

What should you do in the case of gender-based violence?

Get help!



Where can you go?

www.igualtatsantboi.cat

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IF YOU NEED HELP, LEGAL ADVICE OR PSYCHOLOGICAL SUPPORT

Centre de recursos i documentació de les dones (CRDD)
(Women's resource and documentation centre)

Can Jordana · Carrer Ebre, 27

Tel. **936 351 237**

www.igualtatsantboi.cat / www.aixonoesamor.cat

IN THE EVENT OF VIOLENCE OR SEXUAL ASSAULT

- Request a medical certificate. In the event of sexual assault, go to a healthcare facility and do not wash or change your clothes.
- Take your medical certificate to the local police or mossos d'esquadra (Catalan autonomous police) station. If there are witnesses, it's advisable to go there with them.
- Before signing the report, read it and check that it says exactly what you have stated. Request a copy of the police report.

IF THE VIOLENCE OCCURS AT HOME

- Phone the emergency numbers. Both you and your children can leave the marital home and stay away from it for 30 days, if during that time you file a request to the court for legal separation. Before leaving home, collect your personal belongings and some documents (savings books, bank cards, health card, medical certificates, passports, national ID card or foreigner ID card, etc.)

IMPORTANT ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

SIE SANT BOI

Carrer Francesc Macià, 99-101

Tel. **931 357 172**

IF YOU NEED GUIDANCE AND SOCIAL SUPPORT

Basic Social Services (emergencies and social care for families)
serveissocials@santboi.cat

Casal Ciutat Cooperativa · Carrer Pau Casals, 7 · Tel. **936 402 108**

L'Olivera · Carrer Girona, 1 · Tel. **936 529 845**

Can Massallera · Carrer Mallorca, 30 · Tel. **936 548 950**

La Gralla · Plaça Gegants, 1 · Tel. **936 400 334**

MEDICAL CARE

Parc Sanitari Sant Joan de Déu · Carrer del Dr. Antoni Pujades, 42
Tel. **936 406 350**

SANT BOI PUBLIC HEALTH CENTRES

CAP Montclar · Carrer Pi i Margall, 115 · Tel. **936 529 116**

CAP Molí Nou · Ronda Sant Ramon, 5 · Tel. **936 543 300**

CAP Camps Blancs · Plaça d'Euskadi, s/n · Tel. **936 529 130**

CAP Vinyets · Ronda Sant Ramon, 187 · Tel. **936 525 013**

SANT BOI MOSSOS D'ESQUADRA

Carrer Joan Baptista Milà i Rebull, 2 · Tel. **935 675 845**

LOCAL POLICE STATION

Emergències: **092**

Riera Fonollar, 2 · Tel. **936 400 123**

COURTS

Judge on-duty · Carrer Carles Martí i Vilà, 2-4

Tel. **935 517 224**

To request legal aid: <http://www.icab.cat>

TYPES OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

Violence against women can be perpetrated on a one-off basis or repeatedly in any of the following ways:

a) Physical violence:

It includes any use of force against a woman's body, with the outcome or risk of causing her physical injury or harm.

b) Psychological violence:

It includes any act or omission that makes a woman suffer or feel devalued by way of threats, humiliation, harassment, disdain, contempt, demanding obedience or submission, verbal coercion, insults, isolation or anything else that limits the scope of her freedom. Violence against women may also be carried out by threatening or causing physical or psychological violence to a woman's emotional surroundings, particularly her children or the other relatives with whom she lives or has a direct relationship in an attempt to upset the woman. It also includes environmental violence, which is caused through violence towards the woman's assets and property with economic or sentimental value to her, or towards the pets with whom she has an emotional tie, in order to cause her pain or create an intimidating environment.

c) Sexual violence:

It includes any act that threatens a woman's sexual freedom and personal dignity by creating circumstances or taking advantage of a context which—either directly or indirectly—forces the woman into a sexual practice without her consent or will, regardless of the bond existing between the woman and the assailant or assailants. It includes bodily

access, genital mutilation or the risk of suffering therefrom, forced marriages, trafficking of women for the purposes of sexual exploitation, sexual harassment and because of sex, sexual threat, exposure, observation and the insistence upon any type of sexual practice and other types of behaviour.

d) Abuse during childbirth or violation of sexual and reproductive rights:

It involves preventing or standing in the way of access to the truthful information required to make independent and informed decisions. It may affect the different areas of her physical and mental health including sexual and reproductive health. It may prevent or hinder women from making decisions about their sexual practices and preferences, procreation and the conditions in which it happens, in accordance with the assumptions contained in the applicable sectoral legislation. It includes forced sterilization, forced pregnancy, blocking abortion in legally authorised cases and making it difficult to access methods of contraception, methods of preventing sexually transmitted diseases and HIV and methods of assisted reproduction, in addition to gynaecological and obstetric practices that fail to respect the woman's decisions, body, health and emotional processes.

e) Economic violence:

It involves the intentional and unjustified deprivation of resources for the physical and psychological well-being of the woman and, if applicable, of her children, through repeated and unfair non-payment of child support in the case of separation of divorce, by obstructing access to her own resources or those shared with the family or her partner and through the unlawful appropriation of the woman's assets.

f) Digital violence:

It involves acts of violence against women and misogyny online. It is committed, instigated, amplified or aggravated—in part or in full—through the use of information and communications technology, social media platforms, websites or forums, email, instant messengers and other similar means that affect the dignity and rights of women. These acts cause psychological and even physical harm. They reinforce stereotypes and they harm a woman's dignity and reputation. They violate her privacy and freedom to act and they lead to economic losses and hinder her public participation and freedom of expression.

g) Secondary violence:

It involves physical or psychological violence, retaliation, humiliating situations and persecution of the people who support the victims of violence against women.

It includes acts that hamper the prevention, detection, care and recovery of women suffering from gender violence.

h) Vicarious violence:

It involves any type of violence against a mother's children in order to cause her psychological harm.

EMERGENCY NUMBERS (24 hour support)

112 / 900 900 120

A free hotline to combat gender-based violence