

Information on the prevention of femicide or gender-related killings in Slovenia

a) The existence of, or progress in, the creation of a national femicide watch and/or observatory on violence against women.

Slovenia has taken important steps to prevent violence against women and to improve the protection and support given to victims of violence against women and domestic violence. These include the adoption (2008) and the amendments (2015) of the Domestic Violence Prevention Act, the amendments to the Criminal Code (2016) and the adoption of the Police Power Acts (2013). The Slovenian legal framework (i.e. DVPA and Criminal Code) covers most of the forms of VAW and DV as per the Istanbul Convention with the exception of female genital mutilation (FGM). Furthermore, the Slovenian government adopted the first Resolution of the National Programme of Family Violence Prevention covering the period 2009-2014 and is currently working on a new national programme that will address the remaining gaps and further challenges concerning the work against VAW and DV. Resolution of the National Programme of Family Violence Prevention and prevention of violence against women 202-2025 is written in a gender-sensitive approach to VAW and DV and focuses on a comprehensive and multi-agency legal and policy approach, gives more attention to the prevention measures and on regular and substantive professional training of the various professionals working with cases of VAW and DV. The key changes which will be achieved by realising the objectives and accompanying measures after the Resolution expires are: (1) high quality, diverse and widely available programmes of assistance and protection of victims of domestic violence and women victims of violence, (2) improved protection, treatment, and situation of victims of such violence, (3) highly trained professional staff and experts who face the issue of domestic violence and violence against women in their work, (4) greater awareness in society about the issue and achieving a higher level of zero tolerance to such violence, (5) improved regulations in the field of prevention of domestic violence and violence against women, (6) provision of quality data about domestic violence and violence against women and (7) improved organisation in the fields of prevention of domestic violence and violence against women. All these goals are compliant with the fundamental European guidelines in the field of prevention and treatment of domestic violence and violence against women.

Slovenia has made a notable progress also in the expanding the provision of shelters for those experiencing domestic violence and is now one of only four countries in the EU that exceed the recommended minimum of shelters per head of population. The capacities for the accommodation of victims of domestic violence are still increasing. In accordance with the Resolution on the National Social Assistance Programme 2013–2020, the number of crisis centres for victims of violence is expected to increase from the existing 12, ten of which are intended for children and minors, and two for adult victims of violence, to a total of 14, while the number of crisis centres for adult victims of violence could be increased to four. In the area of social protection programmes it is provided that the network of programmes to prevent violence, programmes to assist victims of violence and programmes to work with the perpetrators of violence include preventive programmes, information and advisory programmes, as well as telephone consultancy programmes, coordination, support and assistance and self-help programmes, accommodation programmes and therapeutic programmes. The target number of publicly verified programmes in the resolution is 14 consultancies, 1 telephone consultancy, 15 self-help groups, 10 maternity homes with a total capacity of 200 beds, 18 safe houses with a total capacity of 280 beds and 2 crisis centres for adult victims of violence with a total capacity of 40 beds.

As for the reporting the police allow the victims (and others) to submit anonymous reports of domestic or other types of violence. Reports can be submitted via an application or by calling the free phone number of the police. The police announced on its website the information on police procedures in

the event of domestic violence. This is a guide for victims who are deciding or have already decided to report violence. The information is currently available in Slovenian and English, but translations into other languages are envisaged.

Police gives a great deal of attention to educating police officers at all levels (national, regional and local). Prevention of violence against vulnerable groups (women, children, the elderly...) is on a high priority on the in the agenda of the trainings where individual cases are systematically analysed in order to apply best measures to protect victims of VAW and DM. Cross-sectoral cooperation with experts from Social Work Centres, non-government organizations, the National Institute of Public Health and ministries is well-established and implemented on a daily basis (good example is a good cooperation between Police and Social Work Centres within multidisciplinary teams concerning the intervention and immediate protection of victims of domestic violence). All important international police law is implemented in national law, for example, the provisions for the protection of victims were upgraded with the amendment to the Police Tasks and Powers Act 2017 where a restraining order on victims were upgraded with more appropriate provisions.

The state gives every year more attention to the prevention measures. Every year the Ministry also co-finances projects by NGOs whose purpose is to detect, eliminate or prevent gender inequality, promote gender equality or create equal opportunities for women and men in politics, the business sector, social affairs, healthcare, education and other fields of social life, such as prevention of violence against women. The MZ regularly co-finances projects by NGOs in the field of prevention of violence for different groups of population in various environments (schools, local environments etc.), for example, for prevention of violence and abuse of children, intended for children and staff in kindergartens and schools. In a positive way adjusted to their age, girls and boys are presented with situations of violence and abuse and they get empowered so that they are able to appropriately respond to such situations and protect themselves. Several NGOs are involved in the work toward prevention of VAW and DV and protection of victims through conducting awareness-raising campaigns, running the national SOS helpline and counselling services and shelters, etc. In terms of protection of children victims of violence and sexual exploitation, in line with the Lanzarote Convention, Slovenia has committed to the implementation of the Barnahus Model.

b) Administrative data on gender-related killings of women for the last three years:

Year	Total number of intentional killings / homicides (attempted and finalised)	Total number of women/ men killed by intimate partners	Total number of women/ men killed by a family member	Other gender related killings women/ men
2016	25 M: 19 F: 6	M: 1 F: 5	M: 4 F: 5	/
2017	41 M: 27 F: 14	M: 1 F: 7	M: 6 F: 10	/
2018	46 M: 27 F: 19	M: 2 F: 4	M: 5 F: 15	/
2019	25 M: 17 F: 8	M: 1 F: 6	M: 6 F: 7	/

Year	Number of killings of children (female) in the	Number of killings of children (male) in the context of

	context of gender-related violence against women	gender-related violence against women
2016	0	0
2017	0	0
2018	0	0
2019	0	0

*There are no reported underage victims.

Year	Number of suicides (female) as a result of gender based violence (including domestic violence and abuse, forced marriage ect.)	Number of suicides (male) as a result of gender based violence (including domestic violence and abuse, forced marriage ect.)
2016		
2017		
2018		
2019		

*Data on suicides, related to DM collects National Institute of Public Health and will be sent subsequently.