and other femicides. If available, please share a copy of such studies.**

A few studies have been explored the phenomena of femicide and intimate partner killings in Denmark. These include but are not limited to the following:

Report in Danish: <http://rso.dk/wp-content/uploads/v7.-Forebyggelse-af-drab-og-vold-i-n%C3%A6re-relationer-samlede-rapporter.pdf>

Book chapter (chapter 5) in Danish: <https://levudenvold.dk/media/l0dh5dev/vold-i-familien_webversion.pdf>

Report in Danish: <https://www.lokk.dk/media/5t0mttck/typer_af_drab_rapport_2020.pdf>

PhD dissertation including scientific papers published in English: <https://pure.au.dk/portal/files/213434138/Homicide_in_Denmark_1992_2016_reduced_no_papers.pdf>

1. **On the results of analysis of femicide cases, including the review of previous court cases and recommendations and actions undertaken in this respect.**

This information will to some extent be included in the above studies; yet no systematic review of femicide cases is being undertaken to my knowledge.

1. **On concrete measures taken to improve support to victims of violence and to prevent femicide, (risk assessment, efficiency of protection orders), in connection with the information gathered via femicide watches or observatories.**

I have no concrete information regarding the procedures undertaken to prevent femicide. The police have been given risk assessment training; however, I do not know if this is systematically implemented across the police force. To evaluate the status of this work in Denmark information from the police force would be needed. Our organization Live without Violence (Lev Uden Vold) has published two reports in 2019 focusing on early detection of partner violence as well as risk assessment but we’re also aware of work needed to implement the measures presented in the two reports into practice. This work lies ahead of us and we continue to disseminate knowledge (e.g. hold seminars and webinars) to various groups of practitioners including the police but this works has not yet focused on femicide.

1. **On good practices and challenges in implementing an evidence-based response to the prevention of femicide.**

One of the challenges would be the national prioritization of this issue. This calls for a policy focus which has not yet been visible in national action plan on violence in close relationships. A focus on the issue of femicide in the national action plans should moreover include the necessary means to prevent femicide including how to implement measures such as risk assessment tools across public sector services as well as the role of an observatory body to monitor the cases and development of this issue.

1. **On data, if available, on femicides or intimate-partner and family-related homicides of women and men in the past 3 years, including during the Covid-19 pandemic (indicating the time period e.g. since March 2020 to the end of December 2020) and its comparison with such data before the COVID-19 pandemic.**

Some of these numbers will be included in the reports above and available from the MoJ.

In addition to the abovementioned issues we would like to stress a concern about the national medias’ reporting of the issue of femicide – more specifically the killing of women by a partner or other family members – which is often referred to a ‘family tragedy’ diverting attention from the factual circumstances of the crime of a woman being killed. Thus, we also see a need to address the public perception of the issue as the will be likely to affect how the issue may be understood by practitioners.