FAIR AND SHARE

THE DAPHNE CONFERENCE

3 JUNE 2005

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INTRODUCTION TO THE DAPHNE CONFERENCE

Ever since the Daphne Initiative was first launched in 1997, those running Daphne projects and others have been saying how wonderful it would be to bring everyone together to share experiences, have a chance to be briefed on some fundamental aspects of project management, and discuss issues of relevance to Daphne. The problem was: who would fund such an undertaking? For the first seven years of Daphne – through the three one-year phases of the Daphne Initiative and then the first Daphne Programme proper – all the funds available were used to fund projects and cover the costs of selection, monitoring and evaluation.

It was only with the launch of the five-year Daphne II Programme in 2004 that funds were set aside for complementary measures designed to support the Programme overall. And so, in 2005, the first Daphne Conference was held. And wonderful it was.

The aim was to bring together those running current Daphne projects in a spirit of 'fair and share': 'fair' because this was an opportunity to bring along experiences and materials – just like in traditional market fairs – to spread information, knowledge and ideas for future action. The 'share' part was intended to work at three levels: the Commission had information to share on a number of important areas of programme management where annual evaluations had suggested that projects might need extra support; there was an opportunity to share information on some thematic areas of relevance to Daphne projects as a sort of 'update' on issues affecting children, young people and women; and there was of course the opportunity in the workshops, question and answers sessions and general discussion over coffee and lunch to share thoughts on the Programme, on projects and on future possibilities for working together.

Project coordinators, partners and project staff met in Brussels on 3 June 2005, along with European Commission staff responsible for running the Daphne II Programme, personnel of Transtec S.A., the Brussels-based bureau that provides technical support to the Programme, and Daphne experts who, throughout the year, make monitoring or ex-post visits to funded projects and provide policy and programme expertise to Daphne.

After an introductory session in which participants were addressed by the Commission – and finally learned how the Daphne Programme got its name – there was a morning plenary covering a number of issues identified as areas where project managers might appreciate some input from the technical advisors to Daphne. After lunch participants split into four working groups and had a chance to discuss issues relating to children and women and to bring their thoughts to a closing plenary.

The mood was 'high energy'. Everyone had a chance to join in and there was a true exchange of ideas. Feedback in the days following the Conference was enthusiastic: thanks, ideas for the future, calls for more of the same, regrets that time had been too short, and questions about when it will all happen again. All being well, the answer is 'next year', as the Daphne Conference is set to become an annual event. Stay posted!

08.30 – 09.30   **Registration, welcome and coffee**

09.30 – 09.50   **Welcome by Mr. Patrick Trousson, Deputy Head of Unit Financial support for justice, rights and citizenship, Directorate General Justice, Freedom and Security (DG JLS), European Commission**

09.50 – 10.00   **Presentation of the first Daphne Conference by Ms. Ingrid Bellander Todino, Daphne Programme Coordinator, DG JLS, European Commission**

10.00 - 12.30   **PLENARY ON ADMINISTRATIVE AND PRACTICAL ISSUES**

TOPICS:

- Planning and budgeting of projects, *by Ms. Ute Marschner, Financial Administrator for the Daphne Programme, European Commission*

- Documenting projects and reporting to the Commission, *by Mr. Olivier Bribosia, Executive Director, Daphne II ATA Team Transtec'*

11.00 - 11.15: COFFEE BREAK

- Developing a dissemination strategy and working with the media, *by Dr. June Kane, consultant and expert to Daphne Programme*

- "What is the Daphne Toolkit and how to use it?", *by Roland Mayerl, City & Shelter, Belgium*

12.30 – 14.00   *LUNCH BREAK*

14.00 – 16.00   **THEMATIC workshops**

A. 1 & A. 2 on combating violence against children and young people

B. 1 & B. 2 on combating violence against women

A. COMBATING VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS:

WORKSHOP A. 1: "Nine years after Dutroux and the Stockholm Congress: Experiences in the realm of sexual abuse and exploitation of children"

ROOM BETA

Workshop leader: **Dr. June Kane, consultant & expert to the Daphne Programme**

Introduction of the workshop by the workshop leader

Discussion

Conclusions and/or recommendations by the workshop leader

WORKSHOP A. 2: "Making links between the UN Violence Study and the Daphne Programme"

ROOM KAPPA

Workshop leaders**:**

Ms. Esther Van Der Velde, Project Specialist, Secretariat, **United Nations,** Secretary-General's Study on violence against children
and Ms. Maria Gabriella De Vita, Project Officer, Child Protection Gender and Harmful Traditional Practices, **UNICEF New York**

Introduction of the workshop by the workshop leaders

Discussion

Conclusions and/or recommendations by the workshop leaders

B. COMBATING VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

WORKSHOP B. 1: "Women's issues in the EU: Challenges and directions"

ROOM TEITA

Workshop leader**: Ms. Marijke Van Hemeldonck, honorary MEP, former co-ordinator of the Women's Committee in the European Parliament**

Introduction of the workshop by the workshop leader

Discussion

Conclusions and/or recommendations by the workshop leader

WORKSHOP B. 2: "Data and statistics on intimate partner violence in the EU: an update"

ROOM ALPHA

Workshop leaders**:**

**M. Marc Nectoux, Psytel, France
and Dr. Karin Helweg-Larsen, National Institute of Public Health, Denmark**

Introduction workshop by the workshop leaders

Discussion

Conclusions and/or recommendations by the workshop leaders

16.00 – 16.45   COFFEE BREAK & INFO CORNER

16.45 – 17.30   Closing Plenary Session
- Conclusions/Recommendations from the workshops by the workshop leaders
- Closing remarks by Mr. Patrick Trousson

17.30 – 19.00   RECEPTION

WELCOME FROM THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION

Patrick Trousson

Patrick Trousson took the helm of the Daphne Programme in 2000 and was Programme Coordinator until 2005. He is now Deputy Head of Unit in the Justice, Liberty and Security Directorate General at the European Commission and has recently been appointed coordinator for children's rights.

(Version française de ce discours après la version anglaise.)

I am very happy to be able to bring you all together here today, because the Daphne Programme, which has had so much success since it began in 1997, has never before had the means to organise meetings with its partners. This conference is important and will allow us to share and exchange ideas and good practice but also to discuss freely the problems that arise and some possible ways of overcoming them.

Daphne II has seen a doubling of the budget and consequently the number of projects we can co-finance. But increased funding is not the only thing that Daphne II offers; with the introduction of a second, targeted Call for Proposals, we should be able to increase the dissemination and thus impact of the results of projects, and also build new projects on the basis of the experience and results identified in earlier projects.

Daphne has a high profile, not only in DG Justice, Liberty, Security, but also in the Commission more generally. It is also, above all, a programme that focuses on a very concrete problem – violence – and that is targeted directly at the people of Europe.

I can assure you that our Commissioner, Vice-President Franco Frattini – who had hoped to meet you today but who has unfortunately been detained at the Council in Luxembourg – has identified the Daphne Programme, as well as the protection of the rights of the child, as among his major political priorities.

For the Commissioner, real problems and real solutions are of the utmost importance. He was briefed on the Daphne Programme very early – in fact the day after he took up his position – and immediately saw the importance not only of the concrete results already obtained but also of the potential that your work offers.

On 8 March this year, International Women's Day, Vice-President Frattini requested that the Daphne Toolkit DVD (that you have all received through the mail) should be launched to the press and be sent to all ministers in the 25 Member States who are responsible for areas that Daphne touches – Equal Opportunity ministries, Justice, Social Affairs, Youth and Childhood and so forth). As a result, more than 100 European decision-makers are aware of the work that you are doing.

So I am very happy to be able to tell you that, seven years after the Daphne Programme came into being, its success is clear to everyone and that the Commission will be giving it more importance.

When I talk of the Programme's 'success', I am not talking about the work that we, the staff of the Programme, do. This is your success. It is your determination, your commitment, your professionalism and your expertise that have allowed us to make inroads – even if they are modest -- into the issue of combating violence in Europe. Your efforts, I believe, will increasingly be supported at a political level in the coming years.

I wish you a fruitful working day. Rest assured that the Commission will continue to work diligently at your side. Thank you.

Version française du discours de M. Trousson:

Je suis content de pouvoir réunir tout le monde ici aujourd'hui parce que ce programme, qui a eu un grand succès depuis 1997, n'a jamais eu les moyens, jusqu'à présent, d'organiser des rencontres avec ses partenaires. Cette conférence est importante afin de partager et d'échanger des idées, de bonnes pratiques mais également pouvoir discuter librement des problèmes rencontrés et des solutions possibles.

Avec Daphné II, nous avons doublé le budget du programme et donc le nombre de projets à cofinancer. Mais Daphné II n'est pas intéressant uniquement d'un point de vue financier. L'incorporation d'un deuxième appel à propositions va permettre d'accroître la diffusion et l'impact des résultats obtenus, mais aussi de construire des projets sur la base de l'expérience et des résultats identifiés dans les projets passés.

Daphné est un programme à haute visibilité, dans notre Direction Générale Justice, Liberté, Sécurité, mais aussi au niveau de la Commission en général. C'est aussi, et surtout, un programme qui se préoccupe d'un problème bien concret – la violence – et qui s'adresse directement au citoyen.

Je peux vous assurer que notre Commissaire, le Vice-Président Franco Frattini – qui avait l'intention de vous rencontrer aujourd'hui, mais qui est malheureusement retenu au Conseil à Luxembourg – met le programme Daphné, ainsi que la protection des droits de l'enfant, comme une de ses priorités politiques majeures.

Pour le Commissaire, les choses concrètes sont les plus importantes. Il a très vite pris connaissance du programme Daphné, en fait dès le lendemain de sa prise de fonction, et il a immédiatement perçu l'importance des résultats obtenus, d'une part, mais aussi du potentiel que représentent tous ces travaux que vous accomplissez, d'autre part.

A l'occasion de la journée de la femme, le 8 mars dernier, Il a demandé que le « DVD Daphné » (que vous avez tous reçu par courrier) soit l'objet d'une conférence de presse et soit communiqué à tous les ministres qui, dans les 25 Etats Membres, sont concernés par un des aspects de Daphné (Ministres de l'égalité des chances, de la Justice, des affaires sociales, de la jeunesse et de l'enfance, etc.). Ainsi, plus d'une centaine de décideurs européens sont au courant de vos travaux.

Je suis très content de pouvoir ainsi vous annoncer qu'après sept années d'existence, il est maintenant évident que Daphné est un succès et qu'une importance accrue y sera accordée par la Commission.

Quand je parle de succès, je ne parle pas de nous, les fonctionnaires. Ce succès, c'est votre succès. C'est votre ténacité, votre dévouement, votre professionnalisme et vos connaissances qui ont permis cette percée – timide, j'en conviens – dans la lutte contre la violence en Europe. Vos efforts vont, je pense, être soutenus politiquement de plus en plus dans les années à venir.

Je vous souhaite une excellente journée de travail. Soyez assurés que la Commission reste engagée de manière fervente à vos côtés.

Je vous remercie.

Ingrid Bellander Todino

Ingrid Bellander Todino is the new Coordinator of the Daphne Programme in the Directorate General Justice, Freedom and Security of the European Commission. Before joining the Commission in September 2004, she worked for five years as a legal counsel at the International Fund for Agricultural Development, a United Nations organisation based in Rome. She has also practiced EC law in an international law firm in Brussels. Ingrid is a Swedish national; she is married and has one daughter.

Ms Bellander Todino welcomed participants and explained the aims and organisation of the Daphne Conference. She noted that people often asked how the Daphne Programme got its name. Far from being an acronym ('Delivering Assistance to People who Hurt and Need Europe' was one tongue-in-cheek suggestion), Daphne took its name from a myth of Ancient Greece:

"The god Apollo had upset the goddess of love, Venus, with his arrogance and boasting of his prowess in wielding a bow and arrow. Venus decided to get her own back by using the arrows she had at her disposal – a lead-tipped arrow that would send coldness into the heart of anyone it pierced, and a golden-tipped arrow that would inspire love and longing. She sent her son, Cupid, to use the arrows to good intent. With the leaden shaft he struck the nymph Daphne, who was the daughter of the river god, and with the golden one he pierced the heart of Apollo. Apollo fell madly in love with Daphne but she, of course, did not welcome his attentions.

He followed her; she fled, "swifter than the wind", as the legend tells us. But even as she fled, she charmed him. Her unbound hair streamed loose in the wind and her flight seemed to make her more beautiful. In the story of Daphne and Apollo as related in his wonderful stories about transformation, *The Metamorphoses*, the Ancient Roman poet Ovid tells us that 'The god grew impatient and, sped on by Cupid, gained upon her in the race. It was like a hound pursuing a hare, with open jaws ready to seize, while the feebler animal darts forward, slipping from the very grasp. So flew the god and the virgin: he on the wings of love, and she on those of fear. The pursuer is the more rapid, however, and gains upon her, and his panting breath blows upon her hair. Now her strength begins to fail, and, ready to sink, she calls upon her father, the river god: Help me, Peneus! Open the earth to enclose me, or change my form, which has brought me into this danger!'

And that is exactly what he did. She had hardly finished calling for help when she felt her limbs going stiff. A layer of bark encircled her body, her arms became branches, and her hair began to turn into leaves. Her face turned into the crown of the laurel tree and, as Ovid tells us, "retained nothing of its former self but its beauty".

Apollo stood amazed. He touched the stem of the laurel tree, and felt the flesh tremble under the new bark. He embraced the branches, and lavished kisses on the wood. The branches shrank from his lips. "Since you cannot be my wife," he said, "you will always be my tree. I will wear you for my crown. With you I will decorate my harp and my quiver; and when the great Roman conquerors lead up the triumphal pomp to the Capitol, you shall be woven into wreaths for their brows. And, as eternal youth is mine, you also shall be always green, and your leaf know no decay."

And that is why the laurel tree and its leaves have such a prominent place in ancient history: poets and heroes wore crowns made out of its leaves; the sanctuary of Apollo was always planted with laurel trees. All this to remember the young woman who called to the gods for help and protection.

And so this is how the Daphne Programme got its name: it reminds us that, where vulnerable children, young people and women are in need of help, we will work to provide support and protection."

Ute Marschner

Ute Marschner has been working on Daphne projects since October 2000 (mainly supplementary agreements, budget amendments and final reports and final accounts). Before she came to Brussels, she worked for nearly 20 years for the German Ministry of Interior (Bundesministerium des Innern) in different directorates (such as Human Resources, Police and Finance).

Duration of the project

The project starts from the date when the last of the two parties signs the agreement (see Article I.2.).

Always inform the Commission in writing about:

- Change of address,
- Change of bank account for the project,
- Change of administrative or operational staff,
- Necessary adjustments of the budget.

Note: If the transfer between items of eligible costs involves more than 10 per cent of the estimated amount (of the budget heading to which you wish to transfer money) then a supplement to the grant agreement is necessary and you will have to send also a revised estimate budget that takes into account the necessary adjustments.

Supplementary Agreements (Article II.13)

Any amendment to the grant conditions must be the subject of a written supplementary agreement.

You must send your request for amendment in good time before it is due to take effect and in all events one month before the closing date of the action.

Preparation of the Final report and the Final Accounts

After the project has ended, you have three months in which to prepare and submit the Final Report and the Final Accounts.

Final Report

For the Final Report, you must use the model provided for this purpose by the Commission (see Annex III to your Grant Agreement).

The Final Report should be easily readable and understandable by people from all walks of life and should aim at providing useful information that will:

- help people to understand the project, its aims and methodology;
- share with them the results, including lessons learned, successes and obstacles (and how these were or were not overcome);
- guide them to making further use of the project's lessons if they so wish, for example by informing them of contact details, materials available, etc.

The Final Report should not be longer than 20 - 30 pages.

The Final report form is a standardised form, which should not be changed. No logos, images, tables etc. should be included in the report.

Also, be aware that you may use any of the official languages of the Union to write your report. However, should this language not be English, you are asked also to provide a summary in English.

Final Accounts

For the Final Report, you must use the model provided for this purpose by the Commission (see Annex III to your Grant Agreement).

On the summery sheet 'budget' under the column 'original budget', you have to insert the amounts foreseen in the estimated budget.

The amounts under the column 'effective expenditure' will be calculated automatically when you fill in sheets A to S.

Please note that if your national currency is not the Euro, then you must present the actual expenditure in your national currency and the conversion will be done by the Commission using the official exchange rate of the month in which the final payment order is issued.

Please list the costs for each person and/or item and for each invoice/pay slip/receipt separately.

Further information

All those managing Daphne-funded projects, and others who may be preparing projects, should keep in mind that many questions can be answered easily either through the Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ) section of the Daphne website (www.europa.eu.int/comm/justice_home/funding/daphne/funding_daphne_en.htm) or by contacting the Daphne Help Desk (daphne-helpdesk(AT)transtec.be). If you do not find the answer to your problem, you can contact Ms Marschner directly.

Olivier Bribosia

Olivier Bribosia is an Executive Director of Transtec, the Brussels-based technical assistance and consulting firm which has been supporting the EC in the management of the Daphne Programme since the year 2000, and which hosted the Conference. He is a specialist in project cycle management in general and in the management of small grant projects in particular. In the late eighties he worked in NGO humanitarian projects in Africa. Since 2000 M. Bribosia has worked with the European Commission in the design and implementation of many of the Daphne Programme management rules, procedures and systems.

Introduction

The presentation provides a few examples (not compulsory formats!) of how to properly organise and ease the reporting tasks. A few tips and key steps to reporting are stressed.

At project start-up :

design of the monitoring system of the project

What data and information should be collected ?

Who is in charge of what in this process?

recapitulation of all the planned project features

During project execution:

Data collection, management, processing *on a regular basis*.

For the preparation of each periodic/final report:

Monitoring part: presentation of data and information ('facts and figures')

- a comprehensive gathering of these data and information
- a transparent, objective presentation of this information
- be concise, use charts and tables !

Evaluation part:

- drawing conclusions from the monitoring data and from other evaluation sources;
- making an objective analysis of the project achievements and difficulties, strengths/weaknesses, external risks/opportunities;
- retroacting on project strategies and management: conclusions/recommendations for the future, about topics from global strategies to practical organisation details

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Documenting projects and reporting to the Commission

Reporting is important. For internal use, it is useful as a management tool and to inform project participants; for external use, it can be used to inform third parties about project progress and results. In formal use, it can be used to inform sponsors or donors about the use of the project funds; and informally it is valuable as a reference document for future studies or projects

Reporting is sometimes considered difficult or even boring:

- need for reporting can be seen as 'paperwork', is not always fully understood;
- reporting can be poorly planned and organised, undertaken at the last minute;
- adequate documentation is sometimes missing;
- structure and methodology can be deficient.

Key tips and steps to reporting

At project start-up : design of the monitoring system:

- What data and information should be collected during project execution? When? How?
- What use is to be done from these data and information?
- Who is in charge of what in this data collection and management process?

During project execution: collection and processing these data and information:

- Data collection & processing on a regular basis

For each periodic/final report: preparation and distribution of the report

Monitoring part: presentation of data and information ('facts and figures')

- a comprehensive gathering of information
- a transparent, objective presentation of these data

Evaluation part:

- drawing conclusions from the monitoring data and from other evaluation sources (internal/external);
- making an objective analysis of the project achievements and difficulties, strengths/weaknesses, external risks/opportunities;
- retroacting on project strategies and management: conclusions/recommendations for the future, about topics from global strategies to practical organisation details

Reporting guidelines laid down in Daphne project contracts

Aims of the project

In this part, please answer the following questions: What problem did the project aim to address? Who are the beneficiaries? What was the expected result? If the Commission formulated conditions/recommendations in its selection letter, how were these fulfilled?

Implementation of the project

In this part, please answer the following points: Amongst the planned activities, outline those that were implemented. Likewise, outline those that were not implemented and explain the underlying reasons thereof. Were any unforeseen activities implemented? Did you revise the timetable at any point and why? Describe the role, the activities and the contributions of every partner.

Results and impacts of the project

In this part, please answer the following questions: Which results were obtained from the activities described above? How did you evaluate the results? What did you learn from that evaluation? How were the ultimate beneficiaries involved in the project and in the evaluation of the results? What are the impacts of the results on beneficiaries and /or other audience?

Dissemination and follow-up

In this part, please answer the following questions: How – and to whom - did you disseminate your results? What are your intentions for further dissemination? What do you think the follow-up of your project should be? What are your plans to ensure yourself (part of) this follow-up? How did you ensure the visibility of the European Commission contribution to this project?

Conclusions

Please sum up in a short paragraph what your project has achieved, its impact on beneficiaries and what remains to be done. Please bear in mind that this paragraph will be used as the summary report that the Commission plans to circulate largely via the Daphne web site and other means. Therefore, ensure that it is concise, right to the point, explicit and attractive.

Annexes

- List of keywords describing best your project (please use the form attached);
- List of materials produced during your project (audio or audio-visual media, publications, brochures, manuals, posters, CD-ROM, web-site,…)

Aims of the project   "as planned in the project documents / Application Form"

In this part, please answer the following questions: What problem did the project aim to address? Who are the beneficiaries? What was the expected result? If the Commission formulated conditions/recommendations in its selection letter, how were these fulfilled?

- The problem -- refers to question A6 of the Application Form.
- The beneficiaries -- refers to question A7.3 of the Application Form ("Beneficiaries") and A7.4 ("Target groups")
- The expected result -- refers to question A7.1 of the Application Form ("Specific Objective") and B1 ("Expected Results")
- The conditions/recommendations set by EC -- refers to EC correspondence sent before contract signature or during project execution

Note: the "aims of the project" cannot be modified from the application form included in the contract, without prior EC approval

Implementation of the project

In this part, please answer the following points: Amongst the planned activities, outline those that were implemented. Likewise, outline those that were not implemented and explain the underlying reasons thereof. Were any unforeseen activities implemented? Did you revise the timetable at any point and why? Describe the role, the activities and the contributions of every partner.

Activities

Start with a recapitulative chart from the schedule included in the contract:

Activity	MONTHS											
	Nov	Dec	Jan	Fév	Mars	Avril	Mai	Juin	Juillet	Août	Sept	Oct
1. Réunion préparatoire des partenaires principaux	x											
2. Production du contenu de la formation		x	x	x	x	x	x					
3.Identification et sélection des participants/partenaires			x	x	x							
3b Testing the training programme on a sample of 12 trainees												
4. Séminaire de formation des formateurs en Belgique							x					
5. Préparation des 16 séminaires nationaux								x	x	x	x	
6. Séminaires nationaux											x	
7. Compte-rendu et conclusions												x
8. ~~Diffusion du syllabus et des outils de formation sur internet~~												x

in grey: effective timing of activities

in italic : new, unforeseen activities

in strikethrough: activity not implemented

Possibly add one more narrative chart:

Activity	Description	Difficulties met, solutions implemented
1. Réunion préparatoire des partenaires principaux	10 participants coming from x countries; participants were satified	Difficulty to gather all necessary documents; the meeting was finally held 1 month later than foreseen
2. Production du contenu de la formation	etc.	
3.Identification et sélection des participants/partenaires		
3b Testing the training programme on a sample of 12 trainees		
4. Séminaire de formation des formateurs en Belgique		
5. Préparation des 16 séminaires nationaux		
6. Séminaires nationaux		
7. Compte-rendu et conclusions		
8. Diffusion du syllabus et des outils de formation sur internet		

Role, activities and the contributions of every partner

PARTNERS	PLANNED ROLE (from Application Form and partnership declaration)	EFFECTIVE ROLE
Partner 1		
Partner 2		
Partner 3		
Etc.		

Results of the project

What results were obtained from the activities led by the project?

To monitor and document results with *ad-hoc* information and data. These data must be S.M.A.R.T:

S : Specific

M: Measurable

A: Available – at an acceptable cost or effort

R: Relevant – with regard to the concerned result

T: Time-bound (periodic, final…)

For each result, the following must be defined *ex-ante* and monitored continuously/periodically:

- identification of the specific S.M.A.R.T. data to monitor/collect/store

- who will collect these data? How? Where?

- when? how often?

Examples of various types of expected results:

Example of expected result	Comment on such result
1. A handbook on "how to empower ethnic women" will be published and distributed.	Very simple
2. App. 2000-3000 people will indirectly be involved as audiences to the performances in each country.	Simple concept; but, needs continuous monitoring
3. The awareness of parents of the positive and negative aspects of aggression has increased and they have at their disposal tools to educate children and adolescents to cope with aggression.(100 parents/country).	Complex to monitor
4. decreasing of the number of adolescents' disappearances;	Simple concept, but availability of data may be complex?

Example 1: A very simple 'result'

"A handbook on 'how to empower ethnic women' will be published and distributed."

Data to follow: successive steps of handbook publication: drafting, lay-out, revision, editing, publication, distribution date of each step.

Modalities: origin of data: project management.

When: whenever one step is reached.

Example of result monitoring chart:

"A handbook on 'how to empower ethnic women' will be published and distributed."

Step	Date	Comment
drafting		
lay-out		
editing		
publication		
distribution		

Example 2: Simple concept but needs continuous monitoring

"2000-3000 people will be involved as audiences to the performances in each country."

Data to follow: performance title/number/date/type (conference, show, other…)/country audience number, percentage of audience per type of audience (women, children, youngsters)

Modalities: origin of data: project partners in each country; data collection by the project partner in each country; data gathering by project coordinator

Expected outputs: number of audience per type of performance/total/per country etc.

Example of result monitoring chart :

"2000-3000 people will be involved as audiences to the performances in each country"

performance	1	2	3	4	5
performance title					
date					
type (conference, show, other…)					
country					
audience number					
% of audience per type of audience/women					
% of audience per type of audience/children					
% of audience per type of audience/youngsters					
Information sent by					
on (date)					

Example 3: Result complex to monitor

"The awareness of parents of the positive and negative aspects of aggression has increased and they have at their disposal tools to educate children and adolescents to cope with aggression (100 parents/country)."

Data to follow: awareness of parents – measured by …? – before and after in each country; availability of tools – measured by …? -- efore and after in each country.

Modalities: origin of data: survey of parent groups in each country, arranged by each project partner; data gathering by project coordinator; awareness of parents measured by (for instance) 'awareness of at least two key principles among a standard list'; availability of tools measured by (for instance) 'ability of parents to locate at least 1 tool in a standard list'.

Example of result monitoring chart:

Classical table with, per country, figures 'before/after' for each of the two criteria 'awareness of parents' and 'availability of tools'.

Here the challenge is to :

- define the precise criteria for 'reaching the result';
- organise and run these surveys

Example 4 : Simple concept, but availability of data may be complex

"Decreasing of the number of adolescents' disappearences"

Here the challenge is to

- obtain timely some reliable data from outside / official sources
- identify the specific effect of the project compared with other external factors
- verify the project result is reached even before the project completion
- possibly, to ensure the project impact will remain monitored AFTER the project end

How did you evaluate the results?

- Refer to the evaluation process and modalities planned in question B3.2 of the Application Form;
- Elaborate on what evaluation effort has been done effectively.

What are the impacts of the results on beneficiaries and /or other audience?)

- impact = other effects beyond the direct results, on any other party;
- foreseen or unforeseen effects;
- try to verify and demonstrate these effects were effectively due to the project, and not to other external factors (for instance, a 'reduction of the number of accidents' may be due not to the specific action of the project but to a change in legislation or simply to defaulting statistics…)

June Kane

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Introduction

Projects supported by the Daphne Programme are 'European' projects. What does that mean? It does not only mean that projects have partners in more than one EU country. It is not achieved by simply translating materials or results into more than one EU language. It does not even mean that actions carried out are undertaken in more than one of the 25 Member States.

Fundamentally what a Daphne project should aim to achieve in order to be truly European is output and results that can be of value across the EU Member States – all of them – and to the European institutions that set policy directions and support action at European level.

To achieve this, dissemination is a key element of all Daphne projects. Dissemination is the way the project moves beyond its own programmed boundaries into the realm of European policy and action. Experience shows, however, that dissemination is often a weak element of projects, tagged on to the end of the project when the 'real work' has been completed, and often under-budgeted, inadequately time-tabled, unsatisfactorily planned and very rarely given the due consideration that it requires. In fact, so little importance is given to dissemination in many projects that dissemination is 'done' after the project has ended.

Many projects, also, underestimate the potential that dissemination brings to the successful outcome of activities, looking upon it as 'just something to satisfy the Commission' and, almost robotically, presuming that the requirement for dissemination can be satisfied by a few documents uploaded to a website or a hefty final report sent to satisfy reporting requirements. This is a pity because poor dissemination undersells a project and is a missed opportunity. So what does good dissemination entail? First of all, it means knowing what dissemination is, and what it is not:

Dissemination is NOT:

- Giving partners copies of materials and reports and thinking that is enough;

- Sending copies of materials to associated networks or groups and asking them to distribute them and then keeping fingers crossed that they do;

- Posting something to a website and trusting users to somehow know that it is there;

- Sending a press release to the media and hoping they do something with it;

- Printing hundreds of copies of reports and presuming people will come and ask for them.

Dissemination IS:

- A strategy that takes account of the ultimate aim to extend the project's impact beyond the life and coverage of the project into a durable impact at European level;

- An active process that involves providing a record of the project's output, experiences and results within the framework of a clear strategy for how these can take on a further life beyond the project.

Developing a dissemination strategy

It is important to develop a provisional dissemination strategy during the planning stage of the project. The strategy may be modified later as the project develops, but it should be a distinct element of the project from the beginning, be properly budgeted and be supported with the human resources needed to carry it through. Outlines of the dissemination strategy – with a note that it is provisional, if necessary – should be included in the application form for Daphne funding and will be taken into account in the selection process.

Developing a dissemination strategy is not a difficult thing to do. One easy way to do it is to ask some questions and feed the answers into a simple matrix that will guide the dissemination strategy: If you are having a pre-project meeting with your partners, then that is a good time to discuss the dissemination strategy together.

What will this project produce that will be useful to others?

- Materials (for example training modules, posters, brochures, multi-media products)

- Data (in research reports, databases of several different forms, presentations at meetings etc.)

- Experiences (both of the issues involved and of the project, for example in managing a large partnership)

- Lessons (about the issue and about running a Daphne project)

- Good practices (not the same as experiences – good practices should have been tested and proved to be valuable through appropriate measurement and evaluation)

- Tools (checklists, protocols, guidelines)

- Resources (bibliographies, contact information especially of those involved in the project, website address).

- Suggestions for further development of all of these in different countries and different contexts, with hints on adapting them, testing them and replicating them

Who is most likely to be able to use each of these outputs?

(for example)

- Partners and members of the network

- Other organisations working in this field in this country

- Other organisations working in this field in other countries

- European institutions, policy makers, MEPs

- Researchers, university libraries, other institutions such as hospitals or schools

- Beneficiary groups

- Media and others with a general interest in this topic

- International organisations

- Public authorities, government ministries, national bodies   etc.

What form should the materials take in order to successfully reach these groups?

- Printed

- Electronic (by e-mail, on diskette, CD-Rom or DVD-Rom?)

- Video or other visual medium

- Through a personal meeting

- Via a conference or seminar presentation

- Via a third party, for example the media (this will mean a secondary exercise to plan a successful media outreach – there is more on this below)

What languages do these potential recipients need the materials to be in?

Do not presume that, because a lot of Europeans can read and understand English, this is somehow a 'universal' language and that you can be 'safe' in producing just English versions of the materials. Aim, within the limits of the project budget, to produce materials in as many languages as you can, emphasizing the languages of countries in which the materials *are most likely to be useful.*

How will the materials be transmitted?

- By normal mail

- By e-mail

- Handed out at meeting(s)

- Through identified outlets (eg through health clinics, schools, clubs and social venues)

- Through other third parties.

How much will it cost to:

- Produce the materials

- Make sure the materials get to everyone who can use them

- Translate the materials into as many languages as are appropriately needed.

This list is not exhaustive. In the workshop to be held at the first Daphne Conference, participants will be able to discuss the different elements of the strategy and complete the list. There will also be a chance to then develop a matrix as an example of how a dissemination strategy is developed.

(Note that websites themselves do not figure in these lists as a means of dissemination. This is not because websites are not useful but because they are not so much a means of dissemination as a passive repository for the project's output. Think of them as a library where the materials are safely stored but where people will only come if they know the address of the library, how to find what they are looking for and when to visit. In fact, the address of a website, a listing of contents and encouragement to visit it may well be an important output of the project.)

When you have the answers to these questions, you can begin to see already both what form the dissemination actions will take and also how much time they will need and how much they will cost. For example: if the project will be producing a research report about health services for child victims of sexual abuse in Italy, Spain, the UK and France, you will know that your findings will be most useful to ministries and departments of health in those countries and in other European Member States, MEPs and European policy and decision-makers, health personnel, health sector researchers, as well as the media and other organisations working in the area of sexual abuse of children. It is likely that you will decide to produce the report in printed form to send with a cover letter to MEPs, in electronic form to distribute to organisations and national bodies, as a shortened executive summary for the media as part of a press kit on the subject and, if there is a substantial amount of data collected as part of the research, on a CD- or DVD-Rom for distribution to health service professionals and others.

You will produce the report in English, French, Italian and Spanish, but you may also wish – if the budget allows – to produce an Executive Summary (say five or six pages only) in other European languages too. You will need to do some research on the best ways to make sure the report reaches the people you want to have it; for example, are there umbrella bodies representing health service professionals? Do they read a regular newsletter that might be prepared to print a small notice advising doctors, for example, that they can obtain the report from you? As you think all these things through, you will want to estimate costs for placing an advertisement in the newsletter, for sending printed copies through the mail, for producing and distributing the CD- or DVD-Rom, for producing a press kit and sending it to selected journalists (which ones? You will have to think about that, too!)

It will be very clear that, although the steps in planning a dissemination strategy are not complicated, they take a lot of time and thought. It is therefore vital that the steps that will be followed to implement the dissemination strategy successfully are included in the planning of your project and that they are integrated into project activity.

The process of dissemination

The process of dissemination begins at the planning stage and does not end even when the project is over. Some of the steps to be followed are outlined below, with an idea of when in the project they might take place. Each project will have different dissemination needs and schedule, so this is just an example:

Planning stage	- Work out a provisional dissemination strategy by going through the questions. - Work out how much the strategy will cost to implement – do not underestimate the costs of translation! - Decide who will be responsible for each phase of the dissemination activity and make sure they have enough time to do it. - Decide whether you will need additional professional help (printer? designer? writer? and include these in the budget). - Consider what will happen after the project has ended – will dissemination continue? Make sure that you have contingency funds in place to allow for this to happen – if a report is in great demand, just paying for postage can put a strain on the organisation's finances and time.
First phase of project activity	- Discuss with partners how the raw materials will be gathered – who will document the lessons? How will good practices be measured? Who will be responsible for other outputs? - Put in place processes for gathering the materials/outputs that will be disseminated. - Begin drawing up dissemination lists – names and contact details of those who will receive the products (email lists, mailing

	labels, networks, etc)
	• Begin any necessary design or production processes.
Middle phase of project activity	• Review the dissemination strategy and in particular make sure that the outputs that are arising from the project are the ones anticipated.
	• Review the budget and make sure that funds allocated to dissemination are not being 'eaten up' by other project activity.
	• Review the dissemination lists with partners and ensure that they are appropriate. Try and expand them further.
	• Review the dissemination lists to make final decisions on quantities to produce (eg don't print 1,000 copies of a report in Italian if you only have 20 Italian speakers on the dissemination list)
Final phase of project activity	• By this stage the 'products' of the project should be near finalisation. This is the time to ensure that they are as good as you can make them, are in a suitable form for potential recipients, and are ready to be disseminated.*
	• If the project has been well planned, you should have time and resources now to undertake a systematic, targeted dissemination and to know that you are sharing with many others across Europe the rich and valuable results of your Daphne project.
After the project has ended	• The outputs of the project may continue to be useful after the project has ended. You should have in place processes for continuing to disseminate them. This is particularly important if there are personnel changes in the organisation (leave behind the dissemination lists and a note on the dissemination strategy)
	• If the products include data or information that will go out of date, you should also consider at what point you will no longer disseminate the materials – information that is no longer valid is not useful and may in fact be misleading, so always put a 'use by' date on your outputs.

*It is worth noting here that you should not waste time or resources disseminating materials that are not ready to be used by others. In particular, you should pay particular attention to the results of pilot projects that are really only very provisional, or to materials that have been developed and have not yet been sufficiently tested. In these cases, you may wish to circulate materials with a clear explanation of their limits and advising that they are for information only and should not be quoted or used without further testing. In fact, you might wish to include a request for feedback on such 'provisional' materials, so that you can develop them further.

In such cases, too, it might be helpful to disseminate to a very restricted list of 'testers' – people whose feedback you would particularly wish to receive.   Do not think that, just because you have been running a Daphne project, you must disseminate hundreds of copies of materials or reports – in fact, sometimes the most appropriate dissemination strategy is not to disseminate at all. This, though, should be a decision that you take based on the needs and nature of the project.

Working with the media

Many Daphne projects quote 'the media' as one form of dissemination of their project outcomes. In reality, projects have no control over what the media might or might not choose to cover in the press or on TV or radio, so this statement is really more 'wishful thinking' than a dissemination plan.

It must also be remembered that the media reach out in a very general way to the mass public and so are not a good way of attempting to reach specific target groups. It is true that there are 'specialist media' – for example journals dealing with children and family issues, or women's magazines that cover issues relating to women, and these specialist media can be useful contacts when there are specific results to be shared with a broad but specialist audience.

It is also important to remember that journalists fall into two broad categories: those who are looking for 'news' and those who seek out more substantial stories of public interest. News journalists will want to 'hook' onto an event or a launch, and will probably want something unusual or exceptional. Sending a press release announcing the fact that you are running a Daphne project is unlikely to get any response from these journalists.

Current affairs journalists are more likely to cover a project's outcomes – especially if they are controversial or new or surprising – in more depth. They will not be interested in the project so much as the information that it generates, especially research findings and data showing trends or patterns.

Working with the media, too, therefore requires careful planning and reflection. Again, it is useful to ask some simple questions:

Why do I want to involve the media at all?	• If you are just looking for publicity for your organisation, then this does not really belong in your Daphne project and the Commission should not be expected to fund it – omit it from project activities.
	• If you believe the media can help you to reach out to people who need to know the substance of your project, or just the fact that it is taking place, then by all means consider working with the media.
	• If your project is an awareness-raising or sensitisation project, you cannot expect the media just to become almost 'volunteer partners' and do the work of campaigning for you. That is not what the media are for. Instead you should engage a public

	relations or promotions company to help you in your campaign. It may well be that the media will be interested in what you are doing and will provide some coverage, but at their discretion and always presuming there are not other more 'important' stories in the news.
Is the audience I am trying to reach one that can be reached through the media?	• If the answer is 'no', then do not proceed. • If the answer is 'yes', then is the audience the general public (mass media) or a specialist audience (specialist media)?
What do I have to offer the media?	• If you really have something newsworthy, then consider taking the story to a news journalist. • If the story is not necessarily newsworthy but deserves more in-depth treatment, then consider taking it to a current affairs journalist.
Are there particular journalists who regularly deal with the kind of issues arising from the project?	• Many journalists have a 'beat' – ie they regularly cover the same kind of stories. Get to know these journalists and feed them stories directly; just sending a press release or information to the newsroom or TV/radio station is unlikely to yield results. News editors receive dozens of pieces of information every day and most of them go straight into the wastepaper basket.
What can I do to make the journalist's work easier?	• The easier you make it for the journalist, the more likely they are to cover your story. Be brief in your materials and highlight the most important points. Write clearly and precisely, without jargon. Follow up with a phone call to the journalist concerned. Make people available for interview who know the subject and can speak briefly and to the point.
How can I contact the journalist(s) and what should I send them?	• Most countries have a directory of working journalists/press and media outlets. You will find it in your local library or it may be on-line. You can also scan local press, TV and radio to find the journalists who may be of particular interest. Contact them by name. • In an introductory phone call, introduce very, very briefly the subject you want to discuss. Follow up immediately with some written materials, generally a one-page press release (written clearly and following the lines of a short newspaper article). Where possible give quotes that the

	journalist can use directly.
	• If you have a research report or other materials to share, do not send the whole package. Journalists do not have time to read 100 pages to get to the heart of the matter – send a one-page summary and offer to provide more information if the journalist wants it.
	• You may wish to prepare an info kit for journalists – include the executive summary of the report (see above), a copy of the full report too, a press release/statement with quotes (see also above), and a note of contact numbers of people who can speak on the issues.
	• Be sure to mention Daphne support on any written materials!

Roland Mayerl

Roland Mayerl is Director of 'City & Shelter' (non-profit organisation) since 1993. Architect-Engineer/1976.   City & Shelter's major projects have included: The Daphne-toolkit I (2003); Gender Mainstreaming and Mobility (Belgium Ministry of Transport/2002); The White Ribbon in Europe www.eurowrc.org (Daphne /2001); Alternative Housing www.habiter-autrement.org (Fondation Roi Baudouin/2000); European Pro-feminist Men Network www.europrofem.org (DGV /1997); City, Citizenship and Gender Issues (UNESCO/1996); The European Charter for Women in the City (DGV /1994); Architecture and Gender Issues (DGV /1993).

Introduction

When the idea of developing the Daphne Toolkit was first presented, the objective was to construct an archive of Daphne projects, creating a sort of record of the Daphne Programme and how it developed. So that the experience and lessons would be useful to others. With time two more general objectives were added to the initial plan, and today the Daphne Toolkit has three general objectives :

- as an advocacy tool
- as a consolidated archive of resources
- and as a comprehensive web resource

Presented in three formats -- website, CD-ROM and DVD-ROM -- the Toolkit today not only serves a multi-target task but it also addresses different audiences. I would like to concentrate on these three main areas:

Achievements

As an advocacy tool:

One of the main concerns of those of us institutions, NGOs, individuals that work in the field of violence against women children and young people, is to raise awareness of this terrible reality. Building up an archive was not enough and that is why we came up with the idea of an interactive file named 'Daphne projects' in the Toolkit.

In this part of the tool, users can find the presentation and description of all Daphne projects since 1997 up to 2003 (2004 and 2005 will be included over the course of this year); In this part the user can not only have an overview of the projects; thanks to the collaboration of Doctor June Kane, there is a very important section "lessons and ideas" in which there are knowledge-based comments of the possible areas and practices that can be useful for other projects, helping in the construction of a more efficient community of users.

There is also in this part under 'Organisation name', an intention to give the user information about who the partners are for each of the projects and where are they located. This information will make possible the creation of a network of users that can either help by offering their knowledge or can serve as possible partners for the launching and development of new projects in the Daphne context or elsewhere.

Links to the leading organisations and contributors can also be found on this page, as well as related documents, always in the spirit of becoming an archive and a web resource, but there is also under 'material available' an opportunity for organisations to let other people know about other projects, campaigns, leaflets, studies etc.

The formats in which the Toolkit can be presented, not only as a web page but also in the form of a CD or a DVD makes this tool a sort of "Business card" when engaging policy makers or other national or international organisations.

As a consolidated archive of resources

The information given in the Toolkit has come from three main sources: The projects themselves, the Commission and the Internet. This has been a major effort to structure an immense resource of information with the hope of helping in: the decision making process when selecting a project, avoiding duplication among Daphne applications, helping users identify niches and define priorities for project activity, giving feedback to projects etc.

Apart from the projects themselves, the Toolkit has a section "About Daphne" that provides the user with resources to understand the history, context, politics and administrative constraints that the Daphne project had to undergo over these years to become what it is now. This effort will hopefully help in understanding between NGOs and EU institutions. Other European Commission initiatives not belonging to the Daphne experience but also working in the field of combating violence against women and children have also been collected here.

The international arena has also a place in the Toolkit. Under 'International' there is a selection of actions taken by international institutions working in the same field, paying particular attention to the European context which has a special entrance under 'Country Resources'.

More general information on launching, organising and evaluating a project can be found in 'Tips and Tools', as well as ideas on how to get funds for projects.

As a comprehensive web resource

The information society has provided enormous possibilities for those who are initiated into it and can then have access to these invaluable resources. In the Toolkit we aimed to compile some very useful tools for potential users and make it as simple as possible. There is a wide variety of resources, directly related to Daphne projects for instance and, provided you have the DVD version, there is a multimedia section where you can find video campaigns from different projects and even world-acclaimed animation film *The Hat* directed by Michèle Cournoyer. We hope this section will serve as a source of inspiration and information for those who decide to undertake a video campaign.

One of the biggest constraints of this project as it is presented now is the fact that this tool is mainly in English. We have tried to overcome this problem by installing the possibility of having immediate translation using systran-google technology. It has to be said, though, that one has to revise the quality of the translation but at least the result can give a general idea of what the different projects and documents are about and prompt the user to contact the project organiser.

There is also the possibility of using at the same time different search engines. This would immediately give access to different databases. It is also possible to look for projects by keywords, by country, or by words, which allows the user to narrow the search.

Lessons and conclusions

If one looks to the objectives and actions of Daphne II -- the identification and exchanges of good practice and work experience with a view in particular to implementing preventive measures and assistance to victims, mapping surveys, studies and research, the creation of sustainable multidisciplinary networks, training and design of educational packages, development and implementation of treatment programmes and support for victims and people at risk, as well as for perpetrators, and the development and implementation of awareness-raising activities targeted to specific audiences -- all these are supported by the Daphne Toolkit.

An attempt to systematise the information produced over these Daphne years is in itself a valuable step. But we also have to reflect on the problems and constraints that we have to face when a project of this kind is undertaken. And here we are faced with the problem of dealing with information in this "Information Era". On the one hand only 70 per cent of the contacted organisations answered the questionnaire and not all with the same level of accuracy. This means that the information given is not all at the same level, so when using this instrument that is something that has to be borne in mind. On the other hand, the amount of information was enormous, so decisions had to be made and not all of the information was treated, and also the tool became more and more complex.

As a general remark one has to say that the success of this Toolkit depends on the level of participation and engagement of the potential users.

NINE YEARS AFTER DUTROUX AND THE STOCKHOLM CONGRESS: EXPERIENCES IN THE REALM OF SEXUAL ABUSE AND EXPLOITATION OF CHILDREN

Dr June Kane

Consultant and Expert to the Daphne Programme

Introduction

In some ways, the Daphne Programme was born of the first World Congress against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children, held in Stockholm in August 1996, and of the so-called 'Dutroux affair' of July and August of that same year.

There was already concern in the European Parliament and Commission about reports of sexual violence against women and children in Europe, including first mentions of trafficking and prostitution of children, but Dutroux and the Stockholm Congress gave the political impetus for a major new initiative at European level, and Daphne was one result (along with the STOP Programme, initiated at the same time).

It is difficult to believe that it is already nine years since governments came together for the first time in Stockholm to consider what should and could be done to combat sexual violence against children. Nine years later, it seems as if we are still in some ways just scratching the surface of this issue. On the other hand, it is fair to say we have come a long way too.

What I would like to do is look at some of the experiences we have had within the Daphne Programme since 1997, but in the context also of broader European initiatives against both the sexual abuse and exploitation of children.

I hope that we can look also at some of the obvious gaps that remain, and consider together how these might be filled, including what role the Daphne II Programme can play over the next couple of years to encourage programming to fill these gaps, as well as the policies and actions that European decision-makers might promote.

The Stockholm-Yokohama-Budapest-Ljubljana process

It is worth reminding ourselves first of all of the global processes that were put in place after 1996 by the international community to move forward the agenda against sexual abuse and exploitation.

You may know that in 1996, before the meeting in Stockholm, there were concerted efforts by the four co-sponsors of the Congress – UNICEF, the Government of Sweden, ECPAT and the NGO Group for the Convention on the Rights of the Child – to organize a series of regional meetings to prepare for the global event and both to mobilize actors at regional levels and draw together their experiences. Some regional meetings did go ahead – there was a European regional meeting in Strasbourg, for example – but it was a bit like pulling teeth! The meetings were weak on content – maybe because the impetus of debate at Stockholm had not yet taken place – and in some regions political sensitivities and reluctance to acknowledge the problem hindered the organization of the meetings. At the beginning, therefore, most of the work was done at global level at the Congress in Stockholm itself.

You will remember that the outcome doc ument of the Congress was the Stockholm Declaration and Agenda for Action – both a commitment to act and an outline of the nature these actions might take. The Agenda for Action remains relevant today, and is still the benchmark against which progress is measured at international level.

The second World Congress took place in Yokohama, Japan, in December 2001. This time the planning committee worked long and hard on putting in place regional consultations that would go beyond discussion. The aim was to empower the regional processes so that they might continue after the Yokohama Congress and become the driving force behind action and policy formulation. Each of the regional consultations (except in North America) drew up a regional commitment and action plan that would in some ways translate the Stockholm Declaration and Agenda for Action into a series of regional priorities and update it in the light of new knowledge and experience. The Yokohama Congress reinforced the Stockholm Declaration and Agenda for Action through its outcome document, the Yokohama Global Commitment, which additionally broadened the fight to include the sexual abuse of children, in additional to the sexual exploitation of children. The Yokohama Global Commitment included in its annexes all the regional outcome documents.

In Europe, the 2001 regional consultation was held in Budapest and a commitment and action plan for Europe and Central Asia were agreed. That same year, too, the Council of Europe reviewed and reissued its Recommendation (2001)16 on the protection of children against sexual exploitation. One important outcome of the Budapest meeting was the creation of a Group of Experts at the Council of Europe to recommend and oversee efforts to fulfil the commitments made in the Europe and Central Asian region.

In 2004, the Group of Experts commissioned the design of a monitoring tool to be used by the 46 Member States of the Council to report on progress they had made against the Stockholm Agenda for Action, the Yokohama Global Commitment, the Budapest Action Plan, Recommendation (2001)16 and, importantly, the plan put together by youth participants at the various meetings. The monitoring tool was christened 'REACT" and is designed to provide raw data that can be analysed in order to identify good practices and also challenges that are as yet unmet. This analysis has recently been done for the first time and the results will be taken to the follow-up progress meeting that will be held in Ljubljana, Slovenia, in July 2005. Some of the issues I will identify in this paper are taken from that analysis.

The Daphne Initiative and Programme, 1997-2007

While this largely political process was going on, the Daphne Initiative and later the Daphne Programme and now Daphne II Programme have been supporting grassroots-level actions that put the meat on the bones of policy and strategy.

This paper will not aim to repeat descriptions of what Daphne is, what it aims to achieve or how it attempts to do this – these broad contextual descriptions can be consulted on the Daphne website (www.europa.eu.int/comm/justice_home/funding/daphne/funding_daphne_en.htm) and in the Daphne Toolkit (www.daphne-toolkit.org)

What in real terms Daphne has achieved, though, is a body of knowledge and experience that enhances our capacity to act in the field of sexual abuse and exploitation of children, and empowers us to implement the policies and programmes that grow out of the various regional commitments made.

Here I wish to document some of that knowledge and experience, and also point to some gaps and challenges that remain for the future. This analysis is not comprehensive – the workshop discussion should aim to complete the picture as well as make recommendations for areas that Daphne can work on in the next few years. This analysis is also based on the evidence of monitoring visits to many of the 400 or so Daphne projects has funded since 1997 and on syntheses of all the projects prepared for the Daphne Toolkit exercise.

Expansion of the knowledge base

One of the first things we learned when we were preparing the Stockholm Congress was that we really did not know very much about sexual abuse and exploitation of children. Grassroots NGOs had good experience working with small numbers of children, but much of the information they had was anecdotal or based on a very small sample and so not reliable. Since 1996, there has been a huge effort to gather data, undertake research, bring together informant groups and analyse results.

Between 1997 and 2003, the Daphne Initiative and Programme alone produced 77,272 copies of reports, 27,700 books and 21,553 articles. The REACT analysis includes a question on research available since 2001 and government responses lead to a whole list of websites where studies, research, data sets and texts can be found. There is no doubt that we have studied a lot and that our knowledge has improved, particularly in relation to:

- Perpetrators of child sexual abuse and exploitation and how they operate;

- Different forms of sexual abuse and exploitation and the mechanisms that facilitate them;

- The impact on children, families and communities;

- The services needed for children and their families and the gaps in such services.

The obvious question to ask, though, is where is all this knowledge? Each year when we look at submissions for funding to Daphne, we are surprised to read project sponsors claiming that 'no work has been done in this area' when we know for sure that it has. Obviously the knowledge that has been and is being produced is not 'getting out there' – it is remaining passive and not being fed into or taken into account in policy-making and programming.

As early as 1996, when we were bringing together information for the Stockholm Congress, we drew up an outline for a sort of 'clearing house' of information to make sure that the knowledge we were beginning to accrue was accessible and usable. But the clearinghouse, whatever form it might take, required substantial and ongoing funding, and the funds were simply not available. Nine years later, therefore, we face the substantial problem still of making sure that new knowledge is accessible to all, shared and used.

There have been some partial attempts to tackle this problem: there are a number of on-line facilities that try to keep an overview of what is happening, including the CRIN website and the home pages of the Focal Point on Sexual Exploitation of the NGO Group for the Convention on the Rights of the Child. Daphne has made a significant contribution by bringing together the results of all funded Daphne projects in the Daphne Toolkit, and has this year committed funds to keep that up-to-date and functioning.

There are a number of logistical obstacles, of course, to making new knowledge widely available:

First, there is the ever-present issue of language. A wonderful report in Portuguese is likely to have less impact than a weak report in English. This is regrettable. One thing I always suggest to Daphne project coordinators is that, if they have say a 150-page report in English that they wish to make widely available, they consider producing a five-page summary of the report and then translate these five pages into as many languages as they can afford. Translating five pages costs much less than 150 and funds for this could be included in the project budget.

Second is dissemination. I have looked at this in a Background Paper for this conference focusing on dissemination planning and I refer you to that paper for a discussion of how dissemination should be planned and managed. What is clear is that dissemination must be active and targeted to the people who can best use the information being made available. Putting a report on a website is not enough; people must be made aware of the report's existence and be able to obtain a copy easily and in a form that they can use. Printing and sending out hundreds of copies is an expensive undertaking, though, so the key to sharing knowledge well is getting target groups, mailing lists, formats, print-runs and languages right.

We have learned a number of other lessons since Stockholm relating to knowledge and understanding, and these have been obvious in both Daphne results and the REACT reports.

It is clear that awareness is not the same as understanding. In the closing years of the 1990s, there were massive efforts to 'raise awareness', especially of the broad general public. I questioned then and I question even more now how useful this was and is. Someone once said to me about awareness-raising campaigns against child trafficking in Nepal: "The problem we have is that everybody is aware but nobody understands". I know what she meant! Having a general awareness of a subject is only useful when it ultimately also leads to changed behaviour and elimination of the problem. This is why in recent years the Daphne Programme has moved away from public awareness projects into projects aimed at increasing the understanding of and empowering specific groups of intermediaries who are in a position to actively engage in the protection or support of children.

What is also clear is that general public awareness without real understanding has resulted in some important misunderstandings about sexual abuse and exploitation and that this is a serious hindrance to our work. The media have contributed to this too, as the tendency to simplify and over-dramatize has often resulted in wrong emphasis being placed on some parts of the problem to the detriment of others.

Nowhere is this more obvious than in the continuing emphasis on paedophiles and paedophilia. We know that paedophiles constitute a heinous but statistically minor portion of the market for child sex. Much more numerous are the non-paedophile men (and sometimes but not often women) who buy sex from children in sexual exploitation or abuse children in their own family or friendship circles. These men are not paedophiles but 'normal' men who could not be picked out of a crowd. Their behaviour is hardly noticed and few efforts are made to address it – in fact, in many instances their behaviour is just met with a shrug of the shoulders – while a single paedophile siting can give rise to public protests, media frenzy and even violence. As a result of this fundamental misunderstanding, there has been very little progress since 1996 in reducing the incidence of child prostitution in Europe or in really coming to grips with sexual abuse of children.

As we move forward, there are other lessons that we have learned in the field of information and knowledge that need to be addressed:

- There are still enormous gaps in data, and what data we have is often inconsistent and incomplete – to some extent this is a result of the huge differences in definitions and parameters across the region, despite efforts by the European Commission to address this;

- Where data are collected, it is often not analysed or reported in such a way that it is transformed into something usable and relevant – we need more 'value-added';

- The changing nature of sexual tolerance and violence in Europe needs to be constantly monitored; times change and we need to keep re-learning our subject;

- Many organizations still work on the basis of common wisdoms rather than solid information – this is particularly true and to some extent understandable where organizations have been working for a long time directly with children – it is everyone's interest for us all to keep abreast of new knowledge and use it in our work.

Policy and frameworks

Most governments have reviewed their policy and legislative frameworks although – and this is my personal view of the matter – for very varied reasons. Some seem genuinely to want to ensure better protection for children and a more workable framework for law enforcement; some seem to have reacted to pressures for change for various reasons without a clear direction in mind and with little incentive to implement new policies or laws. As a result, as the REACT analysis shows, there are inconsistencies within national legislative and policy frameworks and even more inconsistencies across the region.

A number of Daphne projects have undertaken comparative studies of legal provisions across the region and have made recommendations for change and for harmonization. The weakness has been largely in bringing these recommendations to the attention of those who can then engender such change.

What is most surprising of all is that, despite commitments made in Stockholm in 1996, many of the 25 Member States still do not have a National Plan of Action against the sexual abuse and exploitation of children – or some equivalent strategic plan – and even fewer have nominated a Focal Point mechanisms to ensure good coordination and sharing of information. Efforts by the Expert Group of the Council of Europe to push for these two fundamental promises to be kept have not so far been successful.

Daphne projects have also produced a number of lower level frameworks in the form of protocols or codes of conduct for specific groups such as telephone operators, residential institution staff and youth group leaders. These are particularly useful to ensure a protective environment for children and, again, would be worthy of being translated into more languages and workshopped for replication across more countries.

There are still gaps, though, in the codes of conduct or other tools that can help specific groups to take ownership of the problem of sexual abuse and exploitation and regulate behaviour within their own groupings. Sports clubs, trades unions, recreational clubs, professional associations and indeed NGOs still often do not have guidelines, structures or mechanisms that are designed to protect children from abuse. One example of this is that in many submissions sent to Daphne we find plans for the collection of confidential data on children with no plans in place for regulating access to this data or ensuring the child's privacy.

As a result of this, there is still to some extent a widespread feeling that sexual abuse and exploitation of children are 'someone else's problem' and that 'it can't happen here'.

A final point in relation to policies and frameworks: even where such platforms have been put in place, it is important that they be properly resourced so that they can work. That doesn't only mean sufficient funding to implement them but also enough and properly trained staff, and staff time so that conflicting work pressures don't encourage staff to cut corners.

So, as we move forward, we clearly need in this area:

- More consistent policy frameworks, ideally in the form of NPAs against sexual abuse and exploitation of children (or their equivalent) and nominated focal point mechanisms to ensure follow-up, consultation and consolidation of experiences;

- More guidelines developed with and for specific groups recognizing the responsibility of each group to monitor and guide behaviour of its members so that children are protected;

- Realistic and realisable resources to make sure plans and policies are implemented effectively, including funding, staff and staff time;

- Harmonized legislative frameworks across the EU to allow for improved cooperation.

Programme management

Since 1996 there have been thousands of isolated projects and programmes in Europe aiming to protect children from abuse and exploitation, understand it better, improve services and support, deal with perpetrators and prevent sexual violence from happening. Within Daphne there have been hundreds of 'upstream' projects that aim to improve the capacity of many different groups to act on behalf of children, to develop and test tools to improve our work and generally to upgrade our skills and hopefully improve results.

But there are some obvious gaps in both the issues covered and the way we manage our programming:

We still have no standardized, usable indicators to measure the success of projects and their impact on children – until we have these, we are still working on trust and hope;

We are still not very good at drawing lessons from our experiences – both positive and negative – and using these to develop our work further and make it useful for others;

In Daphne projects in particular, we note weaknesses in plans for evaluation and dissemination, two fundamental elements of any project that is serious about having a positive impact on children and spreading experiences further;

We still compete against each other and are too often reluctant to share our expertise and experiences;

We still lack coherence in programming, with too many organizations duplicating work and at the same time leaving gaps unfilled. This is particularly true because there are trends in issues that are seen as 'sexy' – trafficking is one example – and organizations tend to move towards these issues because funding is likely to be available. This is understandable but we have to have the courage to tackle issues that are not so 'hot' and persuade funders to understand why and support us. In this respect, Daphne has been a real risk-taking programme since 1997, looking for the new and innovative and not afraid to tackle issues that others have shied away from, for example rape, violence against sex workers, discrimination against minority groups and working with violent men.

If we are going to move ahead here, we need to make sure that we look at:

- The development of measurement indicators that we can all agree on and use to measure the outcomes and impact of our work;

- Systematic drawing of lessons – both positive and negative – in a form that can be used by ourselves and others to improve our work and permit sharing on a wide scale;

- Take evaluation and dissemination seriously and learn how to do them better, since they are the only way to validate the results of our work and get these results out to others;

- Make sure we know what others are doing – the Daphne website and Toolkit are useful for this, but there are other sources too – and work as far as possible in a complementary way.

Programming in protection, prevention and support
In terms of the nature of programmes and projects that have been run since 1996, the list is way too long to go through here. In general, though, programming has fallen under the headings (used in the Stockholm Agenda for Action) of:

- Protection

- Prevention

- Support

- Return and reintegration

- Child participation.

The areas of protection and prevention are often confusing – I look upon **protection** as 'child-focused' and as actions that aim to put in place the many elements that protect a child from abuse or exploitation, whether that is self-awareness, understanding, appropriately trained people or structures or mechanisms. For protection programming to be effective, it needs to mobilize the people who are at the heart of protection, those who are in direct contact with the child. We have done some good work in taking the concept of child protection into schools, for example, and to families and children themselves. But we could probably do better in forging cross-sectoral partnerships for child protection, for example by developing programmes that bring together teachers and NGO staff (not in a training context), or for example families and teachers (not in a school context).

To do this, we need to look 'outside the square'. One criticism of action programmes over recent years has been that they tend to work only within their own spheres of expertise and with known partners. For example, in Daphne we have noted that not many children's NGOs work closely with organizations working on women's issues, and yet there are clear signs that each could contribute to the other's work. There have also been calls, for example, to harness the expertise in behaviour change of organizations working on HIV/AIDS; and we have yet to see functioning partnerships between health sector workers and NGOs, or teachers and media or any other seemingly 'mis-matched' partnerships exploring how they can together create a protective environment for children.

In terms of protection programming, we have seen some excellent tools produced – training materials, multi-media products, information vehicles, guides and manuals. These need to be used and updated, refined through sharing and feedback, and made available much more widely. There are now 25 Member States in the EU and in theory they should all have access to all that Daphne has and does produce.

For me, **prevention** is the area that focuses on stopping abuse and exploitation occurring in the first place. For this to happen, we need to know much more about the people who abuse and exploit. It is still the case that most experts in this area work either in law enforcement or in specialized treatment programmes, and they are generally not included in our partnerships. In a paper on 'Demand for Child Sex' that I shall be presenting in Ljubljana in July 2005, I call for more cross-sectoral consultations in this area. There is surely a role for NGOs but we cannot know what that is until we can talk to those who are working with perpetrators and who can guide our actions. We also need to learn more about perpetrators and can best do this by working together – the economic models currently used by theorists working on demand often do not take account of the social and behavioural realities that we see as field workers, or the need to respect the rights and dignity of the children and indeed the rights of the perpetrators.

Support programmes are still insufficient and inconsistent across Europe. The REACT analysis showed very clearly that in victim support especially, the services offered are rarely comprehensive and almost always under-funded. Safe houses, rehabilitation and counselling programmes and similar support services are often provided by NGOs but, in reality, are the duty of government and should be both coordinated and funded by national authorities.

The Daphne Programme has since 1997 funded a number of projects that aim to support children at risk of abuse and exploitation and also those who have fallen victim to it. These have ranged from projects designed to help medical practitioners recognize violence and deal with it appropriately, through to telephone helplines for children who need urgent advice and support. Again, I commend to you the Daphne Toolkit website and DVD/CD-Rom so that you can look at these projects and see what has been achieved.

There is still much more to be done in the area of victim support, particularly in relation to **return and reintegration** of children victims of trafficking, and government representatives meeting in Ljubljana will be asked to consider this as a matter of urgency. In this era of heightened fear of terrorism and xenophobic fear of 'others', the trafficking debate is too easily hijacked by those who wish to put an end to migration and the movement of people, with the result that services for victims of trafficking have often been transformed into punitive processes of detention and return. In the past two years, the Daphne Programme has funded a number of projects looking at the situation of unaccompanied minor migrants (UMMs), a related issue, and some interesting studies have been prepared. Victim support is clearly an area where we need more sustained lobbying of decision-makers, based on better and more recent data and research.

Finally, we all know that we are still not getting **child and youth participation** right. There have been some very good examples of individual projects that have succeeded in fully involving children and young people in the work, in some cases as the principal actors, but in general we still tend to involve children and young people just as invitees to meetings or as a focus group we consult from time to time.

At national level in Europe, there are some obvious mechanisms for child and youth participation that seem to be working – children's parliaments, for example, exist in a number of countries – but in general participation tends to take the form of isolated involvement rather than systemic participation.

We need to improve here, ideally by sharing our experiences and by talking to children and young people themselves. This is particularly important because today's young Europeans have an entirely different approach to and experience of sexual behaviour. Their world is different, even from the 'swinging sixties' in which I formed my views on sexual behaviour and my attitudes towards relationships, violence, rights and gender. This, to me, is the biggest challenge we face and, it seems to me, Daphne might be just the right vehicle in which to try to meet the challenge.

So, in the area of programming, we need to pay attention to:

- True child and youth participation as a prerequisite for understanding and acting;

- Broader and more innovative partnerships and mobilization;

- More consistent child-focused support services and adequate government funding for them;

- Sustained advocacy to ensure that trafficking victims are not lost in the debate on migration and cross-border crime.

Finally, I would ask you all to follow the outcomes of the regional progress meeting in Ljubljana in July. The outcome documents will be posted on the Council of Europe website, I'm sure. Additionally, there will be a global analysis of all the various regional consultations that have been held to look at progress since Yokohama in 2001, and this will be posted by the end of October on the World Congress website: www.csecworldcongress.org.

Questions to consider:

1. How can we ensure that we do not 'lose' the results of all the work that has been done but rather bring it together, add value to it and share it widely (ie some sort of 'clearing house' effect'? Who should take responsibility for this?

2. What gaps can we identify in knowledge, tools, policies and frameworks, and in direct action programmes, that might inform the development of Daphne priorities over the next few years?

3. How can we get more children and young people involved in our work at all levels, including in events like the Daphne Conference, without their feeling that we are using them as 'token children'?

Summary of the workshop: Topics discussed and ideas generated

Data collection and the knowledge base – how to collect it and how not to lose it

- Compile – gather what we have and add value to it; don't let the enormity of the task discourage us from using what we have already achieved;

- Move towards national clearing houses that might later be linked at European level;

- Explore the potential of virtual networks, for example the Daphne Toolkit;

- Move towards common working frameworks where we cannot standardize definitions.

Once we have got a good grasp of what we do have…

Fill in the gaps

- Better strategic mapping – need central coordination for this, some sort of 'focal point';

- Focus on perpetrators and violators of human rights;

- Achieve comparative legal strategies for prosecution, rehabilitation and victim support/witness protection.

Improve child and youth participation

- Real partnerships – two-way process; listen and act;

- Establish national commissions for children;

- Establish an EU day of children's rights – give each child a pin saying 'I have rights' in all the EU languages; run national events; campaign and mobilize;

- Let children and young people know what we are doing – child-friendly version of the Toolkit/Conference?

- Have an ombudsman in each country, with comparable working methodologies and independence;

- Use information from children that exists, for example that collected anonymously through helplines;

- Identify children's role models and use them to mobilize.

In next year's conference:

- Cover fundraising and sustainability.

Esther Van Der Velde

Esther Van Der Velde is a project Specialist with the Secretariat for the United Nations Secretary General's Study on Violence Against Children, in Geneva. Ms Van Der Velde worked with UNICEF in Mali from October 2004-February 2005, and at UNICEF Headquarters New York from 2001-2004. She worked on child protection issues, such as sexual exploitation and abuse of children, and child protection in (post-) conflict situations. From 1999-2001 she worked at the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in Geneva on indigenous peoples' issues. Education: Master Degree in International Relations (University of Amsterdam, the Netherlands).

Maria Gabriella De Vita

Maria De Vita holds an equivalent Master Degree in Biological Sciences and Nutrition, University La Sapienza, Rome, Italy, June 1973. She has more than 23 years experience working in development programming as Programme Coordinator and Head of Office. Extensive experience in West and Central Africa and East Asia, including Mongolia (1998-2002). Currently she is working at UNICEF HQ, Programme Division as Project Officer, Gender and Harmful Traditional Practices and applying a rights-based approach to development programming on issues of harmful traditional practices such as female genital mutilation/cutting and child (early) marriage. Ms. De Vita is managing substantial funding provided by donors in particular the Italian Government specifically for the issue of FGM/C.

Fact sheet on 'child protection'

UNICEF uses the term 'child protection' to refer to protection from violence, exploitation and abuse.

Child protection is an issue for children in every country of the world. Violations of the child's right to protection, in addition to being human rights violations, are also massive, under-recognized and underreported barriers to the child's survival and development. Children subjected to violence, exploitation, abuse and neglect are at risk of shortened lives, poor physical and mental health, educational problems, displacement, homelessness, vagrancy, and poor parenting skills later in life. Robbing children of their chances to live happy, healthy and productive lives will rob a society of its greatest development potential.

Facts and figures

- Close to 15 million children currently under the age 18 have lost one or both parents because of HIV/AIDS;

- Approximately 246 million children work, with about 180 million engaged in the worst forms of child labour;

- Close to 2 million children are believed to be exploited through prostitution and pornography, some as a result of trafficking;

- More than 1 million children worldwide are detained as a result of being in conflict with the law;

- More than 2 million children have died as a direct result of armed conflict during the 1990s and at least 6 million have been permanently disabled or seriously injured;

- Some 300,000 boys and girls under the age of 18 have been used and recruited at any given time over the past five years in more than 30 conflicts worldwide;

- An estimated 100 million to 130 million women and girls alive today have undergone some form of genital mutilation/cutting.

UNICEF wants to bring about systemic changes in child protection, rather than respond only to specific instances of abuse. In order to achieve this objective, UNICEF focuses on the following key elements of building a protective environment for children:

- Strengthening government commitment to fulfilling children's rights;

- Promoting creation and enforcement of adequate legislation;

- Correcting harmful attitudes, customs, and practices;

- Engaging media and civil society in open discussion of child protection issues;

- Building capacity of families and communities;

- Developing children's life skills, knowledge and participation;

- Monitoring and reporting of all forms of violence, exploitation and abuse of children;

- Essential services for prevention, recovery and reintegration of victimized children.

UNICEF seeks to integrate protection in all its work. For example:

- In education, UNICEF promotes safe schools and discourages the use of corporal punishment;

- In its approach to early childhood development, UNICEF discourages violent forms of discipline and promotes early birth registration;

- In its work on HIV/AIDS, UNICEF tackles the stigma that is often attached to children affected by the disease, provides protection for vulnerable children who have been orphaned as a result of HIV/AIDS, and promotes alternative forms of care to avoid unnecessary institutionalization of children affected and/or infected by HIV/AIDS;

- UNICEF's role in the situation of armed conflict or natural disaster, defined in the 2004 Core Commitments for Children in Emergencies, is to protect children and women, ensure rigorous application of international standards that cover their rights, and provide aid and assistance.

In order to strengthen a protective environment for children, UNICEF and its partners employ a number of strategies, including:

- International advocacy, often with the use of international human rights mechanisms;

- National advocacy and initiating dialogue at all levels – from government

- to communities, families and children themselves – to help promote attitudes and practices protective of children;

- Inclusion of child protection issues in national development plans;

- Law-based approaches, emphasizing the importance of knowing, understanding, accepting and enforcing legal standards in child protection;

- Community-based approaches that promote and strengthen the capacity of families and communities to address child protection issues;

- Partnerships with governments, NGOs, other UN agencies, faith-based organizations, professional associations, children and youth, and the media.

For 2002-2005, UNICEF defined the following four targets as its organizational priorities in child protection:

- Developing indicators for child protection and improving documentation and analysis of
- child protection issues;
- Promoting the application of international standards for children without caregivers;
- Supporting efforts to combat the worst forms of child labour, incl. trafficking & sexual
- exploitation of children, forced & bonded labour, the use of children in armed conflict;
- Undertaking work to prevent physical and psychological violence in the home, in schools and other institutions, and in the form of harmful traditional practices.

UNICEF's efforts to reach these targets have included:

- Preparation of comprehensive child protection situation assessments and analyses in Egypt, Iran, Morocco, the Occupied Palestinian Territory and Tunisia;
- Support for introduction of national plans of action on trafficking in China, Indonesia, Serbia and Montenegro, and on juvenile justice in Afghanistan and Viet Nam;
- Development of a network of children and young people working to monitor and end commercial sexual exploitation in South Asia;
- Training of health and social workers, teachers, police and soldiers in the detection and prevention of violence against children in Chile, Indonesia, the Philippines, Romania, Sierra Leone, and Turkey;
- Working with district authorities and faith-based partners to provide assistance to children orphaned and made vulnerable by HIV/AIDS in sub-Saharan Africa;
- Organization of nine Regional Consultations as part of the UN Secretary General's Study on Violence against Children, a UN-led collaboration mandated by the General Assembly and aiming to promote action to prevent and eliminate such violence at all levels;
- Regional and country-level partnerships with Parliamentarians, incl. launching of "Child Protection Handbook for Parliamentarians",2004 & "Combating Child Trafficking",2005.

The Protective Environment: Development support for child protection

Abstract of article by Karin Landgren, UNICEF's Chief of Child Protection since 1998, directing the agency's efforts to protect children from violence, exploitation, and abuse)

Children's protection from violence, exploitation, and abuse is weak in much of the world, despite near universal ratification of the Convention on the Rights of the Child. Often, improved legislation is not accompanied by significant changes in state or private practices and capacity. The types of programmatic response supported have tended to be curative rather than preventative in nature, addressing symptoms rather than the underlying systems that have failed to protect children.

The article of Karin Landgren proposes a conceptual framework for programming, identifying elements key to protecting children in any environment as well as the factors that strengthen or undermine the protection available. Using this shared platform for analysis, human rights and development actors can bring greater coherence to activities that strengthen child protection.

Concept paper for the UN Secretary-General's Study on Violence against Children

Background

In 2000 and 2001, the Committee on the Rights of the Child devoted two days of general discussion to the theme of violence against children. As a result of the days of general discussion, the Committee recommended that the Secretary-General be requested, through the General Assembly, to conduct an in-depth international study on violence against children (CRC/C/111, para.707). The Committee emphasized that this study should be 'as thorough and influential' as the 1996 UN study on the impact of armed conflict on cildren (A/51/306 and Add.1), known as the 'Machel study'. In his letter to the Secretary-General of 12 October 2001 transmitting the Committee's request, the Chairperson of the Committee on the Rights of the Child emphasized that the study "should lead to the development of strategies aimed at effectively preventing and combating all forms of violence against children, outlining steps to be taken at the international level and by States to provide effective prevention, protection, intervention, treatment, recovery and reintegration" (see A/56/488, Annex).

In 2001, the General Assembly, in resolution 56/138, decided to request the Secretary-General to conduct 'an in-depth study on the question of violence against children'. In its resolution 2002/92 on the rights of the child, the Commission on Human Rights suggested that the Secretary-General 'appoint an independent expert to direct the study, in collaboration with the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, the United Nation's Children's Fund and the World Health Organization'. The same year, the General Assembly, in resolution 57/190, reaffirmed its request and encouraged the Secretary-General to appoint an independent expert to direct the study. On 12 February 2003, the Secretary-General appointed Mr Paulo Sergio Pinheiro as the independent expert. In its resolution 2003/86, the Commission on Human Rights requested the independent expert to conduct the study as soon as possible and invited him to be based in Geneva in order to enhance his collaboration with OHCHR, UNICEF and WHO.

Objectives of the study

The study will provide an in-depth global picture of violence against children and propose clear recommendations for the improvement of legislation, policy and programmes relating to the prevention of and responses to violence against children. The study will document the magnitude, incidence and consequences of various types of violence against children. For each type of violence against children addressed, the study will also review what is known about the causes and associated risk and protective factors. Its focus will be on prevention strategies, in particular through the identification of best practices in prevention, including those designed by children. It will also survey legal responses to violence and services for children who have been its victims, again including interventions designed by children; furthermore, the study will describe the evidence demonstrating which interventions work, which are promising, and which have been shown to be ineffective.

The study should provoke comprehensive national reviews of the situation of violence against children in as many States as possible covering, among other things, prevalence, legal frameworks, child protection systems, statistics, violence in institutions, evaluation of reports and recording of data and initiatives to protect children and prevent violence against them that have proven to be effective.

The process of the preparation of the study will include consultations at the regional, subregional and national levels which will aim to ensure that Member States and all parts of civil society pay increased attention to violence against children. The study will also seek to generate sharing approaches to the issue, in particular from a South-to-South perspective. Efforts will be made to discern gaps in legal protection at the international, regional and national levels and to put forward specific proposals for strengthening legal standards, policies and programmes. The study will make recommendations for action consideration by Member States, the UN system and civil society, including remedies and preventive and rehabilitative measures, at the national and international levels. It is hoped that the study will be a dynamic force for change and by fostering advocacy for, and promoting proven interventions to prevent violence against children, and will be a catalyst for the mobilization of resources and political will at the international and national levels that are required to address the problem. It also expected

that the study will stimulate the creation of networks and partnerships directed at the elimination of violence against children.

Scope

The study will be guided by international human rights treaties, in particular the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the jurisprudence of its Committee and other human rights treaty bodies. It will take full account of the recommendations adopted by the Committee on the Rights of the Child following its days of general discussion, as well as the recommendations of relevant special procedures of the Commission on Human Rights and its Subcommission. It will also draw on authoritative academic and scientific research.

As the issue of the situation of children and armed conflict was fully addressed by the Machel study, this element will not be included in the present study; some related issues not addressed in that study, such as violence against child-asylum seekers, will, however, be dealt with. The focus of the study will be on children as victims of violence, although some attention will be paid to children as perpetrators of violence against other children. The role of men and boys as advocates against violence and as agents for change will also be considered.

 The study will adopt the definition of the child contained in article 1 of the Convention, i.e. "[e]very human being below the age of eighteen years unless, under the law applicable to the child, the majority is attained earlier." It will draw on the definitions of violence in general and of different types of violence against children in particular, notably the definition presented in the WHO *World Report on Violence and Health*: "the intentional use of physical force or power, threatened or actual, against oneself, another person, or against a group or community, that either results in or has a high likelihood of resulting in injury, death, psychological harm, maldevelopment or deprivation".

The concept of violence reflected in the Convention on the Rights of the Child, especially in articles 19, 34 and 37, other human rights treaties and human rights instruments such as the 1993 Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women will also inform the study. In accordance with article 19 of the Convention and the work of the Committee on the Rights of the Child, violence, for the purposes of the study, will include all forms of physical or mental violence, injury and abuse, neglect or negligent treatment, maltreatment or exploitation, including sexual abuse. The study will also be underpinned by the general definition of child abuse agreed by the experts participating in the WHO Consultation on Child Abuse Prevention in 1999. That definition reads "child abuse or maltreatment constitutes all forms of physical and/or emotional ill-treatment, sexual abuse, neglect or negligent treatment or commercial or other exploitation, resulting in actual or potential harm to the child's health, survival, development or dignity in the context of a relationship of responsibility, trust or power."

The study will seek to provide an understanding of the nature, extent, causes and consequences of different forms of violence against children, taking into account the various settings in which violence takes place. It will pay special attention to violence against children in the family, adopting a broad and comprehensive approach, and include such issues as female genital mutilation and other harmful traditional practices; child sexual abuse, including in the context of early and forced marriages; honour killings; and interpersonal violence inflicted by siblings and peers. The meaning of "family" which will be adopted by the study will include the extended family or even broader communal ties, in view of article 5 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

Consideration will also be given to other settings, both public and private, where violence against children occurs: schools, including military schools; religious institutions; care and residential institutions; detention facilities and prisons; in sports; on the streets; and in work situations. Violence in the context of the administration of justice will be addressed, with emphasis on corporal and capital punishment as well as maltreatment and torture. The study will examine violence inflicted by teachers on students in schools, as well as among students, including bullying/hazing.

Physical, sexual or mental violence and neglect of children by individuals and groups in the course of organized crime, including drug-related organized crime, commercial sexual exploitation and the sale and trafficking of children will be examined.

The study will examine the experience of both urban and rural communities and take cultural specificities into account (without suggesting that custom, tradition or religious considerations may be invoked to avoid respecting obligations of States parties under the Convention on the Rights of the Child). Attention will be paid to the impact of discrimination (including discrimination based on sex, race, descent, economic status) on the patterns of violence experienced by children, as well as to other factors that compound the risk of violence, such as mental or physical disability and poverty. The vulnerability of specific groups of children, including migrant children, indigenous children and children from racial, religious and ethnic minorities, among others Roma and Afro-Latino children, will also be considered. Gender analysis will be a fundamental aspect of the study which will reflect the Declaration and Programme of Action of the World Conference Against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance.

The causes and consequences of violence against children will be addressed, and the systems, structures and social realities that lie behind violence and its linkages to poverty and globalization will be explored. The costs of violence against children to society, including perpetuation of the cycle of violence, will also be considered.

State responsibility for violence against children and the concept of due diligence will be part of the study. It will examine violence suffered by children living in institutions owned, managed, licensed or supervised by the State, including in the maintenance of law and order. It will also address violations arising from the failure of States to take adequate measures to meet their obligation to prevent and combat violence against children and to protect children from violence "while in the care of parent(s), legal guardian(s) or any other person who has the care of the child" (article 19 of the Convention). In addition, State obligations to prevent violence against children will be considered.

Strategy

The study will rely on existing knowledge, research and documentation, including research conducted at the community level. As a first step, it will seek to provide a "state-of-the-art" review of the current knowledge about violence against children gleaned from existing research, studies and other data sources, and will highlight gaps in data and research by region, country, sex and age. It will also seek to prompt new research on new or neglected issues.

The study will seek to identify best practices for the prevention of and responses to violence against children, including through the evaluation of existing interventions, approaches and methodologies. It will also highlight short-term and long-term strategies to provide care, rehabilitation and reintegration of victims. The study will provide a framework for an exchange of experience and best practices, particularly among countries in the South.

In an effort to engage a broad range of stakeholders, the study will seek the active involvement of the following partners:

(a)Human rights organs and bodies and regional human rights mechanisms

The study will draw on the expertise of the human rights treaty bodies, in particular the Committee on the Rights of the Child, and special rapporteurs of the Commission on Human Rights and the Sub-Commission for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights. Building on an initial discussion on cooperation between the independent expert and the human rights mechanisms which took place on 25 June 2003, ways and means of ensuring active collaboration and cooperation between these mechanisms in the preparation of the study will be developed. Efforts will be made to coordinate with other processes regarding violence, in particular the OHCHR-WHO international expert consultation on violence prevention and human rights foreseen by the Commission on Human Rights resolution 2003/28.

(b) WHO, UNICEF and OHCHR

The study will rely on the expertise and research undertaken by the three supporting agencies, including the WHO *World Report on Violence and Health,* research undertaken by UNICEF, including through its Innocenti Research Centre in Florence, notably the Digests on domestic violence and on violence against children, and studies undertaken by its country offices. The extensive field presence of UNICEF, will be drawn on to provide substantive input, and in the preparation and implementation of the regional consultations and field visits, as will OHCHR and WHO field presences.

(c)Funds, programmes, specialized agencies, regional organizations and other intergovernmental bodies

The participation of relevant funds, programmes, specialized agencies, as well as regional organizations, will be encouraged and facilitated. Research by other parts of the system, including ILO, UNESCO, UNHCR, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODCCP), the United Nations University, as well as the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank, will also be drawn upon. The Inter-parliamentary Union and UPeace will also be invited to participate.

(d) National human rights institutions

National human rights institutions, including ombudsmen and commissioners for children, will be encouraged to provide information and share expertise with the study, in light of the Paris Principles (General Assembly resolution A/48/134) and General Comment No.2 of the Committee on the Rights of the Child.

(e) NGOs and civil society

The study will pay particular attention to building partnerships with a wide range of actors, including NGOs, academic and research institutions and professional associations. Their research and role in raising awareness and fostering commitment among key constituencies to address violence against children will be given attention from the outset and throughout the study. Support networks already formed or developing, such as the NGO Advisory Panel for the UN Study on Violence against Children, which aim to channel and coordinate input to the study, will be particularly welcome, while utmost care will be taken to ensure open participation.

(f) Participation by children

Ways in which children can be involved and participate in a meaningful and significant way and in their best interests, including as observers and researchers and in the planning, analysis and dissemination stages, will be facilitated. Attention will also be given to protection issues and ethical considerations, including confidentiality, willingness, safety, health status, parent/community acceptance, freedom of expression, and any legal obligation to report abuse. Children's perceptions of the definition of violence will also be emphasized. The participation of children in the General Assembly special session on children will be built on, as will experiences with young people training their peers to work as human rights observers. Other strategies for the involvement of children, such as child-to-child surveys, including those being developed by NGOs, will be considered. Strategies developed by children themselves to confront violence will also be highlighted in the study.

(g) Regional consultations

In order to ensure broad and extensive participation, regional, subregional and national consultations will form an integral part of the study. Regional consultations will provide a framework for gathering research, expertise and information from each region, and for sensitizing political actors and stimulating networking among public authorities and civil society, including NGOs and academic institutions. As with the rest of the study, child participation will be factored into regional consultations. It is also foreseen that the independent expert will conduct visits to individual countries where innovative strategies to prevent and address violence against children have been implemented.

An expert consultation will be convened in Geneva in August 2003 to develop a questionnaire for States regarding current legislative frameworks and strategies at the national level to address violence

against children, based, inter alia, on national action plans to follow up the General Assembly special session on children and reports submitted to the Committee on the Rights of the Child.

 (*h*) *Website*

An interactive study website will be developed, with the input of children, in order to facilitate and encourage the involvement of a broad range of stakeholders in the study.

(g) Reports

The Secretary-General has been requested to submit a substantive progress report on the Study to the Commission on Human Rights at its sixtieth session in 2004, and the final study at its sixty-first session (2005).

A publication similar to the WHO *World Report on Violence and Health* or the UNDP*Human Development Report*, will be prepared by the independent expert, as will a child-friendly version.

Marijke von Hemeldonck

Marijke Van Hemeldonck is an honorary MEP, former coordinator of the Women's Committee in the EP. In 1966, she was founder of the Equal Pay Committee which led to the European Court's historical interpretation of art. 119 of the Treaty of Rome - mother of all EU legislation and regulation concerning women's rights From 1966 to 1979, she was a member of the Women's committee trade unions,a nd from 1965 to 1979, was Belgium Representative at the UN Committee on the Status of Women. Professor von Hemeldonch was MEP for Antwerp, Belgium from 1979 to 1994. She was awarded literary honours for her political autobiography: *A ship with eight sails.*

In the two decades between the signature of the Treaty of Rome (1957) and the adoption of the EU's basic directives concerning women, the cause of women made more progress than in the two centuries since the French Revolution, when Olympe de Gouges for the first time in history applied the principle of equality to gender issues.

The EU is now recognised as a powerful instrument for achieving women's rights. Except that such never was its intention …

The truth is that the EU's policy towards women has developed out of two nearly accidental and unpromising starting points: a badly drafted competition article in the Treaty of Rome (art. 119) and a quick reaction to a horrible child sex abuse case, which ultimately built a unique instrument, the Daphne Initiative.

A coherent body of economic, social, educational, parental and personal rights came about through a process of interactive democracy which involved citizens' initiatives, the expertise and commitment of grass-roots NGOs, the women's movement, trade unions, with the co-operation of institutions and authorities at national and European level.

True, the starting points had their legal or institutional weaknesses, but these allowed flexibility in constant response to events. The European Parliament's Women's Committee skilfully accompanied the strategy based on art. 119. Daphne's success too is due to the flexibility of its targets and strategies, its open-mindedness and its successful geographical spread.

Daphne continues to constantly throw new ideas and strategies in the political arena and pass them on to different levels of decision-making. But it is not mandated to dialogue with projects or to follow up some questions. Trafficking for sexual exploitation was examined from all sides, but some aspects remained taboo, such as: who are the customers? And why is there no study of the results of Swedish legislation or of France's public opinion on the matter of prostitution, including juvenile male prostitution?

We feel much greater efficiency could be achieved through a better inter and intra-departmental co-operation in the Commission: Daphne's research and proposals on Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) for instance concern Development, Health, Immigration policy, the Judiciary, Education and Maternal Health officers, the ACP Joint Assembly etc… Who should do the dispatching?

The Women's Committee drafts an annual report on Daphne, but does it use its elements of research or recommendations?

Three issues seem to be in urgent need of treatment: 1) solidarity contracts between individuals (the new family, divorce, generations, parenthood), 2) how to (re)integrate children and teenagers in society,

3) do new views or insights in sexual behaviour necessitate revision of legislation and institutions such as marriage, family, solidarity, commercial sex, etc…

Some comments from the workshop discussion:

- We always talk about 'women and children' but adolescents are the forgotten group;

- Daphne needs its own communication strategy;

- We are sitting on quality but need to pass it on to other EC departments – there is no mechanism to do this.

Marc Nectoux

Marc Nectoux was born in 1952. He studied mathematics and statistics (at the "Ecole Nationale de la Statistique et de l'Administration Economique (ENSAE) [National Institute of Statistics and Economic Administration] – Paris, 1979), and then joined the University of Paris 5 to deal with information systems in the medical profession. He founded the firm Psytel, which is working on numerous European projects on trauma prevention (DG SANCO [Directorate General for Health and Consumer Affairs]). Psytel has now started working with new partners under the Daphne Programme, endeavouring to provide statistical expertise.

Karin Helweg-Larsen

Karin Helweg-Larsen is a medical doctor, specialist in human pathology, sub-specialisation in forensic sciences, and specialist in public health. She was ass. professor in forensic medicine at the University of Copenhagen from 1980 to 1993 and has been senior researcher, project leader at the National Institute of Public Health since 1995, responsible for the institute's research on health aspects of physical and sexual violence. Ms. Larsen is also a member of the Danish National Observatory on Violence against Women (VAW) and responsible for the establishment of a Danish data base on violence against women, 2004. She is the Danish representative in the European Women's Lobby's Observatory on VAW and has conducted a number of EU research projects on violence, as well as participating in Daphne projects on VAW.

Some initial observations

Value of assessing the scope of intimate partner violence

Certain points that underline the value of assessing intimate partner violence include to:

- Adjust prevention policies
- Better use of means and resources to cover needs
- Social overtones and political impact (ex: in France the results of the ENVEFF survey - 1 woman in 10 is victim of intimate partner violence – had a strong impact)
- Advance scientific knowledge

There is a strong correlation between social visibility, statistical visibility and legal legibility. The three notions advance together, showing that we are dealing with a major social problem, as well as a serious public health problem.

Statistical data are quite numerous and very scattered

- Many figures on the subject circulating in Europe
- The types of sources are different

- The data are very scattered

This impression of inaccurate and scattered statistical data goaded us to undertake our European Indicators Database on Intimate partner Violence (EIDIV) Project – Daphne 2003: to compile the main statistical data available at national level that measure the phenomenon of intimate partner violence and rape in Europe (UE-15).

Knowledge of the field is growing

- The sources are extensive and multiple

- There are several definitions of violence, several assessment methods

- Works of scientific value are increasingly more numerous

- Very important progress has been made in grasping the phenomenon these last 10 years, in particular through the Daphne Programme.

The EIDIV project

Purpose of the project:

To chart the main reliable and representative national sources of information in the 15 EU Member States that provide figures on intimate partner violence and rape in Europe.

Scope of the project:

- Phenomena to gauge: intimate partner violence (physical, sexual, psychological), as well as rape and attempted rape.

- Population concerned: "adult" women in terms of legal age of sexual consent in the different countries.

- Data sources: four major types of sources: institutional, medical, associative and NGO sources and representative national surveys. We wanted to give preference to national, reliable data sources in particular.

- Geographic scope: the 15 EU Member States. The study is to be extended to new member countries under a Daphne 2004 project.

- Historical scope: we looked into the most recent data sources in each state. We did not take data before 1993, so the period studied was from 1993 to 2004.

- Indicators and statistical data researched: we examined the figures of descriptive epidemiology indicators concerning the frequency of violent acts of violence. It is clear that we did not take into account may other possible analysis dimensions that could also be used as indicators, such as an analysis of the family, cultural, and economic context of situations of violence, the reactions of women to violence suffered, recourse, consequences of violence in terms of physical and mental health, prevention and support policies implemented, etc.

- Temporal approach: several approaches are possible: an analysis of violence throughout the entire life cycle, adult life, period of living together with a partner, during the last months etc. Here, we opted to examine data pertaining to violence suffered in the last 12 months prior to the data gathering, as this would make it easier to compare the surveys. We prefer to focus on this approach compared to measuring the frequency of physical violence suffered by women since the age of 18, and that of sexual violence suffered throughout the life cycle, which entail serious memory biases and strong variations as to how the violence is seen and understood.

- Choice of 17 statistic data research topics: mortality rate, frequency of hospitalisation for intimate partner violence, number of sexual offences, number of physical instances of physical partner violence, number of sexual attacks, number of verbal and psychological attacks, number of rape cases, etc.

2.3. Descriptive forms and information matrix:

We have developed a rather simple descriptive data gathering form for each source (identification, description of the source, main results, comments and limits), then collected, in each member state, information on the national sources relative to the statistical data research topics. We thus constructed an "information matrix."

A view of this information matrix for France is given below:

Descriptive sources available in France

Indicators researched (1993-2004) (including, preferably, results pertaining to the last 12 months)	Official Sources	National surveys	NGO Sources	Medical sources
Mortality rate owing to intimate partner violence*	There are no official figures			
Estimated mortality rate (x 2)	Report of. Henrion 2001 Eurostat Interpol			
Hospitalisation rate owing to intimate partner violence				No data at national level on this topic
Rate of recourse to care for intimate partner violence				No data at national level on this topic
Rate of sexual offences (including rape) reported to the police	- Sexual harassment and other sexual offences – Ministry of the Interior 2001, 2002 (Stat non gendered)			
Rate of sentencing for crimes and misdemeanours against the spouse or concubine or former spouse – number of cases and level of seriousness noted	- Ministry of Justice 1997-2001			
Rate of physical attacks by intimate partner		- ENVEFF survey 2000		

Rate of sexual attacks by intimate partner		- ENVEFF survey 2000		
Rate of verbal and psychological attack by intimate partner		- ENVEFF survey 2000		
Overall rate of violence by intimate partner		- ENVEFF survey 2000		
Number of cases of rape (and attempted rape) reported to the police	- Interpol / International Crime Statistics 1995-2002 (Stat not gendered) - Ministry of the Interior 2001, 2002 (Stat not gendered)			
Number of sentences for rape	Ministry of Justice 2002 (Stat not gendered) Rape Crisis Network Europe: Still forgotten issue 1993-2001			
Estimated total number of rape incidents		- ENVEFF survey 2000		
Statistics of a national telephone help line			- Women's Solidarity Federation 1993-1999	
Statistics of a national shelter			Family Planning 1999-2001	

Results of the EIDIV Project

We made a selection of 17 descriptive statistical topics of the phenomenon of intimate partner violence and rape in Europe, then developed a data gathering methodology that seemed to us both pertinent and transposable in other fields.

Having defined the precise scope of the project, we collected data on the main sources of information available in all the 15 EU Member States on these topics (more than 140 forms available).

We developed a software application (EIDIV) for consulting these descriptive forms. This tool is easy to use on any microcomputer running under Microsoft Windows 98 and higher versions. It makes it possible to edit, delete or add forms to update and enrich the contents of this data base. The EIDIV software is therefore a programmable, open-ended supplement.

Finally, we drew up a final report, naturally in a consultable electronic version (Word file on the CD-ROM containing the EIDIV software). This report also includes observations and recommendations.

Observations and recommendations to come out of the project

In noting the limitations of our data gathering – absence of reliable data sources on intimate partner homicides, for example, very few medical sources, low comparability of existing sources as of national surveys, wide differences between the Member States as to the overall availability of data in the field, etc. -- we updated the main strengths and weaknesses in European information systems concerning these types of violence:

We were able to establish a database of descriptive forms on the different topics, which is not directly a statistical database, as the sources are not really comparable, unlike what has been done in the field of unintentional traumas for instance (see the project: "Comprehensive view of injuries" of the injury prevention programme of DG SANCO, in which we have taken part). We can thus appreciate the way we still have to go to obtain statistics on intimate partner violence such as those available on traffic and occupational accidents.

We have been able to point out that a precise inventory of intimate partner homicides in Europe is absolutely essential. Our estimate procedure has yielded the following results: between 700 and 900 women are each year victims of intimate partner violence in the 15 EU member states.

We deem it urgent to establish networks that bring together city physicians, emergency services and social welfare services, so as to detect intimate partner violence and to provide help and treatment to the victims. We are obviously only at the beginning of such initiatives in Europe.

We have managed to note that serious disparities among recent national surveys that stand in the way of a close, statistically-based scrutiny of the results. We have outlined methodological guidelines for more harmonised national surveys.

We have also underscored the value of a harmonised European survey like the Eurobarometer (or other) in this field.

Defining the specific nature of the offences, noting their frequency, publishing gendered statistics with information on the perpetrators, but also on the victims and their relationships, are essential recommendations for being able to use fully the data to come out of official institutional sources.

We have also proposed close cooperation between the teams of the Daphne Programme and those of the "trauma" experts' network of DG SANCO, to benefit *de facto* from a synergy effect and to include intimate partner violence in the European trauma compendium (new ISS-All Injuries data gathering system).

Overall, we recommended that the European Commission lay emphasis on certain specific actions for the following:

- Daphne Programme: promote the harmonisation of concepts, good practices for surveys, and assistance for establishing a harmonised European survey.

- Directorate General for Health and Consumer Protection: take account of the public health dimension of intimate partner violence, prevent violence under the EU action programme for public health (2003-2008), Public Health Programmes (PHP), establish a "Violence unit," solidly documented within tie ISS-All Injuries information data gathering.

- Eurostat: Work on the mortality and morbidity nomenclature to gauge better the specific nature of intimate partner violence, and promote gendered statistics in all fields.

Finally, we have been able to make a number of recommendations to encourage the emergence of a more coherent information system on intimate partner violence and rape in Europe. Ten years ago, a project like ours would have been inconceivable. Though far from complete, the EIDIV information matrix does make sense today. Knowledge is growing. There is increasingly greater awareness that the frequency and seriousness of such violence is growing among society as a whole. Consequently, the need to complete the sources, at national and European level, becomes all too clear. The requisite harmonisation is on the way, but does not yet concern the results published these last ten years in the major national surveys.

Three topics for consideration in this workshop

- Topic 1: Is a harmonised European survey necessary and possible?

- Topic 2: How can statistics on mortality owing to intimate partner violence be improved?

- Topic 3: Ha can the emergence of more coherent national data gathering system be promoted?

Topic 1: Is a harmonised European survey necessary and possible?

Observation 1: The national cross-sectional representative survey among women is, in the end, the method of choice for actually quantifying and gauging intimate partner violence and rape.

Observation 2: We noted that, even if the frequency and number of the major national solid surveys are on the rise in Europe, there are many member states where this type of survey has not yet been conducted.

Observation 3: The fact of having conducted a national representative survey is not sufficient to gauge the phenomenon or possible results properly. It is necessary to be able to work with the same concepts, the same methods, the same measures and the same formats for the results. We have noted serious disparities among recent national surveys that stand in the way of a close, statistically-based scrutiny of the results. Consequently, a major harmonisation effort has to be made.

Observation 4: There has never been a European cross-sectional representative survey among a sample of women in all EU Member states, such as a "Eurobarometer" type, for instance.

Observation 5: There is a major effort on the part of international organisations to promote international harmonised surveys on violence against women. However, as regards intimate partner violence, even more than elsewhere, the cultural context, the state of progress of the legislative and healthcare systems, and the sociological situation of women, make it very difficult to broach this issue in a common questionnaire for an African country, an Asian country, or a European country.

Would the Daphne Programme be capable to promote or support a harmonised European survey like Eurobarometer (or other) in this field?

This survey would have the immense advantage of filling all the gaps of the information matrix by placing all the Member states on the same information level and making the results between States comparable by definition.

Another approach would be, rather than wishing to promote a "turnkey" harmonised European survey itemising each questions, to insist on the main methodological lines of a harmonised national survey:

Main methodological lines recommended for a harmonised national survey:

- define a common core of concepts and definitions

- give preference to a telephone survey on a representative sample of women, including institutionalised, belonging to a rather wide age bracket (e.g. 16 – 69)

- identifying and describing in detail the different types of violence (physical, mental, sexual) and constructing a global indicator

- using prevalence indicators for the last 12 months

- identifying clearly the status of the link between victim and perpetrator

- defining a common core of a few questions (some twenty, for instance), but geared to homogeneous concepts and common turns of phrase.

Topic 2: How can statistics on mortality owing to intimate partner violence be improved?

Observation 1: There is no specific information relative to intimate partner violence in the databases of the Statistical Office of the European Communities (Eurostat). There are, however, aggregated levels for grouping the causes of death that cover these notions.

Observation 2: Eurostat, like the WHO, centralises the data produced by the statistical offices of the Member States and defines comparable indicators based thereon. Since 1994, Eurostat has collected and disseminated mortality data in the Member States (NewCronos database) according to a list of causes of death. These groups are based on the international classification of diseases (ICD). There is a special chapter on homicides (see Codes E960-E969). The national data stem from the coding of death certificates by forensic experts.

Observation 3: We note that traumas by intimate partner violence cannot be detected directly, even in the new classification ICD-10, because we no information on the link between the perpetrator and the victim, but also because assaults tend to be more defined by the means used (aggression by ….) than the sociological context (family, domestic, external violence, etc.). Thus, "assault by a blunt object" may well entail intimate partner violence.

Observation 4: Interpol (International Criminal Police Organization) gathers valid and non-valid information sent by the various national police organisations. The data gathered in theory (if not always in practice) distinguish murder from attempted murder.

Observation 5: The United Nations also gather information on homicide through surveys (now managed by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime) from the authorities of the Member States (questionnaire sent tot eh Ministry of Foreign Affairs).

Observation 6: From these different sources and studies, we have estimated the number of direct homicides of women owing to intimate partner violence to be between 700 and 900 per year in the EU-15 Member States.

Observation 7: Furthermore, direct homicide is not the only cause of death owing to intimate partner violence. Such violence leads to a good number of "indirect" deaths among the victims: suicide, pathologies linked to violence, such as lesions of the liver or rupture of the spleen, for example.

How can statistics on mortality owing to intimate partner violence be improved?

- An effort is needed for the production of gendered statistics and greater precision in international classifications necessary for identifying intimate partner violence, in particular in the future developments of ICD-10.

- A methodological effort is also needed to take into account the indirect causes, so as to have more accurate estimates of the number of homicides of women owing to intimate partner violence. This is not yet the case.

Topic 3: How to promote the emergency of more coherent national data gathering systems?

Observation 1: The different national sources are very often scattered, incoherent, but could be complementary with the slightest effort. It would be a good thing to have an overall discussion so as to promote the emergence of more coherent national data gathering systems.

How can the emergency of such national systems be promoted?

Observation 2: For us, the national representative survey must be the "hard core" of a national information system that provides the main descriptive epidemiology indicators (prevalence indicators) based on a sound methodology, harmonised in the main at European level.

Observation 3: The associative sources make it possible to gather a large number of data on the victims. The provide a "micro-social" type of approach that make it possible to establish databases on cases of violence, and define types and determine which populations are at risk. The approach per representative national survey constitutes an approach that could be qualified as "macro-social."

Observation 4: The official sources constitute the visible institutional part of the violence. The must contain cases of intimate partner violence reported for the police together with their specific criminal treatment. Nevertheless, the statistical information from official sources is still rarely broken down by sex. It would seem that the legislative and criminal apparatus is on the whole head of the statistical mechanisms reporting the activity of these services.

Observation 5: The medical sources constitute an indispensable link for the detection of such types of violence when the victims come into contact with the healthcare system (hospitals or private surgeries) and for gauging the consequences of violence on health. We have seen that a major effort has to be made on this front in many Member States.

Observation 6: The contribution to the international sources requires that the problem of harmonisation be tackled in concrete terms. They are the engine driving this movement.

Observation 7: Complementarity of the types of sources and harmonisation are the key words of an efficient national information system on intimate partner violence and rape, with respect to European determination, the elements of which we have marked.

The diagram below provides the conceptual outline of such a data gathering system:

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┌─────────────────────────────┐        ┌──────────────────────────────┐
│   Associative sources       │        │   International sources      │
│                             │        │                              │
│   Micro-social approach     │        │   Comparability, national    │
│   Case bases / typology     │        │   specific features,         │
│                             │        │                              │
│                ┌────────────┼────────┼──────────┐                   │
└────────────────┼────────────┘        └──────────┼───────────────────┘
                 │                                 │
                 │    National representative survey │
                 │                                 │
                 │        Macro-social approach    │
        ┌────────┼──── prevalence indicators ──────┼──────────┐
        │        └─────────────────────────────────┘          │
        │                                                      │
        │   Official sources           Medical sources         │
        │                                                      │
        │   Institutional approach     Public health approach  │
        │                                                      │
        │   State recognition,         Detection of cases,     │
        │                                                      │
        │   Development of legislative  Analysis of consequences on │
        │   and repressive framework    human health          │
        └──────────────────────────────────────────────────────┘
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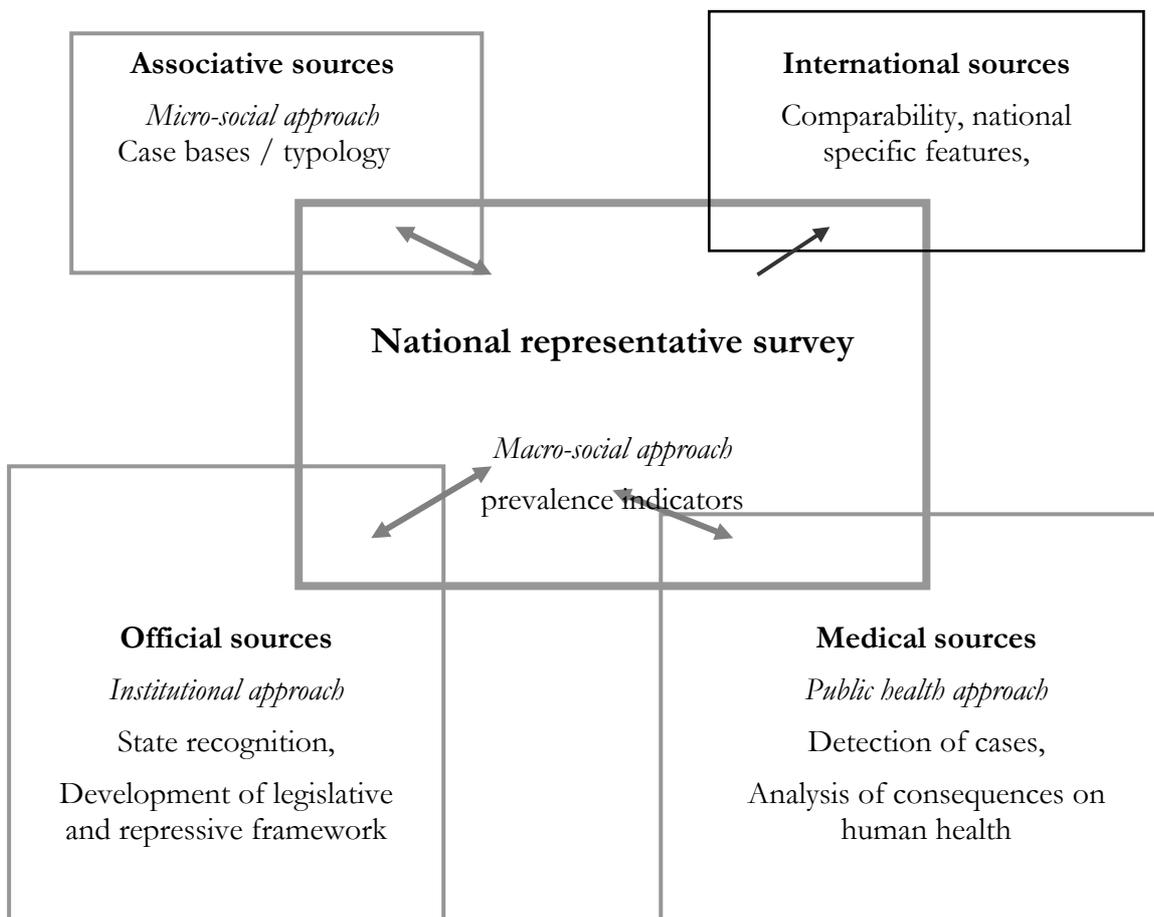
Major progress remains to be made in order to get intimate partner violence out of the news in brief sections and have it emerge as a social issue and a serious matter of public health, by using extensive, reliable and homogeneous statistics. This movement has been growing for 10 years. We hope that the results and considerations, however modest, of our work will contribute to this.

Workshop : Résumé des discussions

After a brief presentation of the results of the EIDIV (European Indicators Database on Intimate Partner Violence) project, its recommendations and the comprehensive information system on conjugal violence set up in Denmark, discussion focused on three themes :

Theme 1 : Is harmonized European research into conjugal violence necessary land possible ?

Several speakers underlined the importance of conceptual harmonization in order to be able to compare data among States. This harmonization of concepts is as necessary and important as the question of whether or not European research in this area is done. Other speakers thought that harmonization is impossible because of different cultural contexts and different perceptions of what violence is.

Among the three scenarios proposed -- representative research conducted among a 'harmonized European population' (for example the Eurobarometer method); national representative research with a common bank of questions; national health data (HIS) with a special section on conjugal violence – it was clear that the last method was preferred.

It appears to be easier and less burdensome to promote at national level, as part of national health data gathering exercises (Health Interview Surveys), a common bank of questions concerning conjugal violence and its impact on health.

However, fundamental problems remain with this method relating to obtaining statistically reliable information: all victims do not present to emergency or hospital services; victims tend or are forced to hide the real reason for their presence even when they do go to hospital.

In conclusion, it seems that the way forward is to opt for creating 'conjugal violence modules' as part of national health surveys.

Theme 2:   *How can death statistics relating to conjugal violence be improved?*

We presented our estimates of the number of homicides resulting from conjugal violence, calculated in the process of the EIDIV project (from Eurostat and Interpol sources), and which resulted in the following: between 700 and 900 women killed by conjugal violence in the 15 Member States in 1998.

Participants underlined that this was undoubtedly an under-estimation because many deaths were not accounted for in the statistics.

To improve these statistics, the group recommended:

- Following developments in the international CIM-10 classification to obtain more accurate categorisation, allowing conjugal violence to be identified;

- Improve the awareness of the legal/medical personnel whose job it is to issue death certificates;

- Encourage the production of gender-sensitive international and national statistics and details of the relationship between the victim and the perpetrator;

- Develop better methodologies for more refined estimates of the direct cause of death as well as indirect causes (suicide, illness etc);

- Take into account relevant information from related sources (press reports, witness statements etc.).

Theme 3:   *Other interesting issues that could be considered for future Daphne projects*

Participants then considered other issues that might be considered (or have been considered?) for coverage through the Daphne Programme:

- How to act to prevent violence before it is committed;

- The importance of estimating the costs of conjugal violence;

- An identification of trigger factors in conjugal violence (eg illness, handicaps etc).

	Organisation	Contact	Project No.
		(Note: E-mail addresses are not included in the web-based version of this report but are sent to participants separately or upon request.)	

AUSTRIA

CIRKA, Michaela	Rat auf Draht		
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IUGA, Dorina	European Association of Service Providers for Persons with Disabilities (EASPD)		2004/1/061
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SCHMIDBURG, Tessa	Child Focus		2004/2/029
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CZECH REPUBLIC

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DENMARK

DICHOW, Bodil	Thora Centre	
KANICS, Jyothi	Save the Children Denmark	2004/2/008
NUR, Ambara Hashi	Somali Women Association Denmark	2004/1/025

FINLAND

HATUNEN, Hellevi	Vaestoliitto, Family Federation of Finland	2004/1/002
KONTOLA, Sami	Männerheim League for Child Welfare	2004/1/068
PERTTU, Sirkka	Palmenia Centre for Continuing Education, University of Helsinki	2004.2.063

FRANCE

CUEFF, Daniel	Groupe de Pédagogie et d'Animation Sociale	2004/2/007
DAVID, Chantal	Aide Sociale à l'Enfance	2004/2/021
DILLY, Jean-Paul	Association Relais Jeunes Artois	2004/1/042
GHEORGHIU, Mihai Dinu	Maison des Sciences de l'Homme	2004/2/021
GOURGUE,Annie	La Mouette	
GRUSELLE, Arnauld	Fondation pour l'enfance	
LELUE, Lysiane	Aide aux parents victimes	
ROBINE, Daniel	European Social Action Network (ESAN)	2004/1/042
VIJAYARANGAN, Samikannu	Fondation Scelles	2004/2/085
ZIELINSKI,Frances	European Social Action Network (ESAN)	2004/1/042

GERMANY

BETZ, Gabriele	Therapeutische Frauenberatung e.V.	2004.2.031
BRUHNS, Lars	Elterninitiative für Vermisste Kinder	
KLEIN, Michael	Catholic University of Applied Sciences	2004/1/059
MEYER, Irina	Berliner Institut für Vergleichende Sozialforschung	2004/1/080
OSTERNDORFF, Guido	Helene-Kaisen-Haus	2004/1/039
REUBER, Danielle	Centre on Applied Addictions Research, Catholic University of Applied Sciences	2004/1/059
SCHAFER, Lars	Camino Werkstatt	2004/1/127
THEOBOLD, Karl-Günther	Weisser Ring	

GREECE

ANGELIDI, Maria Niovi	Greek-Albanian Friendship Association Socrates	2004/2/039
PETROULAKI, Kiki	Centre for Research and Prevention of Injuries, Dept. of Hygiene and Epidemiology, Medical School, National and Kapodistrian University of Athens	2004/1/101
YANNOPOULOS, Costas	Smile of the Child	

HUNGARY

KISPETER, Erika	NANE Women's Rights Association	2004/1/160
SIMONCSITS, Gábor	KekVonal	

SPRONZ, Julia	Habeas Corpus Working Group	2004/1/149

IRELAND

BAIRD, Jane	National Council for the Blind in Ireland	2004/1/076
QUAYLE, Ethel	COPINE, Department of Applied Psychology, University College Cork	2004/2/042
NICHOLSON, Mary	Irish Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children	

ITALY

BALDRY, Anna C.	Differenza Donna	2004/2/044
DE FAZIO, Laura	University of Modena and Reggio Emilia	2004/1/091
FERRARI, Elena	Cras Onlus	2004/1/173
FRIGIERI, Michele	Aurora – Centro Nazionale per la Ricerca dei Bambini Scomparsi e Sessualmente Abusati	
LOTTI, Maria Rosa	Le Onde – Centro di Accoglienza e Casa delle Moire UDI Onlus	2004/2/054
LUCCHETTI, Brunella	Municipality of Carrara	2004/1/137
NAPOLITANO, Emilia	DPI Italia Onlus	2004/2/094
ROSELLETTI, Beatrice	Cras Onlus	2004/1/183
TOMMASINI, Daniela	Municipality of Carrara	2004/1/137

LATVIA

WEIJGEL, Rimma van Glanen	GENDERS	2004/1/163

LITHUANIA

PECIURIENE, Jurgita	Women's Issues Information Centre	2004/1/144

NETHERLANDS

NALOOP,Rita	TIYE International	2004/2/036

POLAND

BUCHOWSKA, Stana	La Strada Foundation against Trafficking in Women	2004/1/075
KELLER-HAMELA, Maria	Nobody's Children Foundation	
ORZECHOWSKA, Agnieszka	Academy of Humanities and Economics in Lódz	2004/1.165
SIWECKA, Elzbieta	ITAKA Foundation	2004/1/010

PORTUGAL

FARR, Faye	Associaçao Portuguesa de Apoio à Vítima	2004/1/164
SIMOES, Alexandra	Instituto de Apoio a Criança	

SPAIN

BASANTA, Ana Isabel Rodriguez	Police School of Catalonia	2004/1/133
MAROTO, Rosario Rico	Asociación Altea España para la Investigación y Formación en la Acción Social	2004/1/105
MIRA, Conrado Moya	Universidad de Alicante	2004/1/105
SAN JUAN, César	Basque Institute of Criminology	2004/2/075

SWITZERLAND

REICHENBERG, Judita	UNICEF Regional Office for CEE/CIS/Baltic States	2004/2/098

UNITED KINGDOM

DAWKINS, Natalia	Eaves Housing for Women	2004/2/069
DANIEL, Emilie	V-Day Europe	2004/2/065
LARBY, Tamsin	Until the Violence Stops	2004/2/065
MADDEN, Phil	Home Farm Trust	2004/1/061
MOORHOUSE, Colin	Metropolitan Police London	2004/2/041
RAE-BROWN, Stuart	National Missing Persons' Helpline	

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NECTOUX, Marc	Psytel
VAN DER VELDE, Esther	United Nations Secretary-General's Study on Violence against Children
VAN HEMELDONCK, Marijke	Honorary MEP, former coordinator of the Women's Committee in the European Parliament

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