

Violence against women

Advice and Assistance to Women in Need
English | Englisch



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Introduction

Violence against women happens every day and in different ways.

- It is violence when a husband locks his wife up, threatens, abuses, hurts or rapes her.
- It is violence when family members, acquaintances or strangers try to impose on girls or women a way of life they do not want.
- It is violence when acquaintances, colleagues, superiors or strangers sexually harass, stalk or rape a woman.
- It is violence when women are forced into prostitution or marriage.
- It is violence when male family members, neighbours or acquaintances force sexual actions on girls or boys.
- It is violence when people take advantage of women's and girls' dependence or vulnerability or make them do so (for example using knock-out drops).
- It is violence when women and girls are forced to look at pictures or films with content which violate women's rights.

The documented cases of violence against women only represent part of the violence. Many cases are not reported. The figures from the German Federal Police Office (Bundeskriminalamt) for 2016 record a further increase in violence: In the year under review, over 133,000 people were victims of partner violence, of whom more than four fifths were women. 149 women died due to their partner.

60 percent of women in Germany have experienced at least one form of sexual harassment. 25 percent had to undergo physical and/or sexual violence from a partner or another person. 44 percent of women experienced physical, sexual or psychological violence committed by an adult perpetrator before they were 15. (According to a representative survey by the European Union on basic rights (FRA) 2014.)

- Are you a victim of violence? Defend yourself! Don't hesitate to seek assistance.
- When you see that a woman is threatened by violence, show personal courage and step in! You will help the victim to get support and prevent the offender from remaining unidentified.
- This booklet is intended to inform you about the measures and services available in Karlsruhe to protect women and to help victims of violence.

Violence against women is an offence and therefore punishable. Every woman has a right to physical and mental self-determination.

It is a human right!

Germany's national support hotline "Violence against women" (Gewalt gegen Frauen) offers advice to people affected and their relatives. You can contact it 24/7, 365 days a year. You can make calls in 17 languages, anonymously and free of charge.

Telephone: +49 8000 116016

From page 34 you will find emergency call numbers, addresses of refuge houses, of the police, advice centres and City Council services. They work together to help women in need immediately and on a long-term basis.

Information on violence

Women most often experience violence from male perpetrators. They mostly come from the women's immediate family, are acquaintances or colleagues. Occasionally, female perpetrators also exercise violence. But harassment, threatening or violent behaviour from strangers also happen every day.

Violence has consequences for the victims even if there is no visible injury. Many victims of violence suffer from fear, depression or self-doubt. Women with widely varying backgrounds are affected by violence. The more dependent they are in their domestic arrangements, the more difficult it is for them to free themselves from violent relationships.

In recent years, assistance and counselling services have been created offering appropriate professional support in a wide range of situations.

Any woman can turn to the "Violence against Women" (Gewalt gegen Frauen) helpline. The helpline is staffed 24 hours a day in 17 languages.

Telephone: +49 8000 116016

For many people it is a relief to talk about the things they have gone through. The counselling services (Fachberatungsstellen) personnel are very experienced and will not pass on any information to other centres.

In the past, only a fraction of acts of violence against women were reported to the police. As a result of a better legal situation and increasing public sensitivity there are more and more women who won't suffer violence in silence.

Domestic violence

Women are mainly subjected to violence in their immediate surroundings by their husbands or partners. Each day many women seek (Frauenhaus) help from the police or go to refuges because they are abused physically or psychologically by their partners.

It is difficult for women to admit that their partnership is not happy. They feel responsible for the unity of the family. But the woman is not to blame for her husband's behaviour. And nothing changes if she suffers violence in silence.

Violence also affects children even if they are not assaulted. They witness fear, distress and aggression in the family and suffer as a result. Nine out of ten children are in the same room or the next room when their mother is subjected to violence.

- No man has the right to threaten, to batter or to rape his partner. Domestic violence is punishable.
- Take the physical and mental health and safety of your children and yourself seriously. Seek help!
- The best way out of a violent relationship is to talk about the experience. You can decide how you can change your life and leave the violent situation yourself. Look for professional help and support for this.

You will find detailed information on the expulsion of violent partners and on the prohibition of approach in the booklet "Police Orders for the Protection of Victims of Domestic Violence in Karlsruhe" (Polizeiliche Anordnungen zum Schutz vor Gewalt im häuslichen Bereich), published by the Karlsruhe City Council and Karlsruhe police ("Overcoming Domestic Violence" Coordination committee – Koordinationskreis „Häusliche Gewalt überwinden“). The booklet is also available in Croatian, French, German, Romanian, Russian and Turkish at the address given on page 32.

What should you do?

If you are in danger or if danger threatens, call the police! Inform someone you trust and don't stay alone at the place where you feel threatened. When the police arrive, decide whether you want to stay at home or seek protection in a refuge. According to the risk involved, the police will decide whether the offender can be ordered to leave the home ("expulsion"). You can also contact the City Council's Local Police Authority (Ordnungs- und Bürgeramt, OA) yourself to make an application for such an expulsion without involving the police.

Measures for the safety of victims of domestic violence

In emergency cases the following steps can be taken by the police and the City Council's Local Police Authority (Ordnungs- und Bürgeramt, OA) in the short term. (Long-term protection orders (Schutzanordnungen) have to be implemented by court decision. You will find further information on pages 27 – 28.)

Expulsion (Wohnungsverweis)

The man must hand over the house keys and leave the home. This action can also be taken if the violent partner has not (yet) used physical violence but has "only" threatened violence and restriction of freedom.

Prohibition of approach (Annäherungsverbot)

The man is prohibited from approaching the woman and any children who might be involved, from calling her by phone and from getting into contact with her through a third party; this includes her workplace and the children's school/kindergarten.

If, despite this, the man continues to threaten you and/or your children, call the police immediately. If the violent partner ignores these orders, he is liable to a accusation of a crime, a fine and imprisonment. Experience has shown that many violent men are deterred from further violent action where the police intervene and where there is a threat of legal proceedings.

Rape and sexual assault

Rape and other sexual assaults violate a woman's right to sexual self-determination and are punishable.

The legislator improved the legal position in favour of victims in 2016. Since then, a sexual assault is already punishable if it is carried out against the discernible will of a person. It does not matter whether an affected individual physically defended themselves against the assault or why they did not manage to do this.

At the same time, the law introduced the new criminal offence of sexual harassment. As a result, assaults which had not been considered significant until now also became punishable. This includes what is known as groping (grabschen).

Most offenders plan their acts and in most cases the offender has had contact with his victim before using violence, threats or other means. It is not usually possible to know the offender's intentions in advance.

What should you do?

- Get in touch with the police. Often prompt action is necessary as otherwise the offender may be able to destroy important evidence and clues on your body might be lost.
- If you want to complain to the police you can do this at any police station. At first you only have to answer questions which help in finding the offender and establishing the basic facts. Your statement will then be recorded by the Criminal Investigation Department (Kriminalpolizei) where if you wish you can talk to a female officer.

- After a rape you should undergo a gynaecological examination in a doctor's office or in a hospital as soon as possible even if you have no visible injury. The safeguarding of medical evidence and a report on the psychological and physical effects of the assault are essential for investigation and any legal proceedings. The doctor has a duty to maintain confidentiality. In case a medical examination is commissioned by the police, medical evidence is documented in a legally binding manner and the examination's costs do not have to be borne by the victim. If you do not want to involve the police you can still opt for an anonymous safeguarding of medical evidence. This means that medical evidence is secured in an anonymous manner and that the process of safeguarding does not depend on a report made to the police and is preserved in case you later on decide to report the crime. Amongst others, this procedure is currently offered by the Heidelberg Clinical Forensic Ambulance (see page 36) (Klinisch-Forensische Ambulanz). Both victims and doctors can seek advice as to issues of documentation and safeguarding of evidence.
- Keep any pieces of evidence (like clothing) in a safe place and don't wash them.

- Sexual abuse is a harrowing experience and victims find it difficult to talk about it. But in the long run it is a greater burden to remain silent and to suffer from what has happened while the offender gets away with it.
- Talk about what has happened to you or to others with people you trust or with an advice centre. The counsellors can also advise on the legal proceedings open to you.

Sexual violence against girls and boys

Many children are subjected to sexual violence. The offenders are mostly the victims' own fathers or their mother's partners, their uncles, brothers or other male relatives or acquaintances. But there are also women who commit sexual violence. For children it is particularly difficult to defend themselves as they depend on adults. They love their role models and cannot understand their behaviour.

Because they feel very guilty, they keep quiet about what has happened to them. However, a change in the children's behaviour often suggests that something is wrong.

What should you do?

- As an adult, if you suspect that a child is being or has been exposed to sexual violence, contact an advice centre for victims of sexual abuse (page 36). There you will get advice on how to help the child.
- Sometimes memories of sexual assaults suffered in childhood only come back to people in adult life. Even in such cases it is sensible and effective to seek assistance and to get justice.
- It is often advisable to complain to the police. The Criminal Investigation Department (Kriminalpolizei) is the relevant service. You can also get advice on the proceedings from the professional advice centres.

Forced marriage

If girls or young women feel that they are being forced to marry it is referred to as "forced marriage". Either their refusal is ignored or they do not dare to resist because their parents, families, fiancés or parents-in-law put various kinds of pressure on them. These include physical and sexualised violence, compulsion by threat, psychological and social pressure, emotional blackmail and other humiliating, degrading and controlling acts. Besides forced marriages there are arranged marriages. Sometimes it is difficult to draw the line between the two, particularly when girls brought up to obey give in to their parents' demands.

Boys and young men are occasionally forced into marriage.

It is not known how many young women in Germany are forced into marriage. 3,500 cases were counted in counselling centres in 2008 alone. 44 percent of women affected had German citizenship; 32 percent were born in Germany. It can be assumed that many other people affected – including men – do not go for counselling. (Study by the German Ministry for Family Affairs in 2011)

By being forced into marriage, girls and young women are denied the right to individual freedom. They are forced to fulfil their marital duties (also in a sexual sense), their labour is exploited, their educational opportunities are usually reduced and they are not allowed to choose their own way of life.

Forced marriage is an injustice against young people, infringes their right to self-determination and constitutes a violation of human rights.

Anyone who forces another into marriage against their will is liable to prosecution.

There are professional advice centres and safe lodgings for young women threatened or affected by forced marriage.

What should you do?

Women who are affected or threatened can contact the anonymous, multilingual, national helpline: + 49 8000 116016. It is also available to relatives, friends and professionals.

- If you suspect that a young person is being forced into marriage, try to talk to them. Offer your support!
- If others put pressure on you, don't hesitate to ask for assistance. Talk to someone you trust or use the information and counselling services. Women should contact the City Council's Equal Opportunities Officer (Gleichstellungsbeauftragte address page 37).
- The advice centre Yasemin in Stuttgart also offers free counselling for young female immigrants between the ages of 12 and 17. The counselling can take place via phone, in person or even via email, in Turkish if required and also anonymously upon request. Contact details on page 44.
- In emergency cases contact the police, the Karlsruhe City Council's Social Services Offices (sozialer Dienst) or a refuge (Frauenhaus).

Violence against women with a migrant background and women who have fled

Because of their legal status as foreigners, it is often difficult for immigrant women to free themselves from a marriage and/or family in which they are subjected to violence. They are often afraid of being expelled from Germany after a separation. However, this happens less frequently than expected. Language barriers and a lack of information make it even harder for many women to defend their rights and to use counselling services.

Family tradition often exerts a lot of pressure on girls and young women with a migrant background. Quite a few of them are victims of direct or indirect violence.

40 percent of Turkish and Eastern European female migrants have experienced physical or sexual violence since their 16th birthday. (According to a survey commissioned by the Federal Government in 2004.)

Women often experience sexual violence when fleeing, in many cases in their countries of origin as well. But there may also be sexual assaults and violence in the accommodation for displaced persons in Germany. Women travelling on their own are often particularly affected.

What should you do?

- Use the service of the professional advice centres! They offer advice in your own language and information on the special laws for foreigners. (More information on counselling on page 35 and the following pages and on page 42.)
- Talk to friends and people you trust about the things that have happened to you and seek assistance.

Violence against women working in prostitution

Many women working in prostitution are exposed to specific risks – even if they experience their job in a self-determined way.

Germany's new law on regulating prostitution as well as protecting people working in prostitution came into force on 1 July 2017. According to the legislator, this should strengthen the right of self-determination of those working in prostitution and improve protection against violence. For example, those running prostitution establishments will need a licence.

The law also includes regulations for women working in prostitution. They will in future have to be registered and have taken part in a health consultation session beforehand.

What should you do?

Find out more and use what's on offer at Luis.e counselling service as well as information provided by local authorities.

- Luis.e, the counselling service for sex workers in the social welfare organization in Karlsruhe (Fachberatungsstelle für Prostituierte im Diakonischen Werk) offers independent and anonymous information and counselling on all matters relating to your own work. It does not pass on information to local authorities and provides advice free of charge. You will find the address on page 40.
- An appointment for the compulsory health consultation can be arranged at the Karlsruhe local health authority (Gesundheitsamt) via the following hotline:
Telephone: +49 721 936-99366
- The public order office is responsible for registration in the city of Karlsruhe (Ordnungsamt). An appointment for registration must be arranged in advance by telephone: 115 (without area code) or via email: polizeirecht@oa.karlsruhe.de

Trafficking in women

Often women are forced to come to Germany, are lured by false promises or get into the country illegally. Once here, many of them are forced into prostitution.

All these forms of violence are **prohibited and liable to punishment** in Germany.

What should you do?

- Safe lodgings and advice centres provide protection, assistance and advice often in your own language.
- The centres also provide on your legal position under the special laws applying to foreigners.
- All counselling is strictly confidential.
- Under certain circumstances, victims of trafficking in women who agree to testify as a witness can be admitted to the police's Witness Protection Programme. They will then receive special protection.

Addresses on page 34 and the following pages.

Sexual harassment at work

Sexual discrimination and harassment at work ranges from sexist pictures on a computer or via whatsapp and suggestive remarks to unwanted invitations, "accidental" touching up to threats and actual physical violence.

At first, many victims try to stay out of the molester's way or to play the incidents down. But in most cases, sexual harassment is not a "slip-up" but a process in which incidents increase in number and intensity. Sooner or later, quite a few women give up their job for this reason.

Employers are under a legal obligation to protect their personnel from sexual harassment at work and to take effective steps against molesters.

If the harassment consists in you being physically touched in a sexually specific way, this is punishable.

What should you do?

- Take your own feelings and what you are experiencing seriously, express your annoyance and reject the harassment!
- Make a record of the incidents and talk about them with someone you trust.

- Get advice from a professional advice centre, for example from the Council's Equal Opportunities Officer or a trade union (Gewerkschaft). Also check whether you can make a complaint to the police! If you have suffered sexual harassment at work you have a claim for damages.
- Report the incidents to your superiors and to the works or staff council (Betriebsrat beziehungsweise Personalrat).

Stalking

Stalking is an English word which means to “trail someone”. It means persistently following, harassing and terrorising someone. It has nothing to do with love but is about control and power.

Stalking is intimidation

Phone calls to the office or at home, frightening messages on the answerphone, verbal abuse, insults; constant lurking, unwelcome gifts, love letters, accompanied later on by insults, threats, emails and cyberstalking, damage to property or burglary and ultimately the severest forms of physical violence.

Approximately 12 percent of everyone in Germany will be stalked at least once in their lifetime. A study by Mannheim's Central Institute of Mental Health came to this conclusion in 2014. In that year, 21,857 cases of stalking were recorded by the police. The victim protection organisation Weisser Ring states that around 80 percent of women are affected by stalking and around 80 percent of stalkers are men. In approximately half of all cases, victims and stalkers had previously had a relationship. 39 percent of those affected stated that they had experienced physical assaults by the stalker. One victim out of five even reported more severe forms of violence: blows with the fist or assaults with weapons. (According to a study by Darmstadt University, published in “Stalking in Deutschland” by Hans-Georg W. Voß, Jens Hoffmann und Isabel Wondrak, series of publications by Weisser Ring)

When an ex-partner starts stalking after separation, often children are involved and are used by the stalker to get into contact with the victim.

Depending on the situation the situation, stalkers can be prosecuted for various offences, for example for insult, trespassing, duress, restriction of freedom, simulating a criminal offence, theft and bodily harm.

What should you do?

- Make it perfectly clear to the offender once and for all that now and in future you do not want any contact with him. Refuse any further attempts at contact and don't get involved in any "last talk" or discussions.
- Keep a record of everything done by the offender and report it to the police.
- Call the police if you feel threatened!
- Complain to the police! They can make orders for your protection (see page 11) and give you useful information for your safety.
- If necessary apply to the "Amtsgericht" (Local Court) for a protection order.
- Don't hesitate to seek support! The advice centres for women and the Weisser Ring will stand by you while you are the victim of stalking and afterwards.

Protective court orders

The police and the City Council's Local Police Authority (Ordnungs- und Bürgeramt, OA) will make protection orders (Schutzanordnungen) only in emergency cases and for a short time. After that, the relevant authority is the Local Court (Amtsgericht). Under the "Protection against Violence" law (Gewaltschutzgesetz) it may for example prohibit the violent partner or a stalker from:

- gaining entry to your home;
- coming within a certain distance of your home and yourself, as laid down by the court;
- visiting places you visit regularly, for instance: your workplace, school or kindergarten;
- contacting you in any way, including telephone, letter, email and text message (SMS).

Protection orders can be made as soon as the offender has seriously threatened to physically harm the victim, endanger her health or restrict her freedom. This also applies in cases of unacceptable harassment such as persistent following. In case of continuing danger and severe threats, you may also apply for an injunction to obtain protection orders in a summary proceeding.

What should you do?

- Get counselling on your (legal) options from the professional advice centres.
- You may make the application to the Amtsgericht yourself without being represented by a lawyer. However, representation by a lawyer is recommended. If your income is low, you may want to apply for help to cover the cost of the consultation and legal proceedings (legal aid – "Beratungs- und Prozesskostenhilfe").
- Immigrants should in any case call on detailed advice and legal representation.

Complaining to the police and legal proceedings

People who have subjected others to violence or have threatened to do so should be called to account, no matter what form of violence they have used. In cases of domestic violence, many offenders will accept obligations imposed by the court to reduce their punishment. These may include treatment for alcohol abuse or aggressive behaviour. Sexual harassment and rape are quite often committed by repeat offenders who can only be identified and found if the police get information from several women. Therefore such assaults should be reported to the police even if the women have been able to fend them off. There will be an increasing awareness of wrong-doing within the population if more and more acts of violence against women are legally prosecuted.

In proceedings for sexual offences, the victim (often the only witness) plays an important part. She should therefore take a lawyer.

The lawyer can

- give information on legal proceedings and the benefits of a private criminal action,
- apply for legal aid if needed and wished by the victim and
- claim damages for pain and suffering on behalf of the victim.

What should you do?

- Make use of the information and support offered.
- Advice centres for women can also counsel you on the legal situation and assist you in getting justice.
- The Weisser Ring works for the interests of victims of violence.
- In certain cases the victim may get support under the "Law on Compensation for Victims of Violence" (Opferentschädigungsgesetz).

Counselling

After the experience of violence some women prefer to forget what they have gone through. But their life has changed and their situation often requires further changes.

Talking with a professional counsellor is nearly always useful. The victim can entrust herself to her, get help to cope with her new situation or "just" get advice. There is a wide range of counselling services in Karlsruhe (addresses on page 34 and the following pages). The services will treat all information as strictly confidential. The woman can decide herself on the extent and the content of the discussion.

Themes of counselling can be

- How can I protect myself from violence in the future?
- Should I report the offender to the police? What will happen before the court? Where can I get legal advice? What are the costs involved?
- How can I come to terms emotionally and physically with the experience of violence and regain self-confidence?
- What is important in the case of separation and divorce?
- Can I imagine living together again with the man if he stops behaving violently?

If a victim of domestic violence agrees, the police will request a female staff member from the "Domestic Violence Clearing Centre" (Clearingstelle Häusliche Gewalt) to contact her. For many women it is a relief to get advice and support without having to look for it or explain the circumstances.

Immigrants should in any case obtain counselling! There are counselling centres in Karlsruhe that inform female migrants in their own language on services offered to help them and on the regulations of the special law for foreigners. They assist them in word and deed.

The City Council and Karlsruhe police (Domestic Violence Project Team) have published the booklet "Police Orders for the Protection of Victims of Domestic Violence in Karlsruhe".

The booklet is also available in English, French, Croatian, Turkish, Romanian and Russian. Further information on steps for the protection against domestic violence: www.karlsruhe.de/hg

Commissioning address:
Gleichstellungsbeauftragte der Stadt Karlsruhe,
76124 Karlsruhe

Men who want to stop behaving violently and/or are victims of violence can get advice and support from the Karlsruhe "Domestic Violence Advice Centre". Women whose partners behave violently can ask the police or the State Prosecutor to refer their partners to this Advice Centre (address, see page 38).

Since 2013, women who want to end their violent behaviour in a relationship can make use of Karlsruhe's Youth Welfare Association's (Verein für Jugendhilfe) counselling and training services (address, see page 38).

**The helpline Violence against Women
(Das Hilfetelefon Gewalt gegen Frauen)
helpline**

Telephone: +49 8000 116016

Available 24 hours a day. Calls possible in 17 languages.

Important addresses and contacts

Police (Polizei)

Emergency call number (free of cost)
Telephone: 110
www.polizei-karlsruhe.de

Refuge houses in Karlsruhe (Frauenhäuser in Karlsruhe)

Frauenhaus Karlsruhe
(Refuge house Karlsruhe)
Telephone: +49 721 567824
Fax: +49 721 564794
karlsruhe@frauenhaus.de
www.frauenhaus.de

Frauenhaus SkF Karlsruhe
(Refuge house SkF Karlsruhe)
Telephone: +49 721 824466
Fax: +49 721 8244689
frauenhaus@skf-karlsruhe.de
www.skf-karlsruhe.de

The refuges cannot admit women at night. In this case call the police directly. They will assist you.

Women's advice centres (Frauenberatungsstellen)

Both refuges in Karlsruhe have experienced professional counsellors. They represent women and give you prompt, free advice with no bureaucracy in all cases of violence, separation and divorce. They also provide legal information.

Frauenberatungsstelle Karlsruhe
(Karlsruhe Women's Advice Centre)
Counselling also in English and Turkish
Kriegsstraße 148, 76133 Karlsruhe
Telephone: +49 721 849047
Fax: +49 721 8305831
info@frauenberatungsstelle-karlsruhe.de
www.frauenhaus.de

Frauenberatungsstelle SkF (Women's Advice Centre – Catholic Women's Social Services)
Counselling also in Czech, English, French, Slovak, Spanish and Turkish
Akademiestraße 15, 76133 Karlsruhe
Telephone: +49 721 91375-0 or -18
Fax: +49 721 91375-75
frauen@skf-karlsruhe.de
www.skf-karlsruhe.de

Advice centres in cases of sexual violence (Fachberatungsstellen bei sexueller Gewalt)

Wildwasser & FrauenNotruf

(Wildwasser and Women's Emergency Call)

Professional advice centre in cases of sexual violence against girls and women (also online counselling)

Kaiserstraße 235 (third floor) 76133 Karlsruhe

Telephone: +49 721 859173

Fax: +49 721 859174

info@wildwasser-frauennotruf.de

www.wildwasser-frauennotruf.de

AllerleiRauh – Fachberatungsstelle der Stadt Karlsruhe bei sexueller Gewalt gegen Kinder und Jugendliche (Karlsruhe City Council's professional advice centre in cases of sexual violence against children and young people)

Otto-Sachs-Straße 6, 76133 Karlsruhe

Telephone: +49 721 133-5381 or 133-5382

Fax: +49 721 133-5449

allerleirauh@sjb.karlsruhe.de

www.karlsruhe.de/allleirauh

Safeguarding of evidence after violence (Spurensicherung nach Gewalt)

Klinisch-Forensische Ambulanz

(Clinical Forensic Ambulance)

Institut für Rechtsmedizin und Verkehrsmedizin

(Institute of Legal Medicine and Transport Medicine)

Universitätsklinikum Heidelberg

Voßstraße 2, building 4420, 69115 Heidelberg

Telephone: +49 152 54648393

Karlsruhe City Council (Stadt Karlsruhe)

Ordnungs- und Bürgeramt (OA) der Stadt Karlsruhe Local Police Authority

Allgemeines Polizeirecht (General Police Law Authority responsible for protection orders)

Kaiserallee 8, 76133 Karlsruhe

Telephone: +49 721 133-3347

Fax: +49 721 133-3229

polizeirecht@oa.karlsruhe.de

www.karlsruhe.de/ordnungsamt

Gleichstellungsbeauftragte der Stadt Karlsruhe (Karlsruhe City Council's Equal Opportunities Officer)

Contact point, information, projects

Rathaus am Marktplatz, 76124 Karlsruhe

Telephone: +49 721 133-3062

Fax: +49 721 133-3069

gb@karlsruhe.de

www.karlsruhe.de/gleichstellung

Sozialer Dienst der Stadt Karlsruhe

(Karlsruhe City Council's Social Services Offices)

The Social Services Offices can be contacted by all Karlsruhe residents. They give advice on all matters concerning partnership, separation, education and child care. They are in particular charged with protecting children and young people. Whenever the police are informed that minors are affected directly or indirectly by violence, they will make a report to the Social Services Offices. These offices will then contact the family.

Telephone: +49 721 133-5301

sodi@sjb.karlsruhe.de

www.karlsruhe.de/sodi

Domestic violence advice centre for men (Beratungsstelle bei Gewalt im sozialen Nahraum für Männer)

Clearing, counselling and training for men who are prepared to tackle their own violent behaviour and/or for those who are victims of violence.

Verein für Jugendhilfe Karlsruhe e.V. (Youth Welfare Association)

Karlstraße 154, 76135 Karlsruhe
 Advisor: Hans-Peter Menke
 Telephone: +49 721 680246-80
 Fax: +49 721 680246-86
 hans-peter.menke@vfj-ka.de
 www.vfj-ka.de

Anti-violence counselling and training for women (Anti-Gewalt-Beratung und Training für Frauen)

Clearing, counselling and training for women who are prepared to confront their violence.

Verein für Jugendhilfe Karlsruhe e.V. (Karlsruhe Youth Welfare Association)

Karlstraße 154, 76135 Karlsruhe
 Advisor: Anja Pfettscher
 Telephone: +49 721 680246-81
 Fax: +49 721 680246-86
 anja.pfetscher@vfj-ka.de
 www.vfj-ka.de

Further advice centres for women and men in Karlsruhe

brücke

Communication, information, coping with life
 Kronenstraße 23, 76133 Karlsruhe
 Telephone: +49 721 385038
 Fax: +49 721 3844459
 info@bruecke-karlsruhe.de
 www.bruecke-karlsruhe.de

Ehe-, Familien- und Partnerschaftsberatungsstelle (Marriage, Family and Partnership Advice Centre)

Individual counselling in your mother tongue (French, English, Russian, Turkish and Spanish) by appointment as well as counselling for the deaf.
 Nelkenstraße 17, 76135 Karlsruhe
 Telephone: +49 721 842288
 Fax: +49 721 856051
 info@eheberatung-karlsruhe.de
 www.eheberatung-karlsruhe.de

pro familia Karlsruhe

Amalienstraße 25, 76133 Karlsruhe
 Telephone: +49 721 920505
 Fax: +49 721 9205060
 karlsruhe@profamilia.de
 www.profamilia.de/index.php?id=52

Psychologische Beratungsstelle für Eltern, Kinder und Jugendliche der Stadt Karlsruhe (Karlsruhe City Council's Psychological Advice Centre for Parents, Children and Young People)

Otto-Sachs-Straße 6, 76133 Karlsruhe
 Telephone: +49 721 133-5360
 Fax: +49 721 133-5449
 pbs@karlsruhe.de
 www.karlsruhe.de/b3/soziales/einrichtungen/pbst

Psychotherapeutische Beratungsstelle für Studierende (PBS), Studierendenwerk Karlsruhe (Psychotherapeutic Advice Centre for Students (PBS), Karlsruhe Student Services Association)

Rudolfstraße 20, 76131 Karlsruhe
 Telephone: +49 721 9334060
 Fax: +49 721 9334065
 pbs@sw-ka.de
 www.pbs.sw-ka.de

Luis.e – Beratungsstelle für Prostituierte (Luis.e – Advice Centre for Prostitutes)

Counselling accompanied by interpreters
 Diakonisches Werk Karlsruhe
 Luisenstraße 53, 76137 Karlsruhe
 Provisionally from 1 March 2018 – winter 2018:
 Kaiserstraße 172, 76133 Karlsruhe
 Mobile: +49 159 04068510,
 +49 159 04091853
 luis.e@dw-karlsruhe.de

For children and young people (Für Kinder und Jugendliche)

„Nummer gegen Kummer“

(The number against emotional distress)

Talking about it helps! Anonymous and confidential counselling Telephone: 116111 (free of cost)
 Monday to Saturday from 2 p.m. to 8 p.m.
 E-mail counselling 24/7:
 www.nummergegenkummer.de

Deutscher Kinderschutzbund e.V.

(German Society for the Protection of Children)

Kanalweg 40/42, 76149 Karlsruhe
 Telephone: +49 721 842208
 Fax: +49 721 843270
 info@kinderschutzbund-karlsruhe.de
 www.kinderschutzbund-karlsruhe.de

Kindergruppe „Nangilima“

(Children's Group "Nangilima")

Catholic Women's Social Services (SkF)
 Advisors: Luitgard Gauly
 Telephone: +49 721 91375-0
 Fax: +49 721 91375-75
 gauly@skf-karlsruhe.de
 www.skf-karlsruhe.de

Further important addresses

Opferschutz – Polizeipräsidium Karlsruhe

(Protection of victims of violence – Police Headquarters)

Telephone: +49 721 666-1215, 666-1201
 karlsruhe.pp.praevention.opferschutz@polizei.bwl.de
 www.polizei-karlsruhe.de

Telefon-Seelsorge (Telephone helpline run by the Catholic and Protestant churches)

Telephone: +49 800 1110111 or +49 800 1110222
 (on duty day and night – free of cost)
 www.Telephoneseelsorge-karlsruhe.de

WEISSER RING e.V.

(Non-profit organisation that provides assistance to victims of crime)

Branch office for Karlsruhe

Mobile: +49 151 55164726

National emergency line for victims of crime: 116006

weisserring-ka@arcor.de

www.weisser-ring.de

BUNDESWEITES HILFETELEFON

(NATIONAL SUPPORT HOTLINE)

The national support hotline „Gewalt gegen Frauen“ („Violence against Women“) is a service of the Bundesamt für Familie und zivilgesellschaftliche Aufgaben (Federal Office for Family Issues and Civil Society Functions) which provides contact details of local offices nationwide. This service is free of charge and available 24/7.

Telefon: +49 8000 116016

www.hilfetelefon.de

Local courts (Amtsgerichte)

Amtsgericht Karlsruhe – Familiengericht

(Karlsruhe Local Court – Family Court)

Lammstraße 1 – 5, 76133 Karlsruhe

Telephone: + 49 721 926-5000

Fax: + 49 721 926-6794

www.agkarlsruhe.de

Amtsgericht Karlsruhe-Durlach – Familiengericht

(Local Court Karlsruhe-Durlach – Family Court)

Karlsburgstraße 10, 76227 Karlsruhe

Telephone: + 49 721 994-0

Fax: + 49 721 994-1880

www.amtsgericht-karlsruhe-durlach.de

Advice centres outside Karlsruhe for special groups of women (Auswärtige Frauenberatungsstellen für besondere Zielgruppen)

Information and advice for foreign women who have come to Germany as a result of sex tourism, human trafficking or arranged marriage. These centres also provide safe lodgings.

FreiJa – Fachberatungsstelle für Betroffene von Menschenhandel und Zwangsprostitution (Advice Centre for Victims of Human Trafficking and Forced Prostitution)

Diakonisches Werk Kehl

(Advice Centre for Victims of Human Trafficking and Forced Prostitution)

Marktstraße 3, 77694 Kehl

Telephone: +49 7851 7086620

Mobile: +49 160 92798046

Fax: +49 7851 7086629

freiija@diakonie-ortenau.de

SOLWODI Ludwigshafen

P.O. Box 21 12 42, 67012 Ludwigshafen

Telephone: +49 621 5291277

Mobile: +49 177 2030155

Fax: +49 621 5292038

ludwigshafen@solwodi.de | www.solwodi.de

Frauen-Informationszentrum (FIZ)

(Women's Information Centre)

Urbanstraße 44, 70182 Stuttgart

Telephone: +49 711 23941-24

Fax: +49 711 23941-25

fiz@vij-stuttgart.de

www.vij-wuerttemberg.de/

Diakonisches Werk Heilbronn

(Social Service Agency Diakonisches Werk)

P.O. Box 26 38, 74016 Heilbronn

Telephone: +49 7131 81497

Fax: +49 7131 993824

mitternachtsmission@diakonie-heilbronn.de

www.diakonie-heilbronn.de/was-wir-bieten/unsere-abteilungen/mitternachtsmission.html

KOK – Bundesweiter Koordinierungskreis gegen Menschenhandel e.V.
 (German organisation KOK: national coordination group on human trafficking)
www.kok-buero.de

Counselling for young female immigrants in conflict situations (Beratung für junge Migrantinnen in Konfliktsituationen)

YASEMIN – Beratungsstelle für junge Migrantinnen (12 – 27 Jahre), die von Gewalt im Namen der Ehre und/oder Zwangsverheiratung betroffen sind.
 (Assistance and counselling in conflict situations for young female immigrants (12 – 27 years old)
 Free counselling anonymously on request, also for third parties: By phone, in person or via email, also on site if required and also in Turkish
 Telephone: +49 711 65869526
 Fax: +49 711 65869528
info@eva-yasemin.de
www.eva-stuttgart.de/hc/unsere-angebote/angebot/beratungsstelle-yasemin/

For women and girls with disabilities

BiBeZ e.V.
 Integral Education and Advice Centre for the Support and Integration of Women and Girls with Impairments or Chronic Diseases
 Alte Eppelheimer Straße 40/1, 69115 Heidelberg
 Telephone: +49 6221 600908
 Fax: +49 6221 586778
info@bibeze.de
www.bibeze.de

Further links

Karlsruhe

Koordinationskreis „Häusliche Gewalt überwinden“
 ("Overcoming Domestic Violence" Coordination Committee)
www.karlsruhe.de/hg

In Baden-Württemberg and in other German states

Sozialministerium Baden-Württemberg
 (Baden-Württemberg Ministry of Social Affairs)
 gives information on the proceedings concerning the expulsion of a violent partner
www.sozialministerium-bw.de

Text des Gewaltschutzgesetzes
 ("Protection against Violence" law)
www.parlamentsspiegel.de

Bundesministerium der Justiz und für Verbraucherschutz
 (Federal Ministry of Justice and Consumer Protection)
www.bmjust.de

Bundesministerium für Familie, Senioren, Frauen und Jugend
 (Federal Ministry for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Young People)
www.bmfsfj.de

Bundesverband Frauenberatungsstellen und Frauennotrufe, Frauen gegen Gewalt e.V.
 (Women against Violence: national association of women's advice centres and emergency phone numbers for women)
www.frauen-gegen-gewalt.de

Berliner Initiative gegen Gewalt an Frauen – BIG e.V.
 (Berlin Initiative against Violence Done to Women – with hotline services)
www.big-berlin.info

Women's rights internationally, Trafficking in women and marriage immigration (Frauenrechte international, Frauenhandel und Heiratsimmigration)

Terre des Femmes, Menschenrechte für die Frau e.V.
www.frauenrechte.de

Stalking

www.weisser-ring.de
www.stalkingforschung.de
www.polizeiberatung.de/opferinformationen/stalking

German General Law on Equal Treatment

Federal Anti-Discrimination Body
 (Antidiskriminierungsstelle des Bundes)
www.antidiskriminierungsstelle.de

Glossary (Glossar)

| deutsch | englisch |
|---|--|
| Allgemeines Gleichbehandlungsgesetz | German General Law on Equal Treatment |
| Amtsgericht Karlsruhe | Karlsruhe Local Court |
| Annäherungsverbot | prohibition of approach |
| anonym | anonymous |
| Ansprechperson | contact person |
| Anti-Gewalt-Training | anti-violence-training |
| Ausländergesetz | special laws for foreigners |
| Ausländerrecht | legislation on foreigners |
| Ausrutscher | slip-up |
| Beratungs- und Verfahrenskostenhilfe | the cost of the consultation and legal proceedings |
| Beratungsstelle bei Gewalt im sozialen Nahraum | Domestic Violence Advice Centre |
| Beratungsstelle für Frauen und Männer | advice centre for men and women |
| Betriebs- oder Personalrat | works or staff council |
| Bundesamt für Familie und zivilgesellschaftliche Aufgaben | Federal Office for Family Issues and Civil Society Functions |
| Bundeskriminalamt | Federal Police Office |
| bundesweites Hilfetelefon | national support hotline |
| Bußgeld, Zwangsgeld | administrative fine, fine |
| Clearingstelle Häusliche Gewalt | Domestic Violence Clearing Centre |
| Cyberstalking | Cyberstalking |
| Deutscher Kinderschutzbund | German Society for the Protection of Children |
| Diakonisches Werk | Social Service Agency |
| Dolmetscher, Übersetzer | interpreter, translator |
| Ehe-, Familien- und Partnerschaftsberatungsstelle | Marriage, Family and Partnership Advice Centre |

| deutsch | englisch |
|--|--|
| Fachberatungszentrum | professional advice centre |
| Familienministerium | Federal Ministry for Family Affairs |
| Flüchtling | displaced person |
| Frauenbeauftragte | Women's representative |
| Frauenberatungsstelle | Women's Advice Centre |
| Frauenhaus | refuge / refuge house |
| Freiheitsberaubung | restriction of freedom |
| frühe Prävention | early prevention |
| geflüchtete Frau | woman who has fled |
| Gesundheitsamt | local health authority |
| Gewalt gegen Frauen | violence against women |
| Gewaltdelikte | acts of violence |
| Gewaltschutzgesetz | Protection against Violence law |
| Gewaltverhältnisse | violent relationships |
| Gewerkschaft | trade union |
| Gleichstellungsbeauftragte der Stadt Karlsruhe | Karlsruhe City Council's Equal Opportunities Officer |
| grabschen | to grope |
| Hausfriedensbruch | trespassing |
| Informations- und Unterstützungsangebote | information and counselling services |
| Informationsdefizit | lack of information |
| Jugendschutz | protection of minors |
| Kinderbüro der Stadt Karlsruhe | Karlsruhe City Council's Advice Centre for Children |
| Kinderinteressenvertretung | representation of children's interests |
| Klinisch-Forensische Ambulanz | Clinical Forensic Ambulance |
| Koordinationskreis „Häusliche Gewalt überwinden“ | "Overcoming Domestic Violence" Coordination Group |

| deutsch | englisch |
|---|---|
| Mannheimer Zentralinstitut für seelische Gesundheit | Central Institute of Mental Health Mannheim |
| Migrationshintergrund | migrant background |
| muttersprachliche Beratung | advice in your own language auch: counselling by native speakers |
| Nebenklage | private criminal action auch: civil action |
| Nötigung | assault |
| Nummer gegen Kummer | number against emotional distress |
| Opferentschädigungsgesetz | Law on Compensation for Victims of Violence |
| Ordnungs- und Bürgeramt | (Karlsruhe City Council's) Local Police Authority |
| Polizei (Karlsruher Polizei) | the Karlsruhe police |
| Polizeiliche Anordnung | police orders |
| Polizeipräsidium | the Karlsruhe police headquarters |
| Prostitution | prostitution |
| psychische Gewalt | psychological violence |
| Psychologische Beratungsstelle | Psychological Advice Centre |
| Rechtsbeistand | legal advice |
| Rückkehrverbot | prohibition of return |
| Schmerzensgeld | claim damages for pain and suffering |
| Schutz bei Gewalt im häuslichen Bereich | the protection of victims of domestic violence |
| Schutzanordnung | police protection order, protective court order |
| Schutzwohnung | safe lodging |
| Schweigepflicht | duty to maintain confidentiality |

| deutsch | englisch |
|---|---|
| sexuales Selbstbestimmungsrecht | sexual self-determination |
| sexualisierte Gewalt | sexual violence |
| sexualisierter Übergriff | sexual assault |
| sexuelle Belästigung | sexual harassment |
| sexuelle Diskriminierung | sexual discrimination |
| Sozial- und Jugendbehörde | Social Services Department |
| Sozialer Dienst der Stadt Karlsruhe | Social Service of the City of Karlsruhe |
| sozialer Nahraum | social proximity |
| Sozialministerium Baden-Württemberg | Baden-Württemberg Ministry of Social Affairs |
| Sprachbarriere | language barriers |
| Spurensicherung | safeguarding of evidence |
| Staatsanwaltschaft | State Prosecutor |
| Stadt Karlsruhe | Karlsruhe City Council (als Stadtverwaltung, die agiert), ansonsten City of Karlsruhe |
| Stalking | stalking |
| Strafanzeige erstatten | complain to the police |
| Straftatbestand | criminal offence |
| Telefonseelsorge | telephone helpline run by the Catholic and Protestant Churches |
| Unrechtsbewusstsein | awareness of wrong-doing |
| Verein für Jugendhilfe Karlsruhe e.V. (Anti-Gewalt-Beratung und -Training für Frauen) | Youth Welfare Association (Anti-violence counselling and training for women) |
| Vertrauensperson | people you trust |
| Vortäuschen einer Straftat | simulating a criminal offence |
| WEISSER RING e.V. | WEISSER RING e.V. |
| Wohnungsverweis | expulsion |

| deutsch | englisch |
|----------------------|------------------------------|
| Zeugenschutzprogramm | Witness Protection Programme |
| Zivilcourage | personal courage |
| Zwangsheirat | forced marriage |

Imprint

Published by
Stadt Karlsruhe
Gleichstellungsbeauftragte
Rathaus am Marktplatz
Rathaus am Marktplatz
Telephone: + 49 721 133-3062
gb@karlsruhe.de
www.karlsruhe.de/gleichstellung

Text: Annette Niesyto based on
a text by Sabine Zürn
Layout: C. Streeck | Translation:
Charlotte Schmitt and others
Cover picture: www.fotolia.de ©
DDRockerstar
Printed in Germany by the town
hall printing service on 100 percent
recycled paper. Januar 2018

This brochure is also available in the following languages:

English, French, Croatian, German, Romanian, Russian, Turkish
All the versions can be found online and can be downloaded at:
www.karlsruhe.de/hg

