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UNIVERSITA' DEGLI STUDI DI SASSARI

***A new European network to exchange and transfer  
knowledge and expertise in the field of treatment  
programmes for perpetrators of sexual harassments and  
violence against children and young people  
(SEXOFFENDERS)  
D 5 - Report - on the Researches and Programming of the  
treatments in the participating countries***

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## Introduction

The analysis of the first report presented a “picture” of the state of the art in each participating country (compared to regulatory, institutional and judicial scenarios), with the aim of better understanding of the information on the presence of the phenomenon of abuse and violence against children / young people and reflect on the effectiveness of the responses provided at legislative, political, institutional and social level.

This second report is designed to explore the experience at European level **in order to identify any operational methods and good practice** to deepen the interpretive paradigms and compare the main results.

This document has collected the main existing experiences in each partner country - in terms of research projects and / or research, treatment programs directed to (adult or juvenile) sex offenders, training for people who directly work (are in contact) with the victims and / or sex offenders.

The purpose is to gather experience at local, national and international level, reflecting on the strengths and on any problems that arose, on the possible results in terms of efficacy (with regard to such treatment programs) in order to design a specific treatment program for sex offenders to be implemented in each country (planned action within the project).

This study is particularly interesting for Italy, which, as we know, despite the presence of relevant provisions relating to sexual offenses against children does not provide for the delivery of specific interventions /treatment for sex offenders.

The research published in two reports is therefore **the prerequisite for the development of operational intra-or extra-mural treatment** designed to fill this gap (for the case of Italy) and / or to improve the effectiveness of existing programs.

We are confident that in fact only a deep knowledge of the existing scenario in terms of tools, procedures and methodologies – at a regulatory, clinical, psychosocial and legal can lead to an informed and effective intervention.

That is why, in addition to the existing statistics, we considered more appropriate to collect in this second report the wide amount of projects and researches, prevention, education and treatment actions provided at local, national and / or international level. This study was organized on two levels: international and national. On the one hand, looking at the experiences of treatment carried out at European level (European and National data analysis), with the exception of the countries involved in the project (currently Italy, Bulgaria and Poland) we have considered the good practices implemented in England, France, Belgium, Netherlands and Spain and we reported the results of the Daphne Programme (Appendix). On the other hand, the Report analysed the initiatives (*Research, projects and studies, training course and Prevention, Treatment Programmes for sex offenders*) at national level.

Concerning this second level of analysis, about the leader country of the initiative, we decided to involve the Ministry of Justice and in particular the *Office of Studies, Research*

*and International Activities* (in collaboration with the director Isabella Mastropasqua supported by Giuditta Sturniolo) of the Department of Juvenile Justice (DGM) with whom the University of Sassari - Department of Economics, Institutions and Society (Prof. Patrizia Patrizi, Scientific responsible of the project) - signed an agreement on 27 May 2011.

The purpose of the agreement is well described in the document: "sign a framework agreement for a cooperation within the framework of the European Project SEXOFFENDERS for a better implementation of rules and a continuous and fruitful exchange of experiences and knowledge between the parties". Thus, under the common intent to work in a synergic way in this European project - as expressed in the Framework Agreement - we have decided to use the valuable collaboration of the Ministry in order to collect existing projects at local and national level.

To this end the sending by the DGM of a note addressed to all the responsible of Centres for Juvenile Justice (CGM) with a request to collect and put into a special form all the research, treatment and training courses in their territory have been accepted. The contents of this form have been elaborated by the University of Sassari and adapted on the basis of agreed and common criteria with the Partners during the project kick-off meeting in Sassari, while for the layout of the form it has been agreed to use the logos of the University and the Ministry (in addition to the Project's logo).

As already described in the first Report, Juvenile Justice Centers (CGM) are bodies of administrative decentralization that may have jurisdiction in the territory of several regions and in these cases refer to more Courts of Appeal. Throughout the country there are twelve CGM (Bari, Bologna, Cagliari, Catanzaro, Florence, L'Aquila, Milan, Naples, Palermo, Rome, Turin and Venice) which belong to the territorially competent services of the Juvenile Justice at various levels in the user management juvenile offenders. Carrying out a technical and economic planning, monitoring and verification in respect of juvenile services dependent on them such as offices of Social Service for Minors (USSM), in Penal Institutions for minors (IPM), the Juvenile Classification Homes (CPA) and the Residential Communities.

Thanks to this successful collaboration, it was possible to collect many information on research projects, awareness-raising events, training courses or refresher courses on the project's topics (abuse and violence against children / young, sex offenders, etc..) involving the staff of the Juvenile Justice and, in some cases, users of services (compared to treatment projects). The active collaboration with the DGM has, therefore, made possible the collection of information on the initiatives about the juvenile justice system – in charge of, as we know, the care and treatment of adolescents and young sex offenders (still in charge) - thus making possible to integrate the available information of the Department of Penitentiary Administration (DAP), responsible, however, for the treatment of *adult offenders*.

Besides, the collaboration with the Directorate General for the outside enforcement, previously started, continued also in some meetings with the participation of Prof. Patrizia Patrizi (supported by Gian Luigi Lepri and Vera Cuzzocrea) and of the Director Dr. Luigia Culla (in the presence of her staff coordinated by Dr. Sonia Specchia).

A collaboration agreement resulted from these meetings between the University and the Directorate General (through the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding) to share the results of some research on the issue tackled by the project, with specific reference to the measures of take in charge and treatment of sex offenders outside prison.

At the same time, the involvement of the Directorate General of prisoners and treatment (Director Dr. Sebastiano Ardita) was foreseen with the objective of sharing and integrating evidence emerged (outside prisons) with treatment programs implemented in the various penal institutions on the national territory (in prison).

The comparison of the different international legal systems, treatment programs and efficacy studies thanks to these experiences as the comparison with and between the various contexts of the prison and juvenile justice systems have shown not only that the criminal sanction alone is not sufficient to circumscribe the phenomenon, but also and above all that is necessary to proceed with the implementation of **intervention strategies at multi-dimensional level**.

Starting from the analysis of the main perspective of intervention, certainly is not surprising that some questions are left without adequate responses, for example, in relation with the way in which sex offenders should be treated by the justice system and on what treatments characteristics are more or less effective than the prevention of recidivism. The uncertainties issued from it, however, have a positive value, if you think that any doubts on the subject can be understood as a useful starting point for critical reflection for a future study. We have to begin to consider that only by implementing global and systematic actions (legislation, providing grants to the investment of resources for research, training of operators, treatment of adults and minors offenders, etc..) it is possible to start to think in terms of real protection of society and prevent crimes of violence, abuse and sexual exploitation, to the detriment of boys and girls, adolescents, adults and also young.

These actions should lead to the implementation, at the national level, of a **system of specific treatment** for this kind of offenders, to include, in parallel, the delivery of awareness raising and training for operators and the sharing of common intervention procedures (including the promotion of agreements and Memoranda of Understanding) at inter-institutional level in order to develop more effective paths for primary prevention, secondary and tertiary education. In this sense, collaboration with the Ministry of Justice and the two departments - the Juvenile Justice and Prison Administration - represents an important step for the **realisation of protocols useful to test a model of shared treatment** as required in the final phase of the SEXOFFENDERS project. For example, to this end a meeting with all the stakeholders of local juvenile justice services (CGM) was planned not only to share the results, make the first comparisons of good practices and areas for improvement, but also to develop a treatment model that will benefit of the previous experiences starting from their practical experience and emerging needs.

We hope that this research project and other ones can be considered a starting point to reflect and deepen the knowledge and operational tools needed to prevent the phenomenon of abuse and violence.

## 1. Analysis of the National and European context<sup>1</sup> - Italy

The international literature emphasizes how the social warning resulting from sex offences deemed, for the institutions responsible for monitoring a challenge to be faced with concrete actions in fighting the phenomenon in many synergic levels: legislative, judicial, penitentiary and treatment (Cuzzocrea, Lepri, 2010). The complexity of this phenomenon, the heterogeneity of the authors and the psychological and behavioural profiles related to them (Balasundaram, Frazer and Wood, 2009), also makes difficult the work of those engaged in the management of these behaviours. The search for variables involved, in the co-construction of sexually deviant behaviour has stimulated more and more interest from those involved at various levels in this phenomenon (Dèttore, Fuligni, 2008; De Leo et al., 2001; Caffo, Florit and Camerini, 2004). The treatment (specifically, with reference to crimes against the person and even greater than those of a sexual nature) is a process that, in addition to address the victim's system, it is compared with the figure of the offender through a level of specific and focused expertise.

The treatment of sex offenders, in countries where it works has as central objective the reduction of recidivism of the offender. According to Traverso (1999), intervention should fulfil three principles: 1) the principle related to the risk of recidivism, 2) the principle related to the needs of the subject to be treated, and 3) the principle of modifying the type of treatment on the needs of the target population. According to the first point, treatment will be more effective when addressed to offenders at high risk of recurrence, as it is clear that, if we involve subjects such as "serious" in the treatment we are able to reduce their offensive potential, and it will produce the most significant benefit. The evaluation of the *risk assessment* (risk of recidivism) (Looman, Abracen, 2009) is the ability to identify and assess the risk factors of sexually deviant behaviour<sup>2</sup>. The second principle clarifies that the treatment will be more effective when to evaluate and consider the elements of delinquent behaviour (e.g. attitudes / risk factors which contribute to deviant behaviour). Finally, the third principle states that treatment should be provided in such a way to be consistent with the possibilities of learning and personality traits of the author of sex offenders. A careful evaluation (assessment) of the individual - through individual interviews combined with the acquisition of data (socio-demographic characteristics, personal and family medical history information, delinquent history, judicial data) - is very important and, especially, is essential in choosing the most suitable treatment.

The implemented treatments at international level, and quoted here, follow these operating conditions.

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<sup>1</sup> The majority of the contents quoted in this paragraph were extracted from the scientific contribution: Cuzzocrea V., Lepri GL, 2010, "The author's treatment of sex offenders: myths and contradictions ", in AL Fagnoli (Eds.), *The Violence. The responsibilities of the connivance of Cain and Abel*, Alps, Rome and the institutional contribution: De Leo G., Di Tullio D'Elisiis MS, Lepri GL, Cuzzocrea V., (2001), The treatment of sex offenders against children, Final report not published in the project FOR WOLF, Interuniversity Center for Research on Genesis and Development of prosocial and antisocial motivations, Rome.

<sup>2</sup> Some of the major risk factors are considered prior criminal history (so-called "deviant career"), situations of abuse within the family, juvenile delinquency, age, and substances abuse.

The types of intervention used in these programs are different and are divided into four categories:

1. *cognitive-behavioural*, which is part of the relapse prevention (relapse prevention), training on stress management, work on cognitive distortions, etc.;
2. *psychosocial*, which includes group therapy, individual therapy and family therapy;
3. *pharmacological*, which is part of the hormonal treatment<sup>3</sup>: the so-called "chemical castration" or the administration of hormonal therapy to reduce the production of testosterone and therefore the sexual instinct.
4. *medical-surgical*. Currently this type of action is disused, except for surgical castration, which in some countries (e.g. USA), is provided by the Criminal Code as optional to the chemical castration and to have access to parole.

The intervention model, most widely known and used at international level, working with this type of users is the *relapse prevention*. The relapse prevention was established as a technique to enhance the skills of self-management of drug abusers (Marlatt, 1982) and was revised to be used in the intervention with children with sexual behavioural problems and sexually abusive adolescents and adults (Dèttore, Fuligni, 2008). The underlying theoretical assumption is that you can identify and use the "precursors" of the sex offender as "means of enhancing self-management and facilitate the supervision" of the abuser (Dettori, 1999, p. 317). The basic model of intervention proposed to work on the ability to anticipate the occurrence of possible errors that can lead directly to the process of relapse and to deal with them. Specifically, the steps to be implemented are related to the promotion of some individual resources and development of certain skills, including:

- a) the ability to recognize the choices and conditions that put offenders at risk of relapse and to deal with them;
- b) the ability to plan, develop and implement a series of responses to the situations and comparisons with respect to the items identified as "high risk";
- c) the ability to change the way they interpret their sexual aggressive impulses;
- d) the increase of empathy towards the victim,
- e) the ability to modify or eliminate the cognitive distortions that may facilitate subsequent further victimization;
- f) the implementation of lifestyle changes designed to encourage continued abstinence.

The horizontal objective is to learn how to prevent relapse, in an on-going process in which the sex offender must play an active and prudent role. Participation in the program should be active not only because the data indicate that it facilitates the acquisition of new skills and learning (Bandura, 1995), but also because it appears to promote self-awareness and self-confidence (Marshall, Anderson and Fernandez, 1999). The privileged *setting* is usually the group and the involvement of at least ten - fifteen prisoners and the essential condition and prerequisite for access to the program is the recognition (at least formally) of the crime committed. *The relapse prevention* and / or other types of interventions can be delivered in different contexts, institutional (such as prison or hospital) or extra-institutional (e.g. communities) through special care facilities and / or residential work in close cooperation with the local and voluntary associations.

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<sup>3</sup> It is mainly used in the United States, where since 1997 several laws have been enacted providing its use for the treatment of pedophiles who are about to leave the prison. For a more detailed discussion see: Cuzzocrea, Lepri (2002).

We report below the experience of treatment programs in England, France, Belgium, Netherlands, Spain collected through the analysis of existing literature (Traverso, 1999; Dèttore, Fuligni, 2008; Cuzzocrea, Lepri, 2010) and the results of the research transnational projects (AAVV, 1999, De Leo et al. 2001a; De Leo et al., 2001b, De Leo, Mariotti Culla, 2005).

**England.** One of the most comprehensive treatment programs is the *Sexual Offenders Treatment Program* (STOP), introduced in 1993 in England and Wales with the creation of a special unit to work with sex offenders (the *Sex Offender Unit*) by the *Probation Service* in the West Midlands. The assessment of the risk of recidivism is central in the program and marks the different stages of the programme: from the stage of conviction (in which the probation officer, at the request of the court, prepares a report describing the assessment of the case) to the stage of treatment in prison until his release and the recording of the author<sup>4</sup>. The intervention typically consists of a working group very structured with the use of techniques of *modelling* and acting. Each therapeutic working group has a team of three tutors, of which at least two of them participate in each session and at least one is a psychologist or a staff member in charge of custody trial. The project is divided into several modules. The first is named "Introduction Module", including 50 hours of treatment and it is aimed at reducing the denial and / or minimisation that the offender can understand his responsibility in the sex offence. Following the successful implementation of this first phase of intervention, the *sex offenders* go into a Module of *Relapse prevention* for 50 hours or in a program of long-term treatment of 190 hours. The decision about which type of path should be followed depends on an assessment of the risk of recidivism (medium / low or high). The treatment program is aimed at long-term change in lifestyle and the achievement of a self-regulating capacity. This ambitious goal requires that the sex offender changes some aspects of his life involving: a) the cognitive sphere (e.g., alterations, cultural stereotypes, etc..) b) the socio-relational (e.g.: *coping* skills, emotional aspects, the ability to establish social and / or affective relations), c) the sexual sphere (e.g. sex education he received, his sexual fantasies) and finally d) the empathy. The program has as milestones to make the offender aware of his responsibility in the offence and the acquisition the capacity to revise the path before the implementation of a deviant behaviour, identifying the precursors that may be risk factors for *relapse*.

**France.** In France according to the existing laws, all convicted sex offenders in custodial status must serve their sentences in prisons that ensure an adequate medical and psychological treatment. This treatment is made possible by the presence, within most of the prisons, of Medical and Psychological Regional Services (PRMS) of the Ministry of Health. Before entering in prison, the inmate sentenced to more than five years, spends six weeks at the Centre National d'Observation (CNO), a structure that, with the help of an interdisciplinary team, aims to build in collaboration with the prisoner, a draft implementation of punishment. When the period of evaluation / planning ends, the inmate will enter in prison and, he will decide to have or not the provided treatment by PRMS. The duration of the treatment is more or less one year before the release and is structured in three phases. The first two months are devoted to the reception of prisoners, including the performance of his genogram. The second phase, lasting about two months, focuses on teamwork: within single-issue workshops, educational and therapeutic approaches that integrate, organize groups to relax, drawing and listening to the music. The aim is to build capacity for social integration, management of emotions and conflicts. The most

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<sup>4</sup> It is mainly used in the United States, where since 1997 have been enacted several laws providing for the treatment of pedophiles and to leave the prison. For a more detailed discussion see: Cuzzocrea, Lepri (2002).

appropriate choice of therapeutic methods takes into account firstly the personality of the prisoner, his mental state and circumstances at the time of the offence. The treatment aims to let prisoners to acquire the cognitive and affective skills, development of skills to repress their own deviant sexual arousal and, finally, the recognition of situations and sequences that promotes the cognitive-emotional acting out, to avoid, escape or end it. The same center also provides treatments following the release, focused on the development of expressive skills (painting, drawing, discussion groups, etc.). And control of sexual impulses. However, it is a reality that many of the inmates, once released from prison, they do not receive such assistance. Treatments after the release are, in fact, carried out by only a few doctors outside the prison.

**Belgium.** Belgium has the legal obligation for treatment before the sentence (as an alternative measure to detention) and after the sentence in lieu of or addition to the sentence (may be imposed as a condition of his release or at the time of his release). The treatment options are very rare in the Belgian prison system and the overall level of intervention provided in prisons is lower than that paid in psychiatric hospitals rather than in the external structures. Specialized treatment programs are provided on an outpatient basis by two centers (CRASC and UFC). For example, the center of Brussels (CRASC), operating since 1986, is a kind of structure called *guidance* (Gazan, 1997), a term that refers to a particular intervention that aims to create an area of law and differentiated responsibilities, to the benefit of society (prevention of recidivism), and for the benefit of the author of offences (creation of a state of well-being). The concept of *guidance*, which symbolically represents a bridge between the concept of control and of treatment, suggest to replace the term "treatment" with the term "management", because while the first approach indicates a sexual harassment on the model of a disease, the second considers the crime primarily as an offense conduct, that can be modified and then "managed" by learning certain skills. After the acceptance, which lasts for three individual sessions, the participant in a "group of integration for a more detailed assessment of his problem and his treatment needs. In the CRASC, several therapy groups composed from 8 to 14 inmates are beneficiaries of the treatment and focus on: the prevention of recidivism, training in impulse control, changing of sexual preferences, social skills training, stress management, and group psychotherapy. According to the different needs of individual treatment, sex offenders follow different paths through the treatment program. Most of the treatments end with the psychodynamic group dealing with the global imbalance of their lifestyle and encourages the personal growth for a better quality of life. If necessary and in addition to other interventions, some users could be treated with anti-androgens drugs.

**Spain.** The intra-mural treatment of sexual offenders tested in Spain refers to the *Relapse Prevention Model*, or Model for the prevention of recidivism in the wake of the Canadian-style based on cognitive-behavioural approach, whose program has been adapted to the Spanish context, further differentiating the application according to each individual institution involved, the different needs of users and resources used in terms of personnel. It was tested since 1998 in the Spanish prisons, the treatment program aims to reduce and / or eliminate the likelihood of recidivism of criminal behaviour, to develop in the offender the control of his conduct in sexual harassment, (speaking about the factors predisposing sexual harassment in each subject), to help sex offenders to build their capacity to create and manage relationships free from any kind of violence and with partners. The specific objectives of this treatment are: the individual assessment and psycho-social intervention. The *evaluation plan* includes the observation of sexual behaviour (normal behaviour patterns of relationship with the partner; deviant preferences), cognitive distortions (such

as the rationalization and negative attitudes against women), and the social behaviour (genesis and maintenance of deviant behaviour, level of empathy, level of assertiveness). With psycho-social intervention we mean adapting the program to individual variables, concentrating on factors such as increasing individual awareness (empowerment, empathy) the effects of their choices behavioural skills development control and comparison (self); the development of risk situations and the ability to comparison with stressful situations. The region of Catalonia has tested this first model, after this first experience. The program was implemented in eight other centers in Spain, later to be extended to a total of thirteen schools. Pilot Institutes were identified according to criteria such as number of sex offender present, and that of skilled operators able to carry out the project in each school. With regard to the general staff training, this is for all levels of professional involved in the institution, but it is not the object of special financial investment and time, as access to prison facilities is guaranteed by competition based on qualifications that are considered already indicate a certain level of professionalism inherent in the industry. The selection of personnel who have made the various teams involved in the treatment of sex offenders, was made following the normal selection procedure, based on the professional role, the merits and skills, with particular attention to previous work experience, research and training in this field. Another selection criteria is the commitment of professionals staff to ensure the development of the program for a sufficient period, at least in the medium term. The operators empowered to provide the treatment are involved in an intensive training program, focused on the methodological approach of treatment and the topics deal through the implementation of the program. The training programme is centralised, in order to set an action plan shared at superstructural level, although it should be modified during the implementation, in line with the needs of the prisons involved in the programme (De Leo et al., 2001). *The Relapse Prevention* model is not applied entirely. The main "gap" of the treatment is that is implemented only in the prisons, without any real possibility of continuation outside prison and after the detention. When the period of the sentence ends, ex-offenders are not in any way supported by the staff of the Penitentiary Administration.

**Netherlands.** In the Netherlands there are two types of institutions that treat sex offenders, if the person is guilty, he/she will be sent to a prison, with the idea that he/she should be punished for the crime committed through the deprivation of freedom. On the contrary, when the sex offender is deemed irresponsible for his act, that is "mentally ill", suffering mental disorder based on DSM-IV, is forced to stay in a TBS (*Terbeschikkingstelling*), a closed institute with therapeutic vocation. The subjects judged partly irresponsible are condemned to live first in jail and then in TBS. Currently, 12,000 people are detained, 800 hosted in TBS and 150 waiting for a place in T.B.S.

T.B.S. institutes are six and are funded in large part, by the Ministry of Health, while the Ministry of Justice is in charge to assure the security of the institutes. TBS treatment for the offenders is imposed for a period of two years and may be extended for a period of one or two years, and in certain circumstances even more. In particular, the decision to extend the period indefinitely could be taken when the treated is a sex offender. The sex offenders are afraid to go in these structures because in TBS the release date is not fixed in advance. The T.B.S. may in fact be considered the most coercive psychiatric treatment, even if life inside seems to be characterized by great freedom of movement, speech and thought. In addition to the place of detention (prisons or TBS), the responsibility also determines access to treatment. In fact, irresponsibility implies the status of "mental illness" and, then an appropriate treatment, and if not, the person responsible not considered to suffer from mental illness, or suffering from a mental disturbance, no connection of causality

established by the act, which means that he will not benefit from a treatment. So the treatment of convicted sex offenders will be made only in TBS. On the one hand, adherence to treatment is never imposed; on the other hand, the danger of the patient will be evaluated favourably only if he gives evidence of some involvement in therapeutic activities. The Judge has the support of a center, the Pieterbaan Centrum for the assessment of liability, where every 200 defendants last year and treated for seven weeks. During this period, as decided by the Court, an interdisciplinary team, prepares a report of about fifty pages that ends with an evaluation of the responsibility of the subject, which is then sent to the Judge and on the basis of which then will decide where to send the defendants. If the judge considers the stay in TBS more effective, they are first brought in an institute, the *Meijers Instituut* of Utrecht, where he tries to involve the subject in the TBS more appropriate. An example of treatment is the Henri van Hoeven clinic in Utrecht, an institute that is composed of three different structures which, although separate and independent, they interact in a dynamic way on TBS, the day center and the polytechnic. In T.B.S. sex offenders are not separated from other prisoners and the majority of patients have psychological or sociopathic personality traits. The part of the treatment that is given to sociopathy is essential and is expressed mainly in the organization of daily life: patients living in groups of eight to ten people responsible for their life units (furniture, maintenance, etc..), and learning from the confrontation with the reality and the difficulties of community life, having each his own room. In order to provide a solid social support to the individual, for a future rehabilitation outside, families are also involved, through family or couple therapy. To develop self-esteem and reduce the deficit training are offered and therapeutic work, school, sports, recreational activities (drawing, sculpture, mime and theatre). A technique particularly used is the *offence script*, a study tool that allows the passage to describe the scene of the crime, offering the advantage of taking into account the six hours preceding the harassment. This script is a way to address the act with a population that often makes this difficult task, as it denies the act and / or its responsibility. The basic idea is that if the sexual offender is fully aware of thoughts, actions and events that preceded its passage at the time, can more easily become aware of the risk of acting it out again, and then better prevent recidivism behaviour.

In addition to the reported experiences, whose details can be found in the literature mentioned at the beginning of the paragraph and in the bibliography, we note the extract from Daphne "Preventing sexual abuse and exploitation of children", available in the Appendix.

### **1.1. Researches, projects and studies**

Every day, the Italian penitentiary system has to deal with different problems related to the nature of this kind of crime and to the context in which the offenders are hosted. In fact, the myths about the figures of sex offenders, the *monstrosity* of this type of crime and therefore the resistance to interact with sex offenders are inside and outside the prison, forcing the experts to have an *obstacle racing* in the planning of the specific interventions. The marginalised condition of sex offenders is, therefore, reinforced within the prison system through the creation of protected sections in institutes where they are hosted (De Leo, Patrizi, 2006; Cuzzocrea, Lepri, 2010).

This is one of the main contradictions in the management of the problem. According to the

Italian penitentiary system<sup>5</sup>, the detention period should be useful to reflect on deviant and harmful behaviour in order to achieve an adequate reintegration level into society. In that sense, "*criminal justice can be constituted as a social space to set up an active comparison between the offender, his criminal actions, the victim and the social and symbolic meanings of the offense*" (De Leo, 1996, p. 24). So, we then wonder how to reconcile the meaning of the sentence, the need to protect society by reducing the social dangerousness of these offenders and the risk of recidivism of the offense, in the almost total absence of specific treatment within and / or outside the prison. In this direction, the information contained in the aforementioned Executive Programme of Action (PEA) n. 18 of the DAP ("*Development of a model for the treatment of sex offenders*"), highlighted that in the majority of the institutes there is a national and targeted recovery program. In recent years, even Local Governments are paying attention to the treatment of sex offenders. The interest which is confirmed by the signing of several memoranda of understanding and operational agreements between the Ministry of Justice and some regions.

At national level, we highlight some important initiatives promoted by the Ministry of Justice: the Transnational Research Project "WOLF" (1998-1999) implemented by the DAP - thanks to a grant of the European Commission - and the PEA n. 39 (2010) 6 "Child victims of sex crimes and sex offenders in the juvenile Italian justice system" (DGM) that involves different CGM also participate in providing these initiatives at local level. In the following pages, there are the descriptions of some research projects and / or study implemented at local level.

At national level, the Ministry of Justice promoted some important studies: the transnational research project "WOLF" (1998-1999) and the assessment analysis on sex offenders (2009) realised by the DAP (as part of Pea n . 13, 2007) and the survey "Child victims of sex crimes and sex offenders in the Italian juvenile justice system " carried out by the DGM (as part of PEA No. 39 of 2010) 7 that saw the participation of different CGM by providing initiatives at local level.

As follows, a short description of the research and / or study projects implemented at local level.

**Title: WOLF Project (Working On Lessening Fear).** It is a research project based on transnational exchange of treatment programmes for sex offenders and it is based on the training needs of the social operators implementing these treatments.

**Year:** 1998-1999. It ends on 1999 with the presentation of the results during a transnational seminar in Rome (10-12.03.1999).

**0.Coordinator:** Ministry of Justice – Department of Penitentiary Administration.

**1. Founder** (Sponsor, Commissioned by) of the project, research or study: The Project is co-funded by the European Commission (73%) and the Ministry of Justice. The Italian Penitentiary Administration has obtained funding from the European Commission for the Project under the STOP program. The STOP program is a program of the European

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<sup>5</sup> Law No 26 July 1975 354 "Regulations on the penitentiary system and the implementation of preventive measures and limit to the freedom. Should also be mentioned he Regulations: DPR June 30, 2000 No 230 "Regulations on the penitentiary system and the measures to deprive or limit the freedom" measures should be accessible at all times during the process, in accordance with internal law.

<sup>6</sup> Decree of April 23, 2010 - Adoption of the general directive of the Minister of Justice administrative and management activity for the year 2010.

<sup>7</sup> Decree on April 23 2010 - Adoption of the General Directive of the Minister of Justice about the administrative and management activity for 2010.

Commission that promotes the exchange and interventions for persons responsible for combating trafficking in human beings and sexual exploitation of children. The purpose of the program is to stimulate and strengthen the networks, practical cooperation, the expertise of those in the various Member States are responsible for combating this form of crime.

**2.Partners:** The project has been implemented in partnership with the Ministry of Justice of Belgium and "HM Prison Service" an English body deals with issues of justice.

**3.Geographical coverage of research** (Local, National, International, etc): it is international; the research has been carried out at transnational level.

**4.Objectives:** the has been developed in response to the increase of social attention and the seriousness of the sex offenders problem even after dramatic news stories that have involved violence exerted on children, including sexual exploitation and. The project started form the consideration that the criminal sanction is not sufficient to circumscribe the phenomenon, given the complex personality of the persons convicted of such crimes, the high recurrence rate, and the difficulties of social workers to suggest appropriate action plans. This belief has led to affirm the need to develop strategies to create multi-dimensional and highly skilled professionals. The project, proposed under the common action 96/700/JHA of 29 November 1996 adopted by the Council under Art. K.3 of the Treaty on European Union, has instituted a program of incentives and exchanges for the persons responsible for combating trafficking in human beings and sexual exploitation of children.

**5.Method and means:** not available.

**6.Results:** the "WOLF" project has allowed the analysis of the phenomenon of sexual abuse against children (peculiarities, aspects) and models of treatment and tested by experience, both in and outside the penitentiary context, with the aim to promote the transnational exchange. It also made possible to understand the difficulties of the operators in view of the complexity of all the dynamics and forces involved in the interaction with this particular type of user to define, consequently, the scope and content of the training needs of professionals involved in the treatment. The survey carried out on the training needs highlighted a lack of information on the phenomenon of sex crimes, in particular relating to paedophilia, along with a number of difficulties of approach and interaction with sex offenders, categorized as: a) explicit and implicit rejection against the prisoner, it has expressed through the attitudes of defence and close listening, b) aspects of collusion relating to the impossibility of working on the admission of liability, c) experience of "punishment" associated with taking in charge in terms of professional disqualification. Another important aspect emerged from the research was the need for a contact person outside the prison, linked to the needs of support and motivation to work, concrete help in problem solving and project support. The Wolf project in the penitentiary context has, therefore, rises the issue of treatment of sex offenders in prison facilities and the need for specific training for operators to process these particular subjects. In fact, the absence in Italy of projects targeted to the treatment of sex offenders and the lack of educational initiatives in this field was highlited. The project has therefore identified as a priority the need for a strong training program in favour of the operators in the light of experiences in other partner countries known thanks to transnational seminars.

**Title: “Sex offenders. An assessment on the management of some types of offenders in community or alternative measure”** (Pea n. 13/2007)<sup>8</sup>.

**Year:** 2009

**0.Coordinator/Main partner:** Ministry of Justice, DAP, Directorate General for the outside enforcement

**1. Founder** (Sponsor, Commissioned by) of the project, research or study: Not available data

**2.Partners:** PRAP at local level

**3.Geographical coverage of research** (Local, National, International, etc): national.

**4.Objectives:** the research aimed at analyzing the operational methods used by social workers employed by local offices who works with sex offenders.

The specific objectives are:

1) to acquire knowledge about the operational methods used by social workers in the observation of freedom of sex offenders;

2) to acquire the cognitive process by which social workers in the course of observation collect and assess the problems (health and social) in convicted for sex crimes;

3) to acquire knowledge about the methods used by social workers, also in agreement with psychologists working at local and regional level, in the preparation (survey phase) and implementation of the treatment program;

4) to identify the agencies and specialist services (public and private) on the territory involved by the social worker in the diagnosis and evaluation of health and social issues among convicted for sex crimes;

5) to acquire knowledge about the agencies and specialist services (public and private) on the territory involved by the social worker in the implementation of treatment programs for convicted for sex crimes, which are in penal external penal execution;

6) to acquire knowledge about the level of collaboration between the social worker, the psychologist and workers of the specialized agencies (public and private) in the survey aimed at assessing the level of risk of recidivism and the needs of convicted for sex crimes;

7) to acquire knowledge about the level of collaboration between the social worker, the psychologist and workers of the specialized agencies (public and private) during the implementation of alternative measures to detention or community for convicted for sex crimes;

8) to identify other methods of intervention which, in the opinion of social workers interviewed, if they had been used during the observation of the freedom of the convicted for sex crimes, would have enabled to deal more effectively with the problems (health and social ) detected in the subject, as well as to enable a better management of alternative measures or of community;

9) to identify other methods of intervention which, in the opinion of social workers interviewed, if they had been used during the implementation of treatment programs for convicted for sex crimes, would have enabled to deal more effectively with the problems (health and social ) detected in the subject, as well as to enable a better management of alternative measures or of community;

10) to identify the agencies and specialist services (public and private) on the territory which, in the opinion of social workers interviewed, if they had been involved during the observation of the freedom of the convicted for sex crimes, would have enabled to deal

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<sup>8</sup> Bergamini C., Ambrosoni G., Fracchiolla M., Ciarpi M., Cababrese P., Ruggiero D., “Sex offenders. An assessment on the management of some types of offenders in community or alternative measure”, in *Temì di esecuzione penale*, n. 2, 2009, Rome.

more effectively with the problems (health and social) detected in the subject, as well as to enable a better management of alternative measures or of community;

11) to identify the agencies and specialist services (public and private) on the territory which, in the opinion of social workers interviewed, if they had been involved during the external penal execution of the convicted for sex crimes, would have enabled to deal more effectively with the problems (health and social ) detected in the subject, as well as to enable a better management of alternative measures or of community;

12) to identify the agencies and specialist services (public and private) not on the territory which, in the opinion of social workers interviewed, if they had been used during the observation of the freedom of the convicted for sex crimes, would have enabled to deal more effectively with the problems (health and social ) detected in the subject, as well as to enable a better management of alternative measures or of community;

13) to precise which of the following information, including sources, have been obtained or not, during the observation of freedom in the report sent to the responsible court.

**5.Methods and means:** the survey tool was a questionnaire, defined by the commission, administered, with the cooperation of regional responsible, to social workers who managed the observation and the execution of sex offenders. The sample analyzed was convicted for sex crimes tracked through the analysis of computer records of the offices of Bologna, Lecce, Milan, Rome and Turin. It would have been interesting to start from the given computer records on the involvement of the office but, unfortunately, extracting a sample of sex offenders would have been impossible, as the record concerning the code of crime was not detectable.

Therefore, the survey proceeded by creating a sample of convicted sex offenders subject to an alternative measure, in the period 2005-2006, expanding the search at regional level. Then, the sample of convicted sex offenders subject to community or alternative measure, in the period 2005-2006-2007, was composed of a total of 210 positions, of which 67 identified in Emilia Romagna, 18 in Lazio, 71 in Lombardy, 22 in Piedmont and 32 in Puglia. The identified sample was also used to identify the social worker who handled the case, to interviewed him/her. In most cases, the same operator had followed the subject in the survey phase and during the execution of the alternative measure or community. So, the offices involved were: Bologna, Modena and Reggio Emilia (Emilia Romagna superintendency), Frosinone, Rome and Viterbo (Superintendency of Lazio), Milan and Pavia (Superintendency of Lombardy), Bari, Foggia, Lecce and Taranto (Superintendency Puglia), Alessandria, Cuneo, Turin and Vercelli (Superintendency of Piedmont). The total number of returned questionnaires was 86 of which: 20 in Emilia Romagna, 9 in Lazio , 18 in Lombardy, 23 in Piedmont and 16 in Puglia.

**6.Results:** alternative measures and community performed by the subjects included in the sample under investigation had a duration of 22 - 31 months (32%), between 0-12 months (14%), between 32-36 months (9%) and more than 36 months (8%). The psychologist was involved during the external penal execution in 25% of the sample. The reasons for the lack of involvement of the social worker were, in order of importance, the absence of the psychologist at the office (35%), not considered necessary (22%), subject in charge to another agency (16%) , unavailability of the person in charge to meet the psychologist (8%), inadequate time available to involve the psychologist (5%), inability of the subject (especially if house detention) to leave his house to reach the psychologist office (3%), prevalence of social problems (3%) and lack of hours available for the psychologist (2%).

In the course of external penal execution, the local agencies were involved in 66% of the subjects included in the sample under investigation, with a distribution among local socio-health public services (55%), private social services (33%) and the police force (15%). The reasons for the failure to involve local agencies by the social workers interviewed were,

among the others, not considered necessary (55%), unavailability of the person to take contact with local agencies (17%) and inadequate community services (17%).

The level of satisfaction of the collaboration with local services, expressed by social workers, ranged from very high (9%), high (38%) and barely accepted (39%). In the offices can be found, then, the difficulty to identify the specialized services available on the territory to which address the sex offenders. The assessment of the level of need was carried out by the offices in almost all the cases examined (85%) and was distributed as follows: high (28%), medium (33%), low (31%) and absent (8%).

The reasons for the failures in the assessment of the level of need are, in order of importance not considered necessary (84%) and absence of the psychologist at the office (16%). In assessing the level of need, the psychologist present at the office was involved in 26% of cases. The level of involvement in the operations of assessment, expressed by the respondents, ranged from very high (14%), high (41%), barely accepted (41%) and very poor (5%).

The reasons for the lack of involvement of the psychologist in the assessment of the level of need are in order of importance, the absence of the psychologist (37%), not considered necessary (24%), subject to assignment to other agencies (17%), unavailability of the subject (8%), lack of time available (5%), inability of the individual to leave his house, the prevalence of social problems (3%) and lack of hours available for the psychologist (3%).

The assessment of risk was performed in 79% of the subjects, resulting in 3% high, in 18% 18%, low in 64% and absent in 15%. The psychologist was involved by social workers in assessing the level of risk in 25% of the subjects and his contribution was always considered as significant (45% pretty much 45% and 9% very much).

The reasons for the lack of involvement of the psychologist in the assessment of the level of risk were, in order of importance, the absence of such an operator at the offices (33%), not considered necessary (25%) and subject in charge to other local agencies (24%). The local agencies were involved in assessing the level of risk in 33% of the surveyed.

In the remaining quota, the non-involvement was justified because it was not considered necessary (53%), and for the unavailability of the person to take contact with them (23%). An examination of the sample under investigation shows, in particular, that the requirements defined specifically for persons convicted for sex crimes are lacking even because the local offices did not provide specific guidance to the courts of surveillance in this regard.

Regarding the final outcomes of alternative measures, 48% of the surveyed showed a full achievement of the objectives, 40% partial, 12% incomplete, and only 5% withdrew. The main focus identified by the social worker refers to the social work and family areas (49%), typical of the professional mandate and attributable to an environment of help, as well as those relating to compliance and awareness of the crime (32%) of its statutory mandate and more related to a background check. Only 2,7% failed to identify any focus.

**7.Implications of the research:** need for reasonable time to carry out social surveys to study with methodological rigor and specialization. These times are estimated as appropriate if included in the time frame of 3 / 6 months, need to acquire the legal documents (criminal certificate and conviction) till the opening of the file, allocation of office of the expert psychologist's, the organization should implement the multi-professional team, made up as well as the social worker, a psychologist, possibly by the criminologist. For the study of specialized fields of investigation, authorities must also have a number of hours of specialized services for examination of the subject in a team, and the joint establishment of individualized treatment program. The methodology of teamwork must be multi- professional in working with sex offenders, for the enhancement of individual expert knowledge, these operators to this end, require training for the

acquisition of theoretical and methodological knowledge and skills for proper management of emotional relationships service with the sex offenders which, in most cases, do not recognize their responsibility in the commission of crimes. The publication of best practices would be useful for their extension in local offices. The training courses should include both self-training with psychologists, and training courses integrated with the participation of operators of local specialist services, if any, and the use of qualified trainers in the field of specific action. To this end offices may carry out monitoring on the presence of structures and / or services of the assessment of the potential danger of subjects in the observation and implementation of individual accountability and treatment of the offender. It is also necessary a program of community services and involvement of external agencies (es. centres anti-violence) to start the paths of sex offenders accountability and awareness of the damages to victims. Memoranda of understanding are therefore necessary for the establishment of operational integrated teams, oriented to the tasks of making a diagnosis and assessing the appropriateness of transfer of single-sex offender identified by the specialist service, the internal multi-office working group must ultimately acquire technical skills to implement strategies of operational measures aimed at social protection and for this purpose should be sent to a confrontation with the judiciary on the elements that provide surveillance in relation to social services related to the offender in question.

**Title: The phenomenon of maltreatment and abuse of child in Sardinia.**

**Year:** 2008

**0.Coordinator:** Università di Sassari (Prof. Patrizia Patrizi).

**1. Founder** (Sponsor, Commissioned by) of the project, research or study: Regione Autonoma della Sardegna - Assessorato all'Igiene, Sanità e Assistenza Sociale.

**2.Partners:** Ordinary Courts, Juvenile Courts in the districts of the region and the Court of Appeal of Sassari, General Directions, Administrative and Health services of local health authorities, Municipal social services. The non-profit organization SOS Telefono Azzurro participated in the project.

**3.Geographical coverage of research** (Local, National, International, etc): local level, specifically in the Sardinia region.

**4. Objectives:** this research aims to picture the phenomenon of abuse and mistreatment in Sardinia. The investigation about the phenomenon of mistreatment and abuse of children in Sardinia is a part of the program of study and research aimed at an in-depth analysis of important regional issues concerning the condition of childhood and adolescence. Under Articles 4 co. 3 and 4 of Law No 23 December 1997 451, the regions have to submit their annual report, thus contributing to the creation of the National Observatory for Children, established by the same law, under which the observatory prepares every two years, basing on the Action Plan for the implementation of measures to protect the rights and development of subjects in developmental age.

**5. Method and means:** the research has been structured on different phases:

A. **First phase.** According to the provisions of the agreement subscribed, it was carried out, firstly, an in-depth quantitative analysis and description of the phenomenon at the regional level through two levels of research: 1) the collection of data and static already available (previous studies or research at national, regional, provincial and municipal), 2) a new survey on the collection and analysis of case studies of the Judiciary, Human Services and Communities of Local Health Services in relation to situations of maltreatment and sexual abuse against boys and girls in the period 1997-2002 (period of time following the entry into force of Law No 66 of February 15, 1996 "Rules against sexual violence"). Through the analysis of collected data we tried to understand the phenomenon and to picture the

family, social and territorial context when it occurs more acutely and extensively. Since the starting of the survey, public services and utilities dealing with the problem of abuse / maltreatment with the objectives to set out the procedures for case management, highlight specific initiatives of prevention and intervention, assessing and proposing in collaboration with the experts that every day face the problem. The survey, therefore, has not been configured as pure or predominant, but also had a proactive form that has seen its realization in the second phase.

**B. Second phase.** it was mainly qualitative and focused, by the administration of questionnaires, to conduct interviews and focus groups, to the knowledge of operating procedures implemented by social workers and social health, their practices and any innovative programs, creation of a mapping of active centers in regional framework for the prevention and treatment of cases of abuse / maltreatment (third report). The objectives of this phase were to identify the standards of the services dealing with the phenomenon and the quality of the interventions, to assess the adequacy of the inter-institutional level, but also bring out concrete proposals for improving the supply and organization of services through the formulation of an intervention program in the light of information received through questionnaires, interviews and focus groups. In this phase, practitioners and professionals involved in the treatment of cases of abuse and maltreatment have been involved. Given the complexity of this phase of work, active involvement is required for the services of the network, even in terms of time and energy to invest in research collaboration, it was agreed with the users to extend the time period originally planned for its conclusion.

**C. Third phase:** development of an information system for the management and treatment of cases, and to ensure information flows, with the preparation of its software and the expected outcome is the management and use of the information system/database by the Region, the provinces, local health agencies and Communities (second report). With the second report was released the software (management information system for management and treatment of cases) in order, as agreed, the use of information flows by region, provinces, municipalities and local health authorities. Awareness and involvement of professionals, institutions and services in relation to the purposes of research and its effects were transversal. As regards the tools used, bibliographical and statistical analysis to collect data and research on already existing analysis on the judicial files were carried out (Ordinary Court and Juvenile Court) through quantitative analysis of questionnaires regarding the taking in charge by the Territorial Services for Children / abused and qualitative analysis by semi-structured group interviews - focus groups - for health workers. The research aims to transfer and operate through a specific work methodology, considers to be effective especially in the management of complex cases such as those concerning child abuse.

**6. Results:** the research has highlighted the different aspects of the working methodology and tools necessary for the effective management of cases of abuse and mistreatment.

The research highlighted how the difficulties in the management of the phenomenon of child abuse are due to a lack of social welfare and medical staff specifically trained to activate all services for help. If the services were asked to intervene, sometimes, they are not able to give adequate and timely responses to lack of synergy. The Report shows the need to use an integrated way of working: *«It's essential for effective policy intervention to address the problem of abuse, violence and harassment, a close cooperation of the competent services which, operating a path and a shared methodology of interdisciplinary work [...]»*. "The Permanent Conferences are mentioned as the most incisive to network the different players already involved in this filed and operating in the area, such as local authorities (Regions, Provinces, Municipalities) of Local Health Agencies and Social Services (family

planning clinics; Services neuropsychiatry), Services Social Welfare, Healthcare rescue (118 and First Aid), Police and Public Safety (Police, Carabinieri, Local Police), schools, courts and prosecutors, private and non-profit organisations.

1. The project emphasizes the need to face the phenomenon of abuse through the coordination of policies and actions of institutions and services involved in the protection of children in different ways. It suggests the opening of a concrete strategy for the prevention and care of child abuse through close collaboration and integration, not only between the various social services, but also between them and the different institutions (political, judicial, administrative and educational) which is mandated to protect and promote proper growth of the children (Caffo, 2003). The paper highlights how the complexity and sensitivity of the strategies need the activation of diverse and incisive responses, both in the repression of lawlessness than on the prevention of this phenomenon. Despite institutional efforts to schedule an operational model of the network, its actual implementation is facing with a series of supra-structural barriers often make it inapplicable to the principles and disrupt potential, efficiency and effectiveness. So, the networking cooperation means to compare different organizational cultures, structured according to their languages, hierarchies and time (Zan, 1984). This series of factors, widely represented and "suffered" by the subjects of our investigation, are still a major impediment to the full realization of the purposes provided for all the administrative acts in favor of setting up child and adolescent protection networks. The various agencies must know and communicate with each other, must have knowledge of the mutual roles and responsibilities but also to share learning processes aimed at creating languages and common operational strategies to overcome these problems, deriving from the *constraints of the institutional and organizational kind* (Sanicola, 1995), The various agencies are required to be able to network and that means knowing how to design, manage and evaluate a range of functions, tasks and results are not necessarily sequential, it means knowing how to build relationships with single or multiple subjects and work in teams and sharing responsibilities and resources being able to manage wisely and collaborative than competitive forces.

2. The efficiency and effectiveness of an intervention in cases of abuse and maltreatment against children are ultimately the result of a process of communication between various agencies dealing with the case. Each operator services or network point "is not only a needs demand, treatment, expert necessarily becomes a communicator. It is inevitably to transmit the information through the image of service "(Ferrario et al., 2002, pp. 31-32). The management of a case necessarily includes the quality of the relationship between the various agencies, namely the quality of the relationship between individuals belonging to different agencies. It 'should work for the betterment of these reports by providing tools tailored to different professionals who find themselves working for the protection of minors.

3. The network for the territorial protection of children can operate effectively but only with the definition of the agencies that are part of it and their respective roles. This assumption is crucial for ensuring mutual recognition between the various actors, and respect for different skills, and at the same time to avoid overlapping and duplication of interventions (e.g., repeated listening of the child, by several experts and / or different agencies) or, devolved powers on some aspects that are likely to create gaps in intervention (Zan, 1984). We are referring to following methodology, thinking of a type of signal path, where, for example, would increase from an initial narrative of the child to a reference point to an operator from health and social services, ending the first to the attention of law enforcement and then the courts. In this hypothetical case, the alleged child victim of sexual abuse could be formally heard firstly by the service operators

(pediatrician, psychologist, child psychiatrist, social worker, etc..), then by the police (after the reporting of services and within the SIT a collection of summary information from witnesses, aimed at building "sources of evidence" necessary to create a "framework process ") and finally by the different actors of the judicial process (GIP, PM, experts appointed by the court and experts appointed by the parties etc.

4. The effectiveness of the network depends on, among other things - and according to the guiding principles of this research, the training shared between different actors, the possibility of access to common databases and regional case studies can actual meeting and discussion: this requires human resources, structural and, therefore, financial.

**Title: PEA n. 38 "Child victims of sex crimes and sex offenders in the Italian juvenile penal justice system"**

**Year:** 2010

**1. Coordinator/Main partner:** Ministry of Justice, Directorate General for the implementation of judicial orders (Director General Serenella Pesarin) with the collaboration of the Centers of Juvenile Justice (CGM).

**2. Founder** (Sponsor, Commissioned by) of the project, research or study: Ministry of Justice.

**3. Partners:** local CGM.

**4. Geographical coverage of research** (Local, National, International, etc): national.

**5. Objectives:** the project aims to study the phenomenon of child victims of sex crimes and minor sex offenders, by means of the activities of the Offices of Social Service (under the jurisdiction of the Department of Juvenile Justice).

**6. Methods and means:** the project had been developed in different phases:

**A. Phase I:** creation of assessment forms for the monitoring of the phenomenon of child victims of sex crimes and minors sex offenders, through the reporting activity of the Offices of Social Service for Minors.

**B. Phase II:** collection of data gathered from the assessment forms.

**C. Phase III:** analysis and aggregation of data obtained from the assessment forms.

**D. Phase IV:** systematization and dissemination of data obtained from the assessment forms.

**7. Results:** Not available data.

**Title: Survey on the underage sex offenders in the juvenile justice.**

**Year:** 2002-2003.

**0. Coordinator/Main partner: Department of Juvenile Justice**

**1. Founder** (Sponsor, Commissioned by) of the project, research or study: Not available data.

**2. Partners:** Department of Psychology of the University of Turin.

**3. Geographical coverage of research** (Local, National, International, etc): National.

**4. Objectives:** to identify the extent of the problem of antisocial sexual behaviour of minors in Italy, its geographic range, the frequency and prevalence, the type of minors individuals involved and sexual offences committed by them. In addition, to analyse the legal and procedural process of the taking charge by the Juvenile Justice Services and to understand the aspects of the psychological diagnosis, the intervention and the treatment programs.

**5. Methods and means:** the research has been developed in different phases:

A. Collection of scientific material at national and international level.

- B. Elaboration of the specific items to be included in the assessment forms of sexual violence.
  - C. Administration of the forms at the Juvenile Penal Institutes and Offices of Social Service for Minors on the entire Italian territory.
  - D. Creation of a database for entering data.
  - E. Analysis and data processing.
  - F. Writing reports.
- 6. Results:** the publication of the report was foreseen in 2011 but not yet available.

**Title:** *Research on the phenomenon of children offenders.*

**Year:** 2005-2010

**0. Coordinator/Main partner:** University of Palermo.

**1. Founder** (Sponsor, Commissioned by) of the project, research or study: Not available data.

**2. Partners:** USSM of Palermo

**3. Objectives:** to prevent the risk of deviance and recidivism:

- promote a better understanding of the phenomenon of child sexual offenders and its transformation over time;
- verify the methodology of care;
- verify the results of treatment in the group of users participating in the research;
- explore the conditions of the operators working with offenders.

**4. Geographical coverage of research** (Local, National, International, etc): Local (Palermo)

**5. Methods and means:** Users are divided into three groups:

- Group A1: users taken in charge during the period January 2005 - December 2009 and whose file was closed on January 1, 2010;
- Group A2: users taken in charge during the period January 2009 - December 2009 whose file was open on January 1, 2010;
- Group B: users taken in charge during the period January 2010 - December 2010.

The research includes the following surveys:

1) *Analysis of data and processing of multifactor forms concerning:* personal, family, social, cultural and legal data of the users. Users are people take in charge from 2005 to 2010.

2) *Identification of areas of assessment for users:*

- bond style, childhood experiences and family
- skills and emotional expression and emotion recognition
- indices of moral disengagement
- Social network: resources and perceptions

3) *Analysis and evaluation of qualitative and quantitative data collected.*

The survey tools used are: (for users) IPPA - TAS-20-DES - Scale of moral disengagement - Interview on social resources, (for professionals) questionnaire on social representations of violence and typical profiles of the protagonists.

**6. Results:** Not available data.

**Title:** *PIT 3 Metrouurban area "H inclusion building site"- Agreements for social inclusion, security and legality.*

**Year:** 2009.

**0. Coordinator/Main partner:** Municipality of BARI (Puglia).

**1. Founder** (Sponsor, Commissioned by) of the project, research or study: European funds - Por Puglia 2000-2006

- 2. Partners:** USSM, UEPE and Province of Bari; Management: Consorzio Meridia.
- 3. Geographical coverage of research** (Local, National, International, etc): local, Municipalities of Bari (main partner), Triggiano, Mola di Bari.
- 4. Objectives:** to prevent and fight violence through integrated pathways to social inclusion and employment targeting, in particular, women and child victims of abuse, maltreatment, physical and psychological violence, young sex offenders.
- 5. Methods and means:** coordination, monitoring and control of the entire project was under the responsibility of an Operational Structure whose member were: one municipal representative, usually the social worker, representative of USSM (at least one for each field), UEPE, Anti-violence Centre with the task of evaluation and selection of cases, monitoring and verification ex ante and in progress, final evaluations. Tools: meetings and agreements between institutions and network, launch of a Web site for monitoring and dissemination of results with secure access for private operators and staff working in the cases; seminars to present the initiative.
- 6. Results:** creation of an interinstitutional network and data base; 9 minors taken in charge by USSM of Bari.

**Title:** Research project *“Personality, parental care and coping style among sex offenders”*

**Year:** 2010 - 2011

**0. Coordinator/Main partner:** Centre for the Juvenile Justice of Puglia.

**1. Founder** (Sponsor, Commissioned by) of the project, research or study: Not available data

**2. Partners:** Puglia Region — Court of Appeal of Lecce and Bari.

**3. Geographical coverage of research** (Local, National, International, etc): local (Puglia).

**4. Objectives:** to find the connection between the personality traits, parental cares and coping styles in facing difficult or stressful situations among juvenile offenders. In particular, the project aims to: 1) analyse the influences that particular types of personalities have on the style of coping in young sex offenders, 2) assess whether parental care, characterized by hyper control, without affection, involve the use of emotional strategies in adverse environments.

**5. Methods and means:** The research involved 50 minors charged in juvenile justice services who committed their crime since 2005. Through the use of psych diagnostic tests and clinical interviews, a team composed of psychologists and psychiatrists are performing the action in order to investigate the risk factors for the development of deviant behavior

**6. Results:** the research is still on going, so results are not yet available.

**Title:** G.I.A.D.A. (*“Interdisciplinary Group Assistance to abused women and children”*).

**Year:** 2011 (on going).

**0. Coordinator/Main partner:** ASL.

**1. Founder** (Sponsor, Commissioned by) of the project, research or study: Puglia Region

**2. Partners:** health, university, legal working groups engaged in the creation of interdisciplinary networks and in sharing therapy paths aiming at the rapid detection of the risky situations.

**3. Geographical coverage of research** (Local, National, International, etc): Local (Puglia).

**4. Objectives:** to strengthen the regional health network for activities in favour of children/adolescents and families living in risk and/or abuse conditions.

**5. Methods and means:** development of an interinstitutional working group through the implementation of: multidisciplinary teams at the Hospitals (Bari, eg. Ospedaletto Giovanni

XXIII, Policlinico); prevention and training activities (including events as the conference "Violence against childhood, a public health problem: G.I.A.D.A. network paths between assistance and protection", Bari, 18.3.11).

**6. Results:** the research is still on going, so results are not yet available.

At local level, there is another research: "*Sex crimes, child abuse and comorbidity of substance and alcohol dependence*" which took place between 2004 and 2007 in the Prison of Milan Opera. The study showed that about out of 30 sex offenders detained, 63% said that at the time of the offense, was under the influence of substances, 90% was using different substances at the same time, 30% was recidivist, 40% was suffering from a borderline personality disorder, 23% had finally granted custody in therapeutic communities.

Concerning offenders who acted under the influence of illicit substances, the addiction did not emerge during the trials. This is probably due not to create other consequences further affecting the position of the offenders. All respondents have declared as predominant the alcohol abuse, in fact alcohol plays an action that can have a significant impact on the perception of reality and loss of control. Research has revealed an interesting correlation between mental illness, drug addiction and crime, an important aspect for the proper care by the services of Justice for the purpose of potential treatment (Fadda, 2011).

## 1.2. Prevention and training courses

At national level, For-WOLF - Training for WOLF (Working On Lessening Fear) is a very relevant action followed by other training and awareness local initiatives on the specific theme of treatment of sex offenders. The events concerning the issue of sexual abuse are very significant in terms of development in the country.

**Title: For-WOLF - Training for WOLF (Working On Lessening Fear).** The project FOR WOLF (co-financed by the European Union), continuation of the project Wolf, has been financed in 2000-2001. The project aimed to realise a comparative study of the evaluation of training courses in partner countries and has developed a training model for professionals in Italian prisons.

**0. Coordinator/Main partner:** Ministry of Justice - Department of Prison Administration. The Interuniversity Centre for the Research on Genesis and Development of the pro-social and antisocial Motivations (CIRGSMIPA), established in 1991, and currently signed by the Rectors of the University of Rome, Naples, Florence and Milan, has played the leading role for the scientific counseling in the project. The Centre aims to promote the conduct of researches, at national and international level, of training and refresher courses, and to provide services through the joint contribution of its universities. The scientific coordination was provided by Prof. Gaetano De Leo, Professor of Forensic Psychology at the University of Rome "La Sapienza" and his research group (whose members were also Gian Luigi Lepri and Vera Cuzzocrea) .

**1. Founder** (Sponsor, Commissioned by) of the project, research or study: European Union and the Italian Ministry of Justice.

**2. Beneficiaries:** the experimental training program, developed on the results of the previous project WOLF, addresses professionals working in treatment pilot projects to be

implemented in one or more prison facilities (institutes or social service centers). The final beneficiaries of the project are managers, educators, social workers, psychologists, nurses, prison service staff for a total of 30 operators directly involved in the treatment activities in prison facilities (institutes and social service centers) who have taken charge of sex offenders, against minors too. The intermediate beneficiaries are 20 or more trainers for the professionals working in the central and / or decentralized management of the penitentiary facilities requested to monitor and evaluate the training projects and achievements.

**3. Objectives:** the project "For-WOLF" aims to realize a research and a transnational exchange on methods and content of training courses for the social workers and prison staff working with sex offenders against children. It also aims to realize a comparative study about the training courses in the partner countries, aimed at testing a training model of the same type for Italian operators. The Italian prison administration with this project aims to address the specific training needs arisen in the project WOLF, funded by the European Commission in the framework of the STOP program. The project "For-WOLF" intends to carry out an experimental training course addressed to the operators working with sex offenders. Firstly the course aims to help the operators to overcome the difficulties of approaching this type of offenders. Difficulties that can lead to defensive or avoidance reactions or even relational closing dynamics that may affect any treatment. This training course will, therefore, help to provide the operators involved a better understanding of the complex reality with which they interact daily as well as appropriate operational tools. In this context, the operators' working group skills integrating the existing resources in a multisectoral and multidisciplinary vision in order to involve and enable the structures of the territory to create a network that supports the project work. The ultimate objective of "For-Wolf" is to enable the operators to plan effective treatment actions for sex offenders: interventions that may, as far as possible, reduce / eliminate recidivism in a framework of prevention of this type of crime under the already mentioned STOP program. Transnational exchanges have been organised for the pooling of experience gained and data collected for the publication of a report on the most relevant aspects of the phenomena investigated and on the perspectives for using such information for the update of the professionals working with sex offenders.

**4. Contents:** - The contents of the training course have been focused on an in depth knowledge analysis. *Technical-theoretical skills* (a. rules and legal aspects; b. descriptive aspects of sexual abuse, according to the different perspectives of analysis (author and / or victim's): knowledge on the phenomenon of abuse and sexual exploitation against children, on the mechanisms triggering the abuse, on the relational aspects connected with it, on the social and cultural aspects of the phenomenon, on the implications of the abuse on the victim's psychological and relational models of national and international intervention) - and the acquisition of operational tools. *Technical - practical skills* (ability to cope with difficulties related to the relationship with the specific category of prisoners, to lead the intervention in a functional way to achieve the socio-rehab objective, to co-manage the operation within the team, to use the network of local services, and to self-motivate and to monitor the degree of the effectiveness of the intervention). The course was structured in three modules of three days each. "Pauses" between the modules allowed a better understanding of the contents and the performance of the "fieldwork". The course had theoretical moments, to permit an in-depth theoretical and methodological analysis of the argument from a multidisciplinary perspective thanks to the intervention of trainers with different skills, and practical-experiential moments to strengthen the practical ability to operate according to the theory.

**5. Methods and means:** the research was led by the University of Rome "La Sapienza" and specifically by the team of Prof. Gaetano De Leo. A preliminary transnational research has been carried out on the results of cross-border training of staff working with sex offenders, with particular reference to the terms and valuation methodologies adopted. The university research group has also provided the design and delivery of the next training course. The ESF core of the prison administration has supported both the research and the training, collaborating with the University of Rome "La Sapienza" - Department of Psychology of development and socialization processes - and directly supporting the organization of the three transnational seminars planned from the same project in Madrid, London and Rome. At the Penitentiary Studies Institute, a transnational conference, for the conclusion of the project, was organized. The conference saw the participation of the Head of Department, researchers on the problem of the treatment of sex offenders, prison workers, representatives of public and private institutions, representatives of the Ministry of Interior - Dirección General de Instituciones Penitenciarias (SPAIN) and the West Midlands Probation Service (UNITED KINGDOM), Service de la Politique Criminelle - Ministère de la justice (BELGIUM). Furthermore, with regard to the training methodology the so-called *active techniques* have been mentioned such as the discussion on specific cases, simulations, the use of the group and finally, a particular value to field experience was given. The evaluation had two different levels:

a) *Ex ante evaluation:* it is essentially based on the study of the Italian regulatory system for the prison treatment and on the analysis of the needs of the prison workers. The CIRGSMPA team has initially identified a range of contents of interest relevant to the investigation, starting from the results of the previous project Wolf and subsequently identified the most functional tools and methodologies for data collection of significant interest. In order to investigate the training needs, a semi structured questionnaire has been prepared, then administered - through interviews - to a small group of 9 professionals (educator managers, social workers managers, directors, directors of educational area coordinator, prison police inspectors) in Veneto, Lombardy, Lazio, Campania and Sicily. The focus of the survey was to investigate the relational contextual aspects, consistent with the assumptions under which the training needs are an expression of global individual-organization interaction. In general, the international comparison on the different legal systems, treatment programs and efficacy studies made possible by these experiences have showed not only that the criminal sanction is not sufficient to circumscribe the phenomenon, but also and above all that is necessary to proceed with the implementation of intervention multi-dimensional strategies. Yet, in the following years, apart from some local experiments, there has been no government initiative in this direction.

b) *Final evaluation:* assessment of the achievement of the objectives of the project through questionnaires, interviews, field tests, collecting the opinions of the beneficiaries, drawing on evaluation experts expertise. The questionnaire was structured with closed questions (or fixed alternative) and open questions. Almost all the closed questions were followed by an open question ("Why?"), whose purpose was to clarify and deepen the previous answer, couched in terms of numbers, as in the form of bipolar grading scale (little or a lot) to five degrees of response, numbered in sequence from 1 to 5 (and Manganelli Rattazzi, 1990). There was also a closed question in the form of scale of assessment for three variables (high / medium / bad). Each subject completed six questionnaires:

1. the first questionnaire was administered the first day of the first module to be returned the next day. An initial assessment aimed at investigating the expectations of participants and their degree of interest and participation in the light of the presentation of the training was requested.

2. the second questionnaire was administered the third day of the first module to be

returned on the first day of the second module. A global assessment on the contents, methods, the speakers of the first module was requested.

3. the third questionnaire was administered the first day of the second module, to be delivered the next day. An opinion on the fieldwork carried out during the observation between the first and second modules was requested.

4. the fourth questionnaire was administered the third day of the second module to be returned on the first day of the third module. A global assessment on the second module was asked.

5. the fifth questionnaire was administered the first day of the third module to be returned the next day. An opinion on fieldwork in the testing phase, implemented between the second and third modules was requested.

6. the sixth and final questionnaire was administered the third day of the third module to be immediately returned. An overall assessment was required on the third module and there were also two questions for the evaluation of the entire training process.

**6. Results:** In conclusion, thanks to the evaluation, the training seems to have satisfied the demands of the trainees in the different areas investigated. After a high level of satisfaction registered after the presentation of the course, a general decrease of the satisfaction followed at the end of the first module. This was due especially because the trainees felt the need to discuss immediately the practical issues. After the second and third modules, this dissatisfaction was substantially reduced and data related to the end of the course indicate that the level of initial expectations matched with the results.

**Title: "Pluseducando".** Project of information, awareness raising and prevention of gender violence financed by the Presidency of the Council of Ministers – Department of Equal Opportunities 2009.

**0. Coordinator/Main partner:** Province of Cagliari – Commission for Equal Opportunities – Department of Social Policies and Public Education. The coordination of the activities was under the responsibility of the Cooperativa Madrugara while the implementation under the responsibility of Grecam (Cagliari and Sassari).

**1. Founder** (Sponsor, Commissioned by) of the project, research or study: Not available data.

**2. Beneficiaries:** Under age inmates of the prison of Quartucciu, operators, elementary, junior and high schools students.

**3. Objectives:** the objectives of the course are:

- Increase the attention to the phenomena of violence;
- To make people aware that in order to recognize the violence of others is necessary to acknowledge the own violence;
- Reflect on the forms of domestic violence both physical and psychological, against children, in relationships.
- Make people aware each action we carry on contribute to the change in the community.

**4. Contents:** Not available data.

**5. Methods and means:** The project was developed at the local level, specifically, in the Sardinian province of Cagliari. In line with the objectives, the event has been organized as followed:

1. Organisation of a Network with the project actors.
2. Promotion and development of a regional network of reference and the institutions involved.
3. Implementation of a study day on the theme of gender violence for professionals of Territorio Plus 21.

4. Organisation of three study days addressing operators of the sector.
  5. Making of a cycle of workshops dedicated to the service operators.
  6. Organisation of experiential workshops for elementary, junior and high schools students.
  7. Opening of a Hel desk " L'Orecchio Muto".
  8. Realisation of a short film about the project (for schools and interested organisations).
- The Project has also provided before and after a monitoring and evaluation of results.

**6. Results:** the project made possible an awareness raising among young people about gender violence (thanks to the meetings during which contents were realised to organise an exhibition) and has been an excellent opportunity for discussion and training for professionals in the area.

**Title: Training course "Young sex offenders and complexity of the intervention"**

**0. Coordinator/Main partner:** Mama association (partner in the project of the cooperative "Nuova Speranza").

**1. Founder** (Sponsor, Commissioned by) of the project, research or study: Not available data.

**2. Beneficiaries:** trainers and operators of the juvenile penal community in Caltanissetta (Sicily).

**3. Objectives:** to make "conceivable" the sexual offense and to show how the society's interest, in addition to the judicial assessment of the crime, is to be at the teenager side at this time, to avoid the flattening of his identity, which will inevitably foster new offences, to facilitate the recovery of his evolution. The change in the way of the self-thinking, from the reflection on the crime, can be very wide, although not necessarily imply the development of a reflective function, or a total redefinition of the self, all aspects of a therapeutic work much longer. For young offenders, the age can make assume that the deviant behavior has not been crystallized but likely to belong in some cases, yet to the physiological sexual exploration in the relational field and which in any case likely to have positive developments. Despite after treatment recidivism can be reduced, the path of transformation of the adolescent requires a more extended time.

**4. Contents:**

I. Definitions and social representations of violence, abuse, maltreatment

- Violence against children: characteristics of the phenomenon
- The various manifestations and consequences of child abuse
- Sexual abuse: manifestations and types
- Theoretical approach to child abuse and the ecological model of reference

II. Signs and symptoms of abuse. Intervention strategies

- Indicators of abuse
- Trauma and emotional shock
- Post-traumatic Stress Disorder
- Trauma and children
- Therapy: work on the system of meanings, the corrective emotional experience, resilience

III. The change of identity of adolescence. The role of the group

- The adolescent and development tasks
- The identify development
- Protective and risk factors in adolescence
- The adolescent and the peer group

IV. Mental illness and violent behavior: what connections - the forms of aggression

- Psychopathology in the adolescent
- Aggression and aggressive behavior

- Aggressiveness in adolescence
- The abuser, teenager
- Models of treatment

#### V. The family of the abuser

The abusive teen - The mechanisms of denial that characterize the abuser

- Who are the abusers?
- Diverted childhood, deviant childhood
- The family perpetrator
- Movie projection - Tutorial

#### VI. Individual work - Teamwork - Network work

• The reintegration of the adolescent in the family and society. The influence of judgments in moral redemption.

- Treatment with the abuser
- The tested
- The mediation
- The systems involved
- Since taking charge to cooperation

#### VII. The self-perception of the team in integrated working. Pragmatic aspects of working within a community

- The penal communities for minors
- The judicial institutions around the adolescent abuser
- Teamwork
- The trainer and the helping relationship

#### VIII. The emotions of the operators

- Difficult and complex therapeutic care
- Prejudice
- The community as a working tool and method
- Listening, attention and support to the abuser
- The operator discomfort

**5. Methods and means:** the course, September-December 2009, was organised in eight modules lasting 1 day (five hours) for a total of eight meetings and 40 hours of training. The course was organised on the basis of face to face lessons, presentation of cases, the vision and discussion of film and video, working groups, exercises.

**6. Results:** Not available data.

### **At local level, there are many initiatives carried out by the Centres of Juvenile Justice (CGM):**

#### **CGM - Bari.**

- "Help": mistreatment and sexual abuse" (2006/007), managed by the Technical Coordination Group L. 285/97 in cooperation with the Municipalities of Gravina, Battiati, Nicolosi; Clarenza; Camporotondo; Treccastagni; Mascalucia; Tremestieri; Pedara. Beneficiaries: operators of local social services. Objectives: strengthen knowledge and understanding on the theme and possible development of an integrated model of work used by different network operators. In the two years of training, the course provided 100 hours of theoretical training and discussion and analysis of cases.
- Training Course "*Good practices for the psychosocial management of cases of maltreatment and sexual child abuse*" (2009) coordinated by the Ufficio Piano Ambito Sociale 5, Main partner: Municipality of Triggiano (Bari) with the scientific responsibility of

the Centre TIAMA. Beneficiaries: service operators working in this field, relating to the Local Health Agency - Family Counseling, CSM, Sert, Pediatrics, USSM of Bari. The course was an integrated and interdisciplinary training to identify shared modes of intervention at different stages: evaluation, reporting, treatment (good practices), also in view of the activation and strengthening of the Office for Child Protection, established under the Area Plan (Law 328/2000). The course, organised in five days for a total of 35 hours, provided insight and understanding of the phenomenon with attention to the various phases (recognition-evaluation-report-care / treatment) and an integrated approach to identify good practices. The methodology was based on face to face lessons, working group, presentation of case studies. Tools: educational materials, including TIAMA cases. The course had a multidisciplinary approach to start a dialectical and inter-institutional dialogue about procedures and good practices.

- Workshop "Eros and Thanatos" *Operating paths for the treatment of sexual offenders* (2008), coordinated by the Ministry of Justice - UEPE of Bari, University of Bari - Faculty of Political Science. Objectives: the deepening of the phenomenon, in order to identify operating paths and good practices for the treatment, even in prison, of sexual offenders (adults and minor). Beneficiaries: professionals from the psycho-socio-educational services. With regard to juvenile offenders, the USSM presented a point of view of the phenomenon aimed to highlight the specificity compared to the same crimes committed by adults, both with regard to the possible motivations, and with regard to the specific treatment needs. The methodology followed had a multidisciplinary approach and the workshop had presentations and discussion sessions, with the support of slideshows and experiences, allowing the understanding of the phenomenon and a fruitful exchange and inter-institutional exchange.

#### **CGM - Bologna.**

- "Lo spazio neutro: uno strumento per valutare e sostenere le reazioni familiari", organised by the specialised centre "Il faro" - 12.01.2006, 10.01.2006, 20.01.2006 (ECM).
- "Il bambino coinvolto in relazioni familiari violente: come riconoscerlo e tutelarlo", organised by the specialised centre "Il faro" - 11.01.2006 e 25.01.2006, Bologna (ECM).
- Seminar "Esperienze traumatiche infantili di abuso e conseguenze psicopatologiche", coordinated by dr.ssa Malacrea, organised by the specialised centre "Il faro" and by the paediatric clinic Gozzadini (Bologna) - 12.05.2006 (ECM).
- Seminar "Abuso all'infanzia: fattori di rischio in gravidanza e in prima infanzia. Quali possibili interventi preventivi?" organised by the specialised centre "Il faro" and Policlinico S. Orsola (Bologna) - 17.11.2007 (ECM).

#### **CGM - Cagliari:**

- *Sex offender and child abuse: models of evaluation and intervention perspectives* (2005). The course was coordinated by the University of Cagliari in the two-year Master's Degree in Forensic Psychology and Criminology and has also seen the participation of operators of USSM Cagliari. Through lectures and exercises with case studies, the course was aimed to provide relevant information and operational tools on the treatment of sex offenders.
- *The interview with abusing families and abused children: operational tools* (2007). Training course about Child Abuse coordinated by IFOS and addressed to psychologists, educators, social workers and doctors. Participants in the course (divided into lectures, practical exercises and case studies, working group) were also operators of USSM of Cagliari.

- *Listening to the distress of children and intervention in cases of mistreatment and sexual abuse* (2010), coordinated by Carbonia-Iglesias Province in collaboration with the Centro Studi Hansel and Gretel in Turin. This is a training course (under the P: L: U: S) addressed to psychologists, educators, social workers (also of USSM of Cagliari), doctors.

### **CGM - Naples.**

- Workshops organized by the family planning "Toniolo", in agreement with the Municipality of Naples, managed by CISMAI (coordination of services for the Italian childhood maltreatment and abuse) and CBM (Centre for the abused child);
- Refresher course for social workers on the theme of listening to the distress of children and intervention in cases of child abuse;
- Training course "Minori che assistono alla violenza" organised by the association ARTEMISIA;
- Seminar "La cura dei bambini vittima di maltrattamenti e abusi" organised by CISMAI;
- V CISMAI General Meeting 2009/2010 on child abuse in Italy;
- Training seminar "*European assessment of Risk/needs in Juvenile violent offenders*".

Service providers have also set up a self-training group on abuse, with the participation of a group of social workers of USSM, with the aim of creating a model of experimental intervention for children victims of abuse and neglect (in light of the law n.66/96 that requires the assistance of juvenile services of the administration of justice for children abused).

The objective of the working group is: to prepare the operators to intervene in cases of child victims of abuse reported by juvenile courts or prosecutors, and, in particular, to learn how to work with other departments and agencies. The attention has been paid in particular to explore the theme of the discomfort, listening, intervention and treatment of the child abused. Over time, it was possible to acquire more knowledge and develop a methodology about listening, intervention and treatment of child victims of maltreatment and abuse.

### **CGM-Palermo.**

- "*Vincere la paura*" (2006), coordinated by the Province of Syracuse in collaboration with the Department of Family in Sicily, the local health authorities, the Regional School Office (USR) of Sicily, the social and health districts, the UEPE of the DAP and the CGM. The purpose of this initiative is to train the local social service providers to enable them to work through the creation of an integrated institutional network responsible for the prevention and treatment of child abuse. The course is divided into five thematic meetings.
- "*Dentro e fuori l'abuso*" (2006), coordinated by ICF of Messina and addressing practitioners of juvenile services. The aim of the project is the contrast sexual abuse against children and the content focused on a discussion of the profile of the person underage victim of abuse, the helping relationship, the support to the family, support groups for adolescents. The project was divided into 4 study days with lectures and study groups.
- "*Dal silenzio alla parola*" (2006), a project coordinated by the anti-violence project women Centre - in collaboration with the ICF (Framework Program Agreement-Sicily) and the DGM. The project - addressing the operators of local social services in the province of Messina and operators of juvenile justice services - was targeted to the acquisition of greater knowledge and depth analysis of the psychological and legal aspects relating to the testimony of child sexually abused. The course, organized in three days of study with lectures, covered the issues of the psychology of testimony and protected listening in the judicial field of child victims of abuse.

- *"La tutela degli operatori come fattore di protezione del bambino maltrattato"* (2009), awareness project coordinated by CISMAI (Italian Coordination of Services against maltreatment and abuse) in collaboration with the Ministry of Health, the Region of Sicily and the Municipality of Taormina. A seminar with face to face lessons and focus-group was organised aimed at the prevention of child maltreatment.
- *"Dietro il silenzio"* (2003), coordinated by the Province of Ragusa (Sicily) in collaboration with ASP, Police, Judicial Offices, USR Sicily. Path aimed at providing basic information to the operators of social and health services and law enforcement in order to improve the integration between institutions and the networking. The path has provided psychological and legal contents on childhood abuse and networking.

**CGM - Rome.** In 2010, in collaboration with the Department of Neurological and psychiatric and rehabilitation sciences of the developmental age, the University of Rome "La Sapienza" organized a *training project for the staff of juvenile services*. The refresher course was focused on the content of hetero-and self-aggressive behaviors of adolescents, with a specific module dedicated to minors sex offenders. The teaching methodology has seen classroom lessons and materials in electronic form. A large number of operators participated in the course. The topics covered have appeared of interest.

### 1.3. Treatment programmes for sex-offenders

Although in Italy there has been no government initiative in the provision of a specific treatment for sex offenders, there are some local experiments (the Project Pluseducando) and projects implemented after the two European projects implemented by the Ministry of Justice - DAP between 1998 and 2001.

Among the initiatives implemented at local level, there is the experience of "Seconda Casa di reclusione of Milan - Bollate" since 2006: this is the only case in Italy where, after a year of treatment in a specialized unit within the institution, inmates are moved and can spend time with fellow inmates under punishment for so called "common" crimes.

#### **Title: Project Pluseducando (2010)**

**0. Coordinator/Main partner:** Province of Cagliari

**1. Founder** (Sponsor, Commissioned by) of the project, research or study: Presidency of the Council of Ministers – Department of Equal Opportunities

**2. Objectives:** Prevention and fight of gender violence.

**3. Beneficiaries:** operators and inmates of the Juvenile Penal Institute of Quartucciu.

**4. Context (within or outside of the judicial system):** Juvenile Penal Institute of Quartucciu (Sassari)

**5. Contents:** organisation of workshops to raise awareness on the issue of violence through experiential and practical activities with the aim to encourage individual expression, improve socialization within the group, create new modes of communication, recognize the self and the other in diversity, to recognize own value and that of the others, respect themselves, others and the space.

**6. Methods and means:** Grecom: through the knowledge of new forms of expression and language by means of the use of artistic techniques, the kids were able to communicate

experiences, emotions and moods and work on these feelings towards the prevention of violence.

**7. Evaluation of the results:** The project was implemented in 2010. The indicators for the project evaluation (participation of children in the meetings, recognition and appreciation of the project, production of materials that children have asked to show) are very positive. Any assessments of the results in terms of recidivism can be done.

**Title: “Sperimentazione della metodologia di intervento di gruppo per autori di violenza sessuale ex art. 609 octies” (2010)**

**0. Coordinator/Main partner:** USSM of Napoli

**1. Founder** (Sponsor, Commissioned by) of the project, research or study: Not available data.

**2. Objectives:** to stimulate the sense of responsibility of sex offenders and to promote a critical reflection on the offence.

**3. Beneficiaries:** 7 young people aged 15-17 co-accused of sexual harassment, released and waiting for the application of art. 28 dpr.448/88.

**4. Context (within or outside of the judicial system):** judiciary system

**5. Contents:** From the reflection on the consequences of the crime - for example through work on empathy (the point of view of the crime victim) – to the achievement of a full sense of responsibility in relation to the crime committed .

**6. Method and means:** The treatment plan was realised in 2010. The team consisted of social workers, educators and psychologists and the methodology of intervention foresaw the organization of group meetings (a total of six). The meetings were managed by a psychologist employed by the USSM, in the presence of an observer. The group - as a method of treatment - is used as a resource to stimulate reflection on the actions, empathy with the injured party, the resilience of the individual to the pressures coming from the sense of belonging and loyalty to the group.

**7. Evaluation of the results:** a good critical revision of the crime and the acknowledgement of the positive potential of the group.

**Title: “Progetto di trattamento e presa in carico di autori di reati sessuali in Unità di Trattamento Intensificato e sezione attenuata” (2006 – it is still in course).**

**0. Coordinator/Main partner:** Seconda Casa di reclusione di Milano - Bollate (Director Ms. Lucia Castellano) in collaboration with the Italian Centre for the Promotion of Mediation (CIPM) of Milan.

**1. Founder** (Sponsor, Commissioned by) of the project, research or study: Not available data.

**2. Objectives:** treatment of sex offenders in prison, the inclusion within the prison with the so called “common” inmates, the prevention of recidivism.

**3. Beneficiaries:** around 200 of which 30 people in prison and the others in external penal execution.

**4. Context (within or outside of the judicial system):** inside the judiciary system, in and out of prison.

**5. Contents:** the project focuses on the recognition of the crime and on the to face up responsibilities in order to change / reduce the denial and / or minimize the offense.

**6. Methods and means:** sex offenders follow a treatment path specially designed for those who have committed sexual offenses. The team working with them in this path is part of the CIPM in Milan. This is a team of three criminologists, seven psychologists, one

psychiatrist, two educators, and an art therapist and a psychomotor therapist. The work has a daily basis, and consists of individual and group interviews. As soon as the treatment program ends in protected sections, sex offenders are being integrated with the other detainees.

**7. Evaluation of the results:** only 3 out of 80 offenders have been recidivist and 1 out of 80 asked a new treatment.

**At local level, some of the experiences implemented in different Italian penal institutions for adult in recent years are listed below, many of them have their origin in the Project For Wolf and Wolf:**

- *"Project S.P.I.A.-Servizio Protezione Infanzia dagli Abusi"* at the Casa Circondariale of Teramo: evaluation – treatment paths on sex offenders.
- *"In.Tra.For.W.O.L.F"* (treatment – training intervention Working on Lessening fear), at the Casa Circondariale of Prato, in collaboration with Region of Tuscany – 2003-2005;
- *"Working with sex offenders"*, project aimed to implement paths of evaluation and treatment of sex offenders, coordinated by the intramoeania Treatment office of Catanzaro - 2003-2004;
- *"Sex offenders e ipotesi di trattamento"*: experimental survey on the characteristics of the sex offenders' personality, carried out by the University of Cassino in the Circondariale of Frosinone –2002-2003;
- *Project "Sperare"* (experimental path to remove the exclusion), coordinated by the intramoenia Treatment office of the Region of Puglia and implemented in the Casa Circondariale of Bari –2002-2003;
- *Project "Chirone"* integrated training for penitentiary, socio-health and care operators and operators of the third sector implemented at the case Circondariali of the Lombardy Region, in particular the ones of Monza, Vigevano, Lodi, Sondrio –2002-2005
- *Project "Azzurro"* implemented in the Casa Circondariale of Biella – 2004-2005, funded by the Piedmont Region that has started training courses for operators and therapy activities with inmates.

**In the framework of the service of the Juvenile Justice:**

**CGM - Bologna.** From January 1st 2005 to March 8th 2010, the USSM of Bologna has received reports for 91 boys charged with sexual offenses, of which 54 Italian and 37 foreigners. From March 8th 2010, it is not possible for the office, extract data for this type of crime. Taking care of a child accused of sexual offense has always foreseen a preliminary interview with the psychologist of the service, for an initial psychological evaluation. In two cases there has been a penal mediation intervention. For all cases, usual treatment programmes started according to the procedures and criteria used in general for children in charge of the service.

**CGM - Palermo.** Implementation of the program "La Ginestra" coordinated by U.O.N.P.1. of the ASL Catania 3 (also a supporter) in collaboration with the USSM. Created with the aim of improving inter-institutional collaboration in relation to the support, observation and treatment of children reported by USSM, it addresses minors accused / convicted of sexual crime.

## 2. Country Analysis - Poland

Prepared by: Maria Francuz  
– Krakowskie Centrum Zarządzania i Administracji Ltd

### 2.1. Projects, researches and studies

#### Projects

**Title:** *Listen to me now – abused child under special protection*

**Year:** 2006 -2009

**Applicant/Coordinator** (Carried out by) Urząd Miasta Poznania (The Municipality of Poznań), Plac Kolegiacki 17, 61-841 Poznań, Poland, Tel. +48 61 87 85 200, <http://www.poznan.pl> E-mail: [stella\\_golebiewska@um.poznan.pl](mailto:stella_golebiewska@um.poznan.pl)

**Founder** (Sponsor, Commissioned by) of the project, research or study - EU Daphne II Programme

**Partners** (list all the partners involved, including the website, address, e-mail, etc)

- Gemeente Assen (The Municipality of Assen), Postbus 30018, 9400 Ra Assen, The Netherlands, Tel.: +31 592366595, <http://www.assen.nl> E-mail: [info@assen.nl](mailto:info@assen.nl)
- Vš Paramos Vaikams Centras (Children Support Centre), **Latvių G. 19a, 08113 Vilnius, Lithuania, Tel. +37 85 2 715980**, <http://www.pvc.lt> E-mail: [pvc@pvc.lt](mailto:pvc@pvc.lt)

**Geographical coverage of research** (Local, National, International, etc): International.

**Aims.** In the Project, we have aimed at improving the quality of identification and protection of the sexually abused children through developing the cooperation between institutions, improving the recognition and primary intervention in the cases of sexual abuse as well as refining the methodology of interviewing.

**Population** -

**Methodology and tools.** The work on the Project was divided into three modules:

1. The first module consisted in developing the procedures of cooperation between the institutions involved in the legal and psychological stages of the work with a child victim of sexual abuse.
2. The second module aimed at preparing a model training in recognizing and primary intervention in a case of child sexual abuse.
3. The work in the third module focused on improving the methodology of interviewing abused children.

**Results.** The work in each module was summarized in a publication. There have been published 3 books in 4 language versions - Polish, Dutch, Lithuanian and English:

- "The European guidebook to procedures in the cases of child sexual abuse",
- "The training manual on recognizing and first intervention in a case of child sexual abuse",
- "The Methodology of Interviewing Sexually Abused Children".

Source: <http://www.childunderprotection.eu>

**Title: *Ways of Implementing the EU Directives on Violence against Women, Children and Youth: Good Practices and Recommendations***

**Year:** 2007 -2009

**Applicant/Coordinator (Carried out by):** University of Ljubljana, Faculty of Arts (Slovenia), Ašker eva 2, 1000 Ljubljana, Tel.: +386 1 241 1120, E-mail: [daphne@ff.uni-lj.si](mailto:daphne@ff.uni-lj.si)  
Web page: <http://www.ff.uni-lj.si>

**Founder (Sponsor, Commissioned by)** of the project, research or study: EU Daphne II Programme

**Partners** (list all the partners involved, including the website, address, e-mail, etc):

- Blind Assistance Foundation, Zielonej Laki 9, 05-092 Lomianki, Poland, E-mail: [fundacjapn@interia.pl](mailto:fundacjapn@interia.pl) Web site: [www.fundacjapn.pl](http://www.fundacjapn.pl) Symfilios, 23 Kythiron Street, Nea Ledra 2549, Nicosia, Cyprus, E-mail: [oflamcy@logosnet.cy.net](mailto:oflamcy@logosnet.cy.net) Web site: <http://www.reconciliationcy.org/> University of Tartu, Tiigi Street 78, 50410, Tartu, Estonia, E-mail: [kadri.soo@ut.ee](mailto:kadri.soo@ut.ee) Web page: <http://www.ut.ee>
- University of Latvia, Akademijas laukums 1, LV 1940 Riga, Latvia, Web page: <http://www.fsi.lv>
- Center for Equality Advancement, Raugyklos 15 – 201, LT-01140 Vilnius, Lithuania, E-mail: [vilana@gap.lt](mailto:vilana@gap.lt) Web page: <http://www.gap.lt>
- Association of People Challenging Patriarchy, Stróbl Alajos u. 7/D/2. 355, Budapest 1087, Hungary, Web site: <http://www.patent.org.hu>
- Organisation for the Promotion of Human Rights, 54 St Christopher Street, Valletta, Malta
- National Center for equal Opportunities, Laurinská 2, 811 01 Bratislava, Slovakia, E-mail: [ncr@mail.t-com.sk](mailto:ncr@mail.t-com.sk) Web site: <http://www.rovnopravnost.sk>
- Vita Activa (Slovenia) Povšetova 104/d, 1000 Ljubljana, Phone, Fax: +386 1 542 48 20  
E-mail: [vita.activa@email.si](mailto:vita.activa@email.si) Web page: <http://www.drustvo-vitaactiva.si>

**Geographical coverage of research** (Local, National, International, etc): International.

**Aims.** The project was conducted by the research team at the Department of Sociology, Faculty of Arts, University of Ljubljana, in co-operation with 10 partner organisations from 10 countries that accessed the EU in 2004: the Czech Republic, Cyprus, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia. The main goal of the research has been to analyse legal mechanisms related to violence against women, children and youth in respected member states, expose good practices and form recommendations. Changes in the legislation were followed chronologically in the time period from 1991–2006, but some later activities were also considered. During this time period, most of the 2004 accession countries were going through an intensive period of transition in their political and economic systems, and all of them went through a period of intensive adoption of the EU legislation. This enabled the research team to identify the influence of the Community legislation on the adopted regulations clearly.

**Population -**

**Methodology and tools.** The research team supervised the work on providing answers to the questionnaires and prepared a preliminary analysis by focusing on four aspects:

- 1) of violence against women,

- 2) children and youth: gender-based violence, sexual harassment at the workplace,
- 3) trafficking in persons,
- 4) violence against children in the family.

**Results.** Results of the project are published in the book "Violence in the EU Examined: Policies on Violence against Women, Children and Youth in 2004 EU Accession Countries" and Leaflets with recommendations in 14 languages. Also the Questionnaire, which was the fundament for the analyses of legislations in 10 countries, which accessed the EU in 2004, was published.

**Title:** *Position statement of Nobody's Children Foundation for "Bad Touch" campaign - II stage*

**Year:** 2010

**Applicant/Coordinator (Carried out by):** Nobody's Children Foundation, Poland, ul. Katowicka 31 , 03-932 Warszawa, Phone/Fax: +48226160268, +48226160314, <http://www.zlydotyk.pl> E-mail: [zlydotyk@fdn.pl](mailto:zlydotyk@fdn.pl)

**Founder (Sponsor, Commissioned by)** of the project, research or study: OAK Fundation

**Partners** (list all the partners involved, including the website, address, e-mail, etc): Commissioner for Children's Rights, Warsaw, Poland

**Geographical coverage of research** (Local, National, International, etc): National.

**Aims**

1. Introducing legal obligation for all individuals who in their professional capacity have regular contact with children to present a certificate of non-conviction regarding sexual crimes against children.
2. Providing all individuals who in their professional capacity have regular contact with children with adequate knowledge regarding child sexual abuse, identification of abuse cases and opportunities for intervention.
3. In the course of education, providing children with information – properly adjusted to the child's comprehension skills at a given stage of development - regarding potential threats associated with sexual abuse, as well as possible measures of protection against such threats.
4. Offering emergency assistance and long-term help to victims of sexual abuse, enabling them to recover physically and psychosocially. Ensuring necessary support for victims' families and caregivers.

**Population -**

**Methodology and tools.** The social campaign in media: TV, radio, newspapers, Internet

**Results -**

**Title:** *Sexual Abuse against Children at Residential Institutions*

**Year:** 2009 -2011

**Applicant/Coordinator** (Carried out by) SAPI - Social Activities and Practices Institute, Sofia 1606, Knqz Boris I, No78 Str., fl. 2, Bulgaria, <http://www.sapibg.org> Phone/F x: +35928524713, +35929879803 E-mail: [sapi@sapibg.org](mailto:sapi@sapibg.org)

**Founder (Sponsor, Commissioned by)** of the project, research or study: European Commission's Daphne III Programme 2007 - 2013

**Partners** (list all the partners involved, including the website, address, e-mail, etc)

- Nobody's Children Foundation, Poland, ul. Katowicka 31 , 03-932 Warszawa Phone/Fax: +48226160268, +48226160314, <http://www.fdn.pl> E-mail: [maria.keller-hamela@fdn.pl](mailto:maria.keller-hamela@fdn.pl)

- Center Against Abuse "Dardedze", Riga, LV – 1002, Latvia, <http://www.centrsdardedze.lv> Phone: +371 67600685, Fax: +371 67612614 E-mail: [info@centrsdardedze.lv](mailto:info@centrsdardedze.lv)
- Center for Interethnic Dialogue and Tolerance 'Amalipe', Str. "Hristo Botev" N13 Fl.1, Veliko Tarnovo, 5000, Bulgaria, <http://www.amalipe.com> Phone/Fax: +35962600224, +359888681134 E-mail: [center\\_amalipe@yahoo.com](mailto:center_amalipe@yahoo.com)
- ARSIS, 35 Ptolemeon str. & Sigrou 546 30, Thessaloniki, Greece, <http://www.arsis.gr> Phone: +302108259880 Email: [info@arsis.gr](mailto:info@arsis.gr)
- Center Against Abuse "Dardedze", Riga, LV – 1002, Latvia, <http://www.centrsdardedze.lv> Phone: +371 67600685, Fax: +371 67612614 E-mail: [info@centrsdardedze.lv](mailto:info@centrsdardedze.lv)
- Paramos Vaikams Centras, Latvi g. 19A LT-08113 Vilnius, Lithuania, <http://lt.pvc.lt> Phone: +370 5 2715980 E-mail: [ausra@pvc.lt](mailto:ausra@pvc.lt)

**Geographical coverage of research** (Local, National, International, etc): International.

**Aims:** The project's chief goal is to contribute toward the creation of national and European policies on the prevention of sexual abuse against children at institutions.

**Population:** 19 774 children.

**Methodology and tools.** The project goal will be achieved through in-depth research and analysis of the essence of the phenomenon "sexual abuse against children in institutions." Some preparatory work toward the main investigation includes a situation analysis based on statistical data and other available research on the frequency and distribution of abuse against children at institutions, as well as on the relevant legislative framework in each partner state. The main investigation focuses on the aspects, nature and essence of the phenomenon "sexual abuse against children at institutions." To this end quantitative and qualitative measures are implemented, such as questionnaires, interviews, focus groups, and case studies. The next stage of the project will be to identify appropriate practices for prevention and support of children at institutions, who are victims of abuse. On the basis of all these research results, the project will formulate and publish recommendations toward national and European policies against abuse of children at institutions.

**Results**

- 1) Sexual violence against children in residential institutions – Report.
- 2) Recommendations to prevent sex violence against children in residential institutions.

**Title:** *Childhood without abuse - towards a better child protection system in Eastern Europe*

**Year:** 2010 -2013

**Applicant/Coordinator (Carried out by):** Nobody's Children Foundation, Poland, ul. Katowicka 31, 03-932 Warszawa, Phone/Fax: +48226160268, +48226160314, <http://www.fdn.pl> E-mail: [maria.keller-hamela@fdn.pl](mailto:maria.keller-hamela@fdn.pl)

**Founder (Sponsor, Commissioned by)** of the project, research or study OAK Foundation.

**Partners** (list all the partners involved, including the website, address, e-mail, etc):

- SAPI - Social Activities and Practices Institute, Sofia 1606, Knqz Boris I, No78 Str., fl. 2, Bulgaria, <http://www.sapibg.org> Phone/Fax: +35928524713, +35929879803 **E-mail:** [sapi@sapibg.org](mailto:sapi@sapibg.org)
- Center Against Abuse "Dardedze", Riga, LV – 1002, Latvia, <http://www.centrsdardedze.lv> Phone: +371 67600685, Fax: +371 67612614 E-mail: [info@centrsdardedze.lv](mailto:info@centrsdardedze.lv)
- Paramos Vaikams Centras, Latvija, g. 19A LT-08113 Vilnius, Lithuania, <http://lt.pvc.lt> Phone: +370 5 2715980 E-mail: [ausra@pvc.lt](mailto:ausra@pvc.lt)
- National Center for Child Abuse Prevention, Moldova, <http://cnpac.org.md/en/home.php> E-mail: [daniela01md@yahoo.com](mailto:daniela01md@yahoo.com)
- Child Well-Being Fund, Kiev, Ukraine, Tel.: +380 44 537 20 16, <http://www.ccf.org.ua> E-mail: [maliyenko@ccf.kiev.ua](mailto:maliyenko@ccf.kiev.ua)

**Geographical coverage of research** (Local, National, International, etc): International.

**Aims:** The project concerns a collaborative initiative of NGO's in 6 East European countries over a four year period (2010 - 2013) to raise awareness and expertise in relation to the problem of child abuse and neglect in those countries. The project is coordinated by the Nobody's Children Foundation from Poland. In cooperation with coordinators from each of the participating countries - Bulgaria, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Poland and Ukraine - there are created opportunities to enhance understanding and standards of prevention and intervention across the six countries. Taking into consideration differences between the countries, the project aims to:

1. develop regional standards and solution in the field of child abuse and neglect;
2. train professionals dealing with child abuse and support them through networking, good practices, contact with international experts;
3. work out more effective system of a direct assistance for abused children in the region by raising social awareness on the problem of child abuse.

**Population -**

**Methodology and tools.** The basic activities conducted within the frameworks of the project include trainings, supervisions and site visits and conference, publications, social campaigns, research analysis. The following issues will be particularly focused on during the project implementation: sexual abuse of children, well-being of children participating in legal procedures and supporting families in using positive disciplining methods. Planning and implementation of the project activities will be based on the notion of resilience of children.

**Results:**

1. Report on the problem of child abuse - The report developed in 2010 by the Nobody's Children Foundation in the frame of the "Childhood without abuse" project compares the attitudes towards child abuse in 6 countries: Bulgaria, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Poland and Ukraine.
2. Problem of Child Abuse in Central and Eastern Europe in 2005 - 2009 - The report Problem of Child Abuse: Attitudes and Experiences in Seven Countries of Central and Eastern Europe presents selected findings from a comparative research programme carried out in Bulgaria, Macedonia, Moldova, Lithuania, Latvia, Poland and Ukraine in 2009 and compares it with results from an analogous research from 2005 within the *Childhood without Abuse - Toward a Better Child Protection System in Eastern Europe* project. The project, coordinated by the Nobody's Children Foundation and financed by the OAK Foundation, was carried out in 2005 - 2009.
3. Research on the problem of child abuse in Eastern Europe - Studies parallel to the studies from 2005 were conducted this year in the frame of the Childhood without

Abuse Project. The aim of the studies was to assess changes in the level of public's and professionals' awareness on the topic of child abuse that took place during the time of the project implementation. Studies were conducted in all seven countries participating in the project: Bulgaria, Lithuania, Latvia, Macedonia, Moldova, Poland, and Ukraine.

4. Analysis of the situation of children in institutions - Year 2009 of the implementation of Childhood without Abuse Project in Poland, Latvia, Bulgaria, Lithuania, Macedonia, Moldavia and Ukraine was devoted to the issue of abuse of children in different types of institutions. As a base for planning this year's activities and analyzing possible solutions to the problem, partner organizations prepared short documents on the situation of children in institution in their country.
5. Sexual abuse in residential institutions - Sexual abuse suffered by children in residential institutions is still largely unrecognised problem in East European countries. With an aim to plan research and prevention initiatives organisations participating in the Childhood without Abuse Project prepared situational analyses concerning this issue. The reviews focus mainly on statistical data and research observations available, legal regulations and good practices identified in each country.
6. Child protection systems in Eastern Europe - One of the aims of the Childhood without Abuse Project was to strengthen child protection systems in the countries participating in the project - Bulgaria, Lithuania, Latvia, Macedonia, Moldova, Poland and Ukraine. As a step toward diagnosing the systems and changes that has been introduced so far, flow charts of child protection system in each country have been created by the organizations participating in the project.
7. Research - The Problem of Child Abuse: Attitudes and Experiences in Seven Countries of Central and Eastern Europe - The studies were conducted in 2005/2006 in seven Eastern European countries: Bulgaria, Lithuania, Latvia, Macedonia, Moldova, Poland, and Ukraine. Report was prepared by Monika Sajkowska, PhD (Nobody's Children Foundation, Warsaw University, Institute of Applied Social Science).

Source: <http://www.canee.net/>

## Research

**Title:** *The pedophilia - the genesis and the mechanism of the disturbance formation*

**Year:** 2007 - 2010

**Applicant/Coordinator (Carried out by):** Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznan (Poland)

Institute of Psychology - prof. dr hab. Maria Beisert

**Founder (Sponsor, Commissioned by)** of the project, research or study: KBN - The State Committee for Scientific Research

**Partners** (list all the partners involved, including the website, address, e-mail, etc)

**Geographical coverage of research** (Local, National, International, etc): The target group of the researches were the sex offenders in the Polish prisons.

### **Aims**

- Explorating of the genesis and mechanisms of the pedophilia development;
- Elaboration of corrective programmes for sex offenders;
- The elaboration of the preventive programmes.

**Population:** 250 sex offenders.

**Methodology and tools.** The research was based on the integrated conception of the explanation of the sexual disturbances etiology. Based on this theory was constructed the model of the formation the standards of sexual behaviours consisting on the connection of the adult reaction cycle with the young sex object.

## **2.2. Treatment programmes for sex-offenders - including training seminars, in-prison programmes and in-prison researches on work with sex-offenders**

**Title:** *Therapeutic activities towards sex offenders in prison*

**Applicant/Coordinator** (Carried out by): Rawicz Prison (Poland): Mr Przemysław Marcinek, Mr Andrzej Peda

**Founder (Sponsor, Commissioned by)** of the project, research or study: Rawicz Prison (Poland).

**Aims.** Main goal of the therapy was to control own sexual behaviors in such way, as to be able to obtain sexual satisfaction within the limit predicted by legal standards. Decreasing a risk of return to re-offending, enables implementation of so-called „model of a good life”, i. e. to improve general quality of offender’s life by achieving specific goals.

Detailed program goals:

- acceptance of responsibility for their own criminal behavior, thoughts and fantasies;
- achieving a skill of understanding and experiencing the same emotion as victim does; creating of adequate self-evaluation;
- reduction of cognitive distortions, maintaining the criminal thoughts, beliefs and behavior;
- identification and knowledge of individual crime cycle;
- knowledge of individual risk factors (especially the ones with dynamic character) and how to prevent crime;
- change of lifestyle and learning of life health-related skills.

**Target.** Definitely, heterogeneous closed therapeutic group consisted of 10 participants – men, with the first sentence for sexual offending, whose victims were children (minors under 15 years old). At the start of the meetings program, participants were from 28 to 51 years old. Three of them graduated from primary school, 5 had vocational education and 2 – secondary education. Their sentences of imprisonment was between 2 and 25 years. Offenders, who participate in the program, remain active even beyond the therapy – 6 of them was employed for remuneration within the area of the prison, and 2 were simultaneously participating in the workshops of occupational therapy. The 1<sup>st</sup> and the 2<sup>nd</sup> stage of therapy in whole, was realized by 5 participants. Four of participants were removed from the group by therapists during the course of the program, and one person was released from prison in connection with the end of his sentence. The reason of premature termination of the therapy was obvious exceeding of the therapy contact rules, such as breaking the rules of confidence and participant’s safety – i. e. repeatable verbal aggression and threats of using a physical force or self-harm acts.

**Context (within or outside of the judicial system):** Within the judicial system.

**Contents.** Realized program had a character of basic sexual offenders therapy (defined in Art. 197-203 of the Criminal Code) and consisted of a 3-stage sequence:

- initial phase (diagnostic process, motivation building, concluding the contact);
- essential phase (conditions, mechanisms and essence of a criminal act analysis);

- recurrence prevention phase.

**Methodology and tools** . Therapy had a form of group meetings, complemented by individual sessions if needed. Therapeutic group was closed, it had about 8 participants and 2 therapists. Duration of 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> stage of the program was about 10 months. Group courses held once a week and lasted about 3 hours. Stage 3<sup>rd</sup> (lasting not less than 3 months) was realized within a therapeutic group, or as an individual contact with psychologist (in particular cases even from outside the program).

**Evaluation tools (recidivism)**. In order to made individual summary of the participation in the program, the participants were examined by standardized psychological tools. The general criteria of progress, caused by therapeutic and rehabilitation influence, was positive attitude to proposed offer, active attitude during the meetings, real commitment manifested, i. a., by making efforts in individual tasks and completion of a full therapy cycle. Above criteria in various (sufficient) degree was met by 6 participants of a therapeutic group.

**Title: *Therapeutic activities project towards sex offenders during imprisonment***

**Applicant/Coordinator (Carried out by):** The Prison in Rzeszów (Poland), The authors: Mr Wojciech Sroka, Mr Rafał Rutkowski

**Founder (Sponsor, Commissioned by)** of the project, research or study: The Prison in Rzeszów (Poland).

**Aims:** Therapeutic influence is aimed at developing of social accepted ways of managing in case of increasing sexual arousal, proceeding with definite affective states. According to assumptions, mastering the control of own behavior and satisfy sexual and beyond sexual needs skills in non-destructive way by subjects of the program, should affect in decrease of the risk of return to re-offending after prison release.

**Targets.** Therapy has a closed character, and the size of the group does not exceed 8 persons.

**Context (within or outside of the judicial system):** Within the judicial system.

**Contents.** The program consists of three different phases, divided to modules containing a few group session each. Classes are conducted on the base of described scenario:

- First phase — individual offending behaviors.
- Second phase — empathy training.
- Third phase — preventing from re-offending.

**Methodology and tools.** Session are holding twice a week, each last about 2 hours. Basic therapeutic cycle is planned for 10 months. Meeting will have place in the ward (for condemned with nonpsychotic mental disorder or mental handicap), where sexual offenders are serving their sentences. Instructors pay much attention at providing participants with sense of security and peace during therapeutic work. There are also individual sessions, educational classes and social skills training provided in the program.

**Evaluation tools (recidivism)**. The experience shows, that offenders make some progress in therapeutic process after finishing ten-month work cycle. Nevertheless, combining psychotherapy with medical and pharmaceutical treatment essentially strengthens the results of therapy after leaving the prison. The most of realized tasks is based on auto-relation, so there is a risk, that a group member would deliberately manipulate with information, to achieve some personal benefits. This aspect of work specifically emphasizes the importance of offender's motivation and a need to change. In case, when he is forced to start the therapy, it is necessary to give him opportunity to continue it. It is very important, especially after completing the therapeutic cycle and prison release. Then the work, which

offender made in prison, constitutes an important stage in developing of motivation to undertake psychotherapy activities after prison release.

### 3. Country Analysis - Bulgaria

Genoveva Tisheva- Director of Research  
 Ivan Gekov- Researcher  
 Tania Ivanova- Researcher

The following research “Sexual violence against children including human trafficking” covers the activities of more than 30 Non Government Organizations ’s as well as Youth organizations, National institutions, International Funding organizations, the State Agency for child protection, the National commission for struggle with anti-social actions of juvenile and under aged, the National Anti trafficking commission and International NGO’s. The activities included in the research had to be carried out on the territory of Bulgaria in the period Jan. 2005- Dec. 2009 and had to be related to the subject. After their initial selection they were separated into three major categories corresponding to the type of project under which they were carried out:

- Projects, researches and studies
- Prevention, training courses and prevention campaigns
- Treatment programmes for sex-offenders- including training seminars, in-prison programmes and in-prison researches on work with sex-offenders

Some of the projects described in this research included activities from both I and II categories so we had to use the form more applicable to the context of the project itself. In order to cover the subject of the research the following tools and approaches were used:

- content analysis of publications and reports
- internet research
- telephone, fax and e-mail inquiries
- contacts through partner organizations
- BGRF’s archive
- Paper publications
- Interviews

#### 3.1. Projects, researches and studies

<b>No</b>	<b>3.1.1.</b>
<b>Title</b>	<b>PROJECT “CRISIS UNIT FOR CHILDREN AND WOMEN VICTIMS OF PHYSICAL, SEXUAL AND EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE IN PLOVDIV REGION</b>
<b>Year</b>	May 2004 – April 2007

<b>Founder (Sponsor)</b>	<b>Foundation Diva</b> <b>financed by the Oak Foundation- <a href="http://www.oakfnd.org/">http://www.oakfnd.org/</a></b>
<b>Partners</b>	
<b>Geographical coverage</b>	City of Plovdiv and the region of Plovdiv
<b>Aims</b>	<p><b>MAIN GOAL:</b> To enable children and women to overcome the severe problems arising from sexual, physical and emotional violence and have the opportunity to achieve their full potential in life through providing 24-hour emergency services including psychological and social help, temporary safe shelter, and access to needed resources and services for children and women in crisis situations in the City and Region of Plovdiv.</p> <p><b>OBJECTIVES:</b></p> <p>To provide information and support to 50 children and women per month, who call the FCC Diva 24-hour Crisis Telephone Line.</p> <p>To provide emergency psychosocial help and access to emergency services to 30 women and children per month.</p> <p>To provide temporary, safe housing for 80 children and women per year.</p> <p>To implement an ongoing media/community information campaign to heighten public awareness and reach and engage the target populations.</p> <p>To initiate and/or participate in 10 meetings per month with local community leaders, elected officials, politicians, businesses and/or other community organizations.</p>
<b>Population</b>	Women and children from the region of Plovdiv city
<b>Methodology and tools</b>	
<b>Results</b>	<p><b>2005:</b></p> <p>648 women and children suffered violence called searching for support on the Crisis Telephone Line;</p> <p>105 cases of lodging of women and children suffered violence;</p> <p>144 clients of the program for emergency psychosocial help;</p> <p>391 sessions held with clients;</p>

Links for No: 1.1. and 1.2.-

[http://www.divafoundationbg.org/img\\_upload/76bbe01a69b4fae2d2e40618b106b8ac/Microsoft\\_Word\\_\\_FCC\\_Diva\\_annual\\_report\\_2007.pdf](http://www.divafoundationbg.org/img_upload/76bbe01a69b4fae2d2e40618b106b8ac/Microsoft_Word__FCC_Diva_annual_report_2007.pdf)

[http://www.divafoundationbg.org/img\\_upload/76bbe01a69b4fae2d2e40618b106b8ac/Microsoft\\_Word\\_\\_AR\\_2006.pdf](http://www.divafoundationbg.org/img_upload/76bbe01a69b4fae2d2e40618b106b8ac/Microsoft_Word__AR_2006.pdf)

<b>No</b>	<b>3.1.2.</b>
<b>Title</b>	<b>PROJECT “CRISIS UNIT FOR CHILDREN AND WOMEN VICTIMS OF PHYSICAL, SEXUAL AND EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE IN PLOVDIV REGION”</b>
<b>Year</b>	19.07.2007 - 19.07.2010
<b>Founder (Sponsor)</b>	<b>Foundation Diva refinanced by the Oak Foundation- <a href="http://www.oakfnd.org/">http://www.oakfnd.org/</a></b>
<b>Partners</b>	
<b>Geographical coverage</b>	City of Plovdiv and the region of Plovdiv
<b>Aims</b>	<p><b>MAIN GOAL:</b></p> <p>1. To enable children and women to overcome the severe <b>problems arising from sexual, physical and emotional violence</b> and have the opportunity to achieve their full potential in life through providing <b>sustainable 24-hour emergency services</b> including psychological and social help, temporary safe shelter, and access to needed resources and services for children and women in crisis situations in the City and Region of Plovdiv.</p> <p>2. To raise the capacity of FCC Diva for sustainable development, advocacy and longterm involvement of community in support of women and children victims of violence.</p> <p><b>OBJECTIVES:</b></p> <p>1. To provide permanent access to the Crisis Unit services as well as information and support to women and children who call Diva’s 24-hour Crisis Telephone Line (CTL).</p> <p>2. To provide women and children victims of violence with emergency</p>

	<p>psychosocial help and access to emergency services.</p> <p>3. To provide temporary and safe housing for women and children.</p> <p>4. To ensure sustainability of FCC Diva and the Crisis Unit services through aggressive fundraising policy and networking</p>	
<b>Population</b>	<p><b>2007:</b>  629 women and children suffered violence called searching for support on the Crisis Telephone Line;  49 cases of lodging of women and children suffered violence;  124 clients of the program for emergency psychosocial help;  241 sessions held with clients;  42 lawyer's consultations;  15 clients of the Crisis Unit were provided with medical care;</p>	<p><b>2006:</b>  671 women and children suffered violence called searching for support on the Crisis Telephone Line;  122 cases of lodging of women and children suffered violence;  354 clients of the program for emergency psychosocial help;  241 sessions held with clients;  48 lawyer's consultations;  20 clients of the Crisis Unit were provided with medical care;</p>
<b>Methodology and tools</b>		
<b>Results</b>	<p>Results for 2006 and 2007:  Over 26 proceedings for protection against domestic violence initiated, divorces on guilt, protection of children;  66 meetings held with representatives of institutions and students' unions;  55 meetings for donations for the maintenance of the women and children in the Crisis  Unit held with representatives of the business circles and professional organizations;  41 meetings for providing the grant of a building for the Crisis Unit, held with the  Municipal Administration, the Plovdiv Municipality and the party groups presented in the local government;  1577 hours volunteer labour expended by 5 volunteers in favour of the target groups;  65 media appearances and over 3 000 pieces of printed materials directly popularizing  the work of the Crisis Unit.  At the beginning of the new grant the frame of the Crisis Unit clinical work was reworked so to achieve better quality of the service for the clients and completely meet their needs.</p>	

<b>No</b>	<b>3.1.3.</b>
<b>Title</b>	<b>Crisis center "Samaritan House" in support of children and women, victims of violence</b>
<b>Year</b>	2010
<b>Founder (Sponsor)</b>	Foundation "SAMARIANI" Sponsored by the Ministry of labour and social policy- <a href="http://www.mlsp.government.bg/bg/index.asp">http://www.mlsp.government.bg/bg/index.asp</a>
<b>Partners</b>	
<b>Geographical coverage</b>	Bulgaria, region of Stara Zagora
<b>Aims</b>	The main goal of the project is to provide protection and professional help for the recovery of children and women who are under an enormous stress because of the traffic or violence suffered, being left without home, income or because of the lack of emotional and/or material support from close people.
<b>Population</b>	The region of Stara Zagora
<b>Methodology and tools</b>	Activities: - Forming a team; - Provision of social services; - Therapeutic work; - Awareness raising work;
<b>Results</b>	Results- Regarding the target groups: - providing an easier access to alternative social services and institutions to the victims of violence - a better psychological, social and medical condition of the victims of violence - development of an own social network for support to the victims of violence and a lowering the risk of social isolation - raised social awareness towards the available services of the Crisis center - social and psychological work with partner using violence - forming a new target group- partners, committing domestic violence
<b>Link</b>	<a href="http://www.samaritans.bg/en/node/415">http://www.samaritans.bg/en/node/415</a>

<b>No</b>	<b>3.1.4.</b>
<b>Title</b>	<b>Protection and care to children In risk and their families by providing alternative social services</b>
<b>Year</b>	2008-2009
<b>Founder (Sponsor)</b>	Foundation "SOS"                      Financed by programme Phare - <a href="http://www.minfin.bg/en/page/78">http://www.minfin.bg/en/page/78</a>
<b>Partners</b>	
<b>Geographical coverage</b>	Region of Varna

<b>Aims</b>	Goals To provide security and support to children in risk and their families by creating a Crisis and consultancy center; Prevention of the risk of abuse, maltreatment and providing accommodation in institutions to children at risk; Raising the responsibility and the capacity of parents regarding upbringing children Developing a network of professionals
<b>Population</b>	Children victims of sexual and labor exploitation Children from the Roma community and other ethnical groups Children with deviant behavior due to traumatic experience Parents of children from the target group Representatives of institutions and professionals working with children at risk
<b>Methodology and tools</b>	Programme for consultation (social and psychological) for children and their families who are at risk Accommodation of children and their parents during a crisis Work on terrain in the Roma community Prevention- training programs Forming groups with common interest in the Roma community Development and implementation of the programme "Parental responsibility" Creating a network for inter-institutional cooperation
<b>Results</b>	A center for accommodation and consultation during crisis events was opened - A reduced abandonment, maltreatment and accommodation of children at risk in social institutions - Rehabilitation and reintegration of children victims of violence, sexual and labor exploitation - Correction of deviant behavior in children which was a result of traumatic experience - Integration of Roma children - Increasing the capacity of professional working with children at risk
<b>Link</b>	<a href="http://sos-varna.org/proekti.php">http://sos-varna.org/proekti.php</a>

<b>No</b>	<b>3.1.5.</b>
<b>Applicant/ Partners</b>	<b>Foundation "Animus" / Financed by Foundation "OAK"</b>
<b>Year</b>	1 January 2007 - 31 December 2009
<b>Title of the event</b>	<b>Together for a better future</b>
<b>Aims</b>	Goals of the project: To mobilize the public resources for protection of children and to develop the capacity of a specialized institution which supports children victims of violence.
<b>Targets</b>	Target group: school psychotherapists, psychologists, school nurses, police personnel, regional police inspectors



<b>Geographical coverage</b>	Region of Burgas
<b>Aims</b>	<p>I To educate and inform potential victims about the risks around sexual exploitation and trafficking</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-To develop the skills of professionals working on the issues and to increase the effectiveness of the multidisciplinary approach</li> <li>- Decreasing the schools drop-out rate especially among the Roma community</li> </ul>
<b>Population</b>	<p>Children from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Primary school "Hristo Botev" - city of Burgas</li> <li>- Center "Ronkali"</li> <li>- Center for children "A.G. Kodgakafaliata"</li> <li>- Center "Nadegda"</li> </ul> <p>-Young people from the Roma community from the "Pobeda" neighbourhood in Burgas</p> <p>-Professionals- social workers and teachers from institutions and pedagogical advisors</p> <p>-Parents of children who are dropping- out from school</p>
<b>Methodology and tools</b>	<p>For professionals:</p> <p>Trainings on prevention of sexual exploitation and traffic of children, teamwork</p> <p>Organizing a summer school for the exchange of positive practices and common issues</p> <p>Publishing a written collection of the publications of the professionals from the summer school</p> <p>For children and students from the institutions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A training programme "Development of social skills of children in risk"</li> <li>- A training on "Organizing one's spare time"</li> <li>- Informative campaigns</li> <li>- Organizing a discussion club "Me and my future" with young people from the Roma community</li> </ul> <p>Others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Work on site with children in risk of dropping out from school in partnership with business center Burgas</li> <li>- Consultancy of victims of sexual violence and trafficking in the Crisis Center for children in risk</li> <li>- Training and consultancy for parents</li> </ul>
<b>Results</b>	<p>Raised awareness among young people</p> <p>Improved social skills for handling different issues</p> <p>Improved skills of the professionals for working in teams as well as making professional contacts between organizations and institutions</p> <p>Raised awareness for visiting school and continuing their education</p>
<b>Link</b>	<a href="http://demetra-bg.org/?p=35">http://demetra-bg.org/?p=35</a>

<b>No</b>	<b>3.1.7.</b>
<b>Title</b>	<b>A network for the prevention of crimes against children. An integrated approach for reducing sexual violence and exploitation of children.</b>

<b>Year</b>	01.05.2008 – 30.04.2011
<b>Founder (Sponsor)</b>	Fund for crime prevention "IGA"
<b>Partners</b>	Association "Center open door", Pleven- <a href="http://alliancedv.org/demo/index.php?option=com_content&amp;view=article&amp;id=253&amp;Itemid=286">http://alliancedv.org/demo/index.php?option=com_content&amp;view=article&amp;id=253&amp;Itemid=286</a>
<b>Geographical coverage</b>	The regions of the following cities: Sofia, Pazardjik, Pleven and Razgrad
<b>Aims</b>	Main Goal: To reduce the number of children, victims of sexual violence and/or exploitation by implementing an integrated approach for work with children, victims or perpetrators of sexual violence. Aims: To provide an easier access to specialized services for children, victims of sexual violence or in risk of such: like access to the activities of the Multidisciplinary teams, developing a Bureau for registration, Center for family consultations in the region of Pleven, Pazardgik, Razgrad and Sofia; To increase the efficiency of the process of identification, management and rehabilitation of victims of sexual violence; To reduce the number of crimes and antisocial acts of sexual violence, perpetrated by minors, by developing and implementing specialized programs in the regions of Pleven and Pazardgik To promote the result and the activities of the project in the Medias
<b>Population</b>	Women and children victims of sexual violence
<b>Methodology and tools</b>	
<b>Results</b>	Among the main results are: -1500 signals received at the registration bureau - 1300 children and families received consultation and support regarding issues of sexual violence -160 children, victims of sexual violence were received accommodation at the crisis center - During 3 training sessions 12 experts were trained to provide social services for rehabilitation and prevention of sexual violence - 2 individual services were developed, working under the Inner rules and Code of Conduct in cases of sexual violence
<b>Link</b>	<a href="http://iga-bg.org/projects/page_iga_pro_40.php?page=programs">http://iga-bg.org/projects/page_iga_pro_40.php?page=programs</a>

<b>No</b>	<b>3.1.8.</b>
<b>Applicant/ Partners</b>	Unit of Forensic Medicine and Deontology, Department of General and Clinical Pathology, Faculty of Medicine, Trakia University,
<b>Year</b>	June 2009
<b>Title of the</b>	<b>DOERS OF SEXUAL ABUSE OVER GIRLS UNDER THE AGE OF 18 YEARS IN FAMILY</b>

<b>event</b>	
<b>Aims</b>	The goal of the research is to determine who of the family members is the most common perpetrator of sexual violence over girls under the age of 18 in Bulgaria
<b>Targets</b>	Families and girls under the age of 18 in 15 regions of Bulgaria
<b>Content</b>	Forensic medical records of 15 regions of Bulgaria for the period 1997-2006 have been examined in this research. 2227 cases of girls under the age of 18, victims of sexual violence, have been processed.
<b>Methodology and tools</b>	Researching Forensic medical records and experts' reports under the documentary method and were statistically analyzed in Excel.
<b>Evaluation and Results</b>	The perpetrator is a family member in 131 (5,88%) cases. In 41,22% of them it is the father, in 19,09% of them it is the step-father. Most often the fathers commit sexual violence of girls aged 7-13 and in 42,59% of the cases it is committed by intimidation. In 61,84% of the cases the violence is done in the home of the victim and in most of the cases there is a threat of physical violence
<b>Link</b>	<a href="http://www.sustz.com/Proceeding09/Papers/Medical%20Biology%20Studies/R_MITEVA.pdf">http://www.sustz.com/Proceeding09/Papers/Medical%20Biology%20Studies/R_MITEVA.pdf</a>

<b>No</b>	<b>3.1.9.</b>
<b>Title</b>	<b>Research on Trafficking and sexual exploitation of children in Bulgaria</b>
<b>Year</b>	2010
<b>Founder (Sponsor)</b>	<b>Risk Monitor- Non- government institute for social practices</b>
<b>Partners</b>	Carried out by the financial support of the financial mechanism of the European Economic Area under the project 3-21-00 "Sexual Exploitation in Bulgaria: Myths and Reality"
<b>Geographical coverage</b>	National
<b>Aims</b>	The publication in the RiskMonitor series includes five independent studies on prostitution and sexual exploitation. The goal is to make an in-depth analysis of the current legislative, statistical and other information and to highlight loopholes in the existing legislation, and make specific recommendations for improvement.
<b>Population</b>	Society as a whole
<b>Methodology and tools</b>	A study on the public opinion regarding matters of sexual exploitation, prostitution, human trafficking and sexual abuse against children - Analysis of existing legislative and statistical data - Analysis on finished studies and researches

<b>Results</b>	<p>Providing a detailed picture of the current national situation regarding sexual exploitation and trafficking of children</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Highlighting the need for change in the position of the society regarding issues of human trafficking, gender inequality and sexual inequality</li> <li>- Underlining the need for more prevention and training activities for children, parents and professionals</li> </ul> <p>The authors see as one of the main weaknesses of the current legislation its inadequacy and obsolete provisions; accordingly, one of the proposals for reform is the adoption of a new legal framework. Another issue, discussed in the papers, concerns the ineffective methods and mechanisms for dealing with organized prostitution and sexual exploitation.</p>
<b>Link</b>	<a href="http://riskmonitor.bg/index.php?option=com_content&amp;task=view&amp;id=151&amp;Itemid=3&amp;lang=en">http://riskmonitor.bg/index.php?option=com_content&amp;task=view&amp;id=151&amp;Itemid=3&amp;lang=en</a>

<b>No</b>	<b>3.1.10.</b>
<b>Title</b>	<b>National hot line for children -116 111</b>
<b>Year</b>	2009- on- going
<b>Founder (Sponsor)</b>	<b>Foundation “Association Animus”</b>
<b>Partners</b>	The Helpline is financed and monitored by the State agency for child protection - <a href="http://sacp.government.bg/">http://sacp.government.bg/</a>
<b>Geographical coverage</b>	National
<b>Aims</b>	<p>To offer information, counseling and help to children for a huge spectrum of problems</p> <p>The Helpline also has the goal of identifying at-risk children and referring such cases to the child protection services quickly and effectively (most often, the Child protection units and the Police) and also of providing both children and concerned adults with the opportunity to give signals for at-risk children, which is especially important for those of them who have no direct access to the child protection services due to location, financial or social limitations</p>
<b>Population</b>	The target groups of the Helpline are children and adolescents, their parents, relatives, other adults who are concerned for the problems of a child.
<b>Methodology and tools</b>	<p>The Helpline uses harmonized European number 116 111 functions through a call-center at the State Agency for Child Protection (SACP) It has coverage all over the country and is free of charge for all callers from Bulgaria. Its service is offered on 24-hour basis.</p> <p>A team of specially trained counselors answer the calls on the Helpline and help the callers by offering emotional support, space for sharing freely about their hard feelings and sources of difficulties, crisis intervention, information about the available resources and ways of dealing with various problems.</p>
<b>Results</b>	The total number of calls for the period of 2009- 2010 is 71 102 or 210 on average overnight. The number of provided consultations is 14 311. The redirected signals to other institutions are as follows: 380- to departments of child protection across the country; 120- to police departments; 319- to

	a school psychologist ; 476- with other service providers such as hospital, doctors and others.
<b>Link</b>	<a href="http://www.116111.bg/">http://www.116111.bg/</a>

<b>No</b>	<b>3.1.11.</b>
<b>Title</b>	<b>National hot line for children 0800 19 100 "Talk to a friend"</b>
<b>Year</b>	2007- on- going
<b>Founder (Sponsor)</b>	<b>UNICEF Bulgaria</b>
<b>Partners</b>	UNICEF Bulgaria- <a href="http://www.unicef.bg/bg/projects/zakrila-na-decata-ot-nasilie">http://www.unicef.bg/bg/projects/zakrila-na-decata-ot-nasilie</a> State agency for child protection- <a href="http://sacp.government.bg/">http://sacp.government.bg/</a> Foundation "Nadia"- <a href="http://www.centrenadja.hit.bg">http://www.centrenadja.hit.bg</a>
<b>Geographical coverage</b>	• National
<b>Aims</b>	To provide the children with a partner with whom they could talk regarding issues and troubles disturbing them; to identify cases of children in risk and to take necessary measures; to make the system for child protection more popular
<b>Population</b>	The target group for the project is the general child population under the age of 18
<b>Methodology and tools</b>	The hot line has a National coverage and is free of charge. The line is generally anonymous excluding cases in which there is a danger for the life of the child calling. In those cases the people on duty get in contact with- Medical Emergency, Police or Fire department. The hot line supports the strengthening of the national system for child protection and harmonizes the national practices with established international standards in the area of child support.
<b>Results</b>	The total number of calls for the period of 2007- 2009 is 1 059 582. Most of the calls are as follows: 35% were violence connected, 16% with family problems and 10% with psycho-social issues. Regarding this a Regulatory framework was prepared and the main parties promised to develop protocols for cooperation among institutions on local level.
<b>Link</b>	<a href="http://www.unicef.bg/bg/projects/zakrila-na-decata-ot-nasilie">http://www.unicef.bg/bg/projects/zakrila-na-decata-ot-nasilie</a>

### I.I. Projects initiated in year 2009

<b>No</b>	<b>3.1.12.</b>
<b>Title</b>	<b>"Sexual Abuse against Children at Residential Institutions"</b>
<b>Year</b>	It is carried out within a two-year period, starting January 2009
<b>Founder (Sponsor)</b>	Social Activities and Practices Institute based in Sofia;

<b>Partners</b>	the project envisions coordinated action and partnership among organisations in Poland, Latvia, Lithuania, Greece, and Bulgaria, with SAPI, Bulgaria, as team leader
<b>Geographical coverage</b>	• Poland, Latvia, Lithuania, Greece, and Bulgaria, with SAPI, Bulgaria, as team leader
<b>Aims</b>	<p>• The project's chief goal is to contribute toward the creation of national and European policies on the prevention of sexual abuse against children at institutions. This goal will be achieved through in-depth research and analysis of the essence of the phenomenon "sexual abuse against children in institutions."</p> <p>Some preparatory work toward the main investigation includes a situation analysis based on statistical data and other available research on the frequency and distribution of abuse against children at institutions, as well as on the relevant legislative framework in each partner state.</p>
<b>Population</b>	The target group for the project is the general child population, but excluding the children with disabilities. Within the context of this project, an institution shall be understood as a place where more than 12 children are raised for a period of more than three months under institutional care as a result of enforcing a protection measure.
<b>Methodology and tools</b>	<p>• The main investigation focuses on the aspects, nature and essence of the phenomenon "sexual abuse against children at institutions." To this end quantitative and qualitative measures are implemented, such as questionnaires, interviews, focus groups, and case studies.</p> <p>The next stage of the project will be to identify appropriate practices for prevention and support of children at institutions, who are victims of abuse.</p>
<b>Results</b>	<p>Expected results:</p> <p>On the basis of all these research results, the project will formulate and publish recommendations toward national and European policies against abuse of children at institutions. The project's national coordination will occur at Support Councils, and the European one - at several coordinate meetings in each of the five partner states.</p> <p>A website will further be created to help promote awareness and disseminate information on the problem of abuse against children at institutions.</p> <p>It will, in particular, present the results and products of the project. In addition, a short educational film on this topic, subtitled in seven languages, will be created and distributed.</p> <p><b>Currently:</b> „Sexual abuse against children in institutions – statistics, studies, practices” - Situational analysis</p>
<b>Link</b>	<a href="http://www.canee.net/bulgaria/sexual_abuse_in_residential_institutions">http://www.canee.net/bulgaria/sexual_abuse_in_residential_institutions</a>

<b>No</b>	<b>3.1.13.</b>
<b>Title</b>	<b>Child Trafficking Response Programme</b>

<b>Year</b>	The initial phase of CTRP started in 2002 (2002-2004) and over a three-year period addressed the issue of child trafficking on prevention, identification and support to victims. Based on this initial experience, extensive qualitative research on "Risk and Resilience" was carried out in the second phase (2006-2008) of the CTRP. <b>Third phase of CTRP in South Eastern Europe was initiated in January 2009</b> , building upon achievements and lessons learned from phase I and II. It is expected to end in December 2011.
<b>Founder (Sponsor)</b>	Foundation "Association Animus" / The Child Trafficking Response Programme is currently funded by the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) and the Oak Foundation.
<b>Partners</b>	With Save the Children in Albania as coordinating organization, organizations from six other countries participate in the programme: Bosnia-Herzegovina - Save the Children Norway SEE Regional Office, Bulgaria - Animus Association Foundation, Kosovo - Save the Children in Kosovo, Montenegro - Save the Children in Montenegro, Romania - Salvati Copiii and Serbia - Save the Children in Serbia.
<b>Geographical coverage</b>	Seven countries from the Balkan peninsula
<b>Aims</b>	<p><b>The overall goal</b> of the phase III of CTRP is to apply knowledge gained from the research to establish effective models of support and protection services to children at risk and trafficked children and adolescents in order to prevent violence, exploitation and abuse and minimize unsafe child migration and risks of trafficking.</p> <p><b>The programme's main objectives are:</b></p> <p>Governments and national institutions acknowledge their obligations as state parties to the CRC and related international legislation on human rights, trafficking prevention and service provision to affected children. Children at risk have access to informal venues where they receive quality support from trained professionals, responsible adults, and peers and where they are invited to participate in and help design activities intended for them.</p> <p>Regional and national advocacy/communication strategies are undertaken to address unsafe child migration and trafficking.</p>
<b>Population</b>	children at risk/trafficked children

<b>Methodology and tools</b>	<p><b>Activities planned in the frame of phase III:</b></p> <p>Support to policy, advocacy and legislative reform for protection of the rights of trafficked children and children at-risk, by fostering closer links with national and local policy institutions to champion the rights of children at the macro level and making children a priority among State authorities.</p> <p>Training and capacity building of professionals and/or partners providing direct services to children at risk/trafficked children, aim at strengthening their knowledge to better respond to children in a child-friendly manner, to build trust, and fully recognize children's right to support and protection.</p> <p>Strengthening of local child protection systems, aiming at increasing the total capacity of the community to respond appropriately to the welfare and protection of children.</p> <p>Direct support and outreach work to children living/working on the street, their families and communities, children victims of neglect and abuse and/or deprived of parental care to prevent violence, exploitation and abuse through child friendly hotlines and service provision, including drop-in-centers, shelters, psychosocial counselling and other empowering activities for children living in institutions and in refugee camps.</p> <p>Issue-based Peer to Peer Life-Skills sessions and training to support community participation of children/adolescents, aiming at addressing children's general need for knowledge and information that will enhance their self-confidence and resilience.</p> <p>Monitoring and documentation of changes in the lives of targeted children.</p> <p>Advocacy at country and regional level, involving children and other key actors to further the exchange of lessons learned and share good practices.</p>
<b>Results</b>	Still ongoing
<b>Link</b>	<a href="http://www.animusassociation.org/nastoia6ti-proekti/">http://www.animusassociation.org/nastoia6ti-proekti/</a>

<b>No</b>	<b>3.1.14.</b>
<b>Title</b>	<b>Mario Project</b>
<b>Year</b>	The project was launched 1st April 2009 in Budapest
<b>Founder (Sponsor)</b>	<b>In Bulgaria- „Neglected Children Society”</b>
<b>Partners</b>	The partners of this 3-year project are ECPAT Nederland, Neglected Children Society in Bulgaria, Nobody's Children Foundation in Poland, Save the Children in Albania and Terre des hommes - Child Relief in Albania, Kosovo and Hungary. It is supported by the OAK Foundation.
<b>Geographical coverage</b>	Countries in EU
<b>Aims</b>	<p>The ultimate goal is the long standing provision of better services to meet the needs and wants of children at risk of exploitation and trafficking.</p> <p>The project will contribute to the improvement of the system of child protection by targeting organizations and institutions both at national and European level.</p>

<b>Population</b>	National level: Albania, Kosovo, Bulgaria, Poland, Transnational level: Netherlands, Spain, Italy, Greece, Macedonia, Belarus, and Ukraine
<b>Methodology and tools</b>	National advocacy coalitions in Albania, Kosovo, Bulgaria and Poland will be created or reinforced to be able to better coordinate identification and referral of children at risk or victims of exploitation and trafficking. Linking professionals from countries of origin, destination and transit, will result in improved services delivered for migrant children by better understanding the context they are coming from. After gathering precise information on child trafficking trends the partners will prepare evidence-based advocacy on European level and will use this knowledge to adjust their capacity building efforts towards service providing professionals.
<b>Results</b>	On going
<b>Link</b>	<a href="http://marioproject.org/">http://marioproject.org/</a>

### 3.2. Prevention, training courses and prevention campaigns

<b>No</b>	<b>3.2.1.</b>
<b>Applicant/ Partners</b>	<b>FACE TO FACE</b>
<b>Year</b>	2008
<b>Title of the event</b>	<b>Human trafficking exists- campaign for raising public awareness regarding the issue of trafficking people and for promoting a responsible parenting</b>
<b>Aims</b>	Main goal of the campaign is to inform a maximum number of people on the issues of human trafficking as a social phenomenon. Main objectives: To provoke parents' attention towards this issue and to ensure their active participation in the preventive activities To measure the levels of local awareness before and after the trainings To measure the effectiveness of the campaign
<b>Targets</b>	The viewers and listeners of the national and private medias and the citizens in the following cities: Sofia, Burgas, Plovdiv, Vratza, Botevgrad, Pravetz, Hisar and others; The schools in the following cities: Sofia, Burgas, Plovdiv, Vratza, Botevgrad, Pravetz, Hisar and others Citizens from the above cities

<b>Content</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Carrying out a national campaign for raising awareness about the risk behaviour in children and about responsible parenting</li> <li>2. Informing social workers and psychologists about the methods and the results from the work of Face to Face about recognizing risk behaviour, managing an advocacy network and leading peer to peer education</li> <li>3. Press conferences</li> <li>4. Distributing Promoting materials</li> <li>5. Promoting national "Hot-lines"</li> <li>6. Carrying out a research about the effectiveness of the campaign</li> <li>7. Focus-group for measuring the effectiveness and level of impact of the campaign</li> <li>8. Carrying out a research among the public about the policies of social responsibility for prevention of human trafficking and prostitution</li> </ol>
<b>Methodology and tools</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Interviews with celebrities who support the campaign</li> <li>2. Making and dissemination of an advertisement clip</li> <li>3. Making promoting materials</li> <li>4. Developing a cooperation between medias, NGOs, state and private organizations on national level</li> <li>5. Engaging a dialogue on problematic issues</li> </ol>
<b>Evaluation and Results</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. A raised awareness of the target group of parents and of the society as a whole;</li> <li>2. 215 parents participated in the trainings and received knowledge on recognizing risk behaviour and protecting their children</li> <li>3. The public awareness regarding the issues was measured</li> <li>4. Using the method "Students teach parents"</li> </ol>
<b>Link</b>	<a href="http://www.facetoface.bg/assets/files/projects/traffic/TrafficExist-report.pdf">http://www.facetoface.bg/assets/files/projects/traffic/TrafficExist-report.pdf</a>

<b>No</b>	<b>3.2.2.</b>
<b>Title</b>	<b>Project "Straight A"</b>
<b>Year</b>	01.09.09 – 30.06.2010
<b>Founder (Sponsor)</b>	<b>FACE TO FACE</b>
<b>Partners</b>	Partners on the project- National TV channel "Nova"- <a href="http://www.novatv.bg/">http://www.novatv.bg/</a>
<b>Geographical coverage</b>	Northe-western, South-central, North- Eastern, South-Eastern and South-Western region .
<b>Aims</b>	<p>A partnership project on prevention of human trafficking by creating a dialogue with risk groups and by carrying out a campaign for raising public awareness.</p> <p>To create and prepare an active network of young people who would further disseminate information via "peer to peer education"</p> <p>To raise students' awareness on the issues of human trafficking, common methods for finding victims and how to protect themselves</p> <p>To prepare students to present information and to deal with alligators (problematic students) during trainings</p>

<b>Population</b>	Young people between the age of 13 and 18 and the society as a whole
<b>Methodology and tools</b>	Promotional materials for children between the age of 13 and 18 Interactive manuals for the trained students Filming a music video with the participation of local celebrities Creating partnerships with Medias Forming discussion on the issues with expert psychologists, teachers, social workers and others
<b>Results</b>	1. 205 young people from 10 cities have participated in the interactive trainings 2. 80 peer to peer trainings 3. 2000 young people were informed on the issue of human trafficking and how to protect themselves 4. 2000 young people gave feedback on the methods used during the implementation of the project 5. One music video recorded 6. Interactive peer to peer trainings in 15 cities 7. Interactive peer to peer trainings in 21 schools and social institutions
<b>Link</b>	<a href="http://facetoface.bg/activities/projects/full-6/project">http://facetoface.bg/activities/projects/full-6/project</a>

<b>No</b>	<b>3.2.3.</b>
<b>Applicant/ Partners</b>	<b>Association "Gavrosh"</b>
<b>Year</b>	2004-2007
<b>Title of the event</b>	<b>To disseminate the best practice for child protection in North-Eastern Bulgaria</b>
<b>Aims</b>	1. To develop a training manual for child protection in schools, kindergartens and state institutions 2. To increase the skills of teachers and other professionals who work with children 3. To improve the knowledge regarding child protection of the students from the Varna free university who's speciality is social activities 4. To make the use of multi- disciplinary commissions for child protection more frequent in the city of Varna 5. To strengthen the child protection within families
<b>Targets</b>	1. Teachers and other professionals working with children 2. Students from the Free university in Varna 3. Families in general
<b>Content</b>	1. A manual was developed on child protection against sexual violence. 2. Trainings were carried out on the prevention of sexual violence for children in 24 schools and kindergartens 3. Students specializing in social pedagogics and psychology were trained in child protection against violence 4. Cooperate work with police officers and personnel from social services in supporting over 100 children in risk, as well as their families 5. Trainings of school and kindergarten teachers and psychologists on how to carry out training modules on prevention of sexual violence against

	children
<b>Methodology and tools</b>	
<b>Evaluation and Results</b>	Manual on child protection against sexual violence
<b>Link</b>	<a href="http://www.gavroche-bg.org/projects_archive.html#suzd_vned_vladi">http://www.gavroche-bg.org/projects_archive.html#suzd_vned_vladi</a>

<b>No</b>	<b>3.2.4.</b>	
<b>Applicant / Partners</b>	<b>Association "Gavrosh"</b>	<b>Partners:</b> <b>Association "Children and Youth"</b> - Sofia - <a href="http://www.acybg.org/">http://www.acybg.org/</a> <b>Association "Chance and protection"</b> – Haskovo - <a href="http://chancebg.org/licebg.php?con=aboutus&amp;p=aboutus&amp;news_index=1">http://chancebg.org/licebg.php?con=aboutus&amp;p=aboutus&amp;news_index=1</a> <b>Center „Maria”</b> – Gorna Oriahovitsa - <a href="http://www.centermaria.org/maria.php">http://www.centermaria.org/maria.php</a> <b>„Demetra”</b> – Burgas - <a href="http://demetra-bg.org/">http://demetra-bg.org/</a> <b>Financed by OAK</b>
<b>Year</b>	2007-2010	
<b>Title of the event</b>	<b>Promotion of best practices in child protection in Bulgaria</b>	
<b>Aims</b>	<p><b>Objective 1</b> To provide sustainability of the model for work on prevention of violence, especially sexual violence over children and youths at risk through Multiplication and Application.</p> <p><b>Objective 2</b> To Increase and strengthen the capacity of Gavroche team for prevention and intervention in violation of child rights and protection through provision of training programs and adoption of methodologies for work in changing environment and characteristics of target groups – crisis centre, protected homes for children leaving institutions, minors and underage abusers, parents groups.</p> <p><b>Objective 3</b> To increase the public awareness reaching out to broad audience and users of information and skills in prevention and intervention in child abuse cases and dissemination of results of the project in all 4 regions covered by the project.</p>	
<b>Targets</b>	<p>school/ kindergarten teachers</p> <p>-experts from NGOs working with children</p> <p>-students</p> <p>-school psychologists</p> <p>-public tutors</p> <p>-medical personnel</p> <p>-children in risk</p> <p>-children in schools</p>	

<b>Content</b>	training sessions - workshops - monitoring training sessions - preventive modules - modules on prevention of sexual violence - awareness raising activities - work with children in risk	
<b>Methodology and tools</b>	Manual for Prevention of violence over children -Creation of a film library on prevention of sexual violence and abuse -Preparation of training clips with practical orientation for children on the problems of sexual abuse -Opening of a forum dedicated to the problems of violence over children -Development of a forum in the web site of the Association, addressed to children, citizens and specialists	
<b>Evaluation and Results</b>	Internal monitoring of the achieved results. Every 6 months a meeting between the partners working on a specific activity and the Gavroche team will be held. On the basis of information provided from the partners, the quality and progress of the project tasks will be analyzed and problems will be overcome - until month 36. Monitoring on behalf of the Agency for Protection of Children- until month 36.	
<b>Link</b>	<a href="http://www.gavroche-bg.org/projects_currents.html">http://www.gavroche- e- bg.org/projects_curr ents.html</a>	<a href="http://www.gavroche-bg.org/reports/OAK%20Project%20Progress%20Report%20EN.pdf">http://www.gavroche- bg.org/reports/OAK%20Project%20Progress%20R eport%20EN.pdf</a>

<b>No</b>	<b>3.2.5.</b>
<b>Applicant/ Partners</b>	<b>Foundation Diva</b> financed by <b>the Democracy Commission, USA Embassy, Sofia, Bulgaria</b>
<b>Year</b>	03.05.2006 - 03.05.2007
<b>Title of the event</b>	<b>PROJECT "INSPIRE ACTION: PREVENT TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS"</b>
<b>Aims</b>	MAIN GOAL: To reduce the number of victims of Trafficking in Persons (TIP) in Bulgaria. OBJECTIVES: 1. To motivate Bulgarian stakeholders to actively work to combat TIP through providing Western European best practice methodology. 2. To bring a European Standard of working with TIP to Bulgarian society. 3. To increase the capacity of Plovdiv's "Local Commission to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings". 4. To establish international partnerships between FCC Diva and European NGOs. 5. To increase the skills and knowledge of Plovdiv Police Officers commissioned to work with youth at risk of TIP. 6. To teach high school students how to recognize and avoid methods of recruiting victims, and to know what local and national resources are available for help and questions.

<b>Targets</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Inspectors from the Juvenile Delinquency Commission at the Regional Police Directorate, Plovdiv;</li> <li>2. Institutions and organizations working on the problem of trafficking in humans;</li> <li>3. Students in the schools from Plovdiv region;</li> </ol>
<b>Content</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. A training of 20 inspectors from the Juvenile Delinquency Commission at the Regional Police Directorate, Plovdiv</li> <li>2. Representatives of FCC Diva together with the inspectors from the Juvenile Delinquency Commission carried out joint classes on prevention in five Plovdiv schools</li> <li>3. Work meeting "Trafficking in Human Beings – Practices and Joint Activities" in Plovdiv</li> </ol>
<b>Methodology and tools</b>	<p>The project printed materials, including the self-help notebook for young people "Trafficking in humans. How to protect ourselves?" developed with the participation of inspectors from the Juvenile Delinquency Commission and youths as well as the booklet "Trafficking in Humans – European Instruments and Good Practices for Combat, Prevention and Support to the Victims" summarizing the European documents and good practices were presented at the work meeting.</p>
<b>Evaluation and Results</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Over 250 students were trained in order to acquire skill for protecting themselves from trafficking.</li> <li>2. At every meeting held were discussed the problems of the professionals who work on the problem concerning trafficking in beings, the necessity of making purposive efforts locally for establishing a local commission for combating trafficking in human beings and elaborating a coordination mechanism for work on cases.</li> <li>3. At the final work meeting Mrs. Antoaneta Vassileva – Secretary of the National Commission for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings presented the work directions of the Commission and the work principles the new 2007 program is grounded on. The problems shared by the participants were summarized and presented before the Secretary of the Commission who agreed to assist for solving them at a local level.</li> </ol>
<b>Link</b>	<a href="http://www.divafoundationbg.org/img_upload/76bbe01a69b4fae2d2e40618b106b8ac/Microsoft Word FCC Diva annual report 2007.pdf">http://www.divafoundationbg.org/img_upload/76bbe01a69b4fae2d2e40618b106b8ac/Microsoft Word FCC Diva annual report 2007.pdf</a>

<b>No</b>	<b>3.2.6.</b>
<b>Applicant/ Partners</b>	<b>Foundation "Animus" Financed by Foundations "OAK", "SIDA" and the Ministry of Interior of</b>

	<b>Norway</b>
<b>Year</b>	1 April 2005 - 31 March 2008
<b>Title of the event</b>	<b>The answer of Bulgaria to the traffic of children</b>
<b>Aims</b>	Goals of the project: The program is part of the second phase of the Regional program to address the trafficking of children in South-eastern Europe, coordinated by "Save the children" - Albania. The main goals are: 1. To prevent the traffic of children and to reduce the vulnerability of children in risk. 2. To develop services for supporting children, victims of traffic 3. To develop a local policy and mechanisms to help combat the exploitation and traffic of children.
<b>Targets</b>	Seven countries from the Balkan region, including Bulgaria - Young people in schools - children victims of trafficking - psychotherapists - professionals working with children
<b>Content</b>	Media activities and PR regarding the issues of trafficking Training on psychotherapy of children Training program including clinical discussions on specific cases, theoretical presentations and supervision Training of children on the issues of prevention of human trafficking: how to protect themselves and where to seek help Feedback forms
<b>Methodology and tools</b>	
<b>Evaluation and Results</b>	The major specific results during the project were as follows: - To the children victims of traffic, a support was provided which included individual plan and social, humanitarian and/ or psychological work according to the specific needs and situation. That support had influence on the life and environment of those children. - The influence of the activities was observed and on the children who took part in the training activities who's feedback shows a raised awareness towards the subject. - Trainings for raising the skills and the awareness of professionals working with children on the subject of human trafficking. - 34 young people took part in a training on "The human trafficking and my life" - 3 trainings were organized for 29 young people on the following subjects: Media activities and PR on the subject of trafficking; Developing skills for presenting issues concerning trafficking; Developing skill for the prevention of trafficking. - 15 professionals took part in two trainings on the subject of psychotherapeutic work with children.
<b>Link</b>	<a href="http://www.animusassociation.org/trafik-oak/">http://www.animusassociation.org/trafik-oak/</a>

<b>No</b>	<b>3.2.7.</b>
<b>Applicant/ Partners</b>	The project is a joint initiative of the <b>State agency for Child protection, Foundation "Partners- Bulgaria" British embassy in Sofia-</b> http://ukinbulgaria.fco.gov.uk/en/ <b>Foundation "Partners- Bulgaria" -</b> http://www.partnersbg.org/
<b>Year</b>	2005
<b>Title of the event</b>	<b>Child on the Web campaign- You Never Know Who Is at the Other Side</b>
<b>Aims</b>	The major purpose of the campaign "You Never Know Who Is at the Other Side" is to raise adults' and children's awareness of threats related to pedophiles present on the Internet and to provide education on safe Internet use. -To protect children from potential threats regarding the use of internet: unsafe contacts with strangers, providing personal information and others.
<b>Targets</b>	Children -General public
<b>Content</b>	Carrying out a media campaign -Developing an initial survey for estimating the public's awareness on the issues -Press conference to introduce the projects' goals and activities -Issuing paper materials/ publications containing the results of the survey -Publishing a manual including all Regulatory articles regarding violence against children -Press conference to announce the results of the survey, the media campaign and the project as a whole.
<b>Methodology and tools</b>	Media tools: Television and radio clip, billboards, posters for the public transport network, brochure with rules on How to safely use internet A representative study- Questionnaire for studying public awareness Paper and Internet Manual on Safety advices regarding the use of Internet Developing a sub menu on the internet home page of the State Agency for Child Protection
<b>Evaluation and Results</b>	A raised public awareness on the dangers of using Internet Creating a web page on the internet site of the State Agency for Child Protection http://www.stopech.sacp.government.bg/?sid=professional_bg&pid=0000000086 The data from the survey showed that the on-line communication is dangerous for children who are unaware of the potential threats or were not informed enough.
<b>Link</b>	<a href="http://www.canee.net/poland/child_on_the_web_campaign">http://www.canee.net/poland/child_on_the_web_campaign</a> <a href="http://www.canee.net/child_and_internet/you_never_know_who_is_at_the_other_side">http://www.canee.net/child_and_internet/you_never_know_who_is_at_the_other_side</a>

<b>No</b>	<b>3.2.8.</b>
<b>Applicant/ Partners</b>	<b>Gender Education, Research and Technologies-</b> http://www.gert.ngo-bg.org/ <b>The project is funded by the Global Fund for Children</b> http://www.globalfundforchildren.org/

<b>Year</b>	2005
<b>Title of the event</b>	<b>Prevention of trafficking and sexual exploitation of children- Training of peer educators for children living in social institutions situated in regions with high risk of trafficking for sexual exploitation of children</b>
<b>Aims</b>	To train peer educators who will further run preventive programs against sexual exploitation and trafficking in children, and to raise the awareness and capacity of children from specific vulnerable groups to protect themselves from violence, trafficking and sexual and other kind of exploitation
<b>Targets</b>	he children from State social institutions - the educators and psychologists within the institutions
<b>Content</b>	Organizing a one week training camp for 25 children from social institutions - Prepare a pool of peer educators, living in these institutions who will work further with their peers - children staying in the Homes. - Publish handbooks with age appropriate information for prevention of violence, sexual exploitation and trafficking and other worst forms of child exploitation.
<b>Methodology and tools</b>	One week training camp for children from several institutions - Teaching basics of the peer-to-peer education and important techniques for protection of their sexual health - Interactive training sessions and games - Basic themes in a child friendly language
<b>Evaluation and Results</b>	The participating children were deeply engaged in the processes of the training - The children were introduced to topics such as: human rights and children's rights, gender roles and stereotypes, prevention of violence, prevention of trafficking and sexual exploitation of children.
<b>Link</b>	<a href="http://www.gert.ngo-bg.org/article156.html">http://www.gert.ngo-bg.org/article156.html</a>

### **3.3. Treatment programmes for sex-offenders- including training seminars, in-prison programmes and in-prison researches on work with sex-offenders**

<b>No</b>	<b>3.3.1.</b>
<b>Name of the project</b>	<b>SPREAD. Spreading throughout Europe expertise and intervention programs with men perpetrators and women survivors of gender violence who are in prison</b>
<b>Applicant</b>	Bulgarian Gender Research Foundation (Sofia, Bulgaria) Demetra (Burgas, Bulgaria)
<b>Partners on the project</b>	University of Helsinki (Helsinki, Finland) Love without Hurt (Nicosia, Cyprus)
<b>Year</b>	2009-2010

<b>Founder</b>	SURT (Barcelona, Spain) / The project takes place with the support of the European Commission's Daphne III Programme to combat violence against children, young people and women (2007 - 2013)
<b>Aims</b>	To lay down the foundations for the realization of gender roles and their connection to the masculine model based on gender inequality and the violence against women. - To motivate the participants for a change and to realize inappropriate violent behavior. - To begin a shift in men's beliefs concerning the violence against women. - Raising the level of responsibility in men towards their violent behavior - To help the members find and realize alternative masculinity which makes personal development of relationships possible—that is, relationships based on gender equality.
<b>Targets</b>	60 prisoners, convicted of gender violence; The program is held simultaneously in two prisons with prisoners who have committed gender violence
<b>Context</b>	in- prison programme
<b>Contents</b>	I Preliminary interviews for forming a group II Group sessions
<b>Methodology and tools</b>	For the purpose of the programme and regarding the national context of gender based crimes, a special working manual was designed and issued on working with perpetrators of GBV; The program was held primarily in group sessions; The group work is held in sessions- each 1,5 hours long; The group members are from 10 to 12 men; Psychological tests for measuring aggression and self- confidence were designed; A feedback form was developed as part of measuring the success of the programme
<b>Evaluation tools</b>	The psychological tests were used as an evaluation tool Feedback forms
<b>Link</b>	<a href="http://www.surt.org/spread/docs/spread_docs/design_mensprogramme_bulgaria.pdf">http://www.surt.org/spread/docs/spread_docs/design_mensprogramme_bulgaria.pdf</a>

<b>No</b>	<b>3.3.2</b>
<b>Name of the project</b>	<b>SPREAD. Spreading throughout Europe expertise and intervention programs with men perpetrators and women survivors of gender violence who are in prison</b>  <b>Training of in-prison personnel on working with perpetrators of gender based violence</b>
<b>Applicant</b>	Bulgarian Gender Research Foundation (Sofia, Bulgaria) Demetra (Burgas, Bulgaria)
<b>Partners on the project</b>	University of Helsinki (Helsinki, Finland) Love without Hurt (Nicosia, Cyprus)

<b>Year</b>	2009-2010
<b>Founder</b>	SURT (Barcelona, Spain) / The project takes place with the support of the European Commission's Daphne III Programme to combat violence against children, young people and women (2007 - 2013)
<b>Aims</b>	Providing sensitisation and training tools to be implemented to prison staff to increase the capacity when working with men who were convicted for gender based violence
<b>Targets</b>	60 professionals working in 3 prisons in Bulgaria: - medical personnel - prison psychologists - wardens
<b>Context</b>	in- prison programme
<b>Contents</b>	Group Training sessions Informational package which consisted of excerpts from documents relevant to the subject: the Charter of Human Rights, the Convention for elimination of all forms of discrimination against women of UN as well as the General recommendation No 19 regarding the violence against women. In order to better evaluate the training a feedback questionnaire was prepared by one of the psychologists leading the training. A specially designed manuals on managing aggression and working with perpetrators of GBV were delivered to the prisons for further use;
<b>Methodology and tools</b>	Group Training sessions Informational package which consisted of excerpts from documents relevant to the subject: the Charter of Human Rights, the Convention for elimination of all forms of discrimination against women of UN as well as the General recommendation No 19 regarding the violence against women. In order to better evaluate the training a feedback questionnaire was prepared by one of the psychologists leading the training.
<b>Evaluation tools</b>	Feedback forms
<b>Link</b>	<a href="http://www.surt.org/spread/docs/spread_docs/design_mensprogramme_bulgaria.pdf">http://www.surt.org/spread/docs/spread_docs/design_mensprogramme_bulgaria.pdf</a>

The total number of summaries of projects, included in this report is as follows:

- Category I- 14
- Category II- 8
- Category III- 3

The main difficulty during the research phase of the report was to acquire detailed information on the methodology and tools used. Many of the organizations consider this type of information a knowhow and consequently they provide it on rare occasions. Our research confirmed the results of other analogical reports- that currently in Bulgaria there are no specific practices for working with perpetrators of sexual violence against children- in the family and other persons outside the family ([http://www.sacri-sapi.eu/uploads/files/Good\\_practisis\\_Bg\\_EN.pdf](http://www.sacri-sapi.eu/uploads/files/Good_practisis_Bg_EN.pdf)).

## Conclusions

Speaking of treatment in the prison context means to refer to the historic route which involved legislators, experts and practitioners and to the cultural debate developed over the years about the type, method, meaning and significance of the intervention, from the practice prison experience. Without deepen themes addressed at a multi-disciplinary and specialized level, to which the vast literature refers to, we want to refer to the culture of the sentence meant as the possibility of the socio-affective and relational reintegration. In addition, we refer to a model of rehabilitation to serve as framework treatment in terms of tailored listening and attention to the individual, facing with a choice and a real offer of effective rehabilitation opportunities.

The possibility to access the knowledge of some treatment projects at European level, their methodology, and the institutional environment, while, on the one hand, increases the understanding of the phenomenon; on the other hand, reveals the need for more specific research on the treatment of sex offenders, and especially more reliable for what concerns the evaluation of results.

We think, in fact, that the frequent absence of evaluation of the treatment outcomes significantly affects the real possibility of detecting the effectiveness and efficiency of various treatments testable hypotheses.

**The conclusions will be integrated at a further stage after the analysis and comparison between the national and the partner countries experiences.**

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## **APPENDIX - Daphne-supported projects in the area of sexual abuse and exploitation of children (prevention)<sup>9</sup>**

### **Laws and law enforcement**

97-012-C Comparative legal review in the field of missing and sexually exploited minors

97-013-C The collection and use of personal information on child sex offenders (CUPISCO)

### **Scope and nature of sexual violence**

97-233-WC Conference and research on sexual violence in higher education institutes

98-211-W Violent men involved in domestic and sexual violence

99-025-C Vulnerability study as a basis for prevention of violence

00-241-WC Mapping of types of violence in families with parental mental illness

00-129-WC Analysis of violence in the family

01-016-YC KIRIADE – The exploitation of under-age migrants

02-188-Y Investigating continuous and occasional prostitution of minors and young foreign adults

02-065-YC The causes of social violence against migrant children

03-125-Y Unaccompanied minor migrants on the streets of Europe

### **Awareness raising and education**

97-132-C Young people's campaign on commercial sexual exploitation of children

98-065-C Raising the awareness of parents on child abuse

99-027-WC Awareness raising among the media, trade unions, MEPs and political players on issues related

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<sup>9</sup> Extract from the project Kane J. (by), *Preventing sexual abuse and exploitation of children* (Daphne programme), [http://ec.europa.eu/justice/funding/daphne3/funding\\_daphne3\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/justice/funding/daphne3/funding_daphne3_en.htm)

to violence against women and children

00-287-WC ATAV – Action Teenagers against Violence

01-006-C CIRCE – Coalition for Integration of Roma Children in Europe

01-189-YC Understanding and preventing violence and child abuse through education and an awareness

campaign involving children

03-070-W Radio series to raise understanding of violence against women and children

### **Direct action**

97-182-WC Prevention of sexual violence against disabled girls and women

97-197-WC Networks and exchange for the prevention of violence against women and children

97-417-C Innovative actions to prevent violence in educational centres

98-028-C Combating and preventing sexual abuse of young people in residential institutions

98-130-WC Preventing alcohol-related violence

98-146-WC Primary prevention of sexual violence by 12-16 year-old male students

98-159-C Preventing sexual violence against adolescents and women in training and education

98-249-C Capacity building for teachers, social workers and parents to protect children against sexual abuse

99-035-C Training of trainers to prevent violence against children from socially disadvantaged groups

00-051-C QUATRE ATOUTS – Establishing a European network for inter-disciplinary training and participation

in the field of violence prevention

01-074-WYC User-led training project to protect children, young people and women with learning disabilities from sexual abuse

01-111-C Transnational support programme to prevent violence and abuse of children in families

01-159-YC ANCORA MATILDE – programmes to protect children at times of family break-up

01-161-YC Transnational exchange of experiences and further development of protection measures for the risk

group of unaccompanied minor migrants

03-008-W Development of a user-led pilot sex education/peer education project

03-126-W Increasing teacher trainees' awareness of sexualised and gendered violence

03-175-W Multidisciplinary network to tackle violence against women and children

03-215-C Empowering disability organisations to develop prevention strategies

04-2-007-YC Non-formal education and teacher networks to support children on the streets of Poland

04-1-061-WYC Safeguarding people with learning disabilities against sexual violence, with particular reference

to the experiences of families

### **Identification of good practice**

97-028-C Vision and reality: promoting good practice in the EU in the field of child sexual abuse

97-120-WC Means to measure the effectiveness of experiences in preventing violence

99-175-C Evaluation of prevention tools and methodologies for the prevention of sexual abuse

00-309-C PROTINTER II – pilot project for the integration of services in child protection systems in the countries of the European Union

02-055-YC What works in child sexual exploitation

03-007-YC Comparison of models of integrated risk assessment with a view to reducing recidivism by better

risk assessment of young sex offenders

04-1-157-WYC Models of co-operation among women's NGOs and state authorities to prevent violence against

women and children

04-2-003-YC Good practice in the new Member States: exchange and networking

### **Tools**

99-101-C Development and testing of guidelines for media coverage of violence

01-125-YC Believe Me – a video resource pack on sexual violence against children

02-037-YC Directory of organisations working in the field of disappearance and sexual exploitation of children

03-108-W Europe-wide training courses on violence-conditioned symptoms

04-2-008-YC Dissemination of the SCEP Statement of Good Practice to prevent sexual abuse

### **Protection from on-line abuse**

97-038-C Internet action: making the Internet a safer place for children

98-045-C Combating child pornography on the Internet

01-097-C Child pornography on the Internet: evaluating preventive measures in order to improve their

effectiveness in the EU Member States

00-067-C Child pornographic images on the Internet: the VIP project

02-004-YC Development of a tele-health resource to support young people and adults who compulsively

access Internet child pornography

02-079-C Child pornographic images on the Internet: the VIP project (guidelines and good practice)

03-017-YC Evaluation of a cognitive behaviour therapy module with adolescents who sexually offend through

downloading child abuse images

03-104-YC Child protection in interactive Net services

04-2-042-YC Pro-active intervention with people who victimise through Internet child pornography: dissemination

of the CROGA website

### **Telephone helplines**

97-011-WC Promoting co-operation among telephone helplines for children and young people

97-021-C Establishing a European network of helplines for the prevention of child abuse

98-118-C Managing emergency situations concerning children and young people

04-1-070-YC 24-hour children's helpline for abused and missing children



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