

BARCELONA
FREE OF
SEXIST
VIOLENCE

SIMPLE GUIDE TO PURPLE POINTS

#BCNANTIMASCLISTA



Ajuntament de
Barcelona

**BARCELONA
FREE OF**



**SEXIST
VIOLENCE**

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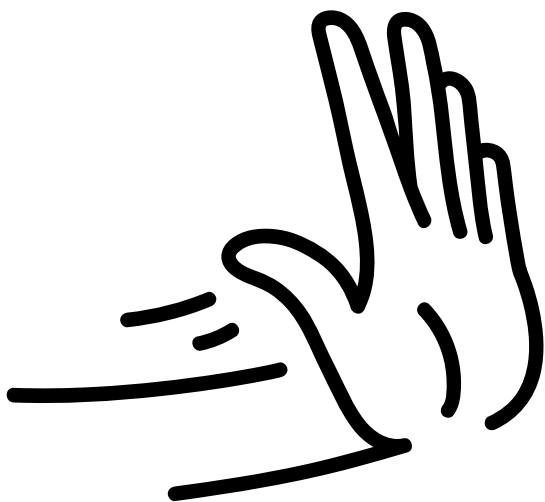
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**SIMPLE GUIDE TO
SETTING UP PURPLE
POINTS AT LEISURE
OR FESTIVE EVENTS
IN **PUBLIC SPACES****



If you are reading this document, it is because you belong to an organisation or group involved in the planning of a festival or event in a public space, and you are considering how to incorporate a Purple Point into this event.

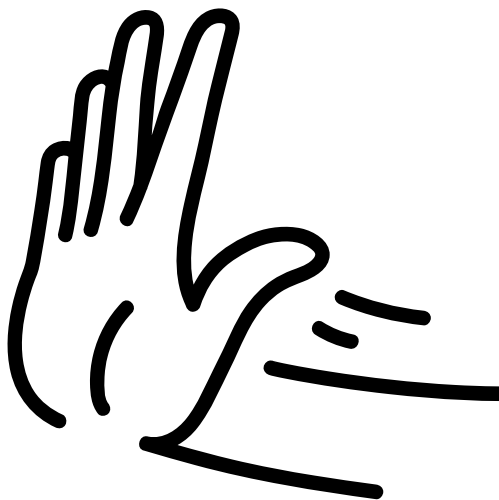
In the following pages, we aim to provide you with the basic information you need to understand what a Purple Point is, how it works, and the elements you need to consider within your organisation to set it up. Understanding Purple Points involves understanding other related concepts and information:

what constitutes gender-based or LGBTI-phobic assault, the legal framework regarding violence, the functions of a Purple Point, and the key stakeholders you need to coordinate with, and more.

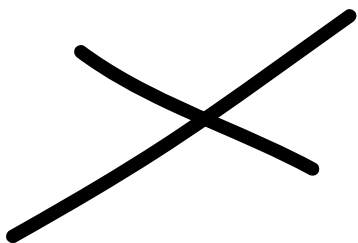
This guide will offer essential information, but we recognise that there are many other important aspects that may not be covered in detail. Therefore, we will provide you with numerous resources so you can further explore each of the topics covered in the document.

WHO WE ARE, WHERE WE COME FROM... AND WHY A PURPLE POINT?

Before diving into the content, let's explain why this topic is important. **Having a clear understanding of the purpose of Purple Points can be extremely helpful in the organisation process.**



Festive venues have long been places for people to interact, have fun and freely express their desires. They have always had their own dynamics, blending cultural and social elements, where certain norms can be transgressed, and enjoyment is experienced in various ways. Unfortunately, not everyone has been able to enjoy these spaces on equal terms. Women and LGBTI individuals have historically been denied the freedom to legitimately enjoy public life, placing them at greater risk for violence in these contexts. In addition to sexism and LGBTI-phobia, other forms of oppression, such as racism, ableism, and classism are also often present at social events. This is why we advocate for shared responsibility across the community in promoting **intersectional feminist events**. What does that mean?



- Intersectional feminist events promote **awareness of gender-based and sexist violence, as well as other possible forms of oppression**, such as racism and classism.
- They also emphasise the need for **shared responsibility across the entire community**. The issue of assault is no longer framed as an individual matter between victim and perpetrator; instead, it is addressed from a community perspective. Assault is a collective problem that affects the entire community as well.
- Barcelona has a long history of work in this area, with the following **designated services**:
 - [The Councillor's Office for Economic Promotion, Employment, Feminisms, and Democratic Memory](#), along with the Directorate of Feminisms and LGBTI Services and the Feminism experts from the districts, are a reference point in addressing gender-based and LGBTI-phobic violence. Together with the Barcelona Health Consortium, the Mossos d'Esquadra regional police, and the Guàrdia Urbana city police, they have launched numerous initiatives related to violence prevention at events.
 - Significant milestones include Barcelona City [Council's "No Callem"](#) (We Won't Keep Quiet) protocol against sexual assault and harassment in privately run nightclubs, and the [Barcelona Circuit Against Gender-Based Violence](#), which has been in place for over twenty years.
 - Hospitals and healthcare services have designated areas for assisting victims of violence, such as the [Comprehensive model for victims of sexual violence at the Hospital Clínic de Barcelona; the team in charge of the Care Unit for Victims of Violence Against Children and Adolescents at the Vall d'Hebron University Hospital](#); and the Support Team for the Treatment of Abused Children (ESTIM) at Sant Joan de Déu Hospital.
 - The Guàrdia Urbana city police implements various operational procedures during annual local festivals (festes majors) and in certain nightlife areas to prevent gender-based violence, with a particular focus on drug-induced sexual violence. They have a protocol called "Safe Routes for Preventing Gender-Based Violence" and a plan for preventing, detecting and addressing gender-based violence named ["T'acompanyem"](#) (We Will Support You).
 - The Observatory Against LGBTI-phobia, the LGBTI Centre, and the Office for Non-Discrimination are key resources in the fight against LGBTI-phobic incidents. An important milestone for these resources is the [protocol](#) established in 2020 to combat this type of discrimination.

- Self-managed feminist groups and organisations have been working for many years to promote violence-free events and have been pioneers in the community-based approach to Purple Points. One example of this is that back in 2015 the [neighbourhood project](#) Protocol for action against [sexual assaults at the Poble Sec annual neighbourhood festival](#), won the 25 November Award, sponsored by the Barcelona City Council's Councillor's Office for Life Cycles, Feminisms, and LGBTI Services. That same year, the CJAS organisation also launched the ESPAI LILA (Purple Space), aimed at detecting and addressing gender-based violence among adolescents and young people. Another example is the network of [purple points in the Sant Antoni neighbourhood](#) of Barcelona, which received the 25 November Award in 2022.

It has been a long journey characterised by a **collective, interdisciplinary, and cross-cutting effort** aimed at achieving a paradigm shift, highlighting the commitment to combat gender-based violence as well as discrimination based on sexual orientation, gender identity, and gender expression. All of this aims to convey a clear message of empowerment to society, encouraging it to break the silence, recognise its own power, and take a stand against these forms of violence.

We **invite you to be part of this network** by setting up your own Purple Point. We appreciate your commitment to holding an event free from sexual assault and provide you with the following information to support you in this process.



SEXUAL VIOLENCE. CONCEPTUAL AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

There are **several laws that support and guide work against gender-based violence**, and these form the framework for your Purple Point. The following laws are particularly significant:

- Act 5/2008, of 24 April, on the right of women to eradicate gender-based violence, which was modified and supplemented by Act 17/2020. This is the most important reference document in Catalonia.
- Framework Act 10/2022, of 6 September, on the comprehensive guarantee of sexual freedom, also known as the “Only yes means yes” law.
- Act 11/2014 of 10 October on the safeguarding of the rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex people and eradicating homophobia, biphobia and transphobia. It guarantees the right to equality and non-discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity or expression.
- Act 19/2020, of 30 December, on equal treatment and non-discrimination. It includes measures to enforce the right to be free from discrimination based on place of birth, religion, social class, sexual orientation, etc.
- Act 15/2022, of 12 July, a comprehensive law for equal treatment and non-discrimination, aligned with the principles of the previous law.

WHAT DO YOU NEED TO KNOW ABOUT THESE LAWS?

Firstly, these laws help us **define sexual violence**:

- **Sexual harassment**: according to Act 5/2008, it consists of any unwanted verbal, non-verbal or physical behaviour of a sexual nature that is aimed at or has the effect of undermining a woman’s dignity or creating an intimidating, hostile, degrading, humiliating, offensive or disturbing environment around her. Act 17/2020 also defines it as an “act of sexual violence” which refers to “any act that violates the sexual freedom and personal dignity of a woman, creating conditions or taking advantage of a context that, directly or indirectly, imposes a sexual practice without the woman’s consent or will”.
- **Sexual assault**: consists of the use of physical and sexual violence against women and minors, characterised by the premeditated use of sex as a weapon to exert and abuse power. Framework Act 10/2022 removes the distinction between sexual abuse and assault and establishes that consent must be explicitly given. Sexual assault is defined as any behaviour that violates another person’s sexual freedom without their consent. Under this law, consent means that the person must have freely expressed and clearly communicated their will. It is important to note that the law introduces the concept of “drug-facilitated sexual assault”, which involves the use of substances and psychotropic drugs that impair a person’s ability to consent.

- Hate and discrimination crimes. The Criminal Code categorises these crimes separately from sexual assault. These crimes include the display of offensive sexist symbols or images that are degrading or offensive to women and LGBTI individuals, as well as verbal or physical violence against individuals based on their sexual orientation, gender identity, or gender expression. Act 11/2014 mandates that the organisers of recreational activities must refuse entry to or expel individuals who display sexist symbols or engage in violence against LGBTI individuals.

Secondly, it is important to note that **sexual violence is just one type of gender-based violence**. Act 17/2020 covers all these types¹:

A) PHYSICAL VIOLENCE.

B) PSYCHOLOGICAL VIOLENCE.

C) SEXUAL VIOLENCE.

D) OBSTETRIC VIOLENCE AND VIOLATION OF SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE RIGHTS.

E) FINANCIAL VIOLENCE.

F) DIGITAL VIOLENCE.

G) SECOND-ORDER VIOLENCE.

H) VICARIOUS VIOLENCE.

In addition to these types of violence, the laws acknowledge the existence of **discrimination**. Act 19/2020 on equal treatment and non-discrimination defines discrimination as any distinction, exclusion, restriction, or preference that aims to deny or undermine the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all individuals. Discrimination can occur in several ways: directly (when one person is treated less favourably than another), indirectly (when a practice or criterion adversely affects someone), by association (when someone is discriminated against due to their relationship with a member of the discriminated group), or by mistake (when an incorrect characteristic or condition is attributed to someone). It is important to emphasise that discrimination is not a secondary issue, and these laws establish a system of penalties for such cases, including those related to LGBTI-phobia.



FROM MICROAGGRESSIONS TO MACROAGGRESSIONS

As we can see, these laws not only focus on specific behaviours and actions relevant to the context of Purple Points, **but also highlight the broader issue of structural forms of violence** in society today. That is why **you should become familiar with other concepts**:

Privileges and oppression:

In our society, there are various systems of oppression that classify individuals and grant more power, rights, or privileges to some over others. Sexist privileges grant more power to men than to women, and more power to heterosexual individuals than to those in the LGBTI community. Similarly, racist privileges grant more power to white individuals, while class privileges favour the wealthy, and so on. There are many other forms of oppression that impact individuals daily, such as the concept of intersectionality. Intersectionality is the perspective that helps us understand how these various forms of oppression manifest in an interconnected way within a specific social situation.

The sex/gender system:

Society is structured around this system. It posits that there are two sexes (male and female) corresponding to two genders (masculine and feminine), which interact through an orientation of desire known as heterosexuality. As a result, certain behaviours are expected from individuals based on this system, and when other behaviours emerge, those individuals face specific “penalties” in the form of rejection and marginalisation.

Structural view of violence:

Many of the forms of discrimination and violence experienced by women and LGBTI people have their roots in this belief system associated with the binary sex/gender system. Similarly, many of the forms of discrimination and violence that people face for other reasons are linked to other forms of structural oppression. This means that behind each specific case of violence, there is an entire system of beliefs, social values, a historical context... underlying the direct violence. Sometimes it is explained in the form of a [thermometer of sexist and gender-based violence](#).

[Barcelona City Council published several educational materials explaining the basic vocabulary of gender-based and sexual violence.](#)



*Here is a definition of intersectionality:
[Intersectionality, Catalan Women's Institute \(gencat.cat\)](#)

WHAT IS A PURPLE POINT?

A Purple Point is a space within a festive or recreational setting aimed at raising awareness and providing immediate support for addressing sexist and LGBTI-phobic violence.

This space is staffed by designated personnel who carry out prevention tasks (awareness-raising and information), provide immediate assistance, and activate necessary resources within the context of the event. The point has communication and prevention materials for the public and is a place to report incidents of violence, activate protocols, or address other needs arising from possible assaults.



PURPLE POINTS CAN INCLUDE TWO ELEMENTS:

■ **A designated physical space identified as a Purple Point**, where individuals can receive information from the designated staff and access a variety of inclusive materials and resources related to violence.

- It should be located in a visible and clearly marked spot, with a strategic position within the event setting. For example, it should not be too close to the stage to avoid noise, and it should not be hidden or difficult to access. Importantly, it should not be used for other purposes, such as ticket sales or other functions. It should be a designated space.

- It must be set up to welcome individuals in a private and confidential area, and therefore, it should be staffed with trained personnel who have the knowledge to assist people while ensuring they are not re-victimised.

- It provides information about services and resources for prevention and professional guidance in cases of gender-based, sexual, or LGBTI-phobic violence. The materials are aimed at raising awareness about these forms of violence and offering specific information.

■ **Mobile teams**. These are individuals who patrol the event space and the surrounding streets, carrying out the roles of the Purple Point. They are always in connection and in coordination with the fixed point.

- These are individuals who are also trained and prepared to provide support.

- They may interact with many people at the event and can use this opportunity to raise awareness and promote the Purple Point.

Purple Points vary in each area, depending on the types of events, the presence of organisations and the neighbourhood feminist movement, and the way these events are managed. At times, they are promoted by the local government and implemented by specialised organisations, while other times they are led directly by collectives or community groups.

To determine what type of Purple Point is needed in your case, you should contact the district where the event is taking place or the authority responsible for granting authorisation. Keep in mind that activities in public spaces are authorised by the district, and the organisations holding them must plan for the necessary resources and infrastructure, including Purple Points.



TRAINING NEEDED TO BE PART OF A PURPLE POINT

Regardless of the Purple Point model, what all of them have in common is that the organisation in charge of it and the individuals involved must be trained in a range of topics. Therefore, it is essential that the individuals setting up the Purple Point, the associations, groups, committees, etc. involved in the event, as well as the staff responsible for the bars and other activities, and, if applicable, security personnel, acquire some basic knowledge in relation to:

- The action protocols that are applied to address discrimination based on sexism, racism, sexual orientation, gender identity, and gender expression. It is also important to be particularly familiar with the processes and resources that need to be activated in cases of assault.
- The detection and distinction of the different types of sexual assault and harassment, as well as an understanding of other key factors from an intersectional feminist perspective, particularly racism, ableism, and LGBTI-phobia, with a strong focus on the existence and impact of stereotypes.
- Inclusive communication: it is essential to ensure that all internal and external communications, as well as the event programme, follow an inclusive approach, free from stereotypes, prejudices, and all forms of discrimination.

- Basic tools for emotional support and containment: intervention from the very beginning makes it possible to understand what is happening to the victim, mitigates the after-effects, and promotes their recovery.

If you want to organise an event in a public space, having a Purple Point strengthens your commitment to addressing sexist and LGBTI-phobic violence. In this regard, training is essential, as **both the organisation, collectively, and the designated person, individually, take on an important responsibility: preventing and acting in the community setting in response to any instance of gender-based or LGBTI-phobic violence that may occur during the event.**

We encourage you to see [the training as an opportunity for your organisation or group to deepen your](#) commitment to working on these issues, beyond the specific event.



SET-UP

To set up a Purple Point, you need to do two things: create a protocol tailored to your event and coordinate the different stakeholders, individuals, organisations, etc.

CREATION OF A PROTOCOL

The process of creating a protocol will help you define the operations and work of the Purple Point. It serves as an important reference to understand what each person should do, which is why it is beneficial for everyone in the organisation to participate in this process in some way, ensuring that all are familiar with the document and have internalised its content. It is a kind of instruction manual, and as such, it is important.

What **information** should the protocol include?

- Basic concepts related to gender-based and LGBTI-phobic violence. Section 2 of this guide (Sexual violence. Conceptual and legal framework) can help you establish a shared conceptual framework, so that everyone is familiar with the topic and knows what situations they may encounter at the Purple Point.
- The aspects you need to consider before the event include: the location and elements of the space, as well as situational prevention measures to avoid a sensation of vulnerability at the event; the clarity of the roles of the parties involved and what each person's responsibility will be; the communication elements with inclusive language, including how

the Purple Point will be promoted; the necessary materials, both for identification and for distribution...

- The details of the interventions you need to carry out during the event. It is important to have a clear understanding of what to do in each situation, both in terms of raising awareness and intervening in cases of assault, and who to contact in the event of serious situations. You can find more information about these interventions in section 5 (Role of the Purple Point and interventions).
- Elements for follow-up and evaluation after the event, such as the information to be recorded and the assessment methods.

Currently, there is no single protocol that you can use as a reference, but there are several documents and resources that may be helpful.

Firstly, here are some **examples of protocols**:

[Guide for festivals free of sexism in Gràcia's public spaces](#)

[Protocol for nightlife](#)

Additionally, you should know that there are several **organisations and services with extensive experience** and resources when it comes to developing protocols:

[Torre Jussana Barcelona - Associations make BCN more just, humane, and sustainable. \(tjussana.cat\)](#)

[Barcelona Youth Council - CJB](#)

[Home | Barcelona Associations Council \(cab.cat\)](#)

[Protocol for addressing gender-based violence in organisations - CRAJ \(crajbcn.cat\)](#)

Remember that in the process of creating a protocol, it is essential for the people involved in the Purple Point to be in agreement and for everyone to be on the same page.

ORGANISATION AMONG STAKEHOLDERS

In addition to creating a protocol, a fundamental aspect of preparing the Purple Point is coordination and clarity regarding each party's responsibilities, considering the wide range of stakeholders involved.

A first step involves obtaining authorisation for events in public spaces. Again, the **district is your point of contact** to determine which type of Purple Point is recommended for each type of event. To request this authorisation, it is important to have a **designated person from your organisation. This person will be the point of contact for all necessary coordination.**

You will be able to receive guidance regarding the identification and materials you will need, depending on the type of event.

The person you choose from your organisation as the **Purple Point representative** is therefore a key figure in the organisation.

This person will coordinate with the mobile team or teams, if applicable, with the staff at the fixed space, and with other stakeholders involved in the event (people from the organisation or the festival committee, bar staff, security personnel, if any...). As part of this coordination, important elements include contact with law enforcement (Mossos d'Esquadra regional police and Barcelona's Guàrdia Urbana city police) and the responsibility to activate the emergency protocol if necessary (112, Emergency Medical Services, along with law enforcement). As such, the designated person must be reachable by mobile phone.



ROLE OF THE PURPLE POINT AND INTERVENTIONS

Purple Points provide support in three main areas:

Raising awareness:

This work is aimed at promoting the campaign, explaining the purpose of the initiative, and the tasks being carried out. It involves highlighting and raising awareness about possible manifestations of gender-based and sexual violence in public and leisure spaces. Awareness-raising work is also aimed at providing information about available resources in this regard and answering questions about other forms of gender-based and LGBTI-phobic violence.

Counselling:

This is the work carried out when an individual or individuals report a case of gender-based, LGBTI-phobic or sexual violence that has occurred, whether in the past, recently, during the event, or in any other setting.

In this case, active listening is provided, and information about available resources is offered if necessary (sometimes these are situations that have already been resolved, where the person has overcome the violence experienced, or is currently going through legal or psychological processes). The counselling may be directed towards the person sharing their experience or towards people in their life who are unsure of how to help and support the victim of the violence.

Immediate intervention and activation of resources:

This type of work is carried out when a case of sexual or gender-based violence occurs during the event and is detected, requiring an immediate response from the team or activation of emergency services (112).

These are situations in which the designated person must activate the protocol, and it is a critical moment, as it is the first intervention following the assault. This initial intervention will be crucial in helping the victim understand what is happening, reduce after-effects, and support their recovery. At the end, the victim is usually given information about available resources and their rights.



How is this work carried out? It depends on the situation.

As we can see, some of this work is carried out preventively or when individuals report situations from the past. In this situation, the Purple Point staff carries out awareness-raising and counselling tasks, either from the fixed point or by the mobile team. To do this, they have the additional support of informational leaflets from municipal services, as well as from organisations and resources for addressing gender-based and LGBTI-phobic violence.

In other cases, however, some form of assault has already occurred, and the third kind of intervention is needed. You may encounter different **possible scenarios**:

Cases of sexual violence.

These are sexual acts carried out through violence, intimidation, induced or forced drug use, etc., and situations in which a person lacks the capacity to make decisions regarding their sexuality due to the autonomous consumption of drugs or other substances. Sexual violence includes:

- Sexual assault involving intimidation, violence, or drugs. This covers rape or attempted rape, as well as groping or touching through violence or intimidation, among other behaviours.
- Sexual assault through psychological pressure. These are situations in which the victim ends up having sex or engaging in sexual practices out of fear of the consequences of refusing, or if they are pressured or blackmailed into doing so.

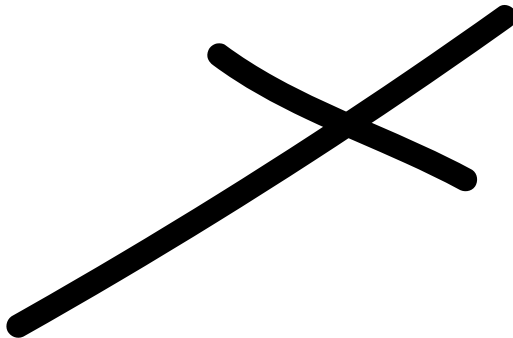
- sexual harassment. This includes repeated, intimidating, and highly hostile and humiliating insistence, as well as continuous coercive behaviour intended to send sexual messages or threats.

Cases of discrimination, isolated and less severe harassment, and bothersome or unpleasant sexual behaviours that prevent an equal enjoyment of the event space. It can involve both individual and group actions, as well as structural phenomena. Such cases of mild discrimination and harassment may include:

- Indecent exposure or public masturbation in front of adults.
- Verbal expressions or manifestations that may be degrading or humiliating and can offend the dignity of individuals.
- Potentially accidental or isolated incidents of touching or rubbing.
- Persistent, bothersome, or uncomfortable insistence, along with anger or derogatory comments (about physical appearance, sexual orientation, gender, etc.) in response to a boundary or refusal.
- Blocking someone's path with the intent to flirt, without coercion or intimidation.

- Following someone while making unsolicited sexual or sexist comments or behaviours, on an isolated basis, without threats or coercion.
- Insisting on touching or hugging someone when it is clear that the person is uncomfortable with the situation.

In any of these situations, and despite specific guidelines for each type of case, it is crucial to remember that the **initial response you provide is essential for the future well-being of the victim.**



IN ALL CASES, IT IS ESSENTIAL TO:

- Provide immediate assistance and make the person feel welcomed.
- Listen to the victim, respect their opinions and wishes, and maintain confidentiality.
- Address them by their chosen name or the name they identify with.
- Avoid making judgements and ensure there is no re-victimisation. This means ensuring that the victim is not subjected to additional suffering through comments, questioning, or blame during the assistance process.
- Revictimisation is a practice that adds additional suffering or mistreatment to a person experiencing gender-based violence due to the quantitative or qualitative deficiencies in the interventions carried out by the organisations and professionals responsible for assisting the victim.
- Provide a safe space for the individual and, if possible, find someone they trust to accompany them throughout the assistance process.
- Coordinate and take all necessary actions regarding the activation of healthcare and police resources.
- Identify the perpetrator(s), whenever possible (obtain a description and location, and try to keep them in sight until the patrol arrives, always ensuring your own safety).
- Ask the victim if they need any other type of assistance and inform them of their right to file a report, as well as their right to be accompanied by a lawyer (preferably one specialising in gender-based and LGBTI-phobic violence).



In cases of discrimination or mild and isolated harassment:

In response to these behaviours, the role of the Purple Point is to offer support to the victim (as long as the situation ensures the safety of the mobile team). If the person says they do not want any assistance, it is important to respect their decision. The individual response of the victim is entirely up to them, and we believe they should be able to act as they wish in the face of a non-criminal aggression. If you have any questions about whether the situation constitutes a criminal offence, call 112 or the Guardia Urbana city police.

If the victim wants help, they should be assisted and provided with a safe space away from the perpetrator. From there, the person may need information about possibly filing a report, emotional support, or similar assistance.

You can find more detailed information about various situations and the role of the [Purple Pointon Barcelona City Council's Women and Feminism website](#).

Information to gather

As part of your intervention at the Purple Point, keep in mind that you must collect information about your work, as this data must be submitted to Barcelona City Council at the end of the service.

- Awareness-raising and counselling interventions: you will need to record the number of interventions carried out, the sex of the individuals attended to, and their approximate age.

- Intervention and referral to other services (police, health services, etc.): In this case, you will need to report whether you had to activate the protocol (calling 112), the type of violence reported, and all relevant information related to these interventions.

Be aware that the Purple Point's work involves access to personal information of the people assisted, which adds an extra responsibility regarding confidentiality and data protection. Your organisation and participants must commit to maintaining this confidentiality.

KEY INFORMATION YOU NEED TO KNOW ABOUT PURPLE POINT INTERVENTIONS

Below is a summary of certain aspects from the "No Callem" (We Won't Keep Quiet) protocol that may serve as a guide.

01

Keep in mind that some of the issues addressed at the Purple Points constitute serious cases of sexual violence. In these situations, one of the major issues is the myth that victims won't be able to recover. Ideas such as "it's the worst thing that can happen to you" do not help the victim and condemn them to catastrophic narratives about their own experience. Reflect on this matter carefully and be mindful not to perpetuate ideas that reinforce this myth.

02

Another myth about victims of sexual violence is the myth of hypervulnerability, which assumes that all victims experience cases of violence in the same way. Often, individuals who are victims of such situations activate resistance and defence mechanisms that must be recognised in order to preserve their dignity. Do not be condescending, paternalistic or overprotective. First, assess their condition.

03

Do not overwhelm them or show more distress than the person who experienced the situation. Control your emotions: be empathetic, but do not condition or worsen their emotional state.

04

Involve their companions and help the person locate them if they are lost.

05

Respect their decisions.

06

Reflect on any prejudices you may have that may be discriminatory towards either the victims or the perpetrators of assault or discrimination, both beforehand and while you are being told what happened. Do not perpetuate racism, discrimination against sex workers, sexism, ableism, classism, or any discriminatory attitude that undermines the dignity of the person.

07

Not everyone will react the same way to a given situation. Providing support involves helping to shift the situation and perceptions in a direction that is healthier for the individual, and this is not for us to decide. However, it can be our role to help regulate their emotions, place what happened in its context, and prevent retraumatisation or overly expressive interventions. The person who has experienced the situation will ultimately be the one to recount the events. Helping them make it less painful doesn't mean denying or questioning the experience, but rather supporting a better process of recovery and healing.

08

In cases of substance-induced vulnerability and/or suspicion of drug-facilitated sexual assault, bear in mind that there may be times when it is impossible, within the scope of your intervention, to determine whether the perpetrator took advantage of substance consumption or forced the victim to consume substances. Your intervention should be limited to cases where, in addition to a situation of substance-induced vulnerability, there is a suspected or proven case of assault, harassment, or discriminatory behaviour. In all other cases, intervene strictly from a preventive perspective, aiming to prevent the person from becoming more vulnerable or exposed to violence, and only if they request it.

⁴ To understand substance-induced vulnerability, you can visit this link: [Drug-facilitated sexual assault and how to prevent it Sjias \(serveijove.org\)](https://www.serveijove.org/en/what-is-drug-facilitated-sexual-assault-and-how-to-prevent-it)

FEMINISM SERVICES AND OTHER RELEVANT RESOURCES

In addition to the links to useful resources and information that we have recommended throughout the Guide, below is a list of relevant pages where you can find more information about Purple Points:

[Festive events free of sexual violence](#)

[Municipal services for women in the city of Barcelona](#)

[Website and contact information for the Guàrdia Urbana \(city police\)](#)

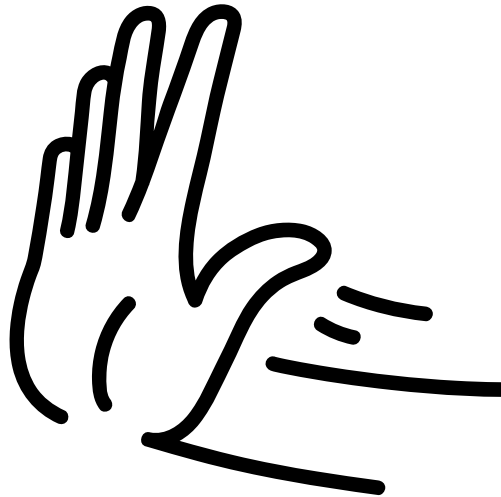
[Information on the Barcelona Social Emergency and Urgent Care Centre, which provides psychosocial support and addresses social emergencies in the city](#)

[Office for Non-Discrimination and the Observatory Against LGBTI-phobia](#)

[Observatory Against LGBTI-phobia - Tool for tackling LGBTI-phobia \(lobservatori.cat\)](#)

[Training module 5 - Approach and support to address LGBTI-phobic violence \(youtube.com\)](#)


[Training video on providing support and addressing sexual violence in leisure settings in the Eixample district.](#)



**HELPLINE FOR GENDER-BASED
VIOLENCE**

900 900 120

24/7/365, in 124 languages.
Confidential and free of charge.



**EMERGENCY
PHONE NUMBER**

112

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