



Roadmap for improving the immediate response and subsequent intervention steps taken by police authorities in Domestic Violence cases

High-Risk Cases of Domestic Violence in the Ennepe-Ruhr County



Co-funded by
the European Union

TACTICS

TACTICS

TACTICS – Improving the response and follow-up of victims and perpetrators of gender-based violence by police authorities

101096908 – TACTICS - CERV-2022-DAPHNE

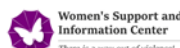
“Updated Regional Roadmaps to Improve DV Response System” – English Version

Contributors: Babeş-Bolyai University, Comisión para la investigación de malos tratos a mujeres, gesine intervention, MEFH, Psytel France, Union of Women Associations of Heraklion, University of Tartu, Women’s Support and Information Center, WWP EN – European Network for the Work with Perpetrators

Authors: GESINE Intervention (Olga Damsen, Ulrike Janz, Andrea Stolte, Marion Steffens, Janne Hofmann)

January 2026

The contents of this publication are the sole responsibility of the TACTICS project and do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the European Union. Neither the European Union institutions and bodies nor any person acting on their behalf may be held responsible for the use which may be made of the information contained therein.



Contents

Introduction.....	4
Femicides – a societal problem and legal approaches to solving it	6
Current developments: Adoption of the Violence Assistance Act (February 2025).....	7
TACTICS on the local level: High-risk management in the Ennepe-Ruhr county	8
Implementation process of “KoRA in the Ennepe-Ruhr county”	9
Needs assessment for the Ennepe-Ruhr county	9
From needs assessment to practical implementation	
Preparation phase: expansion of cooperation and capacity building	10
Cooperation with the police.....	10
Promoting the project	11
Implementation phase: TACTICS becomes “KoRA”	11
KoRA symposiums and working groups	12
Results	13
What will happen in 2026? The next steps	13
Challenges	14
Structural changes.....	14
Conclusions.....	16
Sources (German)	17

Introduction

Domestic Violence in Germany is a persistent challenge for the police, support services, and victims themselves. Despite the ratification of the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and Domestic Violence – known as the Istanbul Convention¹ – in 2018, there are still significant gaps in the support system: while the support needs of women affected by violence are increasing due to steadily rising numbers, counseling centers face, among others, the ongoing problem of uncertain funding. In October 2022, the Council of Europe’s Group of Experts on Action against Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (GREVIO) identified significant shortcomings in the implementation of violence protection and prevention measures².

As a project focusing on **high-risk cases of Domestic Violence**, Article 51 of the Istanbul Convention is particularly relevant to TACTICS. It obliges the contracting parties to implement “the necessary legislative or other measures to ensure that an assessment of the lethality risk, the seriousness of the situation and the risk of repeated violence is carried out by all relevant authorities in order to manage the risk and if necessary to provide coordinated safety and support.”³ One challenge lies in the different approaches to high-risk cases of Domestic Violence in practice: these differ in their interpretation of terms as well as in their processes across the various federal states and institutions. **This is where the project comes in.**

GESINE Intervention contributes to the project as a grassroots organisation for women affected by violence. In addition to running a women’s counseling center and a women’s shelter, GESINE also offers support for male perpetrators of violence through its “TONI” (TatOrientierte Nachhaltige Intervention, or Offense-Oriented Sustainable Intervention) programme. GESINE thus pursues a holistic approach to combating violence against women and Domestic Violence. Additionally, men affected by violence can also find support at GESINE.

Located in the predominantly rural and sprawling Ennepe-Ruhr county in North Rhine-Westphalia, GESINE faces the challenge of having to work with two separate police authorities, nine cities and their various local government offices as the central institution for protection against violence. Both the longstanding cooperation within the network and the needs assessment carried out as part of the project made it clear that a uniform procedure for risk assessment could significantly improve the protection of those affected.

Within this context, GESINE Intervention set itself the goal of establishing a risk assessment procedure – often referred to as “high-risk management procedure” – in close cooperation with the relevant regional actors in the Ennepe-Ruhr county as part of the TACTICS project. By adhering to standardised procedures for risk assessment and reporting channels between the relevant institutions, conducting case conferences, and implementing targeted measures, serious violence and/or femicides are thus to be reduced or prevented altogether in the future.

1 The Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence (2011). English and German versions available at: <https://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/full-list?module=treaty-detail&treaty-num=210> (accessed January 16, 2026).

2 Report available at: <https://www.bmfsfj.de/resource/blob/202386/3699c9bad150e4c4ff78ef54665a85c2/grevio-evaluierungsbericht-istanbul-konvention-2022-data.pdf> (accessed January 16, 2026).

3 Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence and explanatory report, Istanbul, May 11, 2011, p. 21, available at: www.coe.int/conventionviolence

This roadmap provides an insight into the regional implementation of the EU project by GESINE Intervention from March 2023 to January 2026. Following a description of the starting point for the project and the legal framework, the regional implementation of TACTICS is presented. It describes the steps taken by GESINE Intervention – based on a preliminary needs analysis – to establish high-risk management in the Ennepe-Ruhr district.

Femicides – a societal problem and legal approaches to solving it

In 2024, 132 women were killed by their partner or ex-partner. However, the actual number is likely to be higher: The actual number of femicides committed is difficult to record statistically, as there is no legal definition⁴. Not only recording these fatal crimes, but also preventing them poses a challenge for the justice and support system on several levels: although femicides are often preceded by a long history of violence, many perpetrators have not come to the attention of the police before the crime. There are several reasons for this: on the one hand, many women do not report the perpetrator despite previous violence, for example out of fear of escalation or emotional dependence. In other cases, affected women separate from their partner in the hope of eventually being safe – which, paradoxically, in many cases leads to the femicide.

Both German case law and international agreements regulate protection of affected women. International agreements⁵ provide the legal basis from which national case law is usually derived. However, the simultaneous existence of European and domestic political interests can lead to conflicting orientations and interpretations. This highlights the challenge of actually implementing protective measures.

In 2002, the **'Act to Improve Civil Court Protection in Cases of Violence and Stalking and to Facilitate the Transfer of the Marital Home in Cases of Separation'** (*Gewaltschutzgesetz – GewSchG*) came into force in Germany. The introduction of the Act created a clear legal basis for civil court protection orders, such as restraining orders, in cases of intentional and unlawful violations of a person's body, health or freedom, including threats of such violations⁶. In **North Rhine-Westphalia (NRW)**, there is one additional law called §34 PolG NRW (Police Act of the State of North Rhine-Westphalia – PolG NRW, state law of North Rhine-Westphalia)⁷. It offers the possibility of proactive work following a police report in accordance with Section 34a (4): With the consent of the person concerned, the police forward the contact details to a qualified counselling centre – in most cases intervention and women's counselling centres. A counsellor actively contacts the woman (or man) affected by violence. Proactive work thus includes a low-threshold counselling service. It reaches many victims of Domestic Violence who would not actively seek out a counselling centre themselves. Contact is usually made the day after the police intervention or on the next working day. Within the framework of the 14-day return ban, urgent applications can be made, such as the temporary allocation of the shared home in accordance with the *GewSchG*.

4 Further analyses and historical context can be found in the monitoring report of the German Institute for Human Rights (DIM), S. 253ff.

5 Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence Against Women and Domestic Violence, better known as the „Istanbul Convention“, as well as the EU directive (EU) 2024/1385 of the European Parliament from 14 May 2024.

6 Federal Ministry for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth (2014): Gesetz zum zivilrechtlichen Schutz vor Gewalttaten und Nachstellungen (Gewaltschutzgesetz). <https://www.bmfsfj.de/bmfsfj/aktuelles/alle-meldungen/gesetz-zum-zivilrechtlichen-schutz-vor-gewalttaten-und-nachstellungen-gewaltschutzgesetz--80702>

7 Federal Police Law: § 34 PolG NRW, Polizeigesetz des Landes Nordrhein-Westfalen (PolG NRW) (Landesrecht Nordrhein-Westfalen).

Current developments: Adoption of the Violence Assistance Act (February 2025)

The *Act on a Reliable Support System for Gender-Based and Domestic Violence*, known as the Violence Support Act (*Gewalthilfegesetz*)⁸, came into force on 28 February 2025. This Act establishes a nationwide legal right for women affected by violence and their children to receive free protection and counselling in cases of gender-based and Domestic Violence. In accordance with the Act, the federal government has to financially contribute to the expansion and operation of the support system for women and their children affected by violence in order to ensure comprehensive and needs-based services. However, the individual legal right to protection and counselling will only apply from 1 January 2032. This new Violence Assistance Act is thus a decisive step towards the implementation of the Istanbul Convention in Germany. In connection with TACTICS, the expansion of the support system, securing adequate funding for protection facilities and a legal right for support for affected women and children are important aspects of effective cooperation between the police, the judiciary and other relevant institutions with the violence protection system.

There were also legal changes at the **federal level** in autumn 2025: in October 2025, the **Interior Committee of the North Rhine-Westphalia state parliament** decided to extend the return ban for perpetrators of Domestic Violence from 10 to 14 days in order to give affected women more time to organise protective measures. In November, the state parliament then passed an amendment to the North Rhine-Westphalia Police Act⁹ aimed at improving protection against partner violence. Among other things, this amendment provides a closer surveillance of suspects, the use of electronic ankle tags, and the possibility of police custody.

These actions show that, despite the many challenges, femicides are often preventable. In recent years, awareness of the issue has grown in Germany, both politically and in the media¹⁰. As an association that has been working for over 30 years to help women affected by violence, both on a practical and political level, GESINE Intervention has specialised in setting up a standardised procedure for high-risk detection in the Ennepe-Ruhr county as part of the TACTICS project and has made the prevention of femicide its core task. The regional implementation of the project is described below.

8 Violence Assistance Act (*Gewalthilfegesetz*): <https://www.recht.bund.de/bgb/1/2025/57/VO.html>

9 More information here (German): <https://www.landtag.nrw.de/home/der-landtag/tagesordnungen/WP18/1400/E18-1493.html>; <https://polizei.nrw/artikel/verstaendigung-ueber-geplantes-polizeigesetz-in-nrw>

10 See <https://www.bpb.de/themen/gender-diversitaet/femizide-und-gewalt-gegen-frauen/572391/femizide-definition-und-debatte/>

TACTICS on the local level: High-risk management in the Ennepe-Ruhr county



Image Source: TUBS, CC BY-SA 3.0,
<https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=4649536>

The TACTICS project is active in seven European countries, but its aim is to find structural solutions at the regional level. The Ennepe-Ruhr county– the region in which the project was implemented– is characterised by the following features: It consists of the nine towns **Hattingen, Witten, Herdecke, Wetter, Sprockhövel, Gevelsberg, Schwelm, Ennepetal and Breckerfeld**. The towns are located in a rural region with often long travel distances and, in some cases, inadequate public transport infrastructure. For this reason, GESINE Intervention’s women’s counselling service operates on a decentralised basis and offers counselling in Schwelm, Hattingen, Witten and Herdecke. Eight different youth welfare offices are responsible for the county, with Ennepetal and Breckerfeld being merged.

There is also a special feature regarding police jurisdiction: the **county police Ennepe-Ruhr-Kreis** are responsible for all the towns listed above except Witten, which is administered by the **Bochum police**.

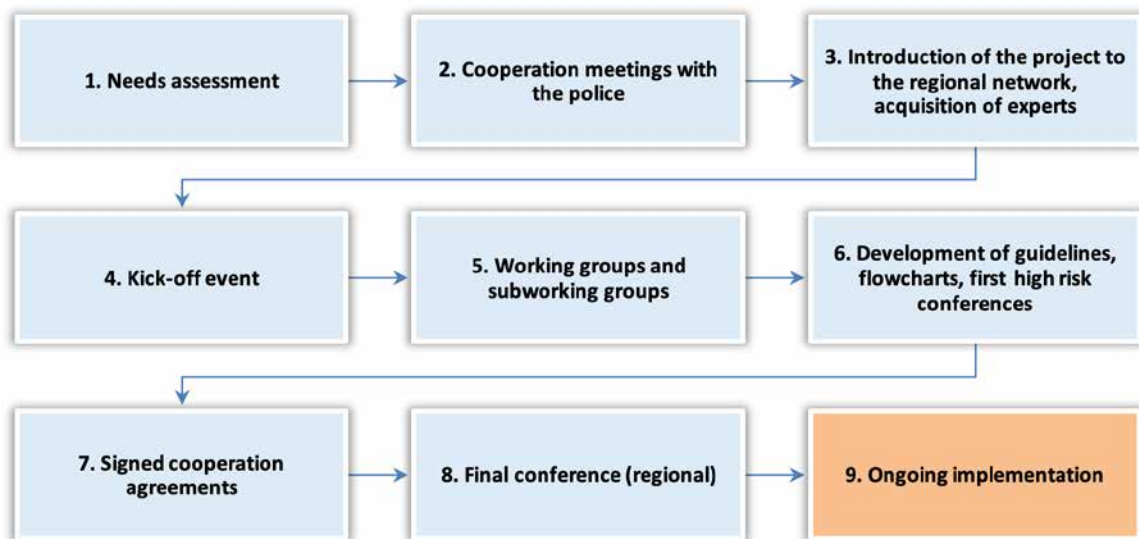
This classification provides a better insight into the implementation region and highlights the administrative challenges involved in setting up high-risk management.

Implementation process of “KoRA in the Ennepe-Ruhr county”



„KoRA“ stands for „**Koordiniertes Risk Assessment**“¹¹ and is the German title for the regionally developed high-risk management in the county.

The implementation process can be broken down into 9 main steps:



The details of the individual steps are described in the following sections.

Needs assessment for the Ennepe-Ruhr county

To identify existing structures, barriers and needs in the Ennepe-Ruhr county, GESINE Intervention realised a needs assessment between September and November 2023 by conducting a total of nine interviews. The interviewees included two women affected by Domestic Violence, one participant in a perpetrator programme and six professionals from relevant fields (women’s counselling, women’s shelter, educational counselling centre, two youth welfare office managers and one professional from a perpetrator programme). Both the women affected by violence and the participant in the perpetrator programme wanted to see improved information sharing by the police and/or doctors, particularly with regard to legal proceedings and support services or perpetrator programmes. Particularly relevant to the TACTICS project and highlighted by several professionals is the need for greater interdisciplinary exchange and closer cooperation between the institutions involved. They mentioned a lack of common understanding of high-risk cases and the need for a

¹¹ Coordinated Risk Assessment

standardised procedure (and, if necessary, instrument) for risk assessment that can be applied across institutions. In addition, cross-institutional agreements, for example in the form of high-risk case conferences, were recommended in order to share relevant information, clarify responsibilities and better coordinate intervention steps. Other needs mentioned include training for the police, more consistent prosecution and improved referral to offender programmes.

From needs assessment to practical implementation

Preparation phase: expansion of cooperation and capacity building

Based on the results of the needs assessment and the recurring demand for improved cooperation in risk assessment, GESINE Intervention initiated two meetings in March 2024 in the form of **'advisory panels'**: one with specialists working in a women's counselling centre and a women's shelter, and one with an employee from a programme for violent men. At these two meetings, existing risk assessment tools were reviewed, relevant indicators for the two working fields were added, and interfaces with other institutions were considered. The results were regularly incorporated into the interdisciplinary TACTICS working meetings as the project progressed. The entire process of developing a high-risk management was designed and implemented in interdisciplinary collaboration and with the participation of organisations specialising in specific, so-called 'vulnerable groups'¹².

Cooperation with the police

From the start of the project in 2023 until its completion in 2026, close cooperation with the Ennepe-Ruhr county police department and the Bochum police department was an essential component. As an official 'associated partner' of the TACTICS project, the Ennepe-Ruhr county police department – with whom we have enjoyed a trusting working relationship for many years – played a key role in implementing the concept. It soon became clear that close coordination of processes would be necessary to ensure the successful implementation of such a project. An initial cooperation meeting was held in September 2023. It was attended by project staff from GESINE Intervention, a cooperation partner from the EN police force and the then head of the county police authority. After presenting the project and clarifying open questions, the first steps were agreed upon. During this meeting, initial potential barriers due to internal police structures became apparent, such as the police's duty of confidentiality regarding internal procedures directly related to risk assessment, as well as high hurdles in obtaining written approval for cooperation.

Thanks to the dedicated efforts of all those involved, as well as the North Rhine-Westphalia State Criminal Police Office, a key hurdle to cooperation was removed: In July 2024, the **North Rhine-Westphalia Ministry of the Interior** granted approval for cooperation between the EN police and GESINE in the development and implementation of high-risk management in the EN county. This laid the foundation for close cooperation in high-risk cases and enabled further steps to be taken.

¹² Including: women with disabilities, women with migration and refugee backgrounds, women with addictions, homeless women and/or older women

Promoting the project

The written approval from the Ministry of the Interior to participate in TACTICS was an essential prerequisite for practical implementation at regional level. The next step was a cooperation meeting with the Round Table on Domestic Violence and Violence against Women in the Ennepe-Ruhr county in August 2024. The purpose of participating in the event was to present the TACTICS project and the plans for the Ennepe-Ruhr county, to raise awareness among participants of the need for femicide prevention, and to recruit cooperation partners for the design and implementation of the risk assessment. At this meeting, further cooperation in so-called 'multi-agency groups' (or working groups) was initiated and the date of the kick-off event was announced. After a planning phase in which basic legal options for action and framework conditions were clarified together with the local county police authority, the TACTICS kick-off event for the Ennepe-Ruhr county was held on 26 November 2024.

Implementation phase: TACTICS becomes "KoRA"

For the implementation of high-risk management, the GESINE project team chose a working concept consisting of specialist conferences, (multi-agency-) working groups and sub-working groups. Input from various experts (from the fields of justice, police, child and youth welfare, victim support, etc.) was intended to ensure the transfer of specialist knowledge on the subject of high risk. The early involvement of specialists from various fields made it possible to identify profession-specific characteristics and barriers in the planned procedure and to jointly develop solutions. A committed, permanent core of professionals from the relevant institutions was established at an early stage. The involvement of the health sector and institutions for disabled is particularly noteworthy here. Both are indispensable partners in the protection against violence.

The KoRA procedure is a strategy for preventing serious violence and femicides. To establish high-risk management, GESINE Intervention pursued an overall strategy based on the following components:

The GESINE strategy for building up a high risk management				
Empowering professionals from various institutions (clinics, doctors' surgeries, counselling centres, government agencies, authorities, etc.) to recognise when a woman affected by violence is at high risk.	Establishment of a common understanding of high risk , which is accepted by all parties involved (especially the police).	Development of a cross-institutional and interdisciplinary strategy to reduce potential risks.	Establishment of the strategy through the development of internal procedures for high-risk cases and coordination with other authorities/ institutions in the context of case conferences.	Evaluating the impact of using the tools to identify and, where necessary, reduce the number of false positive/false negative results.

The specific, chronological implementation of the steps is described in the next section.

KoRA symposiums and working groups

By the date of submission of this report, GESINE Intervention had held six symposiums and working groups and three sub-working groups in cooperation with the participating institutions. On two events, external speaker and a broader audience were invited. This attracted attention to the project beyond the region and expanded the circle of committed experts. Below is a chronological overview of all TACTICS symposiums and working group meetings that have taken place so far:

Table 1: Chronological overview over all TACTICS symposiums and working groups by submission date

Type of event	Date	No. of participants	Content
Kick-off event	26.11.2024	16 participants	Presentation of the TACTICS project; introduction to the topic of high risk; sub-working groups (definition of 'high risk' and collection of indicators)
Working group	25.02.2025	22 participants	Presentation of European legal principles for standardised risk assessment and inter-agency cooperation; continuation of sub-working groups (definition of 'high risk' and collection of indicators); initial draft concepts for case conferences
Sub-working group "Risk Assessment"	31.03.2025	11 participants	Examination of the risk assessment tools DA, DA-5 and ODARA ¹³ ; decision to continue focusing on DA & DA-5 in the sense of a two-stage model; collection of additional indicators for in-depth risk analysis
Symposium and working group	26.05.2025	28 participants	Public session with speaker Dr Freudenberg, former public prosecutor; followed by a working group: initial presentation of the title 'KoRA – Coordinated Risk Assessment', presentation of the results of the sub-working group, in-depth discussion on risk assessment in sub-working groups and plenary session.
Sub-working group "Police"	12.08.2025	5 participants	In-depth examination of the topics of risk assessment and data protection; initial draft of a flowchart (KoRA flowchart)
Symposium and working group	01.09.2025	38 participants	Public session with speaker Dr Susanne Heynen, former head of the Stuttgart Youth Welfare Office; followed by working group: focus topic Children and young people as victims and survivors of Domestic Violence in sub-working groups and plenary session, presentation of the updated KoRA flowchart
Sub-working group "Child Protection"	28.10.2025	20 participants	In-depth examination of child protection in high-risk cases; incorporation of child protection aspects into the KoRA flowchart
Working group	20.11.2025	24 participants	Finalisation of the KoRA flowchart; exchange of experiences regarding initial case conferences; determination of further concrete steps for implementing the procedure
Working group	21.01.2026	40 participants	Presentation of the KoRA guidelines and working aids for professionals; discussions regarding final implementation steps
Final Conference	03.03.2026	<i>Expected participants: 100</i>	Planned: Official launch of the long-term KoRA process, panel discussions, speaker presentations

¹³ DA = Danger Assessment, DA-5 = Danger Assessment-5 – Brief Assessment for Clinicians, © Jaqueline Campbell, ODARA= Ontario Domestic Assault Risk Assessment, © Waypoint Centre for Mental Health Care.

Results

In order to ensure an effective procedure for identifying high-risk situations, we worked with the institutions involved in the above-mentioned working meetings to develop a **multi-stage model**:

1. A case of Domestic Violence has been reported.
2. A pre-trained specialist conducts a brief assessment based on the DA-5 form¹⁴. If a high risk is identified, the specialist refers the affected woman to GESINE Intervention.
3. GESINE Intervention conducts an in-depth risk analysis. If the high-risk case is confirmed, a case conference is convened with the woman's consent (with or without the involvement of the police).
4. The case conference takes place and protective measures are initiated. Follow-up conferences are held as needed.
5. The effectiveness of the procedure is evaluated in monitoring meetings (3 times a year).

GESINE Intervention is currently developing guidelines, working aids and concrete procedural plans. These contain detailed and target group-specific descriptions of the KoRA procedure, background information and corresponding step-by-step instructions. **All finalised materials will be available on the [homepage of GESINE Intervention](#)**¹⁵.

In addition, GESINE Intervention is currently in close contact with the US-based John Hopkins School of Nursing and Geiger Institute. Through cooperation and participation in training courses specially tailored to KoRA, it will be possible in future to use the DA and DA-5 instruments in German in the Ennepe-Ruhr county. Building on the training courses, GESINE will then be in a position to offer certified training courses for this important risk assessment tool both in the EN county and throughout Germany. This is unique in Germany.

What will happen in 2026? The next steps

Further meetings with the heads of the municipal youth welfare offices are currently being organised. These serve to consolidate the project through **cooperation agreements**.

The **regional final conference** will take place on 3 March 2026. It will serve to present the regional results to a wider audience. Currently planned is a mix of panels and speakers from various fields. In addition, the KoRA materials, which will have been finalised and printed by then, will be presented. After the GESINE team will receive the **qualification in the use of the**

¹⁴ Explanations: GESINE Intervention plans to implement training for professionals in the Ennepe-Ruhr county with the appropriate funding. The aim is to enable at least two professionals per institution to use the DA-5 and initiate appropriate action. The DA-5 (Danger Assessment-5 (DA-5) – Brief Assessment for Clinicians. Campbell, J.C. (2004) is the short version of the established Danger Assessment by Jacquelyn Campbell. Campbell, J. C. (2009). Danger Assessment Scale. www.dangerassessment.org. Both instruments (Danger Assessment and DA-5) have been scientifically evaluated. The use of the 'DA-LE' (Law Enforcement) is also planned for the future.

¹⁵ <https://www.gesine-intervention.de>

DA and DA-5 instruments, training courses for professionals will be set up, as well as an initial **monitoring meeting**.

Challenges

The implementation of a project such as high-risk management poses a major challenge, and we too were confronted with a number of (potential) obstacles. The most important ones are mentioned below:

- Agreement on a common definition of high risk, especially between GESINE Intervention and the police¹⁶.
- Agreement on common positions and reporting channels with the local youth welfare offices: when is a child's welfare at risk; when must the youth welfare office be involved?
- Taking into account the working methods, mandates and specific characteristics of the various institutions involved (police, health sector, disability support services, child and youth welfare services, etc.).
- Lack of financial and human resources: how can we ensure that KoRA is implemented on a long-term basis without overburdening the professionals involved?

While most of these points were addressed jointly within the working groups, some questions remain unanswered until the project is completed. In particular, the issue of financial and human resources still requires a permanent solution, for example through the provision of reliable and long-term funding.

Structural changes

The regional implementation of TACTICS – or KoRA – led to significant improvements in the protection of women affected by violence in high-risk situations. At this point, we would like to highlight the **improvement in interdisciplinary cooperation** in the Ennepe-Ruhr county and the establishment of an active group of experts. Thanks to the consistently high level of interest and commitment shown by entire institutions and individual professionals, procedures were developed and optimised, agreements were reached (e.g. on reporting channels, definitions, indicators) and communication was improved overall. Above all, this has shown how important it is to take into account the different institutional mandates (e.g. health sector, youth welfare office, police, etc.) and the associated different possibilities for recognising a life-threatening situation, and to embed these conceptually.

The procedures, materials (guidelines, working aids, flowcharts), written cooperation agreements and certifications (DA and DA-5) developed within the framework of TACTICS provide the basis for the long-term, high-quality implementation of KoRA. They also serve as a basis for good practice in other model regions.

¹⁶ The North Rhine-Westphalia police force works with its own understanding of 'high risk' and uses an internal assessment procedure that is kept under wraps.

Last but not least, the **first high-risk conferences** that have been conducted have shown that the KoRA procedure is effective in serious cases and where it needs to be optimised. Supporting women affected by violence and preventing serious violence or homicides by holding these case conferences is therefore the most important improvement and will remain the declared goal of GESINE Intervention in the future.

Conclusions

The regional implementation of TACTICS presented a number of challenges and required a consistently high level of commitment from all participating institutions. The fact that the project in the Ennepe-Ruhr county proved to be such a success is primarily due to this active cooperation. It forms the foundation for the implementation and establishment of KoRA. In addition, it has become apparent that, in addition to reliable coordination of the individual working steps (in this case by GESINE Intervention), close cooperation with the local police authority is an important factor for success.

At the same time, it became clear that such a project would be virtually impossible to implement without funding. It therefore remains to be seen to what extent KoRA can be reliably and permanently consolidated after the end of the project. Despite the success of individual regional model projects such as KoRA, protecting women affected by violence from serious violence and femicide remains a legally binding responsibility of the state. The current developments at federal and state level, especially with regard to the passed Violence Assistance Act, therefore offer a ray of hope.

We would like to thank everyone involved for their active cooperation and support over the last three years – without them, TACTICS would never have been possible.

Sources (German)

- Bündnis Istanbulkonvention (2025): Alternativbericht zum Bericht der Bundesregierung für GREVIO: https://www.gesine-intervention.de/wp-content/uploads/BIK_Alternativbericht_2025_1.pdf (Zugriff am 06.01.2026).
- Bundesgesetzblatt: Gesetz für ein verlässliches Hilfesystem bei geschlechtsspezifischer und häuslicher Gewalt 2025, verfügbar unter: <https://www.recht.bund.de/bgbl/1/2025/57/VO.html> (Zugriff am 06.01.2026).
- Bundeskriminalamt (2024): Polizeiliche Kriminalstatistik (PKS), Bundelagebild Häusliche Gewalt 2023, S. 4., verfügbar unter: <https://www.bka.de/SharedDocs/Downloads/DE/Publikationen/JahresberichteUndLagebilder/HaeuslicheGewalt/HaeuslicheGewalt2024.html> (Zugriff am 25.11.2025).
- Bundesministerium für Familie, Senioren, Frauen und Jugend (BMFSFJ, 2014): Gesetz zum zivilrechtlichen Schutz vor Gewalttaten und Nachstellungen (Gewaltschutzgesetz). Verfügbar unter: <https://www.bmfsfj.de/bmfsfj/aktuelles/alle-meldungen/gesetz-zum-zivilrechtlichen-schutz-vor-gewalttaten-und-nachstellungen-gewaltschutzgesetz--80702> (Zugriff am 11.09.2024).
- BMFSFJ (2022): Verhütung und Bekämpfung von Gewalt gegen Frauen und häuslicher Gewalt - Erster Bericht des Expertenausschusses (GREVIO) zur Umsetzung des Übereinkommens des Europarats vom 11. Mai 2011 (Istanbul-Konvention) in Deutschland <https://www.bmfsfj.de/resource/blob/202386/3699c9bad150e4c4ff78ef54665a85c2/grevio-evaluierungsbericht-istanbul-konvention-2022-data.pdf> (Zugriff am 12.09.24).
- Bundesministerium für Familie, Senioren, Frauen und Jugend (2014): Gesetz zum zivilrechtlichen Schutz vor Gewalttaten und Nachstellungen (Gewaltschutzgesetz). Verfügbar unter: <https://www.bmfsfj.de/bmfsfj/aktuelles/alle-meldungen/gesetz-zum-zivilrechtlichen-schutz-vor-gewalttaten-und-nachstellungen-gewaltschutzgesetz--80702> (Zugriff am 11.09.2024).
- Bundesregierung.de (2025): Mit elektrischer Fußfessel gegen häusliche Gewalt, verfügbar unter: <https://www.bundesregierung.de/breg-de/aktuelles/kabinett-haeusliche-gewalt-fussfessel-2394530> (Zugriff am 07.01.2026).
- Bundeszentrale für politische Bildung (10/2025): Femizide – Definition und Debatte (Autorin: Dr.Jara Streuer), verfügbar unter: <https://www.bpb.de/themen/gender-diversitaet/femizide-und-gewalt-gegen-frauen/572391/femizide-definition-und-debatte/> (Zugriff am 06.01.2026).
- Danger Assessment, Danger Assessment 5 (Kurzform für den klinischen Bereich) © Jaqueline Campbell, siehe <https://www.dangerassessment.org/DATools.aspx>; deutsche Version DA Langfassung verfügbar hier: https://www.kriminalistik.de/kri202006420_Anhang.pdf. (Zugriff am 07.01.2026).
- Deutsches Institut für Menschenrechte: Monitor im Fokus (DIM, November 2025): https://www.institut-fuer-menschenrechte.de/fileadmin/Redaktion/Publikationen/Fact_Sheet/Factsheet_Monitor_Im_Fokus_Femizide_in_Deutschland.pdf (Zugriff am 06.01.2026).
- Deutsches Institut für Menschenrechte (2025): Femizide in Deutschland. Verfügbar unter https://www.institut-fuer-menschenrechte.de/fileadmin/Redaktion/Publikationen/Weitere_Publikationen/Monitor_Im_Fokus_Femizide_in_Deutschland_Verstaendnis-Datenlage-und_Praevention.pdf (Zugriff am 06.01.2026).

Europäischer Rat (2011 ff.): Bekämpfung von Gewalt gegen Frauen und häuslicher Gewalt (Istanbulkonvention) und erläuternder Bericht, Istanbul, 11.5.2011. Verfügbar unter: www.coe.int/conventionviolence (Zugriff 07.01.2026).

Europäischer Rat/Europäisches Parlament: Richtlinie des Europäischen Parlaments und des Europäischen Rates vom 14. Mai 2024 zur Bekämpfung von Gewalt gegen Frauen und häuslicher Gewalt. Verfügbar unter: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/TXT/PDF/?uri=OJ:L_202401385 (Zugriff 06.01.2026).

GREVIO Expert_innenausschuss (2022): Erster Bericht von GREVIO zur Umsetzung der Übereinkommens des Europarats vom 11. Mai 2011 (Istanbul-Konvention) in Deutschland. Verfügbar unter: <https://www.bmfsfj.de/resource/blob/202386/3699c9bad150e4c4ff78ef54665a85c2/grevio-evaluierungsbericht-istanbul-konvention-2022-data.pdf> (Zugriff am 07.01.2026).

Landtag Nordrhein-Westfalen/ Innenausschuss Oktober 2025: Ahtes Gesetz zur Änderung des Polizeigesetzes des Landes Nordrhein-Westfalen, verfügbar unter: <https://www.landtag.nrw.de/home/der-landtag/tagesordnungen/WP18/1400/E18-1493.html> (Zugriff am 06.01.2026).

Müller, Ursula/ Schröttle, Monika (2004): Lebenssituation, Sicherheit und Gesundheit von Frauen in Deutschland, verfügbar als Lang- und Kurzfassung unter: <https://www.bmbsfj.bund.de/bmbsfj/studie-lebenssituation-sicherheit-und-gesundheit-von-frauen-in-deutschland-80694> (Zugriff am 06.01.2026).

Landeskriminalamt (LKA) NRW: Häusliche Gewalt – kriminalstatistische Auswertung 2024, verfügbar unter: https://polizei.nrw/sites/default/files/2025-10/Lagebild_HG_2024.pdf (Zugriff 27.11.2025).

LKA NRW 2025: Ergebnisbericht Tötungsdelikte zum Nachteil von Frauen in Nordrhein-Westfalen, verfügbar unter: <https://lka.polizei.nrw/ergebnisbericht-toetungsdelikte-zum-nachteil-von-frauen-in-nordrhein-westfalen> (Zugriff am 06.01.2026).

Polizei Nordrhein-Westfalen (2025): Verständigung über geplantes Polizeigesetz in NRW verfügbar unter: <https://polizei.nrw/artikel/verstaendigung-ueber-geplantes-polizeigesetz-in-nrw> (Zugriff 07.01.2026).

Polizeiliche Kriminalstatistik (PKS), Bundelagebild Häusliche Gewalt 2023. Verfügbar unter: https://www.bka.de/DE/Presse/Listenseite_Pressemitteilungen/2024/Presse2024/240607_PM_BLB_Haeusliche_Gewalt.html (Zugriff am 11.09.2024).

Polizeigesetz des Landes Nordrhein-Westfalen (PolG NRW), § 34 PolG NRW; verfügbar unter: https://recht.nrw.de/lmi/owa/br_bes_detail?print=1&anw_nr=2&gld_nr=%200&ugl_nr=0&val=5173&ver=0&aufgehoben=N&keyword=&bes_id=5173&det_id=709390 (Zugriff 07.01.2026).

TACTICS-EU-Projekt: Informationen verfügbar unter <https://www.gesine-intervention.de/tactics-gefaehrdung-verringern-kooperation-verbessern/>

The Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence (2011). Englisch- und deutschsprachige Fassung verfügbar unter: <https://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/full-list?module=treaty-detail&treatyenum=210> (Zugriff 06.01.2026).

TACTICS

