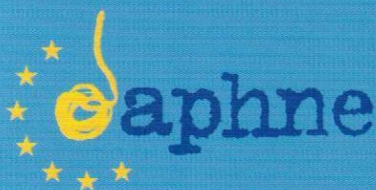


THE DAPHNE EXPERIENCE

1997–2003



Europe against violence
towards children and women



European Commission



THE DAPHNE EXPERIENCE, 1997-2003

June Kane

May 2003

1. A brief history of Daphne	4
1.1 Raison d'être and the April 1997 Hearing	4
1.2 Launch of the Daphne Initiative, May 1997.....	5
1.3 The successor Daphne Programme 2000-2003	5
2. Aims and priorities.....	6
2.1 The Daphne Initiative in 1997, 1998 and 1999.....	6
2.2. Transition to the Daphne Programme 2000-2003	10
3. So what is violence anyway?	14
3.1 Exploring violence	14
3.2 The diversity of violence in Europe	14
3.3 What Europeans think about violence.....	16
4. The results of the Daphne Experience	19
4.1 'Product' of the projects.....	19
4.2 Less measurable output	21
4.3 Commission initiatives to facilitate broad dissemination	28
5 Conclusion.....	28
Annex: Matrix of projects, 1997-2002	29

1. A brief history of Daphne

1.1 Raison d'être and the April 1997 Hearing

On 11 April 1997, representatives of 30 non-governmental organizations (NGOs), Members of the European Parliament, European Commission staff members, law enforcement representatives and individuals with expertise in the area of child protection, gathered in Brussels for a Hearing on the subjects of trafficking and sexual exploitation of children.

The Hearing was one element of a broad-ranging response from the Commission to the events of 1996 that had shaken Europe and galvanized public and political opinion. The discovery of the bodies of a number of missing girls in premises in Belgium in late summer 1996 raised questions about what Europe could do to protect children from those who wished to abuse or exploit them for profit. The first World Congress against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children, held in Stockholm in August that same year, provided more information on such issues and, in a Declaration and Agenda for Action, suggested some possible actions that could be taken.

In an Aide-Memoire to the Commission following the World Congress,¹ Mrs Anita Gradin, Commissioner with special responsibility for coordinating the Commission's activities against trafficking and sexual exploitation of children, declared that:

“the Commission endorses the analysis made in Stockholm concerning the existence of multiple, in many respects interlinked factors of an economic, social, cultural and political nature which conspire to create an environment leading to the sexual exploitation of children”.

In the face of these challenges, Mrs Gradin said, the Commission also:

“subscribes entirely to the Declaration adopted in Stockholm, calling for ‘concerted action at national, regional and international level’, which presupposes the mobilization of all the partners involved (national public authorities, international agencies, NGOs and private associations, civil society and the tourism industry) as well as the provision of the necessary funding. In this connection, the EU, through the European Institutions, has a responsibility to bear in combating this scourge within its borders...”

The Commissioner presented a number of new measures in fulfilment of the Stockholm Agenda for Action, including a Communication on trafficking in women and girls for the purpose of sexual exploitation;² a Communication on combating child sex tourism³ and draft recommendations to Member States; a Green Paper on new audiovisual services such as the Internet; and a Communication on harmful and illegal content on the Internet.⁴

Commissioner Gradin's presentation emphasized the vital role to be played in combating sexual violence against children by NGOs and public authorities, and the urgent need for centralization of data, the encouragement of informal forums for exchange of experience at European level, movement towards consensus on legal and programmatic guidelines, and improved targeting and assessment of measures to be taken and financed by the EU itself.

The April 1997 Hearing was therefore called to seek the views of grassroots organizations on how European-level cooperation and exchange could function and where the focus of efforts should be placed. A moderator was provided by the UNICEF Regional Office for Europe,⁵ and the conclusions of the Hearing were to feed into a new initiative to be launched by the Commission specifically to promote NGO action.

The participants were clear about what they felt was needed:

- Keeping the issues of abuse and sexual exploitation of children high on the political agenda through organized lobbying and awareness raising;
- Improved coherent legislative frameworks at national level and legal reforms to move towards harmonization at European level;

¹ Contribution of the European Union to intensifying the fight against the sexual abuse and exploitation of children (SG/T/TLM/md D(96)II), Aide-memoire presented by Commissioner Gradin, (Brussels, 25 September 1996).

² COM(96) 567 final, 20.11.1996.

³ COM (96) 547 final, 20.11.1996.

⁴ COM (96) 487 final, 16.10.1996.

⁵ Dr June Kane, Communication Coordinator and Spokesperson for the World Congress against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children, was in 1997 a consultant to UNICEF. She subsequently became Technical Expert to the Daphne Initiative and Daphne Programme 2000-2003.

- Cooperation and coordination among NGOs and improved multidisciplinary cooperation, leading to enhanced information exchange and sharing of good practices;
- Mapping of problems and resources to avoid duplication and produce value-added;
- The involvement of children in all prevention and rehabilitation programmes, acknowledging that they are not passive victims but important resources with needs that they should define themselves.⁶

1.2 Launch of the Daphne Initiative, May 1997

These concerns were integrated into the design of the Daphne Initiative,⁷ announced just after the Hearing and which was launched in May 1997. Logically attached to the Commission's services in charge of Justice and Home Affairs and Fundamental Rights, this one-year funding line of 3 million *ecus* would be used to support modest projects (up to 100,000 *ecus* in the first year) that would bring together NGOs from at least two Member States to cooperate in research, data collection and analysis, good practice identification and sharing, training, exchange and networking, awareness raising and information campaigns, direct action to support victims of violence, and the production of tools for policy and practice, such as guidelines and protocols. The Daphne Initiative was open to all Member States, and NGOs submitting projects were additionally encouraged to find partners among research institutes, law enforcement bodies, public authorities, schools and training establishments, the media and other sectors whose cooperation might be vital in combating violence.

In early anticipation of the planned European Campaign against Violence against Women in 1999, and recognizing the links between violence against women and violence against children and young people, the Daphne Initiative aimed to promote actions to combat not only violence against children but also against young people and women.⁸

The one-year Daphne Initiative of 1997 struck a chord with NGOs and response to the two calls for proposals (the first in May and the second in September) was high. As a result, funding for the Initiative was renewed in 1998 and increased to 5 million *ecus*. When the budget line was renewed for a third time in 1999, with a modest increase in project funding to a maximum of 125,000 Euros, it was with a view to continuing action while a legal base was identified and processes were completed for a multi-annual programme to be launched in 2000.

1.3 The successor Daphne Programme 2000-2003

The Daphne Programme 2000-2003 continued the work of the Initiative, with funding of 20 million Euros over four years. Learning from the lessons drawn each year from the Daphne Initiative, the Programme was extended to EFTA/EEA and CEE countries, Cyprus, Malta and Turkey; local authorities were able to submit proposals; and associate partners were permitted from the candidate countries (because the funding of project activity in these countries was not yet possible). Under the Daphne Programme, additionally, funding was available for projects of 12 months, two or three years' duration.

Submissions received and projects funded, 1997-2003

	Submissions received	Projects funded
1997	428	46

⁶ *European cooperation with NGOs active in the fight against trafficking and sexual exploitation of children: Conclusions of Hearing of 11 April 1997*, (Doc. R013VDAT). Two other issues were discussed at the meeting: the advantages and risks associated with growing use of the Internet; and missing children databases. The former was not prioritized because of parallel Commission initiatives specifically in this area. The latter was considered to need further in-depth analysis and discussion before action could be taken.

⁷ There have often been questions about the name of the Initiative and attempts to decipher it as an acronym. In fact, in the tradition of many Commission programmes that have names sourced from the classics, Daphne makes reference to the young woman of Greek mythology who was chased by the god Apollo, who wished to ravage her. As Apollo touched her, Daphne was transformed into a laurel tree and thus her honour was saved. The reference is, of course, to protection from sexual violence.

⁸ The cut-off between 'children' and 'young people' was not defined. In practice, most projects follow the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child in defining a child as anyone under 18 years of age. 'Young people', on the other hand, is more broadly defined to reflect prevailing national attitudes and legislation, and generally ranges from around 16 to 25 years of age. Clearly this also overlaps into 'adulthood' as generally defined. This reflects the general confusion about when childhood ends and adulthood begins, and the fact that in most programming worldwide people moving from one into the other – adolescents or young people – are often overlooked because they are too difficult to categorize. The Daphne Programme has taken a pragmatic approach to this and, in not imposing definitions, has left it to the individual projects to find a 'comfortable place' between national needs and international frameworks.

1998	270	49
1999	354	54
2000	415	47
2001	275	35*
2002	266	39
2003	258	33
TOTAL		303

** Note that, since the Daphne Programme 2000-2003 also funded multi-annual projects from 2000, some projects continued in subsequent years and thus reduced the budget available for new projects. This explains why fewer projects figure in the annual selection round from 2001 onwards.*

2. Aims and priorities

2.1 The Daphne Initiative in 1997, 1998 and 1999

In the first year of the Daphne Initiative (1997), the call for proposals was fairly specific on priority actions to be taken:

- Setting up networks or reinforcement of networks at European level to promote and coordinate information and actions on measures aimed at protecting, and preventing violence towards children, young people and women, including the promotion of cooperation between NGOs and voluntary organizations and authorities involved in these areas;
- Promotion of the establishment of a ‘child helpline’ on a similar basis in every Member State;
- Special measures at European level for the protection of children, young people and women, with primary consideration being given to them in all actions concerning them, their rights being enjoyed without discrimination of any kind;
- Prevention and protection of children, young people and women from all kinds of violence and commercial sexual exploitation, trafficking and other abuse;
- Actions aimed at tackling international paedophile rings;
- Pilot projects and subsidies to NGOs or voluntary organizations working towards these aims, in particular, working for the rights and the protection of children, young people and women, in particular regarding sexual abuse.

The 1997 priorities clearly reflected the political impetus behind the Initiative in the wake of the ‘Dutroux affair’ in Belgium and the World Congress against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children. Sexual violence is mentioned in three of the six stated measures and the call for actions ‘aimed at tackling international paedophile rings’ is a clear if unrealistic echo of public and political concerns of the time. In fact, it was unlikely that NGOs would consider themselves as the appropriate instigators of actions targeting international paedophile rings and indeed it is unlikely that the selection panel formed to review the submissions would have looked favourably on any project that demonstrated ignorance of the limits of NGO actions in what is clearly primarily a police investigation and law enforcement task.

The call for a Community-wide child helpline was also from the political wish-list rather than from field experience. There had been a number of successful national children’s helplines set up in Europe (in the UK, for example, and in Italy) in the 1990s, and it is understandable that the Commission might have wished to explore the possibility of extending this experience across the Community. In practice, however, a number of exploratory efforts both in Daphne-funded projects and through a working conference supported by EU-wide research and convened by the Commission itself in 1998, showed that varied and deeply established technical, user-profile and logistical issues in the Member States made a single Community-wide helpline service impossible to achieve (at least given realities then current in telephone technology, structures and use).

The selection criteria for projects were much more grounded in reality, deriving from a judicious coming-together of the modalities outlined in the Stockholm Declaration and Agenda for Action and the Commission’s encouragement of European added value. Proposals were to meet the following criteria:

- Ability to present added value at European Union level – projects focusing not only on the immediate (local, regional or national) situation but seeking to contribute to development at a European level;
- Innovation in terms of content and organization;
- Aims to promote best practice in the area(s) concerned;

- Ability to permit transnational exchanges;
- A target of transferable results; containing result indicators related to the objectives, with detailed provisions for monitoring against these indicators.

The Commission believed that the thematic and programmatic aims outlined in the Call for Proposals were most likely to be achieved through projects that included the following activities:

- Training and exchanges, primarily for personnel of NGOs and private associations;
- Pilot projects demonstrating clear European interest and value-added;
- The setting-up or reinforcement of European networks, particularly for the promotion and coordination of information and focused on protection and prevention;
- Studies and research;
- Dissemination of information including through campaigns, brochures, newsletters, media presentations etc to raise awareness of the problems and to encourage non-violence;
- Promotion of cooperation between NGOs and public authorities, including law enforcement and judicial bodies.

Although these criteria, aims and priorities presented a formidable challenge to the planning capacity of NGOs, many of whom had worked broadly in child protection but not specifically on violence and rarely at pan-European level, the 47 projects selected in 1997 were well focused and succeeded in ‘tuning in’ to the Commission’s multi-faceted guidelines. A matrix of the issues covered is included in Annex.

Since the Daphne Initiative (and Programme) comprise projects submitted rather than projects commissioned, the eventual focus of the projects depends entirely on what the proposing organizations wish to work on (within the general guidelines provided). Consequently, by the second call for proposals in March 1998, there were already ‘gaps’ in the range of project activity being undertaken, so the 1998 Call listed these areas and stated that priority would be given to filling them.

The lessons of 1997 had been well learned and the call for proposals to set up an EU-wide helpline was not repeated in the general call.⁹ Instead, the general measures included:

- Promoting the introduction of instruments designed to encourage the reporting of violence against children, young people and women, and forms of trafficking in women for the purpose of sexual exploitation in accordance with arrangements which are similar in all Member States.

This left the possibilities open for broader exploration of reporting mechanisms beyond telephone helplines (for example drop-in centres, police help-desks etc).

The unrealistic call for projects ‘to tackle international paedophile rings’ was removed from the priority areas and redefined in more appropriate NGO terms in the list of ‘areas which have not yet been adequately covered’ as:

- Protecting children from paedophile activity by increasing understanding of the nature of paedophile behaviour, recidivism and the role of paedophile networking and use of pornography,

thus becoming a research/understanding action rather than direct ‘tackling’.

In an Annex entitled ‘Summary of the areas of activity covered by the programme in 1997 and of certain areas not yet covered’, first attempts were made to encourage organizations to avoid duplicating actions that had already been taken and to either diversify or develop ways to build on previous experience, ideally by broadening the application of existing experiences, lessons or materials to other Member States. Gaps identified were:

- The identification of vulnerability factors and groups and the development of protection mechanisms based on these – again an attempt to prompt understanding as a basis for action;

⁹ In fact, a separate call for a project in which this issue could be researched thoroughly was issued in 1999 and preceded by a meeting of all European helpline operators, and some from the candidate countries, jointly hosted by the Commission and UNICEF. The meeting confirmed the divergence of opinions and structures, and the subsequent round of project submissions proved to be inadequate, focusing more on extending current national experience rather than fully exploring the divergences and potential noted in the conference. No projects were recommended as a result and the issue disappeared altogether from the Daphne radar screen.

- Abuse within the extended family group, within male groupings (eg armed forces, closed male society) and the abuse profile of such grouping – a de-emphasis on sexual exploitation and a broadening to wider issues of abuse and gendered violence, reflecting emerging trends in international debate on these issues;
- The role of teachers, carers, siblings, family, society and other potential protectors and how to maximize their impact to protect women and children from abuse – a concise attempt to find ways to mobilize and empower civil society protection agents;
- The signs of abuse and how to recognize and report them with a view to intervening during abuse – an important, targeted version of ‘awareness raising’ which aimed to provide tools so that those who are in a position to protect from abuse can recognize when they should act to stop the abuse and support the victim;
- Juvenile justice and protecting the victim from being re-victimized – an emerging issue at international level and in Europe in particular in relation to the criminalization of trafficking victims;
- Behaviour patterns of abusers and methods of criminal cooperation – an important first step in intervening in the area of the perpetrator and an important statement of the need to understand how they work;
- Support mechanisms for women and children being abused and effective reporting and intervention – first mention of specific direct support action, which led to Daphne being considered in NGO circles as a ‘victim-based’ programme;
- Self-help mechanisms for victims of violence – a suggestion to promote full participation of victims and their empowerment, a theme that continued throughout the Initiative and Programme;
- Statistical overviews of patterns of abuse, demographic trends, vulnerable groups etc. – recognition of the dire paucity of statistical mapping of the problem of violence in Europe, a recurring theme in subsequent years;
- Behaviour modification of abusers and victims – suggesting thought on ways to move beyond ‘awareness raising’ to promote actual change in behaviour;
- Role of privacy and disclosure – a response to analysis of the first year’s proposals, where many projects demonstrated poor understanding of the rights of confidentiality of both victims and perpetrators, and a prerequisite for any work on data collection and storage;
- The image of the child and of women and the role of advertising, broadcast and print media and other mass media in protection and prevention – an attempt to mobilize and inform press players in Europe in the wake of continued broad coverage of such issues demonstrating incomplete understanding;
- The impact of pornography, in particular of child pornography – aimed at complementing work done elsewhere in the Commission on the vehicles used to transmit pornography.

In the event, the projects subsequently accepted for funding did indeed reflect these suggestions, even if they did not in most cases exactly reproduce them. Many more projects in the second year of the Daphne Initiative aimed to undertake research or studies as a basis for then developing actions or tools for action. Many of the projects aimed to fill the identified gaps in a modest way by first piloting actions within distinct vulnerable groups such as rural women, or young people living in institutions. In this way, the Daphne Initiative began to lay the foundations of much more solid and usable knowledge and practical experience. A matrix of the projects funded in the second year is included in Annex.

Efforts to learn lessons from initial experiences of the Daphne Initiative, and to build these into an improved programme that would be more likely to have real impact, grow the knowledge base in Europe and produce value for the European Commission, were supported by the creation in 1998 of a simple newsletter called *Daphne News*. This Commission initiative was designed specifically to ‘position’ Daphne as a programme that supported analysis and reflection, information exchange and networking not only by other agencies but with the active participation of the Commission.

Daphne News took an informal tone in sharing information on the Daphne Initiative itself and on projects that had received monitoring visits. It was used to share with organizations implementing projects or who had already completed project activity ideas about interesting projects as well as lists, for example, of newly selected projects. Through this list, in particular, organizations were able to learn about other organizations working in the same area as them in other Member States. Over time, many of the organizations contacted each other and proposed partnerships for new Daphne projects – to the extent, in fact, that people within the organizations and indeed at the Commission began to talk about ‘the Daphne family’. These partnerships have in many cases continued long beyond the duration of the Daphne project that gave rise to them and in some cases have become structural. For example, a 1998 project implemented by Radda Barnen (Save the Children Sweden) that identified a small NGO as a partner in Spain resulted in the Spanish organization in time becoming Save the Children Spain.

Unfortunately, the compilation, writing and distribution of *Daphne News* was time-consuming for the small team of people working on the Daphne Initiative (one full-time Coordinator from DG-JAI, a short-term seconded staff member focusing

specifically on women's projects in preparation for the imminent European Year against Violence against Women in 1999, the part-time Technical Expert provided under contract with UNICEF, and an administrative assistant). Since there were no additional funds to contract out the newsletter or to otherwise produce it or, indeed, to translate it into other Community languages and thus ensure its broad dissemination, *Daphne News* ceased to exist after the third issue in May 1999.

Again in 1999, the last year of the Daphne Initiative, the lessons learned through project visits, reports (including a first external evaluation report by an independent team of experts on the 1997 Initiative) and selection and monitoring processes, were built into the call for proposals and guidelines for applicants. Additionally the Daphne website, which was launched in the first quarter of 1999, gave organizations considering applying for funding the opportunity to read through the final reports of all projects completed in 1997 and, through a simple key-word search, to pay particular attention to work that had been done in the area in which they were considering submitting a project.

It had been noted, when project submissions for 1998 were read, that many of the projects claimed to be suggesting activity that would be attempted 'for the first time ever' when, in fact, such activity had already been undertaken in Europe or indeed even funded by the Daphne Initiative itself. The call for proposals in 1999 therefore emphasized the need for organizations preparing projects to inform themselves of actions that had already been implemented and, where possible, to build on these or adapt them either for broader EU coverage or for application in different circumstances. This encouragement to 'build' rather than 'reinvent' was in fact repeated each year from 1999, although a large number of project submissions continued to suggest actions that did not take account of previous experience.

In 1999 a number of new issues also began to emerge, however. In particular, the focus on raising awareness of violence against women in Europe in 1999 prompted an increase in awareness-raising projects on gendered violence in general and on domestic violence in particular. Increasing public and political attention to the issue of migration into Europe, and concern that misunderstanding of this issue was giving rise to increasing discrimination and abuse of migrant people living and working in Europe, prompted a number of projects focusing on the rights of migrants and on support to victims of racism and discrimination.

Projects on the clandestine migration of unaccompanied minors, on the rights of migrant domestic workers, on support to victims of trafficking and to prevent exploitation of migrant and trafficked women, were forerunners of a growing number of projects that, in the following years, reflected an important new workload for NGOs and public authorities in Europe. Important issues such as rape, female genital mutilation (FGM) and violence in the aftermath of conflict also figured for the first time among Daphne-funded projects.

While Daphne projects continued, therefore, to reflect well the nature of debate and needs related to violence in Europe, some problems noted from the very beginning of the Initiative persisted. These related mostly to project design and management, and suggested a continued need for improvements in the capacity of organizations, for the Commission to continue to monitor and provide technical advice to projects, and for ongoing work in the Daphne 'team' itself to draw lessons, analyse trends and develop the Initiative in the light of this reflection.

In regard to project preparation and planning, there were still weaknesses in:

- preparatory research;
- focusing on cause and effect and matching actions to the problems they aimed to solve;
- learning lessons and knowing how to share these with appropriate groups, and in particular spreading these in appropriate form and with added-value in other Member States;
- using partnerships to improve coverage and efficiency;
- using the budget to facilitate implementation and output, rather than as a simple 'costing' exercise;
- evaluating results and performance.

Many submissions remained local, with token partnerships set up purely for the purpose of satisfying the Daphne selection criteria. A large number of projects did not seem to realize the potential that having partners in other Member States offered not only for broad coverage but for improved understanding and analysis, and for support.

On a more positive note, the projects selected continued to break new ground in a number of ways:

- they tackled subjects not hitherto attempted (see the matrix of projects in Annex);
- they sometimes piloted new or variant methodologies, often across a number of different Member States;
- the output of many projects was of a high standard and usable in several Member States, sometimes all;

- new insights were gained through research, studies and data collection, and in particular this often included comparative analysis across the EU;
- the support of the Commission opened doors for many organizations and enhanced their ability to function within their own environment and at European (and in some cases international) level.

“Project coordinators judge that the label ‘European Commission’ was decisive to add credibility to their action...team members noticed an immediate change of attitude in school authorities.” (External evaluation of Project 97/066/WC)

By the time the Daphne Programme 2000-2003 was launched in 2000, an enormous amount of new work had emerged from the three-year experience of the Daphne Initiative, and the Commission’s commitment to this work was regularly talked about in international circles.

NGO support was solid and lessons from Daphne projects found their way into conferences and workshops in other regions as lead and partner organizations ‘spread the word’. The UN Committee on the Rights of the Child received a briefing on Daphne in 1999; the follow-up report to the World Congress against CSEC listed Daphne as an example of good regional practice. The ‘spirit’ of Daphne, characterized as:

- taking calculated risks to break new ground
- learning and sharing
- supporting partnerships both in projects and with the Commission
- promoting added-value across the Member States
- remaining focused on the victim
- seeking to empower protection structures, groups and individuals
- tackling violence comprehensively from the angles of prevention, protection, support, rehabilitation and in the context of grassroots-level information about European and national realities,

was cited as a reason for the continued support of NGOs, public authorities and other players, and the Commission’s close engagement with the projects was hailed as a rare example of support that went beyond funding to real commitment.

2.2. Transition to the Daphne Programme 2000-2003

The Daphne Programme followed the general lines of the Initiative, with three important innovations: the ability for organizations from EFTA/EEA and CEE countries, Cyprus, Malta and Turkey to apply; the opening of the Programme to local authorities as project leaders, not just partners; and the possibility of projects running for up to three years. This led to some complications.

The first was that the inclusion of the non-Member State countries depended on framework agreements being in place between the EU and these states, and no agreement had as yet been finalized between the EU and applicant states. This caused some confusion amongst those submitting projects, since many projects went ahead and included full partners in the applicant states – sometimes a clear programming imperative, especially in projects dealing with cross-border issues like trafficking and migration – and had to be asked to revise their projects if they were to be recommended for funding.

The need for the selection panel to suggest how such projects might be revised without detriment to the outcomes (in order to provide suggestions to the organizations in the letter advising them of the successful outcome of their application) set a precedent for the selection panel to become more involved in suggesting improvements to funded projects right at the beginning of the process. In hindsight, this was a positive advance, since the selection panel included, at various times, experts in methodology, research and data collection, health issues, law enforcement, rights-based programming, dissemination and communication, and other areas of social programming. Without materially affecting the design of the projects, the experts were able to alert the Daphne Programme Coordinator to details that might need to be brought to the attention of the implementing organization, or to suggest cuts in a project that seemed to be over-reaching capacity or, conversely, minor additions to project activity that would increase its impact or coverage.

The second innovation, the opening-up of the call to local authorities as project leaders, was straightforward and gave rise to no new challenges, although in practice local authorities were slow to come forward as project leaders rather than partners.

The third change, however, the inclusion of multi-annual projects, affected the management of the overall Daphne budget and indirectly the selection of projects significantly. In the first year of the Daphne Programme, the funds for projects of more than 12 months duration had to be allocated out of that single year's budget. This could have seriously reduced the number of projects funded that year as, for example, one three-year project would take up the funding for three one-year projects. This would risk discouraging applicants who might not understand a sudden drop in the number of funded projects and might interpret it incorrectly. As a result, it was decided to limit the number of multi-annual projects in order not to seriously disadvantage those who felt that their capacity did not allow them to manage multi-annual projects (for example because the size of the organization did not allow it to bear the burden of expenditure against delayed reimbursement for more than one year at a time).

On the other hand, it quickly became clear that many of the multi-annual projects were of a high standard and did deserve support. The selection panel therefore recommended that 14 multi-annual projects be asked if they would accept funding for one year only, with a view to then possibly re-submitting a request the following year (although with no guarantee of funding, of course, given the competitive nature of the selection process). To facilitate this, the selection panel again made concrete suggestions on how these multi-annual projects might be reduced to a 12-month activity (for example a 2-year project comprising research, development of training materials based on this and training sessions, might become a 12-month research project with recommendations for training possibilities, followed by another 12-month project to develop the training materials and pilot test them in a training course).

This encouraged many important project leaders and their partners to focus their thoughts on how their actions could be broken down into 12-month phases, and was an important step in promoting more strategic, phased planning. In practice also, however, some of the projects proved unable to think and plan in this way, and attempted instead to squeeze 24 months' activity into 12 months. This presented a real challenge to them both in financial and in project management terms and underlined the importance of good planning. Nevertheless, proposing reduced support to some organizations was a realistic solution to an unanticipated problem, and meant that good projects did not have to be simply rejected because they would have 'eaten up' the budget.

The Daphne Programme was as over-subscribed as the Initiative had been. In the first year, 415 submissions were received, totalling some 40 million Euros. All of the activities recommended in the guidelines for applicants were covered in the project submissions, viz:

- Production of common frameworks for violence;
- Measurement of the impact of different types of violence to establish appropriate response;
- Assessment of measures and practices to prevent and detect violence in order to prevent future exposure to violence;
- Information campaigns to raise awareness in the public, media and/or targeted professional groups;
- The development of Community-wide information sources on the various fields of violence;
- Studies of different aspects of violence and how to prevent them;
- Identification of ways to improve recognition, reporting and management of the consequences of violence.

Projects covered domestic violence, sexual violence including incest, gendered violence, violence in schools, psychological violence, the health impacts of violence including FGM, law enforcement and child pornography on-line. They are categorized in more detail in the Annex.

“Concerning the areas of activity: clearly sexual violence in all its forms comes top (sexual violence 17%, commercial sexual exploitation 8%, trafficking 7%). The next topic in terms of importance is the gender-/family-related violence (gender violence 8%, violence in the family 7% and violence in domestic context 11%). Internet and child pornography are also significant, with 6% of the total.”

Commission Report to the European Parliament and to the Council on the Daphne Programme 2000-2003, January 2002

Submissions continued to fail because they were local and did not attempt to explore the potential of 'European-ness'. However, those projects that did make efforts to 'be European' achieved some success and, as monitoring visits, final reports

and evaluations demonstrated, there began to be a growing understanding of the value of truly ‘European’ action. Projects reported that:

- They were able to identify not only differences between the problems, responses and ways of working among Member States but also points of convergence, leading to successful sharing of methodologies and tools;

“The researchers, coming from different countries and with different work habits, applied the methods from their own vantage point, thus the material gathered is relatively ill-assorted. Despite this, these differences were analysed at each joint meeting and put into perspective with work habits on the one hand and with the context, reception in the field, reaction of authorities, etc. on the other.” [Project 99/025/C]

- The value of comparative analysis – for example of legal frameworks relating to sexual violence – enhanced understanding and the ability to advocate for review and harmonization;
- The potential for transfer of knowledge and the sharing of information, methodologies and tools was more evident as organizations got to know each other and understood better their specific situations and needs;
- They were able to transcend language barriers and develop what some projects called ‘Daphne language’, ie communication based on common understanding of the issues and responses.

“The question of translating or interpreting a concept such as ‘vulnerability’ is complex in itself. We encountered this problem when translating and adapting questionnaires, and it posed a problem even for French-speaking children. ... Vulnerability is a concept that is difficult to translate as it relates to different semantic (and social) fields: justice, education, medicine, criminology, protection of children, social work, psychology and cultural anthropology... However, within the team, as a result of the seminars, members became familiar with each other and began to understand each other better.” [Project 99/025/C]

Although much remained to be learned about what being a ‘European project’ entailed, there were clear signs by 2000 that many organizations had grown, as a result of Daphne support, into organizations whose impact was European rather than national or even local.

There remained a concern, however, that the Daphne Programme should not be just a short-term funding mechanism but a framework in which learning – about violence and how to respond to it in terms of protection, prevention and support for victims – might develop and build into a comprehensive response to this EU-wide problem.

The key words for the remaining years of the Daphne Programme, therefore, became ‘development’, ‘building’, ‘adapting’ and ‘extending’. The selection panel focused on projects that aimed to add value to work that had already been done, by:

- evaluating and testing output and results, adapting them and taking them further.
- updating research and broadening it to cover all Member States and, where possible, candidate countries and EFTA/EEA countries (+Cyprus, Malta, Turkey);
- moving from studies and data collection to analysis and, on the basis of this, recommendations and lessons at European level;
- broader application of training and education modules, awareness-raising materials, and operational tools such as questionnaires;
- compilation and documentation of resources made available by Daphne and other sources (web-based, human, publications, audio-visual, training methodologies and packages etc).

If this were to be possible, it would also be necessary to reinforce partnerships, expand networks and improve capacity, including through the continued exchange of information and perhaps staff, more regular field visits in other Member States, and much improved, more targeted conferences, workshops and other working meetings. There were also new calls for projects that might develop evaluation indicators, support analysis of good practice and complete mapping and data collection exercises so that there would exist a comprehensive picture of violence in all its forms in Europe.

Achieving this within the limits of project funding became a real challenge and, as the Daphne Programme progressed and submissions did rise to the challenge posed by the Commission's encouragement to improve, budgets became severely squeezed and the possibility of failure or incomplete activity became a reality for some organizations. The Commission's project monitoring visits therefore focused more urgently on helping organizations to manage their budgets and to find new ways to achieve results without putting the budget under pressure. Nevertheless, it was observed that some areas of activity began to be neglected, especially the relatively expensive activities of external evaluation (usually needing a fairly costly external consultant or institution) and dissemination (translation, especially, was often neglected, thus limiting dissemination, and strange decisions were made concerning the languages of dissemination – for example a project with Belgian, Italian and Spanish partners decided to produce all its publications in English only, rather than favour one of the partners' languages!).

Given its time-bound nature, the Daphne Programme 2000-2003 also focused increasingly on the ability of projects to sustain their impact and on what the Commission itself could do to facilitate this:

- The Daphne website was upgraded so that there would be a long-term archive of all project reports;
- A 'library' of awareness-raising materials that had been produced in projects was begun in 2002 and produced both as a printed resource and in electronic form posted to the website. This allowed organizations to download graphics files for posters, for example, so that an anti-violence message developed and tested in one project could be replicated across other Member States with minimum expense and maximum consistency;
- A series of 'illustrative cases' was produced to give example of the kinds of projects that Daphne had funded and to show how they had succeeded and what their impact had been;
- And the idea of *Daphne News* was reprised through regular e-mail communications to all organizations who had worked with Daphne, containing information on newly funded projects, updates to the website, and other milestones.

Projects had always had to identify a minimum of 20 per cent co-financing for their projects, and increasingly monitoring visits were used to encourage them to seek ongoing funding so that their Daphne-funded activity could continue without Commission support. Where possible, ideas were shared on where funding might be sourced; nevertheless ongoing funding remained a challenge.

At the Commission itself, consideration was given as early as 2002 to the future of the Daphne Programme and its possible renewal. Lessons from the seven-year Daphne experience were built into preliminary proposals, including the need for increased funding to allow bigger projects to be supported, and some means of allowing the Commission to actively commission projects to fill gaps identified as important to the Community but not proposed by organizations.

"The Daphne Programme is acknowledged as an important multidisciplinary instrument in the campaign against violence and it has acquired international renown."

(Report to the European Parliament on the mid-term review of the Daphne Programme 2000-2003,
by the Committee on Women's Rights and Equal Opportunities)

3. So what is violence anyway?

3.1 Exploring violence

Seven years of action, 303 projects funded, hundreds of organizations working and thousands of people touched by this work, and still Daphne has never defined ‘violence’.

This is not an oversight. From the outset, it was recognized that violence is not one single thing and that attempting to define it would only limit not only submissions received but, importantly, perception of what constituted violence and what did not. Instead, the Daphne Initiative and Programme sought to explore violence as understood by the people of Europe themselves - leaders, partners, participants and beneficiaries of Daphne-funded actions – and thus to map out the whole gamut of actions structures, frameworks and attitudes that are ‘violence’ in Europe.

There is consequently no definition of violence included in the Decision¹⁰ establishing the Daphne Programme 2000-2003. There is, however, a general statement indicating some of the implications of violence and relating it in particular to negative impact on health, since the legal base for the Programme was within the ambit of Public Health. The Decision says:

“Physical, sexual and psychological violence against children, young persons and women constitutes a breach of their right to life, safety, freedom, dignity and physical and emotional integrity and a serious threat to the physical and mental health of the victims of such violence; the effects of such violence are so widespread throughout the Community as to constitute a major health scourge.

It is important to recognize the serious immediate and long-term implications for health, psychological and social development, and for the equal opportunities of those concerned, that violence has for individuals, families and communities and the high social and economic costs to society as a whole.

According to the World Health Organisation’s definition, health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity.”

In short, violence was seen as anything that impeded ‘complete physical, mental and social well-being’ and a breach of the right to ‘life, safety, freedom, dignity and physical and emotional integrity’. This very broad approach to violence allowed Daphne projects to explore in detail the many faces of violence and the specific national, regional and local forms it predominantly takes.

This broad contextual statement has served to allow considerable flexibility in approaches to violence taken by projects throughout the life of the Daphne Programme. Since 2000, projects have focused in on areas of violence that are prevalent across the Member States of the EU (and often beyond) and therefore provide opportunities for transferring results, but that are also identified as being priority areas for action in the project organizations’ own localities/countries. This may well explain the continued support for Daphne from organizations working at community level and represents a significant step in building a bridge between community-level priorities and issues of European importance.

3.2 The diversity of violence in Europe

Over the life of the Daphne Programme, therefore, projects have been supported that have worked to protect from, and to prevent these general areas of violence:

- Physical assault
- Sexual violence
- Emotional and verbal abuse
- Exclusion and quasi-structural violence
- Coercion and exploitation
- Virtual violence
- Psychological violence
- Gendered violence
- Violent cultural practices.

¹⁰ Decision No. 293/2000/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 January 2000 adopting a programme of Community action (the Daphne programme) (2000 to 2003) on preventive measures to fight violence against children, young persons and women

A more detailed list of the forms of violence identified in Europe, and the groups mobilized through Daphne projects to combat them, follows:

Violence in Europe and mobilized groups

Forms of violence addressed:	Groups mobilized through project activity:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child sexual abuse • Child abuse (general) • Vulnerability of being missing (children) • Exploitation of migrant domestic workers • Drug and alcohol-induced violence • Racially-motivated violence • Cultural and ethnic violence • Rape • Domestic violence against women and children • Social isolation • Abuse of handicapped women • Adolescent violence • Family violence • Female genital mutilation • Trafficking of women and children • Commercial sexual exploitation of children • Abuse against rural women • Self-harm among young people • Abuse of autistic women and children • Violence against asylum-seekers and refugees • Violence against homosexuals • Sexual harassment at work • Bullying in schools • Child pornography on the Internet • Violence towards elderly women • Violence in educational centres • Physical punishment of children • Sexual abuse of children in institutions • Prostitution and trafficking around military bases • Violence against women in prison • Violence in families in military settings • Social violence against gypsy women • Sexual abuse of people with mental disability • Sexual violence by boys aged 12-16 • Violence against women in cities • Violent crime • Violence against women in a church context • Domestic slavery • Gender-differentiated violence • Violence in poor socio-economic conditions • Violence in the media 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children, young people and women victims • EU regional and local representatives • Municipal authorities • Helpline operators • Expert groupings • Policy-makers at EU level • Police, juvenile offenders' services • Hospitals and health-care providers • Counselling services • Social workers and authorities • Teachers, teacher trainees, education managers • Streetworkers and outreach organizations • Media professionals • Migrant communities • Cultural organizations • Tertiary students and student unions • Shelter and refuge operators • Human resource managers, corporate managers • Trade unions and employers' organizations • Community workers • Families, parents and parents-to-be • Church groups including youth clubs • Law-makers, judiciary • Youth groups • Public institutions and statutory organizations • Staff of residential institutions • Research institutions • Prison personnel • Military personnel • NGO personnel • Childcare workers • Volunteer associations • Immigration officials • Men against violent men • Policy-makers at local, national and regional level • Grassroots community organizations and clubs • + general public awareness raising

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Racial and neo-fascist violence • Linguistic violence • Violence against unaccompanied minors • Dangerous care • Violence against children w/ learning disabilities • Inter-family battery • Violence in schools • Violence in post-conflict situations • Sexually abusive behaviour in institutions • Psychological violence • Intentional injury • Violence amongst adolescents/peer violence • Violence in cases of family break-up • Bonded labour • Violence in degraded urban areas • Violence against visually handicapped women • Torture and its aftermath • Harm of institutionalization of 0-3 year-olds • Institutional violence • Violence through forced /inter-country marriage • Violence in temporary children's holiday places • Honour-based violence • Street-based violence • On-line stalking and sexual predators • Stalking • Mobbing 	
--	--

3.3 What Europeans think about violence

Although it soon became clear that the multi-faceted nature of violence was well reflected in projects submitted to and/or funded by Daphne, it was also obvious that conducting a Eurobarometer exercise to seek more input on Europeans' perceptions of violence would not only complement project activity but also serve as a base for attempting to track some trends in perceptions of violence over time. The disaggregated nature of the data in Eurobarometer studies also allows for some general conclusions to be drawn about how different countries, age groups and socio-economic groups might also perceive violence, and their responses to it.

In 1999, therefore, the Daphne Initiative cooperated with DG X (Information, Communication, Culture and Audio-visual Media – Public Opinion Analysis Unit) in developing and commissioning a two-pronged Eurobarometer to gauge public opinion on (i) violence against children and (ii) domestic violence against women. It was unfortunate that the survey on violence against women was limited to domestic violence only, since this meant that important subjects such as trafficking and extra-family (eg institutional) violence were not included.

The survey on violence against children covered physical punishment, psychological punishment, sexual abuse, physical cruelty and psychological cruelty, although it also sought to find out whether Europeans did, in fact, consider all these to constitute 'violence' and whether there were differences in this among age groups and countries. It asked questions about potential perpetrators: father, mother, stepfather/mother's partner, stepmother/father's partner, brother, sister, other relative, teacher, child-minder, another child, stranger. It also looked at how people heard about violence against children, what they thought were the main causes of violence against children, who they thought should intervene, what they knew about laws in their country, and thoughts they had on what could be done to reduce violence against children. There was also a question on whether the EU should be involved in combating violence against children.

The Eurobarometer on domestic violence against women followed essentially the same pattern, although it did not seek to explore what Europeans thought constituted domestic violence against women but rather how serious they thought five different types of already-defined violence (psychological, physical and sexual violence, threats of violence and restricted

freedom) were. There was an important question regarding the relationship between violence and ‘circumstances’, in order to gauge whether violence was tolerated in certain circumstances (this question was subsumed into other questions in the children’s survey). There was also a question that aimed to give some idea of the prevalence of domestic violence by asking respondents whether they themselves knew of someone who had been a victim or perpetrator of domestic violence, and where they knew this person (at work, in own family, among friends etc).

Some interesting insights were gained through the two surveys:

- Most Europeans thought that violence against children was ‘very common’ or ‘fairly common’ (77% total) and only 1% had never heard of violence against children;
- A majority of Europeans, although slightly fewer, thought that domestic violence against women was ‘very common’ or ‘fairly common’ (74% total) but 4% had never heard of it;
- In both cases, sexual violence topped the list of what was considered serious: more than 97% of respondents considered sexual abuse of children to be a form of violence, and 90% of Europeans considered sexual violence against women to be ‘very serious’;
- There was a serious misconception about perpetrators of violence against children: Europeans mistakenly believed that it is strangers who are most likely to inflict violence on children (74%) although in fact most violence is inflicted on children by family, friends or people they know;
- Europeans consider that physical or psychological violence inflicted on children by teachers is a form of violence (75%), and 59% regard physical punishment by parents as an act of violence.
- Europeans in general believe that physical or psychological cruelty inflicted by other children is also a form of violence (88% and 85% respectively), although interestingly this response is highly disaggregated by age, with young people being more accepting of peer violence than older people;

“Young people have normalized and grown accustomed to violence and the values associated with it. Violence is present on an habitual, daily and generalized basis. It is assumed to be inevitable and generally speaking, we are not aware of the problems it causes. From the groups’ analysis, a certain permissiveness and social acceptance is inferred and they do not seem to be very informed about the negative consequences of acts of violence, although they are identified as problematic... Violence serves as a mechanism for dialogue between equals. Adolescents form their own code with a different language, a slang that is part of the rites of passage, of forms of behaviour and attitudes that lead them to the adult stage. Violence thus becomes an irrational process that builds identity by operating within a circle of recognition between the members of the group.” [Project 99/055/C]

-
- Europeans find it difficult to imagine that children might be violent towards their siblings, but recognize violence by ‘another child’ as frequently occurring;
 - In regard to violence against children and domestic violence against women, a large majority of Europeans thought that alcohol (c95%) and drugs (c94%) were main causes of such violence, way ahead of unemployment, poverty and social exclusion, low levels of education and others social factors;
 - In relation to both violence against children and domestic violence against women, there were some Europeans, albeit a small percentage (5.8% and 2.7% respectively) who considered that violence was acceptable in some or all circumstances;
 - This may be linked to the responses which indicated that almost half of all Europeans think that violence against children may be related to the behaviour of the child her/himself (45%), and that the ‘provocative behaviour’ of women is also a cause of domestic violence against them (46%);

“An issue that arose for the project team was that of the ‘backlash’ in Ireland. A hostile environment exists within Irish society to explore violence within the home and in young peoples lives;; at present there is a group of men’s groups who organise together to destruct the work of many groups in Ireland who work in the area of violence. Their agenda also attacks women’s freedom of choice. The media gives considerable coverage to this group who as well as attacking women’s groups and their supporters, have also challenged the government by taking a court case against them in relation to

- There were strong feelings that perpetrators of violence against children and domestic violence against women should be punished (94% and 95%) but little knowledge of existing laws;
- The majority of Europeans believed that laws should be more stringently enforced (91% in both surveys) and there was strong support for the notion that the EU itself should be involved in combating violence against children (72% 'definitely') and against women (67%).

What was clear from the Eurobarometer is that there is a high level of general awareness about violence in Europe and a strong feeling that it is a social phenomenon that is not acceptable. There was also endorsement of the notion that violence is a multi-faceted phenomenon that has different forms and triggers, and that the perpetrators of violence are also diverse.

There were also worrying signs, however, that the younger the European, the higher the level of violence tolerated, suggesting that tolerance of violence may be increasing and that it may be becoming 'normalized'. There are serious questions unanswered about why this is so (in more specific areas, for example sexual abuse of children, there are indications that mass public awareness campaigns may in fact contribute to such 'normalization' and provide a context for the self-justification process that abusers go through). Whatever the reasons, this clearly remains a major challenge for Europe.

4. The results of the Daphne Experience

4.1 ‘Product’ of the projects

Within this crowded framework of violence in Europe, where multiple beneficiary groups were to be supported, diversified target (intermediary) groups mobilized and empowered, and where knowledge and understanding were to emerge and grow, what could really be achieved in 12 short months of project activity?

The figures for concrete output do not tell the whole story. Quantitative statistics, in fact, are very difficult to obtain. Although projects had to submit a final report of their activity and achievements, and although they were given a format in which to do this (a format reviewed and upgraded each year),¹¹ project leaders found it very difficult to describe what they had achieved. This is a weakness in project management and in the capacity of organizations, because often there were real achievements that were not recognized as such by the organizations themselves.

It is also clear that ‘impact’ is an elusive concept for many organizations. It is easy to understand that, in a 12-month project, for example, the organization and successful running of a conference might be seen as a goal and an output. But the impact of that conference – and ultimately of all the hard work that went into organizing it – depends on the substance of the meeting and of course on the number of people who turned up and what they took away from the event (measured, for example, through a feedback questionnaire). Dozens of meetings were held as part of Daphne projects without any record being kept (or at least documented for the Commission) of the number of people who attended, who they were, which groups or sectors they represented. All that might be reflected in documentation sent to the Commission, for example, is that the project produced a ‘research report and conference’. And yet the usefulness of the research report, its likelihood of expanding knowledge and understanding, and its value to effecting change on the ground, were undoubtedly directly linked to the sharing of the report at that conference, about which we know nothing.

Similarly, awareness campaigns have been both a priority and a regular event of Daphne projects, but there is almost no information on their coverage. How many posters were produced and in what languages (it can run to thousands in half a dozen different languages – an enormous ‘tool’ of awareness raising). Where were they posted and how long did they stay there? Was there any documented reaction to them, for example in local press reports, or even through phone calls or comments to the organizers? What were the messages they contained and how were these developed? Who were they aimed at and what response was hoped for?

All of this information is important if the impact of the campaign is to be gauged and if lessons are to be learned for the future.¹² And still almost all final reports on information campaigns funded by Daphne concentrate on reporting whether the campaign happened, whether it was carried out on time and according to budget.

This is perhaps a result of a perception that ‘donors’ only care about whether the actions were completed, on time and to budget. This has often been the case in the past, but donor agencies increasingly are themselves asked to measure the impact of their funding by their political masters, and must rely on implementing agencies to provide that information to a large extent. This is the case for Daphne, which reports regularly through the Commissioner to the European Parliament on the substantive outcomes of the programme; but additionally in the ‘spirit of Daphne’, the Commission takes very seriously the drawing of lessons from project activity, the impact that projects have on preventing violence in Europe and protecting children, young people and women from its ravages, and on making a real difference.

The table that follows is therefore indicative only (the figures for 1997 may be near to accurate, since the ex-post evaluators for that year did ask general questions about project output). For 1998 and 1999, incomplete figures are available and included simply for information. Given the reporting cycle of Daphne projects (for 12-month projects, submission and decision in year X, activity in year X+1 and reporting in year X+2), even indicative information is not available for projects funded under the Daphne Programme except for 2000, and that is incomplete, both because projects did not always indicate output – despite a specific question relating to this in the revised final reporting format – and because some multi-annual projects have not yet reported (as of May 2003). It is therefore not included.

¹¹ It would be useful to include, in future final reporting formats, a grid to collect quantitative information, for example for each research report: the number of copies printed in each language (and which languages), how many copies were distributed by mail, through meetings, electronically etc.

¹² The Daphne Programme itself attempted this exercise in 2002. Selecting a number of well-developed awareness campaigns that had been funded since 1997, the Commission produced an analytical overview of these campaigns with lessons to be learned, suggestions on how they might be replicated across Europe, and samples of the materials to be downloaded from the Daphne website. The result *Europe and Violence: Messages from Daphne* was well received and a number of organizations sent details of their projects for inclusion in future updates.

Indications of concrete output of the three years of the Daphne Initiative*

	1997	1998	1999	TOTAL
Public campaigns	7	18	7	32
Research & studies	13	38	13	64
Newsletters	10	?	?	10?
Posters	6	?	?	6?
Leaflets/brochures	11	1	1	13
Other publications (guides, checklists, recommendations)	16	67	11	94
Training packages	19	21	15	55
Databases	3	0	0	3
Websites	6	7	2	15
Audio-visual (videos, CD-ROMs)	5	21	2	28
Direct support actions	3	25	2	30
New transnational networks	2	1	3	6
New multi- disciplinary networks	3	8	3	14
Expert meetings	6	?	?	6?
Working conferences	27	70	?	97?

**These figures have been compiled: for year 1997, from ex-post evaluation reports of the projects, cross-checked against project final reports; for 1998 and 1999, from the projects' final reports which often enter into great detail on the substance of the project but rarely on the output. The figures should therefore be considered to be indications only and not comprehensive. Neither the earlier versions of the final reporting format nor the ex-post evaluation schedule asked for precise details of quantity/nature of output. In follow-up telephone calls, project organizers are rarely able to recall exactly how many posters, for example, were produced in each of several languages some years before. The numbers given therefore probably under-state the real output of the Initiative.*

It should be noted here that the Daphne Initiative and Programme provided for projects with direct support components, although this was not the main thrust of the funding line.

In general, 'support actions' such as the running of refuges for victims of domestic violence, helplines, drop-in centres for women and girls in prostitution, and NGO desks in police stations for victim support, provided a context in which data collection, networking, exchange of experiences or awareness-raising activities were taking place. Given the real risk of dependency and failure that NGOs face when such infrastructural or semi-infrastructural work is supported by project funding rather than core funding, the Commission did not specifically set out to encourage submissions for direct support except as part of a clearly discreet project. The few projects that did include direct support are noted in the matrix in Annex.

From 2000, the quantity of concrete output from the projects increased to such an extent that it became extremely difficult to keep track of all outputs. For example, a Portuguese project with partners in Spain and Finland (00/129/WC) that aimed to undertake research on domestic violence and, on the basis of this and a transnational conference, design an awareness and information campaign, listed the following 'outputs' in its final report:

- *Domestic Violence Questionnaire (methodological tool)*
- *Guidelines for interviewing victims of violence ('other publication')*
- *Information analysis matrix (methodological tool)*
- *Reading list (publication)*

- *Reports on transnational meetings (information material)*
- *Reports on discussion groups ('other publication')*
- *Discussion group evaluation questionnaire (methodological tool)*
- *Certificates of attendance at conference*
- *Individual process - V.D.V. Assistance Office (direct support)*
- *Project poster and leaflet (awareness-raising materials)*
- *V.D.V. Information leaflet ('other publication')*
- *Slides for use in awareness-raising/training of young people (audio-visual).*

Indeed, the output of the projects from 2000 reflect the increased sophistication of the projects in general. It is clear that the three years of the Initiative had contributed to increasing capacity among organizations in terms of conceptualizing and running European projects against violence. This was confirmed by the external evaluators who visited completed 2000 Daphne projects:

"Most projects funded in 2000 have performed exceptionally well. Thirty-six (77 per cent) of the projects were rated by evaluators as being either excellent or good. Projects are increasingly ambitious in scope and carry out a mixed range of activities. The experience of previous projects, the growing Daphne network and the refinement of Daphne objectives are having a very positive impact on projects' capacity to realise these ambitions."
 [External evaluators' report of the 2000 Daphne Programme]

Because of the nature of the Daphne Programme life-cycle, final reports from projects selected in 2002 are not due until early 2003 and external evaluation of the Programme for that year will also then be undertaken. It is therefore impossible to give precise indications of the concrete output of later projects, although interim monitoring reports indicate that the broad-ranging output and increased complexity and sophistication of the projects continued.

4.2 Less measurable output

The Daphne Programme and Initiative were not intended to be production lines, however. They were meant to initiate change, on behalf of children, young people and women in Europe, in the levels of violence and people's vulnerability to it. Although the concrete 'product' was therefore an important by-product of Daphne projects, it was the less tangible, more difficult-to-measure impact of Daphne that was likely to bring about this change.

These outputs include:

Awareness

From the outset, the Commission called for public campaigns across Europe to 'raise awareness' about violence and to promote zero tolerance of it.

It is questionable, in fact, in the light of more recent research on awareness-raising activity, whether campaigns to raise awareness do, in fact, affect the behaviour of perpetrators or whether they may conversely raise tolerance levels by 'normalizing' the issue. The jury is still out on this but in any case, as the Daphne Programme developed, applicants were guided more towards targeted information campaigns aimed at directly reaching specific identified groups and promoting behaviour or attitude change among them. For example, information campaigns aimed at women in prostitution were specifically designed to help them to be aware of services available to them if they were faced with a potentially violent situation, thus encouraging self-protection behavioural change; information campaigns in schools aimed to direct young people to reporting mechanisms if they learned that a school friend was a victim of abuse; shopfloor information campaigns focused on helping workers to recognize signs of abuse in co-workers (or to be on the lookout for abusive behaviour from work colleagues) and to know what to do in such cases.

This sort of targeted 'awareness raising' was much more prevalent in the Daphne Programme than it had been in the Daphne Initiative, where mass public information campaigns were still the norm. This may also reflect a greater sophistication in public

awareness of topics such as domestic violence, child sexual abuse, social exclusion and trafficking in Europe, and less need to ‘introduce’ these issues to the general public.

Whether ‘awareness raising’, however targeted, has positively affected attitudes and behaviour, however, is not easy to assess. The ultimate indicator of success would be a reduction in the levels of violence in Europe, lower levels of tolerance of violence among all groups, and increased reporting and apprehension of perpetrators of violence. The cause and effect of these outcomes, however, would be complex and it would not be easy to distinguish what the contribution of Daphne projects – as opposed to greater media coverage, increased law enforcement, stricter laws, other actions etc – was. It would also need to be carried out over time in order for trends to emerge. Nevertheless, it would undoubtedly be interesting to repeat the Eurobarometer exercise, exactly as it was carried out in 1999, to see if there has been a shift in Europeans’ understanding and perceptions of violence over the life of the Daphne Programme.

“A Daphne project that set up a European Information Centre on violence against women, to build on a previous project funded by the Daphne Initiative, received ten times the number of requests for information from women’s refuges and counselling centres from all over the EU. The project has also been asked by the Danish government to train the police force using the products developed by the Daphne project.” [Ex-post evaluation of an Austrian project in 2000]

Knowledge

Knowledge is easier to measure, not least through the level of knowledge demonstrated in applications to the Daphne Programme itself, as well as in the quality of debate in Europe and the circulation of acquired knowledge, for example in bibliographies where quoting a source indicates the transmission of information that represents knowledge growth.

There is no doubt that both the Daphne Initiative and the Daphne Programme have expanded the knowledge base in Europe (and indeed worldwide) on issues relating to violence against children, young people and women.

It was acknowledged at the very beginning of the Daphne process that a serious lack of reliable data and body of analysis was hampering efforts to combat violence and protect people from it. This was particularly true in the NGO world, where organizations in many cases did not have specialized staff ‘tuned in’ to academic literature in areas such as child psychology, legal reform or psychosocial rehabilitation. Daphne has substantially filled this gap in a number of important areas, including through comparative analysis of legal frameworks in the Member States; understanding of the causes of violence, ranging from the role of alcohol in family violence to the impact of regular downloading of pornography on young Internet users. In general these studies are written for the lay person and are thus an important resource not only to policy makers, opinion formers and technical personnel, but also to those who seek a broad understanding of the issues affecting the field in which they work.

Two major challenges remain, however:

The first is to map out the areas where knowledge is needed with a view to identifying remaining gaps, as well as the intervals at which knowledge needs to be updated in order to maintain its usefulness.

The second is to make the knowledge accessible to those who need it. This is perhaps the greatest challenge for all those working to combat violence. Knowledge is only really knowledge if it is in the hands of those who can use it to effect change. The Commission recognized this early in the Daphne Experience by creating the Daphne database, which contains the final reports of all projects and which gives details for acquiring other outputs of the projects. But this is a passive ‘archive’ of knowledge and not an active process. In theory, the projects themselves are tasked with ensuring that the outputs of their work are disseminated and shared with those who need them, but in practice this has been limited by budget, project duration and weaknesses in understanding of the importance of effective dissemination and how to achieve it.

“The research produced long country reports that appear to be of high quality, but the integration of these reports is only found in the brief final report to Daphne; even the book produced does not have the general conclusions and proposals. The website has links to the partners and the presentations they made at the final meeting, but somehow the general conclusions of the project are not obvious or clear enough. Similarly, much of the material produced showing interactions among the partners is not clear to an outsider; I conclude that communication to the outside world is not the strong point of the association.” [Ex-post report of a Spanish project funded in 1999].

Additionally, there is a need for ‘value’ to be added to many of the project outputs before they become fully usable. It may be that they do not cover all Member States but give only a partial picture of an issue (in which case, follow-up project activity could be commissioned/promoted to complete the coverage). The output might be fairly raw data with insufficient analysis, so that a further round of work on the output may be necessary before it can be transformed into a usable tool. It may be that several different projects achieve results that, when brought together, constitute a much greater body of knowledge than the individual parts, so that some process that surveys all project outputs and aims to ‘add value’ to them would greatly grow the knowledge derived. All of these areas presume a level of ‘management’ of the project outputs that hitherto has been beyond the limited capacity of the small team in the Daphne office.

Dissemination of knowledge also needs to be targeted so that the right people receive the materials, and even more have access to it. As Daphne developed, project leaders grew increasingly sophisticated in their use of technology both as a means of communicating within the project and also as a means of sharing knowledge. E-mail newsletters began to replace paper bulletins; websites became both tools of sharing and repositories of reports. Links to project websites from the Daphne database encouraged on-line readers to look more closely at project outputs and to contact project leaders for more information.

Nevertheless targeted dissemination, through the careful construction of lists of target recipients, remained outside the capacity of many organizations, either because of the workload this entails or because it was not included in the budget or because they were unsure of how to achieve it. The drawing-up (or acquisition) of a set of mailing lists in the areas with which Daphne is concerned would be another way to add value to the projects’ achievements.

“A website set up in Germany with Daphne funding providing information for organizations on the law and legal situations of trafficked and migrant sex workers has had more than 1,000 hits per month and was discussed at the OSCE Conference Europe against Trafficking in Persons in October 2001.” [Ex-post evaluation of a German project in 2000]

Empowerment

These mailing lists could also be used for improved dissemination of the many tools of empowerment that have been produced in Daphne projects. These include guidelines – for example relating to appropriate media approaches to vulnerable children; protocols – for example on issues relating to privacy and confidentiality of data collection and storage relating to abuse victims; methodologies – including sample questionnaires, interview questions, classroom techniques and other practical guides; and good practice examples in protection, prevention, accompaniment and reintegration and all the other areas of work relating to violence.

A large body of such tools has been generated by Daphne projects but, again, they are rarely seen as ‘outputs’ and as a result are not always shared with the Commission through the final report nor, indeed, with all participants in the project. In some instances, questionnaires, for example, have developed over several stages of project activity and represent a real learning experience for the project leader and partners. A project in Belgium, for example, which sought to document information relating to how reports of a missing child are treated in different European countries, developed a questionnaire that changed over time to take into account the responses coming in and different understanding of concepts which at first had seemed simple.

One particular area where tools have been important is where they have been linked to advocacy for change. This is the case, for example, of an early review of child protection frameworks in Europe, which was used as an advocacy platform during the

debate on the Amsterdam Treaty. It is the case of a project that established a European network and collected data for a report and recommendations to MEPs and European institutions on the harmonization of laws relating to trafficking and migration.

Other advocacy efforts have taken place at local and national level. In the UK, a Daphne research and advocacy project was instrumental in promoting a review of migration and resident procedures for migrant domestic workers:

“The seminar can be assessed as a big success in political terms. Mike O’Brien, the Under-Secretary of State, received a European delegation attending the seminar and confirmed his intention to revise migration and residence procedures for migrant women. In the aftermath of the seminar, the British Government confirmed the amendment of the immigration procedure. Additionally, representatives of the seminar visited the British Home Office and presented a formal letter to the British Prime Minister and the President of the European Council, urging for support for their European campaign. Activities were covered by BBC News, satellite as well as national and local radio stations.” [Ex-post report on project 97/017/W]

Mobilization

Given all the knowledge and practical tools produced, it is not surprising that Daphne projects also resulted in significant mobilization of some important intermediary groups. These included law enforcement personnel, health-care providers, counselling service staff, social workers and authorities, teachers and education managers, student bodies, media professionals, cultural organizations, trade unions and employers’ organizations, business people, church groups, law-makers and judiciary, research institutions, prison personnel, military staff, immigration and customs officials, policy-makers at local, national and regional levels, grassroots organizations, and NGOs and beneficiaries themselves.

Although many of these groups already work on behalf of children, young people and women in one way or another, their targeting and participation in Daphne projects allowed them to learn more about specific issues related to violence, and to integrate these into their ongoing activities or, indeed, begin new activities. A multi-annual, multi-country project with a coordinating office in Belgium, for example, aimed to prompt discussion of issues relating to violence among children and young people in the partner countries, with a view to mobilizing these children and also learning more about meaningful participation of children and young people in actions for them. In each partner country, hundreds of youth groups have been involved in the project, and the project found that the young people created and maintained their own e-mail discussion group even after the project activity was completed.

“Through collective discussions on the methods for and aims of the participation of children and young people, this pilot project aims to draw up a set of ‘quality indicators for participation’ on the basis of the relevant analysis of practices, incorporating the perspectives of children, young people and adults. An active area for discussion has been launched. Its goal is to determine an adaptable and flexible ‘reference model’ that can be used by all those who wish to develop practices involving the participation of children and young people in the spirit of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child. The group running this project consists of professionals representing around 15 institutions in various child-related fields. Six associations working on the ground (community centres and schools), in direct contact with children’s groups, consult their various groups in order to determine their perspectives and their opinions in relation to participation with a view to suggesting ways of drawing up quality indicators. Following these consultations with adults and young people, a meeting is organized to pool the results achieved by the various groups of adults and young people.” [Interim report of project 00/051/C]

Mobilization of intermediary groups has had both transnational and multi-disciplinary aspects. In some cases, networks have been established or reinforced that cross borders and include representatives from the Member States and beyond. In some very interesting projects, functioning multi-disciplinary networks have been set up and have been successful in developing and implementing cross-sectoral approaches to protection and support for victims of violence.

“The project aims to develop and transfer the experience of multi-agency working to support women and families affected by domestic abuse. The [project leader] has gained valuable insight into multi-agency working and has developed from this a strategic approach. The project set out to explore the transferability of this approach to two EU countries: Sweden and Italy, and to identify issues that arise in multi-agency working in different countries. This was facilitated through a project worker and an advisory board made up of the members of the multi-agency team from [the project leader’s locality in Scotland], who worked with the Italian and Swedish partners. The partners were to explore and facilitate communications among the agencies with a particular role to play in response to domestic abuse – police, judiciary, social services, volunteer agencies, NGOs, public authorities, health and family services, church etc as appropriate – and develop their own strategies for multi-agency response.” [Monitoring report from project 00/012/WC]

Capacity building

There is no doubt that Daphne projects have contributed, either directly or indirectly, to improving the capacity of project leaders and partners themselves to understand and respond to violence, and to plan, run and benefit from project activity. Project leaders and partners have found new ways of working, often as a direct result of learning from each other. They have benefited from exchange of ideas and methodologies, from visits to each others’ work environments, and to sharing contacts that have expanded networks and increased the potential for learning.

“The project sponsor is very satisfied with the functioning of the partnerships and with the level of commitment of the partners. There are some language difficulties with the Spanish partner and communications have to pass through an English language intermediary; this is burdensome on the Spanish partner, which is a small organization. The sponsor explained that it is precisely because the organization is small that it is encouraged to work within the network, which can support it. Conversely, the project sponsor explained that the partner in the Netherlands has grown in strength and is poised to take on more responsibility in the follow-up project. A potential new partner has been identified in Paris after a two-year search and its ability to function within the network is being explored.” [Monitoring report on project 00/247/W]

It is interesting to note that, over time, projects began to learn to take account of each other’s strengths and weaknesses in different elements of project activity and to build this into workplans. Some NGOs, for example, and in particular smaller organizations, may not have the resources to undertake the close financial management that is necessary in a Commission project. They may, on the other hand, be able to motivate local professionals and to involve them in project activity. In this case, it will make sense for a partner with good financial management skills to handle budgeting and for the small NGO to organize a seminar, for example. As Daphne project partners have come to know each other better, they have both built these factors into their planning and also taken them into account as they have sought new partners.

“Including partners from candidate countries has proved to be very productive in developing truly transnational prevention strategies for women and children against violence and ensuring better support systems for victims of violence. Projects involving partners from candidate countries have focused on forms of violence that have a transnational and global aspect (for example issues dealing with migration, trafficking, violence against children and child pornography) and so can be addressed from both within the EU and outside the EU Member States simultaneously. Many of these projects have successfully transferred training, information and methodologies to assist NGOs and public institutions active in this field in candidate countries thereby furthering integration and international collaboration...[At the same time,] EU organizations have much to gain by exchanging experiences with NGOs in candidate countries. However, it is also very challenging to develop working relationships with organisations that tend to have very limited financial resources and experience of transnational working. Projects have therefore also attempted to transfer vital skills and build the capacity of NGOs and organisations rather than simply passing over training modules.”

(External evaluators’ report of the 2000 Daphne Programme)

Mobilization of resources

Daphne-funded projects were obliged to find 20 per cent of the required budget of their project from non-Commission sources, since the Daphne allocation could not exceed 80 per cent of anticipated expenditure. Although some organizations were able to contribute the required 20 per cent of the budget themselves, most projects generally had to identify at least one other source of funding.

This meant mobilizing other resources. In some instances, other sources of funding were readily available to the project – for example through an annual grant from the municipality, or from a regular donor. More often than not, however, new sources had to be identified and tapped, and this led to considerable mobilization of new sources of funding for actions against violence in Europe. These ranged from local municipality contributions to national authority grants, through lump-sum contributions from the private sector to small grants from other donors. In most cases, the responsibility for mobilization of resources was shared among partners, so that several organizations working in the project went out and identified co-funders, often in several different EU countries.

It is difficult to trace how many of these resources continued to be available after project activity was completed, although there are documented instances of ongoing support as a result of the relationship established for the project. A Swedish project, for example, managed to mobilize 53 per cent of the funds needed for its project from private enterprises, the National Board of Health and Welfare, the Trade Union Confederation, the Committee of Gender Equality and various community associations.¹³

“(The project) received active support from the regional government in its area as well as from the municipal authorities of the city where the project established an office. These two institutions will assume the future financing of the project’s activities once EU funding is over.” [Ex-post evaluation of project 97/043/W]

Follow-up funding through other sources is often also a result of the value that these sources put on the results of the Daphne project experience. A project that looked at the marginalization of Roma children, for example, proved to be of such interest to local actors in Spain that follow-up funding was made available to ensure sustainability and further use of the results:

“The project uncovered a significant lack of knowledge and data about the lives of Roma people in Spain... The work aroused widespread interest as well as media coverage, and the Catholic Church in Spain offered to print 2,000 copies of the report. After the project was completed, the Spanish Ministry of Social Affairs set aside funds for working with the Roma population in prisons, and some judges expressed interest in examining bias in the criminal justice system. The co-ordinators are taking part in two follow-up studies: one of them, funded by the European Commission, is on Good practices in combating discrimination against the Roma population.” [Report on project 98/197/WC]

European-ness

There has been ongoing discussion among the organizations working with the Daphne Initiative and Programme, as well as among members of the selection panel and Daphne team, about what being a ‘European project’ really means.

In some ways, just like violence itself, this concept was never defined in detail by the Commission but left to be explored by the projects and to grow out of them. It is sometimes easier to define what is not ‘European’ than what is:

- A project, for example, that undertakes research in France and Germany and then publishes these two research reports side by side may be useful and may indeed be ‘transnational’, but it is not ‘European’ – it is just the sum of two national exercises undertaken together. On the other hand, if these two research reports are brought together, analysed in a comparative exercise, used as a basis for discussion with other European partners in order for wider experience to be

¹³ Source: Ex-post evaluation of project 97/008/W.

brought in, and then used to generate recommendations that are likely to be usable in the majority of Member States or by a European institution, then the project is clearly European.

- In the same way, partnerships between several Member States may remain just ‘transnational’ and may never become truly ‘European’ if the results of the partnerships do not add up to more than the sum of the individual parts. Networking, exchange of information and experience, staff visits and shared contacts may just enrich the work of national organizations. On the other hand, they may be used to create something that has real European added value. For example, a 2003 project synthesizing work done across Europe to increase understanding of FGM and to mobilize people, governments and regional bodies against it, may gather data and mobilize in each Member State individually, but as a means of achieving European impact through EU-level information, recommendations and lobbying for change.

In short, for a project to move beyond transnationality to ‘European-ness’, there is a need for its actions and results to grow out of Europe-wide concerns and analysis, and to feed into EU-level debate and policies.

There are many instances of these occurring in projects throughout the life of the Daphne Initiative and Programme, although they are not always clearly documented in reports to the Commission. It seems that sometimes organizations are surprised by the ‘European-ness’ of their project experience; the project quoted below, for example, gradually began to see how its first Daphne-funded project in northern Europe was a basis for pan-European work and an increasingly ‘European project’:

“The project aims to define and test strategies to prevent Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) among immigrant families/communities in the partner countries (Italy, Spain, Netherlands, Sweden, Germany, Denmark), and builds on earlier Daphne projects which resulted in a body of material produced in northern Europe. The project is strong in outreach both across sectors and across countries. The initiative to adapt and transfer earlier Daphne experiences into other Member States is welcome – clearly a ‘third stage’ project could see this experience also being used in France, for example.” [Monitoring report of project 01/247/C]

And yet the potential for ‘European-ness’ is already evident in project proposals and, indeed, is an important criterion for selection. It is the basis on which regional funds are made available rather than national funds.

The extent of the links between Daphne projects and EU policy and action, however, also depend on how the project leader and/or partners are ‘positioned’ in relation to being able to influence MEPs, Commission representatives or other opinion formers or decision makers in Brussels (or Strasbourg) or at national level. This is the reality of the NGO world; some organizations specialise in lobbying and advocacy and place themselves to do this, both in terms of location and the staff and resources devoted to it. Others do not see this as their major role (although many would like to think that their work did make a difference at this level) and so do not devote resources to it. Some are learning, including through Daphne, how they can have an impact beyond their national borders.

To date, though, few project reports contain indications of the level of impact of project output on the EU institutions or even, sometimes, on national bodies. Similarly, few projects are articulated in the context of EU policy even though the Daphne Programme itself is clearly an implementation mechanism for such policy. An example of this is the Council Framework Decision on combating trafficking in human beings of 19 July 2002 (2002/629/JHA) which specifically mentions Daphne as a complementary instrument to the Framework Decision. While the Decision largely concentrates on legal and law enforcement approaches to trafficking, it also specifically (Article 7) calls for protection and assistance to victims and tasks Member States to take appropriate measures to ensure assistance to the child and family. Lessons from diverse Daphne projects on legal accompaniment, social support, counselling and cross-border cooperation are clearly important resources to Member States in implementing this provision.

More explicitly, a year 2002 Daphne project directly implemented the Council Resolution of October 2001 on the contribution of civil society in finding missing or sexually exploited children (2001/C 283/01). This Brussels-coordinated project extended coverage of a Directory of Organizations working in the field of missing or sexually exploited children as a follow-up to an earlier Daphne project in which the Directory had been developed. Several of the modalities nominated in the Resolution – for example cooperation among authorities and civil society, sharing of information, networking to allow sharing of protected data etc form part of the Daphne-funded work.

"The aim is to seek out, identify and record in all partner and associate partner countries organizations that provide prevention, information, operational and victim support activities connected with the disappearance and/or sexual exploitation of children. The particulars collected will be used to expand the directory created under Daphne Project 00/064/C for other countries in 2000, and will serve as a practical field work tool both nationally and internationally to facilitate and leverage to the maximum mutual contacts and operational action between those involved". [Project description of project 02/037/YC]

4.3 Commission initiatives to facilitate broad dissemination

With a view to prompting 'European-ness' of results even outside individual Daphne projects, the European Commission in 1999 set up a special Daphne section on the its Europa website. Since 2000, this has been regularly reviewed and upgraded to build on the potential that has emerged from the development of the Daphne Programme 2000-2003.

The aim is to share the final reports of all projects, the many evaluation reports and thematic analyses, the good practice compilations and other Daphne documents, with a universal on-line audience so that even projects with modest European value can serve as prompts to new European action. Indeed, some European action has already travelled much further: following the presentation of a Daphne project at the 2nd World Congress against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children in Yokohama, Japan, in December 2001, the Japanese Government and a number of global telecommunications companies brought a group of Daphne project partners to Tokyo to discuss lessons learned from their work to protect children on-line.

Daphne's presence on the World Wide Web is emblematic of the impact that the Commission's support has had and continues to have.

5 Conclusion

From this brief overview it is clear that the Daphne Experience has been rich indeed and that the aims of the European Parliament in establishing the Daphne Initiative and the Daphne Programme 2000-2003 have been largely met. The capacity of organizations in Europe to protect children, young people and women from violence in its many forms has been enhanced. Children, young people and women have been protected and supported. The knowledge base has been expanded and tools have been produced that will continue to empower both victims of violence and those who work on their behalf.

But the huge challenge remains prevention of violence in the future and the imperative to reduce violence now.

For this to happen, work needs to continue on identifying and understanding the causes of violence and the perpetrators of it. Tough decisions will have to be made that require political commitment and that focus on law enforcement, combating drug and alcohol abuse, reducing crime and sending out clear messages of zero tolerance.

A veritable army of Europeans has been mobilized through the work of Daphne projects, and the tools they need to contribute to the fight against violence are at hand. This is one battle that must be won.

Annex: Matrix of projects, 1997-2002

Legend:

General category	=	Area of violence
Specific area	=	Focus of project within general category
97/123/WCY	=	Project identification number, comprising: Year/Project number/Beneficiaries (Women, Children, Young people)
Coverage	=	Countries involved in the project as leader (given first) or partners or associate partners
Output	=	Concrete 'product' from the project, not 'less measurable output'
EC support	=	Finance provided through the Daphne budget line (represents maximum of 80% of project costs)

Note: Figures relating to EU support are approximate and are taken from project budgets and not final reimbursements. They are indicative only and are rounded.

Specific area	Project number	Coverage	Output	EC support
General category: Sexual violence				
Comparative study of laws in selected EU countries	97/012/C	FR, B, EL, LUX	Study	114,000 ecus
Feasibility study on common sex offender registers	97/013/C	UK, S, IRL	Study and recommendations	Not available
Treatment and rehabilitation of sexually abused children – training of professionals	97/014/C	S, NL, ES, Romania	Network, study materials	101,000 Euros
Child sexual abuse – good practice in information, education and awareness materials	97/028/C	S, EL, FR, ES, UK, DK, NO, FIN, NL, Romania, Iceland	Research report	47,150 Euros
Methodologies in preventing repeat abuse	97/120/WC	B, FR	Good practice recommendation	24,600 ecus
Pilot campaign for young people against CSEC	97/132/C	UK, B, NL	Video package and materials	39,250 ecus
Awareness and education on abuse of rural women	97/133/W	ES, B, IT	Educational package, support	92, 550 ecus
Training of disabled women as trainers in sexual violence prevention and creation of a network	97/182/WC	B, LUX, FR, EL, D, IRL, ES, UK	Training course, network	49,000 ecus
Research and conference on sexual violence in higher education institutes	97/233/WC	OS, EU (umbrella)	Research report, good practice booklet	26,500 ecus

Study and information exchange on sexual harassment at work	97/283/W	ES, IRL, S	Study, awareness-raising materials	88,300 ecus
Rehabilitation of child victims of sexual violence and perpetrators through training of professionals	98/019/C	ES, IRL, NL	Comparative study, seminar compte-rendu	48,800 Euros
Research and training on sexual violence around military bases	98/043/WC	UK, CH (umbrella)	Report, good practice compilation, bibliography	75,000 ecus
Preventing sexual violence against children through awareness raising	98/065/C	D, NL, UK, Poland	Survey and brochures	60,975 ecus
Research on support services for 12-16 year-old victims of sexual abuse	98/083/C	UK, NL, IT	Report, recommendations for three countries	98,000 ecus
Research on legal protection and therapeutic support for sexually abused children and young people	98/205/C	UK, B, NL	Research report, recommendations	45,600 ecus
Research, awareness raising, training and information exchange on violent men and sexual violence	98/211/W	IT, EL, UK, ES, NO	5 national reports, comparative EU report	45,400 ecus
Analysis, exchange and training to empower teachers, social workers and parents to protect children from sexual abuse	98/249/C	IT, ES, FR	Report	15,100 ecus
Training and awareness raising on treatment of young perpetrators of sexual abuse	99/019/C	S, B, DK, EL, S, Iceland, NO	Report, training materials, action plan	108,500 Euros
Evaluation of prevention tools and methods for preventing sexual abuse of children	99/175/C	S, B, DK, ES, EL, FIN, Iceland, Romania	Studies, reports	104,400 Euros
Study of confidentiality issues in disclosure of sexual abuse	99/242/C	UK, B, D, FR, UK	Literature survey, study	52,800 Euros
Survey of practices for support to children who have been sexually abused in the family and development of good practice model	00/022/C	B, FR, IT	Report, model of good practice, policy recommendations	76,300 Euros
Development of operational framework for mapping psychosocial services for 12-18 year-olds who have experienced sexual abuse	00/123/C	NL, IT, UK	Recommendations for operational framework	69,400 Euros

Awareness raising among teenagers through production of media materials, research and campaigns	00/287/WC	IT, EL, ES, Romania	Video and information package, report	124,500 Euros
Research and training for youth workers in the field of sexual violence against children and young people	01/016/YC	IT, P, ES	Training and information package	80,900 Euros
Network, interactive website and information materials, good practice publication relating to European network of rape crisis centres	01/020/WY	IRL, EL, UK, FIN, OS, D, S, Iceland	Report, website, network, info materials	122,700 Euros
Network and reports on treatment of sexually abused children	01/045/YC	FR, IT, ES, EL, D, P, Romania	Studies, e-mail newsletter, network	250,000 Euros (24 months)
User-led training to protect children, young people and women with learning disabilities from sexual abuse	01/074/WYC	UK, IRL, FR	Pilot scheme, research of existing practice	112,600 Euros
Improved treatment of intra-family sexual abuse	01/079/C	B, IT, P, ES, B	Training materials, multidisciplinary network, remote training package	249,600 Euros (24 months)
Support in cases of sexual violence against juveniles in conflict with the law	01/080/Y	EL, IT, D, FIN	Study, network, pilot support model, recommendations	100,000 Euros
Materials for young people to prompt discussion, understanding and behaviour change on sexual abuse among their peers	01/125/YC	UK, D, OS, ES	Video package with teachers' notes	102,900 Euros
Evaluation of 'what works' in prevention of child sexual exploitation and support to victims	02/055/YC	UK, NL	Reports	123,300 Euros
Information and empowerment for adults (parents, carers, youth workers and other professionals) supporting children who have experienced sexual abuse	02/062/YC	UK, IT, D, OS	Animated video and booklet	105,670 Euros
Comparative study of occasional and continuous prostitution of minors and targeted information exchange among professionals	02/188/Y	IT, B, IRL, NL	Study, information materials	87,360 Euros
Pilot survey of specialized intervention mechanisms in cases of sexual trauma of women	02/248/W	B, UK, FR	Survey report	101,700 Euros
Study of models of risk assessment of young sexual	03/007/YC	B, UK, IRL	Information kit, advocacy,	80,915 Euros

offenders.			network	
General category: Child abuse/non-sexual violence against children				
Mobilization of EU regional and local government representatives through information on child abuse prevention	97/003/C	UK, IRL	Action plan for adaptation in regions	51,900 ecus
Research on effective telephone helplines for children and Directory of European helplines	97/011/WC	UK, ES, FR, IT	Research report, Directory of helplines	101,200 ecus
Organizational and operational modalities for children's helplines with a view to a European model	97/021/C	IT, EL, FR	Network, study, recommendations	98,600 ecus
Empowerment of children and adolescents at risk of violence	97/066/WC	FR, IT, B	Video training package	72,950 ecus
Using marriage preparation processes in the church to prepare future parents to avoid violence against children in the family setting	97/088/WC	D, UK, EL	Curricula for marriage preparation and counselling programmes	49,560 ecus
Child protection in Europe	97/102/C	B (umbrella)	Audit of provisions to protect children in all EU countries, recommendations	44,700 ecus
Protecting children against dangerous carers	97/122/C	UK, EL, D, NL	Adapted protocol, network	25,700 ecus
Helping parents to support children who have experienced violence	97/148/C	IRL, UK	Parenting pack	39,400 ecus
Non-fatal self-harm among children and young people	97/174/C	UK, NL, DK, FIN	Network and methodology	60,300 ecus
Ending physical punishment of children	97/428/C	IRL, UK	Information and services for parents	40,500 ecus
Ending corporal punishment of children through education and law reform	98/020/C	IRL, DK, UK, ES, NOR	Network, awareness-raising materials, campaign	Not available
Managing emergency phone calls from children; training of helpline operators	98/118/C	IT, EL, FR, UK, B	Training module on CD-Rom	83,450 ecus
Testing of a new organizational model of reception	98/268/WC	IT, D, EL	Research, model, training	65,250 ecus

centres for minors victims of violence			module	
Vulnerability study as a basis for prevention of violence	99/025/C	B, ES, EL, FR, LUX	Research, guidelines, training materials	115,000 Euros
Training of multi-sector trainers to prevent violence against children from socially disadvantaged groups	99/035/C	B, D, ES, FR, P	Training materials, publication	125,000 Euros
Research on prevalence, extent, impact of different forms of violence on young people, help-seeking patterns and access to resources	99/044/WC	IRL, S, UK	Research	111,500 Euros
Studies and training in identifying victims of violence, awareness raising	99/086/C	EL, IT, UK	Training materials, audio-visual information, website	99,800 Euros
Development and testing of guidelines for media coverage of violence	99/101/C	UK, B (umbrella)	Research, guidelines, training materials	90,000 Euros
Piloting of methodology on prevalence and characteristics of children who self-harm	99/112/C	UK, OS, B, DK, IRL, NL, S, Hungary	Data compilation, analysis	60,350 Euros
Pilot on-line training for helpline operators and protocol of minimum standards	99/129/C	IT, FR, UK	Web-based training module, standards protocol	49,500 Euros
Clandestine migration of unaccompanied minors; response structures and protection mechanisms	99/146/C	D, IT, FIN	Studies, mapping, network	106,200 Euros
Identifying 'dangerous care'	99/160/C	UK, D, EL	Conference report	47,000 Euros
Youth-to-youth volunteering and benchmarks for helpline counsellors	99/214/C	UK, ES, S, Hungary	Publication, guidelines	25,000 Euros
On-line advice centre for young people; awareness raising	99/215/WC	OS	Pilot web-based centre, report	118,400 Euros
Multi-sectoral cooperation in responding to violence	99/276/C	ES, FR, UK, IT	Research, good practice model	83,250 Euros
Exploring need and modalities of a national missing children's helpline in Ireland as preliminary step to joining a European network	00/008/C	IRL, UK, B	Feasibility study, pilot helpline	60,300 Euros
Interdisciplinary training and participation of children and young people to prevent violence	00/051/C	B, D, ES, FR, P	Numerous studies, methodologies for child	375,000 Euros (36 months)

			participation, networks	
Empowering disabled women and girls to organize themselves and combat violence and abuse	00/064/C	B, IT, D, ES	Training materials, study and data compilation	113,350 Euros
International study of self-harm among young people under 20	00/126/C	UK, B, DK, D, UK, IRL, IT, NL, NOR, Hungary	9 country studies, comparative study	65,300 Euros
Children's rights in the judicial system, good practice and recommendations to prevent revictimization	00/130/C	S, DK, FIN, ES, EL, IT, NOR, Iceland, Romania	Study with good practice, recommendations	122,900 Euros
Virtual community against violence for children without social support networks	00/131/C	ES, DK, B, CH	Research, comparative analysis, training materials, protocol of good practices, website	140,800 Euros
Understanding violence in families with parental mental illness	00/241/WC	EL, UK	Awareness of professional staff, study, training modules	51,000 Euros
Violence and trauma of children in situations of family break-up	00/274/C	IT, D, ES	Comparative research, network, surveys	124,000 Euros
Pilot implementation of recommendation on child protection services in the EU	00/309/C	ES, UK, FR, IT	Direct action	90,900 Euros
Protection and response mechanisms for unaccompanied minors; extending research	00/338/C	D, IT, FIN	Extension of studies on needs and responses to all EU countries	103,500 Euros
Network development for child protection, mapping of resources	00/351/C	OS, UK, S, NL, EL, Romania, Slovenia	Network, directory, information materials	124,500 Euros
Child abuse and protection agents	01/106/C	EL, UK	Study, multi-sector network, training manual, awareness raising materials	114,200 Euros
Preparing parents-to-be to avoid abuse and violence against children in families	01/111/C	OS, IT, S, FIN	Training and support programme	248,000 Euros (24 months)
Preventing violence against children through family mediation	01/159/YC	IT, FR, EL, B, Bulgaria	Training materials, network of volunteers	125,000 Euros

Network and development of protection mechanisms to prevent violence against unaccompanied refugee children	01/161/YC	D, IT, S, ES, LUX, OS, B, P, NL, IRL, EL, UK, FR, DK, FIN	Network, information materials	Not available
Protection of children aged 8-13 in disadvantaged regions	01/166/WC	IT, FR, UK	Brochure, network, web page	94,300 Euros
Recognition and prevention of violence against minors through training and awareness	01/189/YC	IT, PO, ES, EL	Studies, teaching materials, info package for children, training materials, awareness-raising campaign materials	250,000 Euros (24 months)
Children aged 0-3 in institutions across Europe at risk of harm	02/017/C	UK, EL, FR, DK, Poland, Hungary, Slovak Republic, Romania, Turkey	Research and surveys, report, recommendations and good practices	118,500 Euros
Extension and updating of directory of organizations working in the field of missing and sexually exploited children	02/037/YC	B, PO, EL, D, FR, DK, Czech Republic	Updated and expanded Directory	120,600 Euros
Children and teenagers without social support networks	02/065/YC	ES, DK, FR, B, IT	Country studies, comparative research report, good practices, training programme, WebPages, network	232,500 Euros (24 months)
Education as a means of promoting a violent-free society	02/081/WYC	ES, IT, DK, D	Curriculum guide and pilot sessions	227,250 Euros (24 months)
Good practices to prevent repeat violence against children and young people	02/088/YC	FR, D, ES, IT, UK, B, Romania	Surveys, network, Guide	125,000 Euros
Child and adolescent self-harm in Europe	02/089/YC	UK, NOR, NL, IRL, D, DK, B, Hungary	Comparative analysis, recommendations	125,000 Euros
Preventing violence against children and young people: extension of the directory and website	02/090/WYC	OS, B, S, EL, ES, Slovenia	Updated Directory, extended website	125,000 Euros
Risks and intervention models for temporary children's holiday modalities	02/102/YC	IT, ES, B, D	Surveys, report and recommendations	122,800 Euros
Integrated, networked approaches to the needs of	02/141/YC	IT, ES	Multi-disciplinary network,	Not available

unaccompanied minors			research, training	
Good practice in de-institutionalization of children	03/046/C	UK, FR, EL, DK, Slovak Republic, Romania, Hungary	Mapping, good practice models.	101,250 Euros
Counselling of adolescent victims of violence	03/051/Y	IT, ES, EL, P	Training, research, awareness-raising campaign, data collection and analysis	124,920 Euros
Protection of children on the streets of Europe	03/060/YC	B, FR, D, UK, P, ES	Training guide based on case studies and good practices for street workers	124,841.48 Euros
Mapping the reality of street life in 3 EU cities	03/088/YC	B, EL, D, Romania, Estonia, Czech Republic	Data collection and analysis, information campaign	120,000 Euros
Extension and updating of directory of organizations working in the field of missing and sexually exploited children	03/090/YC	B, NO, Iceland, Bulgaria	Updated and expanded Directory	56,896.88 Euros
Unaccompanied migrant minors on the streets of Europe	03/125/Y	ES, IT, OS	Mapping, good practice study, website	71,878 Euros
Drama, puppetry and creative arts to prevent bullying among children	03166/YC	ES, EL, IT, UK, B	Methodology extension, analysis, network	90,390 Euros
General category: Peer violence				
Awareness raising against bullying	97/290/C	UK, S, IRL	Poster competition, awareness materials, youth-led policy and practice recommendations	27,750 ecus
Preventing sexual violence by 12-16 year-old boys	98/146/WC	D, ES, DK	National reports, curriculum guide	78,600 ecus
Preventing violence through secondary schools	99/241/WC	UK, OS, B, IT	Animated video and school pack	95,100 Euros
Violence against or between adolescents in the school environment	00/132/C	ES, IT, D, B, Czech Republic	Research, educational programme, training	124,250 Euros

Bullying among children	00/395/C	IT, ES, B	Comparative study, attitude change through recreation and cultural activities	123,800 Euros
Teenagers against violence	02/215/YC	IT, PO, D, EL, ES, Romania, Poland	Awareness materials, school materials, extension of video package	201,600 Euros (24 months)
General category: Gender-differentiated violence				
Public mobilization against violence against women	97/008/W	S	Awareness-raising materials, campaign	102,300 ecus
NGO capacity building to combat violence against women	97/018/W	B (umbrella)	Network, data collection tool	45,000 ecus
Awareness raising among police officers in protection of women from violence	97/034/W	EL, S, FR, UK	Publication, brochures	74,450 ecus
Multi-disciplinary network and awareness raising for combating violence against women	97/235/WC	EL	Data collection, studies, awareness raising materials, network	80,000 ecus
Role of social and welfare institutions in responding to violence against women	97/274/W	IT, B, UK, FR	Survey, recommendations	20,700 ecus
The role of volunteers in preventing violence against women	98/040/W	B, D, UK, ES, FR, IT, LUX	Report, data collection tool, training	86,100 Euros
Awareness raising on violence against women and providing support	98/115/W	P, UK, NL	Posters, booklets, good practice manual, information and training kits, website	58,400 Euros
Advice centres for women in rural areas who have experienced violence	98/121/W	D, FIN, OS, ES	Data collection, direct action	94,500 Euros
Reducing the risk of violence against women in urban areas	98/156/W	FR, UK, IT, ES, P, D	Data collection, debate	72,400 Euros
Media awareness about violence against women	98/183/W	ES, IT, P	Leaflet, press guide	20,800 Euros

Violence against women in a church context	98/203/WC	UK, S, D, IT, CH	Network, information materials, education modules, guidelines	48,150 Euros
Good practice in national plans of action to combat violence against women	99/050/W	B, OS, D, DK, ES, EL, FR, FIN, IRL, IT, LUX, PO, NL, S, UK	Survey of good practice, evaluation tools	78,400 Euros
Violence against women in the media	99/057/W	ES, EL, FR, FIN, IT	Survey, media guide	62,700 Euros
Men engaged against male violence	99/156/WC	B, D, ES, FR, S NOR	Training and information materials, good practice models	89,900 Euros
Understanding and responding to rape	99/161/WC	UK, FIN, IRL	Study, network, action plan	102,600 Euros
Protecting women against violence	99/203/W	B, FR, IT	Awareness-raising materials, publication of recommendations	34,100 Euros
Promoting the advancement of women's rights in legal proceedings relating to violence	00/018/WC	ES, DK, IRL	Research, website	119,900 Euros
Promoting a masculinity that confronts gender violence	00/027/W	UK, ES	Manual, web pages	47,150 Euros
European Observatory on Violence against Women, awareness raising	00/046/W	B (umbrella)	Advocacy, strategies for national observatories	110,000 Euros
Strategies for mobilizing multi-disciplinary task forces to respond to violence against women	00/072/W	FR, ES, LUX, B	Direct action, protocol, data, evaluation tool	93,750 Euros
Prevention of violence and support to women victims	00/234/W	ES, P, UK, B, S	Training packs, direct action	82,000 Euros
Working with violent men to reduce violence	00/269/WC	UK, B	Direct action, good practice exchange, report, network	48,100 Euros
Capacity building of NGOs and public institutions, awareness raising on violence against women	00/332/W	OS, D, IRL, NL, P, Bulgaria, Estonia, Poland, Hungary	Network, information centre, brochure, awareness raising materials	89,900 Euros
Gender-related violence against asylum seekers and refugee women	00/387/W	IT, EL, FR, UK	Surveys, awareness-raising materials, direct action, operators' guide	122,850 Euros
Further development of European Observatory on Violence against Women	01/011/WY	B, ES, IRL, FR, DK, P, EL, FIN	Network	125,000 Euros

The role of self-defence training in prevention and self-help for women and girls victims of violence	01/073/WYC	UK, OS, NL, IRL, D, NOR, Poland	Research and mapping, recommendations	106,900 Euros
Counselling and awareness in violence against girls and women in rural areas	01/101/W	OS, D, P, IT	Network, awareness-raising materials, training pack, direct action	42,150 Euros
Reintegration of women and girls victims of violence: the role of multi-disciplinary service teams	01/165/WYC	P, IT, ES	Research, direct action, training programmes, recommendations	124,700 Euros
Gender-sensitive approaches to the role of drug addiction in vulnerability to violence	01/214/W	D, IRL, OS, NL	Research, protocols for workers, recommendations	124,000 Euros
Evaluating programmes for violent men in Europe	02/041/WYC	FR, OS, ES, B, D	Report, good practice guide	240,000 Euros
Legislative, law enforcement and medico-psychological perspectives on rape	02/049/WYC	B, S, FR	Multidisciplinary network, research, expert conference	Not available
Telephone hotlines for violent men as an early intervention to prevent violence	02/234/WYC	D, OS, NL, LUX	Study, awareness-raising materials, data collection, website	Not available
Non-sexist education in prevention of violence against women	02/249/WYC	B, S, ES	Research, educational materials	Not available
Mapping EU responses to the Beijing Platform of Action on violence against women, identification of good practices and extension of indicators to include sexual, reproductive and physical health.	03/022/W	B, FR, ES, IRL, P, EL, DK, NO, Hungary	Mapping, indicators, network.	125,000 Euros
Violence against women and institutional intervention	03/068/W	P, DK, UK, IRL, FR, Slovenia	Study, workshops on transferability of results, network, website	114,240.36 Euros
Protection and help for women migrating for marriage into the EU	03/080/W	D, IT, B, P, EL, UK, FR, FIN, S	Country reports, good practice study, network	108,021.60 Euros
Information on gendered violence through The Vagina Monologues and V-Day campaign	03/107/W	UK, LUX, FR, D	Drama productions, campaign, network, on-line reports	92,532 Euros
Increasing teacher trainees' awareness of gendered violence	03/126/W	FIN, EL, UK, B, D, IT, Lithuania	Virtual environment training course, victim support	99,964.80 Euros

Setting up and running a women's refuge	03/136/W	OS, IT, P, FIN, D, EL, Romania, Hungary	Standards, manual	107,730 Euros
Women victims of stalking	03/143/W	IT, B, UK, NL	Study, recommendations, training and awareness raising	123,588 Euros
Mobbing as a workplace/human resources issue	03/152/W	IT, S, NL, UK	Good practice, awareness raising, training	123,816 Euros
Vigilance system on gendered violence	03/206/W	ES, OS, NL, IT, EL	Indicator-based vigilance network	117,656 Euros
General category: Domestic/family violence				
Good practice in local and regional multi-agency responses to domestic violence	97/037/WC	UK, P, NL, DK	Good practice report, network	60,200 ecus
Innovative methods for preventing domestic violence in the EU	97/123/W	UK, NL, B (umbrella)	Survey, recommendations	86,000 ecus
Role of social and health care authorities in helping victims of domestic violence	97/211/WC	FIN, UK	Research, national surveys, direct action	92,000 ecus
Empowering schools and professionals to support children who witness domestic violence	98/035/C	UK, OS, D, IRL	Animated video and resource pack	88,600 ecus
Facilitating the tracking of offenders of domestic violence to increase the safety of victims	98/064/W	UK, OS	Computer programme, data, manual	56,000 ecus
Reporting systems and intervention in domestic violence	98/077/W	IT, FR, IRL	Network, methodology, information materials	60,000 ecus
Criteria for collecting data on domestic violence against women	98/086/W	B (umbrella)	Study	117,600 ecus
Mobilization to promote the rights of migrant women to live free of domestic violence	98/108/W	S, FIN	Awareness-raising materials	44,900 ecus
Multi-agency support in preventing domestic violence and supporting victims	98/117/WC	UK, D, S	Resource guide, drama production	31,200 ecus
Awareness raising on domestic and gendered violence	98/126/WC	IT, D, ES, UK	Film montage, training materials	30,300 ecus

Capacity building for organizations working to prevent domestic violence	98/127/WC	D, UK	Report	75,750 ecus
Combating domestic violence against women and children	98/265/WC	IT, FR, ES	Good practice report, direct action, campaign, guidelines, website	80,000 ecus
Support to victims of domestic violence	99/096/W	D, OS, DK, NL	Network, CR-Rom, training materials	122,650 Euros
Current knowledge of domestic violence in schools and empowering school personnel to intervene	99/158/C	FIN, UK	Studies, guidelines	120,650 Euros
Health professionals' role in identifying conjugal violence	99/163/W	FR, B, ES, IT, P	Network, training package, on-line resources	101,000 Euros
Vulnerability to domestic violence and good practices	99/164/WC	P, IT	Study, training package, publication	60,800 Euros
Family violence and responses to it	99/232/WC	EL, OS, ES, P	Network, research, training pack	80,000 Euros
Empowering organizations working with perpetrators of domestic violence	99/275/W	UK, D, ES, IRL	Training package	111,250 Euros
Awareness and empowerment of the workplace to identify and respond to domestic violence	99/285/W	UK, ES	Research, good practice report, information packs	105,000 Euros
Multi-agency strategies to preventing domestic abuse	00/012/WC	UK, S, IT	European strategies, report, training initiatives	123,800 Euros (24 months)
Strategies for women who are leaving their abusers	00/066/WC	S, ES	Local plans and guidelines, training materials, risk checklist, direct action, reports	121,200 Euros
Analysis of violence in the family	00/129/WC	P, ES	Study, educational materials, network, training materials	67,550 Euros
Mobilizing and improving the capacity of health workers in recognizing and responding to domestic violence	00/190/W	FR, B, ES, P, IT	Network, on-line protocol and surveillance system, report	124,350 Euros
Transnational networking and exchange to detect and prevent domestic violence	00/252/W	ES, FIN, FR	Training CD-Rom, network, direct action, manual	90,800 Euros

Awareness raising on domestic violence against migrant women	00/330/WC	NL, UK, IRL, EL	Training programme, mobile exhibition, manual for professionals, on-line network	112,000 Euros
Evaluating health response models to domestic violence	01/076/W	FR, IRL, B, ES, DK, UK, P	Report, recommendations	125,000 Euros
Understanding family violence in situations of disability: women as protectors	02/007/W	IT, ES, FR	Research, good practice manual, web pages	107,300 Euros
Coordinated approaches to responding to domestic violence	02/038/WYC	UK, IT	Training materials, practical guides, web pages	Not available
Domestic violence in southern Europe: responses	02/057/WYC	P, EL, IT, ES	Report, response model, information materials	54,200 Euros
Domestic violence in a rural environment: intervention plan	02/066/WY	P, ES, D	Information materials, plan of action, website, training pack	Not available
Development of indicators and European database on conjugal violence.	03/013/W	FR, ES, OS, EL, DK	Database, study, indicators	110,000 Euros
Role of health care providers in assessment and intervention of intimate partner violence	03/120/Y	EL, UK, FR, ES	Training module, network	96,113.53 Euros
Computerized assessment tool for assessing risk of spousal assault	03/243/W	IT, S, EL, NL	Study, electronic assessment tool, publication	86,000 Euros
General category: Exploitation and violence (including trafficking and forced labour)				
The role of NGOs and public authorities in supporting the rights of migrant domestic workers	97/017/W	B (umbrella), UK, OS, IT	Network, publications	98,700 ecus
Awareness raising on trafficking of women in Upper Austria	97/043/W	OS, IT, Poland, Chechnya, Dominican Republic	Direct action, information materials	90,750 ecus
Access to support institutions for ethnic minority women and girls trafficked into the EU	97/118/WC	EL, FR, D, UK	Studies, report	97,300 ecus
Social intervention practices for trafficking victims	97/408/W	IT, ES, GR	Country studies,	41,000 ecus

			recommendations	
Combating trafficking in the Nordic and Baltic states	98/057/W	S, FIN, Latvia	On-line expert network, database, publication	99,600 ecus
Public attitudes towards sexual exploitation and trafficking of women	98/070/W	EL, D, UK	Awareness-raising materials, direct action	41,000 ecus
Preventing and reducing violence against migrant and trafficked women	98/096/W	OS, ES, B	Educational materials, direct action, network, awareness-raising materials	53,550 ecus
Strategies to combat the abuse of migrant domestic workers and charter of rights	98/133/W	B, UK, D, IT, ES, P, FR, EL, NL	Information materials, resource manual, Charter of Rights, newsletters, web pages, press information	98,000 ecus
Combating domestic slavery in Europe through research and networking	98/215/WC	FR, B, IT, ES, OS	Network, studies	84,500 ecus
Support to women victims of trafficking and exploitation	98/237/WC	IT, FR, B, Albania	Training module	76,000 ecus
Awareness campaigns in support of non-EU trafficked women	98/245/W	IT, B, FR, Albania	TV spot campaign, videos, direct action	100,000 ecus
Supporting migrant women and young people victims of trafficking	98/273/WC	IT, B, FR, Albania	Direct action, information materials	78,000 ecus
Rights of migrant domestic workers	99/064/W	B (umbrella), D, ES, EL, FR, IT, NL, P, UK	Awareness-raising materials, press materials	122,500 Euros
Combating modern forms of slavery	99/082/WC	FR, OS, B, ES, IT, UK	Poster exhibition, research, network	124,200 Euros
Legal, psycho-social and medical support to women victims of trafficking	99/093/W	ES, IT, NL, P, Colombia	Network, direct action, information exchange	124,300 Euros
Multi-sectoral responses to working with trafficked women	99/105/W	OS, D, FIN	Network, direct action	125,000 Euros
Combating trafficking and improving rehabilitation strategies	99/201W	IT, B, ES, FR, IRL, P, Albania	Handbooks, website, information materials	90,900 Euros

Preventing trafficking in the Baltic states	99/210/W	S, FIN, Latvia	Good practice exchange, network of focal points, recommendations	123,850 Euros
Acting against forced prostitution	99/318/W	IT, ES, FR	Network of voluntary associations, research, information materials	111,550 Euros
On-line information source for trafficked women	00/014/W	D, NL, IT, OS	Website, studies, network	96,300 Euros
Models of good practice in supporting victims of trafficking	00/017/W	FR, B, IT	Training materials, methodological tools, website, advocacy	125,000 Euros
Understanding sexual exploitation of women and good practices in responding to it	00/037/W	FR, ES, B	Research, good practice catalogue	117,000 Euros
Empowering migrant domestic workers to claim their rights	00/039/W	B, UK, ES, EL, D, IT, NL, FR	Drama production, awareness raising, network	124,000 Euros
Information resources for women trafficked into prostitution in Europe	00/060/W	B, FR, IT, LUX, NL	Information materials, training package	28,700 Euros
Empowerment and capacity building of organizations working with female migrants to protect against exploitation	00/247/WC	D, NL, OS, ES, S, FR, Turkey	Network, comparative study, awareness-raising materials	77,400 Euros
Identifying and responding to the health needs of women and girls trafficked into Europe	00/265/WC	UK, IT	Study, draft health standards protocol, ethical and safety guidelines	95,750 Euros
Models of reintegration of victims of trafficking and bonded labour	01/010/WY	B, UK, NL, Poland, Bulgaria, Czech Republic	Model, research, direct action	110,000 Euros
Extension of on-line resource for women in prostitution and trafficked women	01/021/W	D, FR, FIN, ES, OS, NL, IT	Extension of on-line information resource	112,500 Euros
Strategies for support to women in sexual exploitation	01/169/W	ES, P, FR, IT, NL, Romania, Latvia, Hungary, Lithuania	Network, evaluation tools, training materials, recommendations	44,350 Euros

Exploring a helpline service for women in prostitution	01/195/W	IT, FR, Poland	Research, information materials, pilot helpline	122,550 Euros
Empowering agencies supporting women victims of trafficking and exploitation	01/211/WYC	D, LUX, FR	Educational manual, awareness-raising materials	91,200 Euros
Empowering migrant women in prostitution and victims of trafficking	02/009/WY	FR, ES, OS, IT	Study on defence strategies, recommendations, network	248,000 Euros (24 months)
Further development of on-line resources for women in prostitution and trafficked women	02/010/W	D, EL, B, UK, FR, FIN, ES, OS, NL, IT	Expanded on-line resources	119,300 Euros
Care provision and practices in health interventions for trafficked women and adolescents	02/082/WY	UK, B, IT	Country studies, comparative analysis, expert network, recommendations	250,000 Euros (24 months)
Multidisciplinary approaches to protecting victims of trafficking	02/165/WYC	FR, EL, IT, B, UK, P	Network, awareness-raising materials, training modules	125,000 Euros
Further development of on-line resources for women in prostitution and trafficked women	03/025/W	D, IRL, DK, P, EL, B, UK, FR, FIN, ES, NL, IT	Expanded on-line resources	119,913.60 Euros
Municipalities against prostitution and trafficking	03/184/W	S, NO, FIN, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia	Seminars and workshops, methodology, network	69,840 Euros
General category: Discrimination and violence				
Awareness of violence against handicapped women	97/047/W	ES, DK, IT, D	Awareness-raising materials	40,850 ecus
Awareness of violence on children and women with autism	97/177/W	B (umbrella), IRL, P, FR, UK	Awareness-raising campaign materials, code of good practice	54,450 ecus
Mobilization to combat violence against homosexual adolescents	97/222/C	IT, IRL, FIN	Awareness-raising materials, research, training pack	36,200 ecus
Empowerment actions to prevent violence against elderly women inside and outside the home	97/414/W	IT, OS, S	Information materials, video clips	97,650 ecus
Combating sexual abuse of people with mental disability	98/125/WC	B, NL, UK	Research, good practice handbook, care protocol,	98,500 ecus

			website, training pack	
Intervention strategy to combat violence against homosexual youth	98/131/C	IT, ES, B	Network, guidelines, website, information materials	41,750 ecus
Strategies to combat abuse against lesbians	99/080/W	D, OS, NL	Studies, network, publication	116,000 Euros
Support to victims of racist violence	99/104/C	D, ES, S	Training of volunteers direct action, network, exchange	100,000 Euros
Bullying and violence against disabled children	99/169/C	UK, DK, P	Training pack, awareness-raising campaign materials, advocacy	72,750 Euros
Data collection and programming tools to combat violence against disabled women	99/268/W	ES, D, UK	Research, Guide	32,000 Euros
Violence against migrants, and lawyers' network	99/271/WC	ES, OS, D, P, Poland	Network, website, publication	80,100 Euros
Supporting lesbian women at risk of violence	00/021/W	D, OS, UK, B	Awareness-raising materials, network, study, model	117,650 Euros
Empowering disabled girls and women to combat violence	00/052/W	UK, IT, D, ES	Training modules, information kit, advocacy, network	113,350 Euros
Recognition, prevention and treatment of abuse of older women	00/125/W	UK, IT, IRL, ES	Study, good practice report, training materials	111,350 Euros
Tools to support women migrants who experience violence	00/150/WC	OS, IT, D	Direct action, support modules	86,100 Euros
Integration of Roma children in Europe to reduce their vulnerability	01/006/C	D, B, NL, OS, IT, Czech Republic, Slovak Republic	Coalition, awareness-raising materials, comparative research, direct action	69,000 Euros
Knowledge centre for prevention and assistance with regard to abuse of people with learning disabilities	01/068/WYC	B, IRL, UK, OS, FR, ES, P, Hungary	Information resource, good practice models, training materials	124,850 Euros
Empowering elderly women (70+) to protect themselves against violence in all its forms	01/215/W	FR, B, ES, IT, P	National studies, comparative research, good practice guide	Not available
Social mobilization against violence towards migrant, refugee and ethnic minority women	01/273/W	UK, D, IRL, OS, FIN, ES	Research, radio programmes	115,750 Euros

Measures to combat violence towards women with visual handicaps	02/047/WY	FR, ES, IT, NL	Good practice survey, awareness-raising materials,	94,000 Euros
Services and policies for minority women victimized by repeat perpetrators	02/181/WYC	NO, D, UK, DK, Iceland	Policy guidelines	65,250 Euros
Protecting people with learning disabilities through education on sexual health and relationships.	03/008/W	UK, FR, IRL	Training and skills development, video drama	125,000 Euros
Empowering disability organizations to develop prevention strategies against violence	03/215/C	IT, P, ES, EL	Surveys, prevention strategy study, guidelines, website	125,000 Euros
Disabled women and personal assistance against violence	03/207/W	IT, D, UK, FR	Research, manual, information kit, network	124,728 Euros
General category: Structural/institutional/social violence				
Preventing violence in educational centres	97/417/C	ES, FR, UK	Studies, training materials, publications	58,100 ecus
Preventing sexual abuse of young people resident in institutions	98/028/C	B, IT, Estonia	Research, guidelines	81,550 ecus
Support to victims of violence in military settings	98/112/C	ES, IT	Surveys, information resources, recommendations	94,400 ecus
Sexual harassment in the workplace	98/152/W	ES, IT, P	Information guide, training modules, recommendations, direct action	96,000 ecus
Preventing violence against adolescents and women in training and educational institutes	98/159/C	D, OS, NL	Training materials	77,900 ecus
Reducing the fear of crime	98/193/WC	UK, EL	Training manual	65,250 ecus
Preventing and responding to sexual abuse in institutions	99/014/C	B (umbrella), ES, FR, IT, Estonia, Poland	Research, draft guidelines	123,500 Euros
Role of women in breaking the cycle of violence against children	99/051/WC	B, P	Study, training modules, network	79,800 Euros
Sexual harassment in the workplace	99/267/W	ES, IRL, S	Study, publication	100,000 Euros

Prevention of and response to violence in high-risk public event situations	99/319/W	IT, B, D, FR	Information materials, guidelines	82,200 Euros
Models of refuge and response for trafficked women from Kosovo	99/330/WC	ES, FR, IT, P, UK, Poland, Romania	Training pack, direct action, guidelines	86,750 Euros
Sexually abusive behaviour in residential institutions in six European countries	00/065/C	B, IT, FR, ES, Poland, Estonia	Awareness-raising materials, training manual	124,800 Euros
Intervention mechanisms to combat violence in schools	01/163/YC	ES, UK, D, B,	Network, Educational package, website	108,900 Euros
Prevention strategies between school and municipality to combat violence in schools	02/078/YC	FR, IRL, FIN, D, ES, IT	Country studies, good practice recommendations and tools	125,000 Euros
Neglect and abuse of children and adolescents in the educational environment	02/156/YC	EL, UK	Study, training package	Not available
General category: Culture-linked violence/traditional practices				
Protection and prevention for girls and young women of Muslim origin against violence in their families	97/025/WC	D, FR, NL, Turkey	Direct action, multi-disciplinary network	42,000 ecus
Towards a consensus on FGM in the EU	97/096/WC	B, NL	Inventory, standards and guidelines	143,150 ecus
Support to victims and potential victims of FGM	99/036/WC	B, S	Network, database, guidelines, research agenda	108,200 Euros
Risk situations for young people of Muslim background	99/048/WC	B, D, FR	Research, information materials	100,000 Euros
Prevention and rehabilitation: violence against ethnic minorities	99/219/WC	D, OS, ES, NL, S, UK	Information exchange, joint action plan	40,400 Euros
Listening to Muslim women across Europe	00/092/W	UK, D, NL, FR	On-line biographical case studies	120,750 Euros
Information resource for medical professionals and support staff on FGM	00/334/W	IT, B	Training materials	84,750 Euros
Community methods to prevent FGM	01/028/WYC	FIN, DK	Good practice models	65,300 Euros

Mobilization and empowerment against FGM	01/225/WYC	FR, B, IT, NL, DK, OS, ES, S, UK	Network, awareness-raising and advocacy materials, survey	46,000 Euros
Strategies to prevent FGM	01/247/C	IT	Training and information packages, website, network	Not available (24 months)
Training of community and religious leaders as trainers against FGM	02/040/WYC	OS, NL, S	Teaching kits, training modules	Not available (24 months??)
Legislation in Europe with regard to FGM	02/058/WYC	B, S, ES, FR, UK	Comparative study in 5 Member States, recommendations	124,750 Euros
European strategies to prevent FGM	02/163/WYC	IT, S, ES	Network, data collection, training modules	246,900 Euros (24 months)
Field testing of all Daphne-supported tools to combat FGM, good practice identification, capacity-building of organizations working against FM	03/028/W	B, NO, P, EL, FIN, IRL, FR, NL, IT, OS, DK, S, D, UK, ES	Good practice compilation, information materials, expanded network	125,000 Euros
European mapping of honour-based violence, including forced marriage, early marriage, honour killings.	03/048/W	S, EL, D, UK, ES, Turkey	Comparative study, publication, good practice compilation, information-sharing.	115,700 Euros
Comic for adolescent girls on FGM and forced marriage; information campaign	03/099/YC	B, NL, D	Comic, information materials	92,330 Euros
General category: On-line violence				
Pilot actions to make the Internet a safer place for children	97/038/C	UK, B, FIN, IT	2-country study, guidelines, network	112,105 ecus
Reducing child pornography on the Internet through cooperation and understanding	97/291/C	UK, B, ES, D	Research, network	29,400 ecus
Combating child pornography on the Internet	98/045/C	UK, NL, D, B, NO, FIN, FR, IRL, ES	Expansion of network, direct action, good practice compilation	58,900 ecus
Child pornography on the net: victim identification and support	00/067/C	UK, S, IRL	Research, recommendations	116,600 Euros

Cognitive behaviour therapy module for people with a sexual interest in children using the Internet	01/042/YC	IRL, UK	CBT module on problematic Internet use	297,000 Euros (24 months)
Evaluating prevention measures in the EU to combat child pornography on the Internet	01/097/C	IT, B	Study, framework evaluation model, vade mecum, website, training materials	200,000 Euros (24 months)
Self-help for young people and adults who compulsively access on-line child pornography	02/004/YC	IRL, ES, IT	On-line self-help resources, direct assistance	204,700 Euros (24 months)
Child pornography on the net: victim identification and support	02/079/C	UK, S, IRL	Guidelines for good practice	125,000 Euros
Assessing the effectiveness of cognitive behavioural frameworks for adolescents downloading abusive images.	03/017/YC	IRL, UK	Study	112, 229 Euros
Specific risks to children of on-line sexual predators and information dissemination	03/104/YC	UK, DK	Research, on-line information campaign	99,314 Euros
General category: Other				
Creating a platform of knowledge for multi-disciplinary actors against violence	97/039/WC	S, IRL, ES	Training materials	91,954 ecus
Networking to understand violence against women and children	97/197/WC	B (umbrella), Uruguay, Algeria, Israel, Palestine, Senegal	Network	67,600 ecus
Network for support organizations in Europe working for women and children victims of violence	97/249/WC	OS, NL, S, IRL, P	Network	88,800 ecus
Training of trainers to help break the cycle of violence	98/072/C	OS, P	Website, training materials	108,250 ecus
Radio campaign on violence against women	98/111/WC	FR, IT, B, LUX	Radio programmes on CD	48,250 ecus
Network of support for children young people and women victims of violence	98/124/WC	EL, FIN, UK	Direct action, awareness-raising materials	84,200 ecus
Preventing alcohol-related violence	98/130/WC	D, ES	Guidelines	Not available
Extension of database on violence	98/230/WC	OS, NL, IRL, IT, P, S,	Extended network, database	98,450 ecus

		Poland		
Awareness-raising on violence against women and children	99/027/WC	B, OS, IT, S	Workshop materials	15,139 Euros
Responding to crisis helpline calls	99/042/WC	B,D, IT, CH	Awareness-raising materials, network, comparative survey	125,000 Euros
Good practice in multi-sectoral support to victims of violence	99/066/WC	P, FIN, UK	Study, training materials	58,400 Euros
Linguistic structures and their consequences on violence in school and social context	99/117/C	D, FR, NL	Study, training materials	69,100 Euros
Prevention strategies and training of professionals to respond to violence	99/288/WC	OS, B, D, DK, ES, EL, FR, FIN, IRL, IT, LUX, P, NL, S, UK	Publication, database, training pack	89,600 Euros
Promoting discussions on violence through a game	00/076/WC	FR, IT, P	Educational game	45,350 Euros
Prevalence and health impact of violence	00/106/WC	DK, FIN, UK, B	Data, recommendations	99,100 Euros
Working with victims of torture to prevent the passing-on of violence	02/039/WYC	D, OS, DK, IT, Turkey	Research, training materials	156,800 Euros (24 months)
Vulnerability of women arriving in the EU for marriage	02/094/W	D, IT, B, P, EL, UK, FR, DK, FIN	Country reports, comparative research, protocol	108,000 Euros
Role of health care services in identifying symptoms of violence	02/177/WY	D, ES, UK	Training materials, research, network	93,850 Euros
Study of violent behaviour and perpetrators	02/207/WYC	ES, FR, NOR	Study, network, good practice guide	84,800 Euros
Multi-media archive of Daphne projects, good practices and materials.	03/023/WYC	B, IT, OS	DVD and CD-Rom-based archive/operational tool	122,970 Euros
Radio series to promote understanding of and actions to prevent violence against children, young people and women in Europe and elsewhere	03/070/W	FR	RFI radio series and distribution of programmes	124,813.57 Euros
Multi-media training tools to empower actors against violence	03/108/W	D, IT, FIN, FR, EL, IT, Bulgaria	Training materials, networking, information dissemination	110,043.85 Euros

Epidemiological analysis of violence and multi-disciplinary network for prevention	03/175/W	FR, B, D, OS	Research, network, good practice, information exchange	50,000 Euros
--	----------	--------------	--	--------------