

# PANIC BUTTON CODE 466

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# JUSTIFICATION

- The National Institute for Women (INAMU) has the responsibility of conducting the work on prevention of Violence against Women, and assisting victims of Violence against Women.
- INAMU is part of the 9-1-1 Emergency System; there is an Operational Center for Domestic Violence and Violence against Women's (COAVIFMU, for its acronym in Spanish) dispatch.
- A specific strategy is required for the protection of those women in imminent risk of death, through specialized services provided by the INAMU and other institutions.

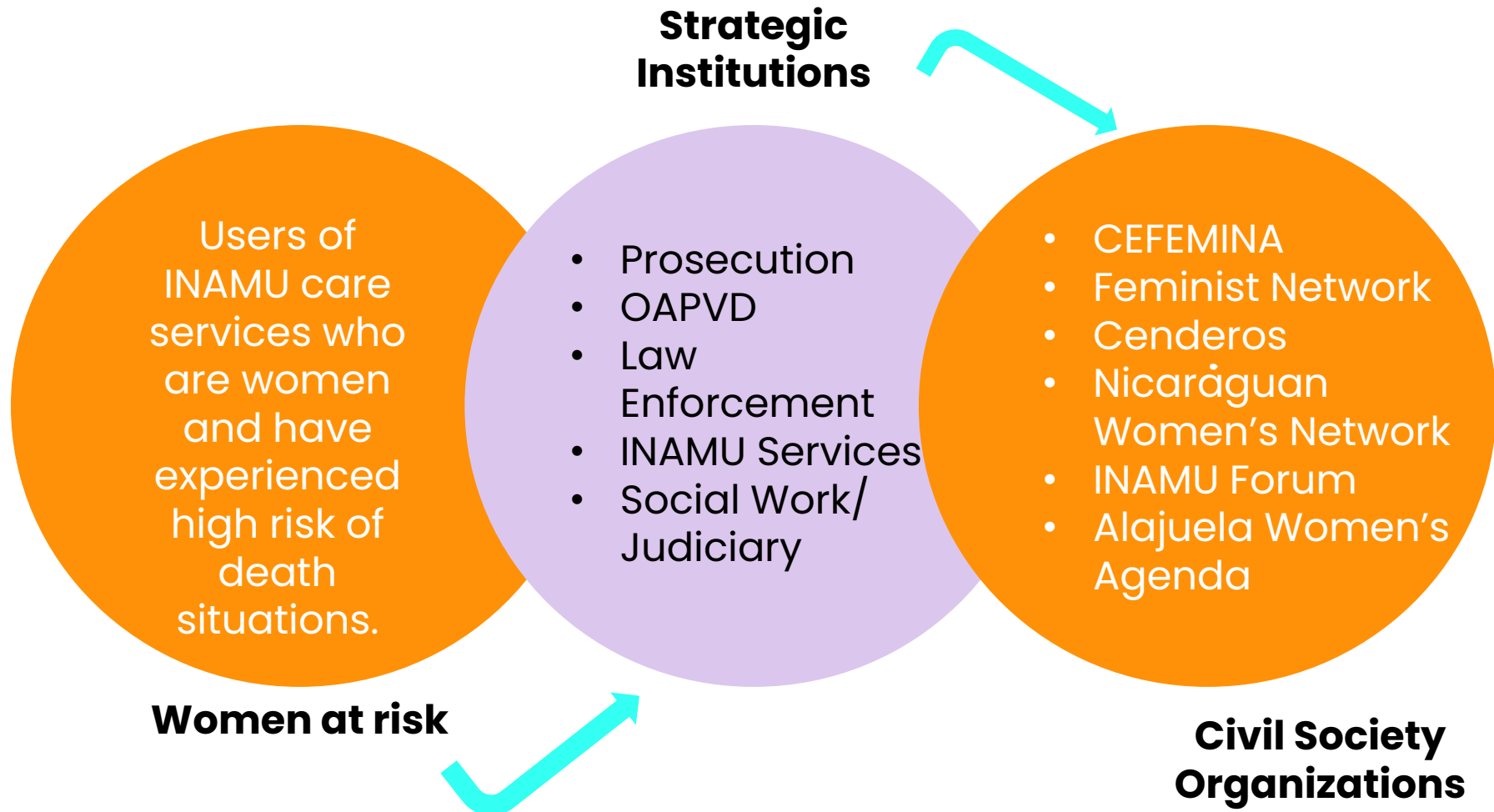
# BACKGROUND

- In 2013, within the framework of a partnership between The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and The National Institute for Women (INAMU), a consultancy was carried out to strengthen the capacities for the formulation, implementation and improvement of policies and programs related to violence against women, that aims to improve the articulated and coordinated response of government institutions and civil society organizations.
- Pilot plan begins in 2015.



**YOU ARE NOT ALONE**

# CONSULTATIONS CARRIED OUT WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE CONSULTANCY





## BACKGROUND

- Arises within the framework of the Femicide Prevention Strategy included in the National Development Plan of the Administration 2014–2018:
- Local Committees for Immediate Attention and Follow-up (CLAIS).
- Inter-Institutional Subcommittee for the Prevention of Femicides.
- Emergency Kits.

# NATIONAL POLICY FOR THE CARE AND PREVENTION OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN (PLANOVI 2017-2032)

## AXIS 6. Femicide Prevention

### Strategic Objective

Increase access to institutional, community-based, supportive, and protective resources and services for women at risk of femicide.



**PANIC BUTTON**



## WHAT DOES IT CONSIST OF ?

- Operational Protection Strategy for Women at severe risk of death, whose main component is the assignment of a geolocator device with a panic button. This initiative is part of a comprehensive strategy for the prevention of femicides developed by INAMU.
- Allow women not only to continue with their daily activities within a framework of greater physical security, but also, in dangerous circumstances, gain more immediate access to the required protection services.

# WHAT DOES IT CONSIST OF?

- INAMU contracts the rental of a geolocation platform and the use of personal devices.
- The devices are then assigned by staff in violence against women services.
- Inter-institutional Protocol for the response of the Panic Button Code through the 9-1-1 Emergency System (9-1-1, Law Enforcement, and INAMU).
- The immediate response is provided by Law Enforcement services through a phone call to 9-1-1.
- Post-event follow-up is carried out by the officials who assigned the device.





# WHAT IS THE ROUTE?

## **Risk Assessment**

- INAMU (Women's Delegation and Regional Units)
- Judiciary
- OAPVD
- OFIM
- CCSS

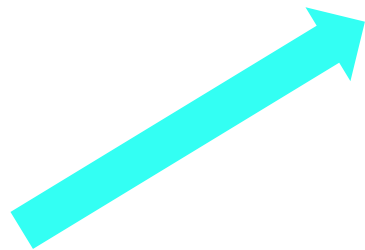
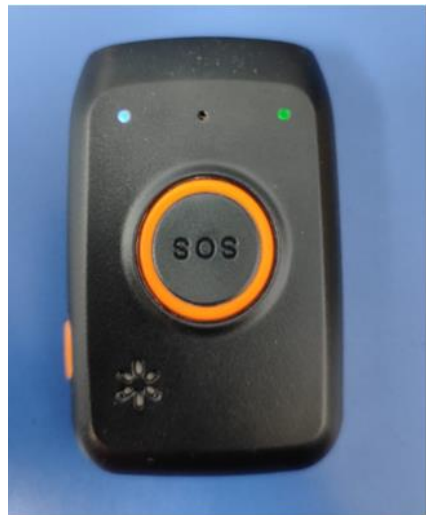
## **GPS Programming**

- INAMU (DVIO) receives information from users
- Coordination with 9-1-1 to enter information

## **Incident Response**

- GPS is activated by the user
- Law Enforcement responds
- COAVIFMU verifies conditions

# HOW THE PANIC BUTTON CODE WORKS ?



**COAVIFMU-INAMU**



**USER FOLLOW-UP**



# TARGET POPULATION

- The direct beneficiaries of the protection strategy are female victims of violence who have been previously assessed by the defined instances, and who are in a situation of severe risk to their physical integrity.
- They do not agree to go to a shelter or have other protective measures or to initiate criminal proceedings.
- Women coming out of protection programs (such as CEAMM), whose protective measures have expired or are about to expire, or who are close to the aggressor's release from prison and are, therefore, at risk.
- Law Enforcement accessibility according to geographical location and lack of access to fixed or mobile telephony to request police assistance, coupled with the risk factor for death mentioned above.

# EVENTS TRACKING

There are three levels of care and follow-up for users:

1. The first of these consists of permanent monitoring through the operation of the GPS, which would be carried out through COAVIFMU, and will be available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week when required. This tracking involves knowing the exact location of each GPS user when the SOS alarm is activated and, after its activation, verifying with the user their current conditions, and if they require any other type of service.

2. The second level of tracking is the one that will be done by those who respond to an emergency alert from a GPS, which is explained step by step in the Action Path section.

It is further recommended that the agency that delivered the GPS to the user, make an assessment with the user, within three days, about the care and its current status.



# EVENTS TRACKING

3. The third level of care has two fundamental tasks:

- **Psychosocial care:** users who are assigned the device must participate in a psychosocial care process, with periodic appointments (monthly/bimonthly), within the security strategy, according to the needs of the user, and during the period of use of the device, or as set forth in the respective care guidelines. If the user leaves a CEAMM, she should be included in the follow-up strategy, or it should be determined whether she should be treated in the external care services of the place of residence.
- **Tracking the use of GPS** implies that all female victims of violence who receive the service must be accompanied and receive permanent monitoring during the period they have the GPS, regardless of activation of the emergency button. This accompaniment is not limited to the moment of the aggression but must be provided throughout the implementation of the service. It can be provided both within and outside of psychosocial care.

**THANK YOU!**