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LANZAROTE CONVENTION

CONVENTION DE LANZAROTE

Council of Europe Convention on the protection of children against sexual exploitation and sexual abuse

Convention du Conseil de l'Europe sur la protection des enfants contre l'exploitation et les abus sexuels

Compilation of Replies to Question 4 of the Thematic Questionnaire

Compilation des réponses à la Question 4 du Questionnaire Thématique

The full replies submitted by States and other stakeholders are available at:

Les réponses intégrales des Etats et autres parties prenantes sont disponibles ici :

www.coe.int/lanzarote

Introduction

During its 7th meeting (9 December 2013, see §13 of the report as well as its Appendix III)¹, the Committee decided that the Secretariat should compile the replies to the General Overview and Thematic Questionnaires.

This document is aimed at responding to this request by compiling replies to question 4 of the thematic questionnaire.

If when replying to this question, States referred to another of their answers in both the General Overview and Thematic questionnaires, their replies will where possible, also be included in this compilation.

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Lors de sa 7^e réunion (9 décembre 2013, voir §13 du rapport ainsi que son annexe III²), le Comité a décidé que le Secrétariat devait compiler les réponses au Questionnaire « Aperçu général » et au Questionnaire Thématique.

Le présent document vise à répondre à cette demande en compilant les réponses reçues à la question 4 du questionnaire thématique.

Si, en répondant à cette question, les Etats se réfèrent à des réponses données à d'autres questions du Questionnaires Général et Thématique, leurs réponses seront, dans la mesure du possible, également incluses dans cette compilation.

¹ The 7th meeting report is online at:

[http://www.coe.int/t/dghl/standardsetting/children/T-ES\(2013\)12Report7thMeeting_en.pdf](http://www.coe.int/t/dghl/standardsetting/children/T-ES(2013)12Report7thMeeting_en.pdf).

² Le rapport de la 7^e réunion est en ligne ici :

[http://www.coe.int/t/dghl/standardsetting/children/T-ES\(2013\)12Report7thMeeting_fr.pdf](http://www.coe.int/t/dghl/standardsetting/children/T-ES(2013)12Report7thMeeting_fr.pdf)

Question 4 of the TQ: Raising awareness on sexual abuse in the circle of trust

Have policies or strategies been implemented for promoting or conducting awareness-raising campaigns where the focus is directed especially towards the risks and realities of sexual abuse of children in the circle of trust? If so, please specify for whom these campaigns were/are run (Article 8, Explanatory Report, paras. 65-66). Please include examples by providing links to what has been developed

Question 4 du QT : Sensibilisation aux abus sexuels dans le cercle de confiance

Des politiques ou des stratégies ont-elles été mises en œuvre pour promouvoir ou organiser des campagnes de sensibilisation portant particulièrement sur les risques et la réalité des abus sexuels commis sur des enfants dans le cercle de confiance ? Dans l'affirmative, veuillez préciser quel public était/est ciblé par ces campagnes (article 8, Rapport explicatif, par. 65 à 66). Veuillez donner des exemples en fournissant les liens à ce qui a été développé.

Relevant extracts from the Lanzarote Convention and its Explanatory report

Lanzarote Convention, Article 8 – Measures for the general public

1 Each Party shall promote or conduct awareness raising campaigns addressed to the general public providing information on the phenomenon of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children and on the preventive measures which can be taken.

2 Each Party shall take the necessary legislative or other measures to prevent or prohibit the dissemination of materials advertising the offences established in accordance with this Convention.

Explanatory report

65. Article 8 requires Parties to promote or conduct awareness raising campaigns for the general public.

66. Paragraph 2 is intended to prevent or prohibit any advertisement of the offences described in the Convention. The implementation of this provision is left to Parties but they must obviously take into account the case-law of the European Court of Human Rights which, based on Article 10 ECHR, guarantees the right to freedom of expression the exercise of which may be subject to certain formalities, conditions, restrictions or penalties as prescribed by law and necessary in a democratic society, in the interests of national security, territorial integrity or public safety, for the prevention of disorder or crime, or for the protection of health or morals.

Extraits pertinents de la Convention de Lanzarote et de son rapport explicatif

Convention de Lanzarote, Article 8 – Mesures à l'égard du public

1 Chaque Partie promeut ou organise des campagnes de sensibilisation qui informent le public sur le phénomène de l'exploitation et des abus sexuels concernant des enfants et les mesures préventives qui peuvent être prises.

2 Chaque Partie prend les mesures législatives ou autres nécessaires pour prévenir ou interdire la diffusion de matériels qui font la publicité des infractions établies conformément à la présente Convention.

Rapport explicatif

65. L'article 8 demande aux Etats de promouvoir ou d'organiser des campagnes de sensibilisation à l'intention du public..

66. Le paragraphe 2 vise à prévenir ou interdire toute diffusion de publicité pour des infractions décrites par la Convention. Les modalités de mise en œuvre de cette disposition relèvent de la compétence des Parties mais celles-ci doivent évidemment tenir compte de la jurisprudence de la Cour Européenne des Droits de l'Homme qui, sur le fondement de l'article 10 de la CEDH, garantit le droit à la liberté d'expression, dont l'exercice peut être soumis à certaines formalités, conditions, restrictions ou sanctions prévues par la loi, qui constituent des mesures nécessaires, dans une société démocratique, à la sécurité nationale, à l'intégrité territoriale ou à la sûreté publique, à la défense de l'ordre et à la prévention du crime, à la protection de la santé ou de la morale.

COMPILATION of replies / des réponses³

I – States to be assessed in the 1st monitoring round / Etats devant faire l'objet du 1er cycle de suivi

ALBANIA / ALBANIE

Question 4 of the TQ / du QT

Public Health Institute in collaboration with public health departments of several districts, organize every year awareness, promotional activities involving health personnel, community members, schools. Campaigns raise awareness against domestic violence, violence against women and children. There are distributed written and audiovisual materials for this issue as: leaflets, ribbon, artistic programs etc.

A very important document concerning violence against children is the Reproductive Health Strategy Document and Action Plan 2010-2015. This strategic documents aim to cover priority areas of importance in the frame of reproductive health in Albania. Among the areas covered is that of domestic violence and violence against children.

AUSTRIA/AUTRICHE

Question 4 of the TQ / du QT

See question 8 GOQ: All information (brochures, website) given on the subject include facts about the risk of sexual violence within the circle of trust.

Question 8 of the General Questionnaire:

a)

1st indent:

1. The brochure "Love, Sex and so..." which is distributed via schools also contains some information on sexual violence and where to find more information about the risk of sexual violence under different circumstances, also via the use of new information and communication technologies (www.gewaltinfo.at)

2. The federal ministry for education provides appropriate teaching materials, supports school projects to prevent sexual abuse in cooperation with experts and organizes trainings for e.g. teachers, school psychologists.

Since sex education must be seen as a part of children's overall education, the cooperation of their parents is of vital importance. Schools have a responsibility for rounding out, deepening, and if need be correcting children's existing knowledge about sexuality.

³ The replies are reproduced here in the language they were received / Les réponses sont reproduites ici dans la langue où elles ont été reçues.

2nd indent:

1. Information is distributed widely via the website www.gewaltinfo.at. The brochure "No safe place. Sexual violence against children" was sent to judges, kindergartens, teachers, street workers etc. Furthermore a guideline for the medical sector to detect (sexual) violence was sent to health workers and hospitals. A new brochure on "How to detect violence against children and how to react in the best possible way" will be published and distributed in April 2014. This brochure was produced in cooperation with the Council of Europe (illustrations are donated by the CoE).

2. In the education and gender sensitive training of youth workers children's rights, sexual education and sexual violence play a core role. Seminars like "Interculturality and Sexuality" are offered and gender sensitive work with boys is promoted in several youth clubs in Vienna and other cities. Workshops and trainings are offered for girls on the protection against (sexual) violence.

3. The federal ministry for education provides appropriate teaching materials, supports school projects to prevent sexual abuse in cooperation with experts and organizes trainings for e.g. teachers, school psychologists.

4. International and national trainings of investigators are conducted to encourage awareness of the protection and rights of children.

- Europol training course in SELM/Germany "Combating the Sexual Exploitation of Children on the Internet"
- Interpol training „Computer Facilitated Crimes against Children“
- Internet investigation training for local Investigator

5. In Austria every future judge and public prosecutor goes through a mandatory four year initial training period. Within the initial training future judges and prosecutors attend special seminars that concentrate on protection and treatment of children. Also, all future judges and prosecutors have to serve a minimum period of two weeks at a victim protection agency or welfare institution. In addition, they receive a particular three-day training course on human rights issues, which also includes the special topic of rights of children.

Continuous training offers a wide range of courses in family law and criminal law, e.g. „Interrogation of victims including minors“, „Access to justice for victims of crime“, „Treatment of traumatized victims“, „Legal and psychosocial process monitoring“ etc.

Members of welfare institutions and victim protection agencies also often act as lecturers in the training period of judges and prosecutors to increase the awareness of needs of children.

3rd indent:

1. Above mentioned brochures and website also inform about indicators and ways to report suspicions to youth welfare authorities. The report of suspicions to youth welfare authorities is obligatory for persons working with children and adolescents in the health, social and educational sectors as well as at courts.

2. Within the initial training future judges and prosecutors attend special seminars that centre on treatment of victims in court as well as on the topics of (sexual) violence against children, paedophilia and pedosexuality or crisis management. These seminars are very well frequented by members of the courts and by public prosecutors.

Judges and public prosecutors are also given the possibility to participate in a number of international trainings as provided by e.g. ERA and EJTN concerning the mentioned topics, for example on fighting cybercrime and child pornography on the internet, sexual violence on minors, crimes with vulnerable victims and dealing with victims of sexual violence. These seminars also offer the opportunity to enhance cross-border cooperation between judges and prosecutors.

b)

1. All the above mentioned information is also directed towards the general public. It is distributed for free via the website of the ministry: www.bmwfj.gv.at

The Website www.gewaltinfo.at describes inter alia indicators of sexual violence, law, and helplines etc. (<http://www.gewaltinfo.at/fachwissen/formen/sexualisiert/>, http://www.gewaltinfo.at/hilfe-finden/gewalt-erkennen/sexuelle_gewalt_erkennen.php)

The brochures have been sent to the target groups along with a letter which should encourage recipients to support the work preventing (sexual) violence against children. Besides consultation of experts about the usability of content and presentation of the material no formal assessment of the impact has been done.

2. The federal ministry for education published a guideline “Sex education in school” in order to promote sex education in the school classroom.

<http://www.schulpsychologie.at/psychologischebrgesundheitsfoerderung/sexualerziehung/>.

3. In the supervised visits, which are financed by the Federal Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Consumer Protection (BMASK), the emphasis lies on securing the child’s wellbeing and the prevention of violence. As the specific requirements and necessary qualifications in respect of sensitization and dealing with cases (of suspicion) in the context of violence are not yet enshrined in the Austrian Law, the BMASK has financed the elaboration of a curriculum and a training course based thereupon.

Starting in November 2013, the second training course in respect of sensitization and dealing with cases (of suspicion) of domestic violence, sexual abuse and other severe cases – financed by the ministry – will be conducted for persons who supervise contacts of low-income divorced or separated parents (BesuchsbegleiterInnen) to their children in ministry-sponsored organisations.

c)

Section 282 par. 1 of the CC penalizes the incitement to commit a punishable offence on the one hand, and to express approval of an already committed criminal act on the other hand. If the offender has incited to commit a particular concretized criminal offence, he/she, depending on the respective penalty range, may be criminally liable as an inducing offender

under Section 12, 2nd case of the CC, in conjunction with the respective provision of the criminal law, as well as under Section 282, par. 1, 1st case of the CC.

BELGIUM / BELGIQUE

Question 4 of the TQ / du QT

Au niveau de la Communauté flamande

Campagne de sensibilisation à la maltraitance dans le cadre de la définition de la ligne d'aide 1712.

Spot télévisé :



Le spot télévisé destiné au grand public a été programmé de la manière suivante entre le 13 et le 29 mars 2012 :

- VTM (du 13/3/2012 au 26/3/2012 : 27 fois)
- Eén (du 13/3/2012 au 29/3/2012 : 13 fois)
- Vijf tv (du 13/3/12 au 29/3/2012 : 29 fois).

Le spot télévisé a été mis sur Youtube en vue de sa diffusion en ligne également :

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fYZgVq5PDtM&feature=youtube.be>

Des affiches de grand format dans les rues

Durant la semaine de du 20 au 26 mars 2012, JC Decaux a placé des affiches sur 1045 panneaux d'abribus. Il s'agissait des 3 affiches suivantes :

- "Brute pech of brute papa?"
- "Slechte dag of slechte vrienden?"
- "Slipje kwijt of onschuld kwijt?"



L'affichage touche un très large public, tant dans le groupe cible des 18-54 ans (2 367 301 personnes sur 2 980 103) que dans le groupe cible des 12-25 ans (673 967 personnes sur 900 890), comme il ressort des chiffres du Centre d'Information sur les Médias. En outre, son ODV ("Occasion de voir", c'est-à-dire le nombre de fois que le groupe cible peut voir le message) est de respectivement 26,6 et 28,8. Cela représente 62 983 749 contacts dans le groupe cible des 18-54 ans et 19 429 706 contacts dans le groupe cible des 12-25.

Réseau Groupe cible	Authentic Young 18-54	Authentic Young 12-25
Univers	2 980 103	900 890
Cov 1+	79,4	74,8
Cov 5+	68,2	65,0
GRP	2 113,5	2 156,7
ODV	26,6	28,8
Contacts	62 983 749	19 429 706
Personnes touchées	2 367 301	673 967

Etude Affichage 2012/1 du CIM

Affiches A3

Les affiches ont également été imprimées en une version plus petite en format A3. 35 000 exemplaires de chaque version ont été imprimés, soit 105 000 exemplaires au total. 90.000 affiches ont immédiatement été distribuées dans la société civile par le biais de personnes de contact centrales dans les domaines stratégiques du Bien-être, de la Santé publique, de la Famille, du Sport, de l'Enseignement et de la Jeunesse. Elles sont parvenues aux écoles, au vaste paysage de l'assistance, aux services d'accueil d'enfants, aux médecins généralistes, au secteur de la jeunesse, aux associations sportives, aux structures de loisirs, aux provinces, aux communes et à la Justice....

Les organisations contactées ont reçu une lettre d'accompagnement leur demandant d'apposer les affiches de manière visible dans leur propre organisation ou activité. La lettre était signée par les trois ministres concernés (Enseignement, Bien-être, Santé publique,

Sport, Culture et Jeunesse). Les 15 000 affiches restantes étaient réservées aux commandes supplémentaires.

Spécifiquement dans le secteur sportif, il est référé au colloque du COIB (Comité Olympique et Interfédérale belge) sur les abus sexuels dans le sport pour les trois Communautés, assorti de recommandations concernant l'approche et la prévention des abus sexuels dans le sport, ainsi qu'un colloque et un avis du SARC, le Vlaamse Sportraad ('le Conseil Flamande sur le sport') sur les abus sexuels dans le sport.

Les recommandations issues de l'avis constituent une base importante pour alimenter ces prochaines années la politique sportive quant à cette problématique. Dans le cadre sportif, des initiatives spécifiques ont été prises et des instruments ont été développés. À cet égard, l'attention s'est aussi portée sur l'aspect physique du sport, en plus de l'attention accordée au comportement sexuel déviant, car l'aspect physique et le contact sont, comme on le sait, inhérents aux activités sportives. Le Cadre global précité a été traduit en un instrument pour les petites associations sportives et contient des informations succinctes directement utilisables par les clubs. Le Vlaggensysteem (Système de drapeaux), élaboré par Sensoa et Movisie, a été développé en une version sportive ("sport, een spel met grenzen" – www.sportmetgrenzen.be – 'Le sport, un jeu avec des frontières'). Il s'agit d'un instrument éducatif facile d'accès permettant d'apprendre à gérer consciemment le comportement physique ou sexuel déviant dans le sport. Il propose un cadre commun pour entamer la discussion sur le sujet, développer une politique au sein de l'organisation sportive et conclure des accords. Il était accompagné en 2013 d'une vaste offre de formation et de support destinée au secteur sportif, offre poursuivie en 2014. Tout cela s'inscrit dans le cadre plus large du thème politique Ethisch Sporten (Pratique du sport dans le respect de l'éthique) qui s'efforce de créer un climat plus éthique dans le sport et qui garantit au maximum l'intégrité du sportif. Un décret rénové relatif à la pratique du sport dans le respect de la santé et de l'éthique, promulgué le 20 décembre 2013, donnera une nouvelle impulsion. En outre, les services publics ont demandé la réalisation d'un projet visant à attirer de l'expertise externe sur une pratique éthique et réfléchie du sport, incluant la problématique de l'abus sexuel et de la violence (2012-2014).

Le 29 février 2012, le parlement flamand a signé une déclaration d'engagement à protéger l'intégrité sexuelle des mineurs dans l'enseignement, le sport, le secteur de la jeunesse, l'aide à la jeunesse et l'accueil des enfants.

Ceci a résulté dans le Décret du 20 décembre 2013 relatif à la pratique du sport dans le respect de la santé et de l'éthique qui met l'accent sur la protection et la promotion de l'intégrité individuelle (physique, psychique et sexuelle), du fair-play et de l'intégrité sociale (solidarité, diversité et inclusion) et qui présente plusieurs dispositions spécifiques aux mineurs (en particulier les articles 5 et 7) :

« Art. 5. Chaque organisation sportive a la mission sociale de contribuer au développement d'un climat sportif qui tient compte de l'âge, de la capacité, des besoins et des possibilités du sportif mineur, entre autres en stimulant et soutenant l'organisation et le fonctionnement de structures de participation pour mineurs.

Art. 7. Chaque organisation sportive a la responsabilité, en tenant compte de la nature et du contexte de la pratique du sport, de fournir aux sportifs des informations accessibles et pertinentes sur :

1° la prévention de risques spécifiques liés à la pratique du sport concerné; 2° les initiatives prises afin de promouvoir la pratique du sport dans le respect de la santé pour le sportif, en exécution de l'article 6, alinéa premier.

Pour le sportif mineur, les informations visées à l'alinéa premier, sont également mises à disposition de ses parents ou de son tuteur ou de la personne ayant la garde du mineur. »

Au niveau de la Fédération Wallonie-Bruxelles

Les différents acteurs de la Fédération Wallonie-Bruxelles en charge de la prévention, détection et prise en charge de la maltraitance, des violences et abus sexuels ont mis en place une série d'outils, de campagne et de programmes relatifs aux maltraitements d'enfant. Pour informer et former les professionnels, relevons notamment :

- La rédaction et diffusion de la brochure intitulée « que faire, si je suis confronté à une situation de maltraitance ? S'appuyer sur un réseau en confiance » et la construction d'outils. Fort du constat que le « protocole d'intervention entre le secteur médico-psycho-social et le secteur judiciaire » était méconnu de la majorité des acteurs de terrain, un groupe de travail qui a réalisé celui-ci a conclu qu'il était nécessaire de vulgariser le protocole et de le diffuser largement auprès des enseignants, éducateurs, coach sportifs, responsable de mouvement de jeunesse,... C'est en ce sens qu'en plus d'une brochure didactique, un sous-main, un triptyque et une affiche ont été réalisés. Les objectifs principaux de ces outils sont de permettre à chaque professionnel confronté à cette problématique d'identifier son rôle, ses limites et ses devoirs. Ils clarifient également les relations entre secteurs. Enfin, la brochure a été conçue de manière telle qu'elle puisse être utilisée dans l'ensemble de la Fédération Wallonie-Bruxelles, de la Région Bruxelles-Capitale et de la Région wallonne. La brochure a été éditée en 10.000 exemplaires.
- La rédaction et diffusion des « temps d'arrêts ». La collection Temps d'arrêt met à disposition des intervenants des textes de référence sur des sujets relatifs à l'enfant et à l'adolescent au sein de la famille et dans la société. Chaque publication présente un état de la question, une réflexion alliant un questionnement clinique et des repères théoriques. Relevons particulièrement les temps d'arrêt diffusés à 11 000 exemplaires : « Points de repère pour prévenir la maltraitance » (édition 2013), « Traiter les agresseurs sexuels ? Prise en charge des délinquants sexuels », « Hypersexualisation des enfants », « La maltraitance infantile », « par-delà la bien pensée ».
- Signalons la sortie, en février 2014, d'un Guide de prévention de la maltraitance. Les professionnels de l'enfance peuvent tous être confrontés à une possible situation de maltraitance: voir des signes ou recevoir des informations qui les inquiètent. Or la maltraitance n'est pas un phénomène univoque : elle prend des formes et des degrés de gravité très variables. Les enjeux sont complexes et peuvent créer des tensions contradictoires. Ce guide vise à rendre compte de cette réalité. Il présente l'essentiel des données actuelles concernant les mauvais traitements physiques, les négligences, les abus sexuels et la maltraitance psychologique. Le texte, dont le fil

conducteur est l'expérience clinique, met l'accent, en les illustrant, sur les critères liés à l'âge de l'enfant, sur les indices comportementaux, sur les attitudes parentales, sur les signes de souffrance de l'enfant. Il entend, à chaque étape de la lecture, guider le regard à la fois sur des points d'attention et sur les questions que ceux-ci peuvent susciter chez les intervenants. Le lecteur trouvera des pistes utiles pour s'engager, sans être spécialiste, dans la prévention solidaire de la maltraitance faite aux enfants et dans la communication délicate sur ces questions. Un des chapitres est entièrement dédié aux abus sexuels, typologie des abus sexuels, critères médicaux, la parole de l'enfant, les indices comportementaux...

- • Mentionnons également à destination des acteurs de l'école, la rédaction et diffusion du guide pratique relatif à la prévention et à la gestion des violences en milieu scolaire. Ce guide, édité par la Direction générale de l'Enseignement obligatoire de l'AGERS, s'adresse à tous les professionnels de l'enseignement fondamental et secondaire, ordinaire et spécialisé des établissements scolaires de tous les réseaux, qu'ils soient chefs d'établissement, enseignants, éducateurs ou agents PMS. Ce guide comprend une présentation de dispositifs de sensibilisation qui peuvent contribuer à l'amélioration du climat général de l'école ; une présentation de dispositifs de prévention ciblée liés à différents types de faits d'incivilités et de violence (jeux dangereux, racket, cyberviolence, harcèlement, vandalisme...); une présentation des services d'aide auxquels l'établissement scolaire peut faire appel lorsqu'il est confronté à des faits de violence ou à des événements graves ; des informations pour les victimes et auteurs de faits de violence ; les obligations légales et administratives en lien avec les faits de violence et les événements graves en milieu scolaire ; des ressources bibliographiques et adresses utiles. Un des chapitres est exclusivement dédié aux violences sexuelles.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA / BOSNIE-HERZEGOVINE

Question 4 of the TQ / du QT

The RS Gender Centre has been officially conducting the campaign "Family without Violence" throughout Republika Srpska every year since 2008. Posters, video clips, promotional and educational material are a constant in all institutions, from the Government of Republika Srpska down to the local level institutions, media, and non-governmental organisations, and are available to all citizens. The awareness of professional groups and the public on domestic violence as a problem in the society was raised. The "White Ribbon" campaign (Men say NO to violence against women) has also been conducted since 2009 across Republika Srpska. It is the only campaign of such kind being conducted in the region and it targets men as allies in combatting violence against women. The Gender Centre campaigns and their intensity and effects were particularly noted in the 2009 report of the Council of Europe. The material used in the campaigns was presented at the international exhibition held in Brussels in 2010, for which 70 campaigns from various countries were selected. We consider this to be a major success and recognition of the Republika Srpska Gender Centre's efforts in promoting zero tolerance to domestic violence.

Promotional material for the campaign was distributed across Republika Srpska. All the information about the campaign is available at: www.youtube.com/watch?v=rCGAS90gGD and www.facebook.com/pages/Gender-centar-Vlade-RS/176050459122199

This year, Republika Srpska socially-responsible companies also joined the promotional activities of the campaigns and the process of raising awareness.

Partner of the "Family without Violence" campaign in 2013 is the "Vitinka" a.d. Company from Kozluk, whose bottled water "Vivia" will bear the logo of the "Family without Violence" campaign.

Partner of the "White Ribbon – Men fighting violence against women and girls" campaign is the "Nestro petrol" a.d. Company from Banja Luka. During the campaign, staff at the "Nestro petrol" petrol stations will distribute to their clients car air-fresheners bearing the logo of the "White Ribbon" campaign.

Citizens, institutions and corporate subjects contribute to the campaign financially (by making payments to the humanitarian telephone no. 1411, and to the bank account particularly intended for support to safe houses) and by conducting promotional activities (distributing promotional material and wearing a white ribbon). The companies include Telekom Srpske, Republika Srpska Tax Administration, Laktaši Municipality, Prime Communications Agency, Balkan Investment Bank.

BULGARIA / BULGARIE

Question 4 of the TQ / du QT

There is a significant increase of initiatives, programmes and projects in Bulgarian schools which teach students on the so called reproductive health – a part of the global strategy for health education in the recent years. There is a number of non-governmental organizations that work on sexual and reproductive health. The health inspectors in the Regional Health Inspectorates also organize and prepare different campaigns, initiatives and information materials for children. Annually there are events (concerts, happenings, polls, and dances) on 1st of December – Anti Aids Day, 14th of February – St Valentine's Day, on 17th of May and etc. These events are patronized by the Regional Health Inspectorates and the Bulgarian association for family planning.

CROATIA / CROATIE

Question 4 of the TQ / du QT

"Two little girls" is a campaign against trafficking in women and girls for purposes of sexual exploitation.

The Centre for Education, Counselling and Research (CESI) in co-operation with the Embassy of the United Kingdom, the Ministry of the Interior – the Police Directorate, the Ombudsperson for Gender Equality, and the Office for Human Rights and Rights of National Minorities of the Government of the Republic of Croatia is conducting the “Two Little Girls” campaign for the prevention of trafficking in women and girls for purposes of sexual exploitation. Trafficking in human beings is a global problem and one of the fastest growing and most lucrative forms of organised crime. It also represents one of the grossest instances of human rights violations.

Thus far 13 European countries have joined the campaign and more than 10,000 direct beneficiaries have taken part in the various activities. The campaign is spearheaded by a short animated film of no more than three minutes in length that follows the stories of two young women who were cruelly deceived by people they knew and trusted, and then trafficked against their will. The author of the animated film is Ruth Beni. The campaign is funded by Comic Relief foundation as well as various other British and international organisations.

In addition to the animated film, a TV video “Two Little Girls” intended for TV broadcasting has also been recorded. Its aim is to warn young women of the dangers of being persuaded to travel abroad with attractive employment offers or for romantic reasons. The TV video will be offered to national and local television stations and we will endeavour to get it screened at different festivals, in cinemas and at other places frequented by young people.

The campaign lasted throughout 2013 and included a promotion hosted by the Embassy of the United Kingdom. In addition to the media promotion, the campaign included activities aimed at informing the public and various educational activities carried out in co-operation with schools, libraries, universities and civil society organisations. An education package consisting of the short film “Two Little Girls” and a brochure containing an education module and the basic information on trafficking in human beings, possibilities for preventing the trafficking, and ways in which they can protect themselves has been developed.

Educational activities are primarily intended for pupils aged 14 to 16 years but may also be used with children and youth aged 12 to 18 years. Such activities focus on providing the basic information so that individuals could recognise the problem and face up to the risks it entails. Workshops are intended for groups of both young people and children which are deemed to be groups at increased risk. Information is also available at www.cesi.hr and via facebook, while the film is available for download from the youtube. In this way information is also available to parents who may join the campaign.

It should be pointed out that the 2012/2013 academic year saw the introduction of Health Education as a mandatory subject at all the schools. It provides pupils with detailed information on the risks of abuse, including sexual abuse, its occurrence, and the harmful influence exerted by some media that are promoting juvenile pornography and sexual abuse (possibility to access the Internet and seduce minors via various social network profiles, etc.).

As has already been stated in the General Overview Questionnaire, the Republic of Croatia does not have a specific strategy aimed at combatting sexual abuse of children but has instead opted for an integrative strategy designed to affirm and protect the rights of children and which targets, among others, abused and neglected children as well as other vulnerable groups. The previous strategic document, the 2006-2012 National Action Plan for the Rights and Interests of Children, as well as the new one currently being drafted, the 2013-2020 National Strategy for the Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Children in the Republic of Croatia, cover issues relating to the media and the raising of public awareness about the rights of children.

Following the launch of the Council of Europe "ONE IN FIVE" Campaign, the Republic of Croatia developed the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Council of Europe Campaign to Stop Sexual Violence against Children in the Republic of Croatia, which was adopted in March 2011 and was implemented throughout 2011.

Although the activities provided for in the Action Plan had been carried out within the prescribed period, certain activities relating to the Campaign are still occasionally undertaken. Thus the Family Centre of the Istria County and the Prevention Department of the Istrian Police Administration in co-operation with Birikina civil society organisation from the town of Pula created a costume play "Kiko and the Hand" on the basis of the Council of Europe's programme aimed at raising public awareness of this problem and recognising signs of sexual exploitation among the most vulnerable population group, i.e., children aged 6-7 years. It should also be highlighted that the Ministry of Social Policy and Youth funds projects aimed at preventing all forms of violence among children and youth, for which purpose 3 million kuna were earmarked in 2013. Of the civil society organisations which the Ministry has been funding for several years now, one should mention the Centre for Missing and Abused Children which conceived and carried out a whole series of projects relating to Internet violence, and created and made available to the public an Internet content-control software in the Croatian language which shields children against inappropriate content. In addition to this, they carried out the "Web Detectives" project aimed at educating children about how to report inappropriate content and created a computer game for children which teaches them how to use the Internet safely.

DENMARK / DANEMARK

Question 4 of the TQ / du QT

See answer to question 8a of the GOQ

Question 8a of the General Questionnaire:

Embedded in different subjects in primary and lower secondary education is instruction in areas relevant for raising awareness among children and enabling them to protect themselves, such as anatomy, sexuality and sex, gender roles and equality. The purpose of the teaching is to enable the pupils to form a critical opinion and act to promote the health of themselves and others.

The education in primary and lower secondary education also comprises teaching the pupils both basic internet usage skills and understanding of possibilities and dangers related to the internet. In relation to this teaching the children are to be made familiar with strategies and guidelines for safe internet use. This teaching is given in connection with a number of different subjects. To assist the teachers in this connection the Ministry of Education in cooperation with the Ministry of Culture has made a web portal with teaching materials on this theme available to schools.

Knowledge of human and children's rights is a mandatory competence objective for all students completing the B.Ed. programme for primary and lower secondary schools. Furthermore, teacher students are required to be able to apply that knowledge in organising their teaching, in conducting communications with parents and co-workers, and in the continuous development of school culture.

Knowledge of pupils' social, emotional and cognitive development (including gender-issues) is also a mandatory competence objective for all students completing the B.Ed. programme for primary and lower secondary schools. Furthermore, teacher students are required to be able to apply that knowledge in observing, supporting and challenging pupils' emotional and cognitive development. In addition, all teacher students are offered a voluntary course on Family, health and sexual education. The competence objectives of this course include knowledge of children's development, psychological and physical changes during puberty and sexuality (including sexual identities) and the ability to apply this knowledge in preparing, executing and evaluating teaching.

The Act of Parliament adopted pursuant to the plan "Coordinated measures to protect children against abuse" which entered into force in October 2013 underlines the importance of timely and correct action from the social authorities when they receive a report about a child who is presumed to have been exposed to violence or other abuse. Thus, the social authorities must evaluate the report within 24 hours in order to decide if immediate action is needed, and the social authorities must interview the child as part of its investigation of the report.

In addition, DKK 1.8m was allocated to launch a campaign that focuses on the duty of professionals working with children and of other adults to notify the authorities if they learn or have a reason to believe that a child has been exposed to violence or other abuse. The campaign aims to secure that professionals and other adults are aware of:

- Their duty to inform the authorities
- The extent of the duty to inform the authorities, and
- The possibility to inform the National Social Appeals Board.

The campaign also aims to secure awareness about the legislative changes following the plan "Coordinated measures to protect children against abuse" which entered into force in October 2013. The campaign was launched at the end of 2013.

Furthermore, in 2012 DKK 10.8m was allocated to an initiative where the main focus is to teach children about their rights. Save the Children will be in charge of the initiative and will in 2014 launch a campaign with the purpose of teaching children about their rights including

their right to a life without abuse and violence. Save the Children will also be in charge of a development project that aims to test ways to build children's self-esteem and general resistance to assault.

In order to raise awareness of trafficking of children the Centre against Human Trafficking has conducted extensive training for outreach workers and social workers in close cooperation with major municipalities, social organisations, trade unions, the police, the Prison and Probation Service, Immigrations Services and asylum centres.

FINLAND / FINLANDE

Question 4 of the TQ / du QT

No specific policies or strategies have been implemented.

FRANCE

Question 4 of the TQ / du QT

Ministère de l'éducation nationale

GREECE / GRÈCE

Question 4 of the TQ / du QT

The Council of Europe's "One in Five" campaign had been implemented by the Representative in the CoE's Parliamentary Assembly in decades of cities and towns. Materials had been translated into Greek and communicated to thousands of people including spots and leaflets ("the underwear rule" etc). Similarly CoE's campaign had been actualized by a number of regional authorities (probably most actively in Herakleion, Crete where a series of seminars and conferences had been organized since 2010 by the local Municipality) in collaboration with the Council's network of regional authorities. Within these campaigns topics on children's sexual victimization are usually included. The same equally applies to ICH's health promotion project in the particular case of the town of Rethymnon.

ICELAND / ISLANDE

Question 4 of the TQ / du QT

As explained in the answer to question 8 of the GOQ there are number of efforts in awareness raising some of which specifically address sexual abuse in the circle of trust. Examples in case are the *Educational Conferences*, the handbook "*Protecting them*".

Question 8 of the General Questionnaire:

a)

1st indent:

Legal provisions assume that it is the role of the *Directorate of Health* to perform the function of prevention by disseminating information on sexual health. This is implemented for example by ensuring that primary health care centres distribute information leaflet to all children at the of 4 years in relation to the regular health inspection that children are supposed to undergo at that age. The leaflet bears the title "This is my body" published by *Safe the Children*, and addresses sexual abuse in a child friendly language.

Although education on sexual health in primary and secondary schools is not stipulated by law, the main curriculum identifies "live skills" as one of the subjects. The *Directorate of Health* has produced teaching material under the theme "empowering health" which addresses various risk factors for children, including sexual abuse. It is safe to assume the pupils of all or most primary and secondary schools receive at least some information pertaining to protecting themselves against sexual abuse and sexual exploitation.

Since the ratification of the Lanzarote Convention specific programs directed at children of different age groups with the aim of protecting children from sexual abuse and empowering them to protect themselves through the *Awareness Awakening* project earlier referred to. The main components of this project include the following:

The Educational Puppets theatre called "The Kids on the Block", for children in the early years of elementary school. This in an interactive program is designed to educate children about personal safety, sexual abuse, the importance of telling someone they trust about it, and services available. A school counsellor, a social worker, a nurse or a psychologist is present at every performance. Following the show, a letter is sent to parents or guardians of all the children audience with information on how further preventive material and information for grown-ups can be obtained. The letter has been translated into the six foreign languages that are most common in Iceland. The implementation of this program has been in collaboration with *Blátt Áfram* with the aim of presenting in all the 150 elementary schools in the country for 7 years old. Already 320 performances have taken place but typically three shows are needed for each school.

The short film "Get a Yes" for children in secondary schools. This film addresses the line between healthy sex and sexual violence as well as the harmful effects of pornography. *Get a yes* was premiered on the 30th of January 2013 in all Icelandic schools for 15-18 years old students. The previous day it was featured on television at prime time and followed up in the media the following days. Teacher's Guide has been made with the film. It can also be used as instruction for adults on how to discuss these issues with young people. The film is available with subtitles in seven languages. The film is available for everyone on the website <http://faduja.is> which contains information and guidelines for teachers and guardians, to be used in discussion about the main themes in the film. The impact of the film has already been evaluated and the results are very positive.

A short film “*Stand-by-yourself*” for children age in the middle class of elementary school (in the making). The aim is comparable to the previously mentioned film as well as its distribution.

In addition to the above mentioned efforts, the prevention work of *Blátt Áfram* should be mentioned. For years *Blátt áfram* has promoted the animated film “*Secrets*” for younger children in primary schools in collaboration with the *City Council in Reykjavik*. The main goal is to educate on “good” and “bad” secrets and thus encourage disclosure of sexual abuse. Another example is a prevention project for teenagers called the “*7 steps to prevent sexual abuse*” which includes activity to facilitate a dialogue with teenagers on healthy sexuality and abuse in a safe environment.

With regard to prevention efforts directed at the new information and communication technologies, the Icelandic section of EU Safer internet program, *SAFT*, is supported by the Ministry of Education financially and organizationally by a number of governmental as well as non-governmental organizations. The overall goal of *SAFT* is to enhance awareness of risk taking behaviour and safety on the internet, in particular with regard to sexual abuse and exploitation. The main functions of *SAFT* have been to disseminate information among students in primary and secondary schools, peer group educational efforts, guidelines to parents etc.

2nd indent:

The Act on Child Protection stipulates that The *Government Agency for Child Protection (GACP)* is responsible for competence building by education, training and advice to the local child protection services. This is implemented by various strategies, including conferences nationwide, regionally or locally on general as well as specific topics with regard to child abuse and neglect, including sexual abuse and exploitation. Generally when the *GACP* organizes local or regional events, the collaborative partners of the local child protection services are invited to participate including the health services, educational establishments and law enforcement. During the years *GACP* has initiated numerous sessions for educational purposes aimed at raising awareness and competence building on different aspects of the phenomenon sexual abuse of children and the strategies and work procedures established to protect children among different professions. The child experts working for the *GACP* and the *Barnahus* frequently participate in various educational events such as conferences and meetings organized by the educational and the health sector or NGO’s for the purposes of enhancing awareness and knowledge on child sexual abuse, including the service for child victims of sexual abuse and their families. *GACP* also operates a website with special section for professionals working with and for children that contains multiple information on research outcomes, work procedures, legal responsibilities etc. with regard to child sexual exploitation and abuse.

GACP is also responsible for issuing license to foster parents as well as operating facilities for residential treatment purposes. A precondition for foster parents to acquire a license is an extensive assessment and training in which sexual abuse of children is an integral part of the curriculum. Staff in residential care facilities also receives training with regard to protecting children in institutions from sexual abuse, with regard to measures of protection, intervention and therapeutic services for child victims. Guidelines for all staff of residential

care have been issued on the response to child disclosure of sexual abuse or exploitation that identifies the step that should be taking, including immediate reporting to the appropriate monitoring mechanism.

Education for health care staff has been ongoing for a number of years in Iceland. In that context, a large number of courses have been given under a broad range of mental health issues and building relationships and the introduction of preventive measures against sexual abuse, to name but a few.

Education on child sexual abuse and exploitation is an integral part of the basic curriculum of the *Police Academy* in Iceland. Additionally there are course on specific aspects with regard to investigations procedures in child sexual abuse cases, communications with child victims etc.

The Ministry of Education and the *State Youth Council* have published a handbook "*Protecting them*" for staff of educational establishments, including mentors and other staff of all youth leisure and culture activities and services which contains detailed information on child sexual abuse and sexual exploitation in which both preventive and responsive mechanisms in the country are introduces. This handbook has been revised and is disseminated among people working with children nationwide. The Ministry also has in collaboration with the *National Olympic and Sport Association* in Iceland published the leaflet on the protection of children in sports from sexual abuse. This leaflet is to increase awareness, educate and inform coaches and other personnel involved in sport activities on their legal responsibilities and how they can best protect children from sexual abuse.

The Government campaign *Awakening Awareness* has implemented a multiple actions in with regard to awareness-raising of professionals across the different sectors. An agreement has been made with *The National Centre for Educational Materials* to make guidelines for the purpose of assisting teachers and other school personnel to prevent all forms of violence against children. In the guidelines will also be an overview over the textbooks listed on the website of the *Awakening awareness* and the best way to teach them. A network with over 1200 individuals, related to this issue, across the country has been set up. The role of the contacts is to promote knowledge within schools and other organizations that work with children. This includes areas related to sport, health, social services and child protection and judicial and law-enforcement.

A special training project for the judiciary, including court judges, the prosecution and the police is under way. The *Awakening Awareness* project has already made an agreement with a *Research Institute of Ármann Snævarr*, affiliated to the University of Iceland, to produce material for this training. This training will inter alia cover principles of the Lanzarote Convention as well as the Council of Europe Guidelines for Child-friendly justice.

There are numerous initiatives by civil society in Iceland on enhancing knowledge among different professions working for and with children. Thus *Save the Children* has carried out a research on how adequately child sexual abuse and exploitation is addressed in the training of different professions at universities or other special educational establishment, for example among teachers, social workers, law enforcement. The outcome clearly

demonstrated that there was a great scope for improvement in this area. *Blátt Áfram* has contributed greatly to awareness-raising among professional, for example by a training program named “*Darkness to Light Stewards of Children*” with an emphasis of prevention, identification and response to child sexual abuse.

3rd indent:

The Act on Child Protection stipulates mandatory reporting to the local child protection services by the public and professionals alike. The law does not make any exceptions with regard to individual professions. Hence, the notification and reporting of suspicion of ill treatment of children including sexual abuse and exploitation is a crucial message conveyed in all the awareness-raising and educational efforts referred to in reply to the previous bullet point. To facilitate this requirement of mandatory reporting, the *Government Agency for Child Protection* and the *Emergency National Number 112* have an agreement of service that ensures that the public and professionals alike can report their concerns to the relevant child protection services through 112 on a 24/7 basis.

Annually the 112 National Day is celebrated which involves campaign to introduce the emergency telephone number, including the possibility to report suspected child abuse to the relevant child protection services.

Finally it should be mentioned that government institutions have published poster containing information for schools, sport venues and swimming halls to remind children as well of professionals of the 112 emergency number for help in reporting sexual abuse.

b)

Prior to the ratification of the Lanzarote Convention public campaign for awareness-raising of child sexual abuse and exploitation had not taken place on behalf of the Government. *Blátt Áfram* had during previous years regularly conducted ad hoc awareness-raising efforts by advertisements on national television stations.

Following the ratification of the Lanzarote Convention, a postcard signed by Ministers of the Government was disseminated to every household and company in the country. The key message was: “*You can make a difference*”, highlighting the obligation of the general public to report on violence of children under the Child Protection Act and inform about the 112 helpline/reporting telephone number. Soon afterwards the Awareness Awakening project of *Educational Conferences* started.

The Educational Conferences are public meetings solely for the purpose of awareness-raising on protecting children from sexual violence. These are held in every part of the country and are widely publicized with the participation of at least one Minister of the Government as well as professionals, law enforcement and representatives of NGO such as *UNICEF*, *Save the Children* and *Blátt Áfram*. The topics addressed at these conferences include the Lanzarote Convention, sign and symptom of sexual abuse, reporting sexual abuse, children with inappropriate sexual behaviour, etc.

The *Awareness Awakening* has hosted 18 educational conferences all over the country during the years 2012 and 2013. Three more are scheduled for 2014 when this effort will be

completed. The conferences are open to the public but as especially intended for people who have regular contacts with children in education, health, social protection, judicial and law-enforcement sectors and in areas related to sport, culture and leisure activities. The educational conferences have been very well attended as in total 1.500 people from all sectors have attended. The presentations from the conferences are publicly accessible on the Awareness Awakening website (vel.is/vitundarvakning). An assessment of the Conferences impact will be carried out in 2014.

c)

Save the Children in collaboration with the *National Commissioner for the State Police* operates a website for reporting child related sexually abusive images and pornographic material on the internet. This website is advertised on a regular basis. Other measures are confined to legal measures.

Besides the General Penal Code, various legal provisions have been introduced to reinforce the prevention and prohibition of dissemination of materials that can be seen as encouraging offences in accordance with the Convention. In Art. 93 – 95 of the Act on Child Protection identifies the obligations of the local child protection services as well as parents and other care takers to prevent or protect children from observing or participating in performances, gatherings or other social events that may subject them to pornography or sexual conduct inappropriate to their age and stage of development. The Act on the Mass Media no. 38/2011 stipulates a ban on the dissemination of material for commercial purposes that is unlawful or can be harmful to the child's development such as pornography. The Act on children's access to films and computer games No. 62/2006 prohibits the commercial distribution of material to children below the age of 18 that can be harmful to their development. Finally, a reference should be made to Art.17. and 34 c) of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child as the Convention has been incorporated into the Icelandic legislation.

ITALY / ITALIE

Question 4 of the TQ / du QT

See answer to question 8 of the GOQ

Question 8 of the General Questionnaire:

a)

As regards prevention of child abuse and exploitation two main typologies of projects have been realised in Italy: projects specifically focused on the problem of sexual abuse, and the projects generally aimed at strengthening cognitive, emotional and social skills.

As regards primary prevention and support to parenthood, some of the most recent initiatives are the following:

a) The Communication Project "Becoming Parents", promoted by the Ministry for Health.

As established in the Law no. 40 /2004, in 2007 the public institutions are carrying out information campaigns to promote the adoption of healthy lifestyles and behaviours among adolescents and the young. The aim is to spread a new culture of parenthood and protection of one's own body and health, in terms of preservation of one's own procreative power.

Besides the purely medical aspects, special emphasis will be on the concept of fatherhood/motherhood/parenthood, considered as a value which risks being lost considering the messages which the young receive every day:

- the difficulty to form stable families (increase in separations);
- the perception that children may represent an obstacle to independence, economic gain and career;
- the fear of not being able to look after children.

b) The creation of the Ministerial Committee on immigrants' health at the Ministry for Health.

The Committee is consulted by the Minister on the topics concerning immigrants' health. Some of the intervention priorities are related to the prevention and protection of women and minors from domestic violence:

- women's health - mother-child relationship - female genital mutilation
- health risks linked to prostitution and confinement

The Committee will also work towards the elaboration of a long-term Action Plan, i.e. a sort of strategic plan connected with the National Health Plan 2006-2008, which would identify for each topic instruments for: research, training, information, promotion of services, activation of specific services depending on the user's needs. The aims of the Plan are, among others:

- to help Regions and local bodies improve services to mothers, also through the introduction of personnel specialized in home visiting and assistance, in order to deal with every specific case;
- to promote information campaigns for the prevention of pregnancy and of voluntary termination of pregnancy;
- to promote information campaigns for foreign women on food education, on the harmonious physical and psychological growth of children, on the children's services available in the area of reference;
- to promote policies supporting maternity;
- in accordance with the Law no. 7/2006 on female genital mutilation: to promote specific training of health care and school workers and a constant, loyal relationship with families; to carry out, in collaboration with the local bodies and with specialist services, initiatives for the prevention of female genital mutilation and for the protection of mutilated women: these initiatives, which must be part of the more general fight against all forms of violence against women, must strive to produce a real change in the attitude towards women by acting on several factors: education, social status of women and girls, discrimination against women, insufficient knowledge of women's rights and of human rights in general, lack of economic empowerment.

c) The National Communication Campaign targeted at parents of the Ministry for Health.

The project is aimed at extending to the whole national territory the actions experimented during the “GenitoriPiù” Campaign of the Region of Veneto.

It is a programme for Active Prevention and Health Promotion in the first years of life, which is based on the provision of adequate information and support to parents to improve the quality of life and to reduce health risks in the perinatal period and during childhood.

From the methodological point of view, the project is based on an integrated network collaboration (in the health care sector and with the other stakeholders), on the optimization of resources and on the empowerment of families by actively involving them in the management of their own health and of their children’s health. Furthermore, the Ministry for Health, together with the Ministry for Family Policies, will promote education to parenthood, prevention of the causes of abortion through information and educational campaigns on conscious birth-control, and support to pregnant women and mothers in particularly difficult situations.

d) The promotion of debate at the European level.

The National documentation and analysis centre for childhood and adolescence, in its capacity as Secretariat of the European Network of national observatories on childhood (**ChildONEurope**), carried out a review on the systems for the monitoring of child abuse in the ChildONEurope Member States.

At the end of the research, ChildONEurope decided to continue its work on the issue of child abuse by promoting a more detailed survey on the national statistical systems and available data. In the framework of ChildONEurope’s activities, Italy and the other members have established a working group finalized to edit guidelines on the establishment of national monitoring system and data collection on child abuse.

e) Other relevant information and documentation initiatives carried out by the Centre are:

1. The national seminar on the “Prevention of suffering in childhood and adolescence: promotion and protection policies and services, counselling to minors and networking” (Florence, 2002)
2. The national seminar on the collection of data concerning abused and maltreated minors assisted by the social services
3. Local training seminars for the monitoring of the phenomenon of child abuse and maltreatment
4. A manual on best practices for the prevention of troubles among children and adolescents
5. The booklet “Uscita di sicurezza” (lit: *Emergency exit*): adolescents speaking to adolescents about violence.

As regards projects for the prevention of child abuse and maltreatment carried out by schools, the Inter-ministerial Coordination Committee for the fight against paedophilia (CICLOPE) reports that in recent years schools have carried out projects targeted at teachers, students and families, also with the involvement of health care and social workers and of the third sector. Such projects are included in the plan of educational activities which

each school autonomously approves and implements. Some examples are indicated in the box below.

In the **Emilia-Romagna** region, several Provincial Plans include awareness campaigns targeted at large segments of the population which involve many different social sectors in training activities.

- In the province of **Piacenza**, a reader-friendly **informative booklet** has been prepared with the aim to help people **detect symptoms of troubles** among minors and to give them **useful information** to seek for help. The informative booklet has been **distributed** with the involvement of large sections of the civil society (teachers, coaches, doctors, educators, etc.) during meetings with a psychologist aimed at raising public awareness and at promoting debate on this issue.
- The Provincial Plan of **Forli-Cesena** includes a project labelled **“A town listening to children”**, whose goal is to create best practices for the protection of minors (through preventive actions, seminars, information campaigns); this project involves teachers, educators and parents of children in nursery and primary schools, as well as the police. The school staff is trained by a team of experts who are in their turn trained by specialized agencies (such as “Hansel e Gretel”, CBM, IRS).

The Region of **Piedmont** has carried out a vast information and training campaign for the prevention of child abuse and maltreatment in collaboration with the Regional Education Office and with several local study centres and cooperatives (e.g. “Hansel e Gretel”, Paradigma...). Some of the most important projects are:

- **“Impariamo ad ascoltarli”** (lit. **“Let’s learn to listen to them”**), an inter-institutional initiative which aims at coordinating the schools, the health care services, the police and the local bodies in order to train the workers who deal with minors, their protection and education.
- A three-year project about minors at risk in the schools of Cuneo, which includes information and training activities for teachers, parents and social and health care workers in order to get to know and to face this issue.
- **“Le fiabe di Davide”** (lit. **“David’s fairy tales”**), i.e. a cd-rom which includes five fairy tales, narrated by two professional actors, which invite children to think about the sense of responsibility, about confidence and optimism in living life, about their possibilities and skills, about positive attitudes towards the “others” or the “monsters”. This cd-rom has been distributed in all of Piedmont’s nursery and primary schools.
- The activation of a service of protected access to the Internet for minors (*Davide.it*) in all of Piedmont’s middle schools, which allows them to surf the Internet safely, thanks to a system which eliminates, through a constantly updated filter, websites with violent or pornographic content.
- Experimentation of 2 information and training courses in Piedmont’s high schools: the courses included meetings for teachers, parents and students, as well as working groups of students who, under experts’ supervision, prepared informative material (in the form of comic strips, drawings, stories, etc.) on the topic for younger children; this material was elaborated with the most appropriate content and language for children, as it was prepared by their “elder brothers”, rather than by adults. The material was collected in two books, published by FIDAPA, which were distributed in Piedmont’s primary schools. The two volumes were presented to the general public in Alessandria, on 25 October 2003, and in Turin, on 28 February 2004.
- **“Lezioni di fiducia”** (lit. **“Lessons of confidence”**), a kit including a videotape and a manual, to be shown and discussed in middle schools. The video, which shows the various situations in which abuse may occur and which suggests adolescents how to behave, is intended to make them aware of the issue without leading to generalized and groundless fears of adults. The kit was produced by Telefono Azzurro in collaboration with Il teatro La Baracca -Testoni Ragazzi di Bologna

Lombardy’s Regional Education Office and the Region of Lombardy have agreed on common programmes to fight against the various forms of child abuse and maltreatment; these plans include the integrated training of teachers and of health care workers, as well as the carrying out of educational activities in hundreds of classes which participated in the project. In particular, the focus is on direct prevention, i.e. targeted at children, with a seminar which teaches minors to recognize negative and ambiguous approaches.

In the **Veneto** region, one of the most important initiatives is the one carried out in the province of Verona by the educational and health promotion services of the local health authorities and by the Centre of administrative services of Verona. This project included training courses for teachers and meetings with teachers, parents and social and health care workers, as well as the production of teaching material which was then used in class.

The Regional Education Office of **Liguria** monitored all the past and present initiatives (training of teachers, activities with students, initiatives with parents) and listed all the material made available (brochures, flyers, videotapes, posters, informative leaflets, questionnaires, collections of documents and laws, forms, children’s books, manuals for students and parents, graphic works, poems, re-elaborations of newspapers’ articles, cd-roms, agreement protocols between schools and the local health authorities).

In **Tuscany**, even if there have been several initiatives in the various provinces, information is available only for the province of Florence. In 1997, the Education Superintendency of Florence

initiated a collaboration with the Office for Minors of the central police station and in 1998 it joined the "Permanent round table against child abuse, maltreatment and sexual exploitation", which was chaired by the Councillor for Education of the Municipality of Florence and by the Councillor for Social Policies of the Province of Florence.

A series of conferences were held in Florence with the participation of headmasters (in collaboration with the Office for Minors of the central police station), with the aim to spread information about cases of violence and to distribute specific educational material to teachers; furthermore, the collaboration with the local health care and social services has been strengthened, leading to the involvement of practitioners in school initiatives.

A Regional Directorate on this topic was also created and the following are some of its actions:

- creation of a regional round table with the representatives of the Centre of administrative services and of the Region of Tuscany, with the aim to coordinate activities;
- study of a regional protocol (for procedures);
- distribution, in collaboration with the Region of Tuscany (which allocated the necessary economic resources), of books/works for the different age groups.

The material is distributed with the involvement of the local school, social and health care workers in order to agree directly with them the best ways to intervene in troublesome situations.

The Regional Education Office of Lazio monitored data on the fight against child abuse and maltreatment and described actions taken at a local level.

Project "Maestramica 1 e 2" (*lit. Friend Teacher 1 and 2*) was carried out in Rome from 1999 to 2004, a project funded by means of the first city local plan of the Municipality of Rome (Law 285/97) and implemented by the professionals of Progetto Girasole from the Bambino Gesù Hospital. The project was repeated twice and trained around 300 teachers and school managers of nursery schools, kindergartens and primary schools in Rome. The end of the first Project was followed by publishing "GUIDELINES" ("Child abuse: action at school. Guidelines and practical indications for teachers, school managers and child professionals, edited by F. Montecchi), 7,000 copies of which were distributed in Rome schools by the Educational and School Policies Department of the Municipality of Rome. Given the high demand for the book from other Italian regions, it has been distributed and is used also in other school contexts in Italy.

In Frosinone, 34 training initiatives targeted at teachers, parents and students have been launched, among which 13 meetings with parents and 12 specific interventions in problematic situations. Collaborations have also been initiated with the Prefecture, the Office for Minors of the central police station, the social workers, the local health care authorities and the university.

The Centre of administrative services of Viterbo, in collaboration with the Province, has continued its project for the prevention of and assistance in cases of child abuse and maltreatment. On 20 November 2002, an agreement protocol specifying the operational aspects of the project was signed by the Centre of administrative services, the central police station, the Prefecture, the local health care authorities and the Municipality of Viterbo.

The first phase of the project involves 100 teachers in nursery and primary schools – with the possibility to involve also high school teachers – who are being trained on how to identify situations of risk and cases of abuse and maltreatment. The second phase, which will involve 50 teachers, will provide them with knowledge on how to support self-confidence and a sense of security in minors who suffered a physical or psychological trauma.

In Latina, schools have organized training courses for teachers and parents in collaboration with other local bodies and associations (such as in the district no. 1 of Terracina, in the district no. 3 of Latina and in the schools of Borgo Sabotino and of Caetani di Cisterna). A Provincial Technical Committee has been set up at the Prefecture of Latina, with the participation of three headmasters in representation of all the schools in the area of Latina.

As regards projects specifically focused on the problem of sexual abuse, some examples of best practices are the following:

- "Pierino e il lupo" (Pierino and the wolf) funded by law 285/97 aimed at providing a specific training to teachers on the topic of child abuse.
- "Le parole non dette" (Unspoken words): it is a primary prevention programme which is based on the involvement of children, their families and schools and is promoted by the Institute of Hygiene and Preventive Medicine of the University of Milan. It provides the tools so that the children themselves are able to recognize risky situations, to defend themselves properly and to understand the value and dignity of their body.
- "Impariamo a dire di no" ("Let's learn to say no"): among the training projects organised by the Piedmont Region, this project is aimed at children in order to help them recognise and speak about situation of abuse.

- “Dalla parte dei bambini” (On children’s side): this project was carried out by the association Donna Vera Onlus and was addressed to children in school age and to the professional figures who are in contact with them including school administrators, teachers, parents, medical staff, institutions.

As regards the issue of awareness of the protection and rights of children among persons who have regular contacts with children in different areas, the *Guidelines for training on the topic of child abuse and maltreatment* have been approved in 2001 by the then Coordination Committee for the protection of minors from sexual abuse and exploitation (art. 17, Law no. 269/1998) and by the National Observatory on childhood and adolescence. This text includes the guidelines for the training of personnel dealing with violence against children in the social, legal, medical and educational sectors. The training guidelines identify five different levels which have been taken into consideration by many regional and local institutions in the planning of training activities for professionals in this sector:

- information and awareness campaigns;
- multidisciplinary and integrated basic training courses, in order to enable public and private practitioners to early identify cases of violence and to quickly take measures for the protection and psychological, social and medical treatment of victims;
- specialist training courses for single professional groups aimed at studying specific issues in depth;
- training courses for the managers of local social services focusing on the analysis of different management and organizational models with the aim to create and develop integrated services.

As regard the actions carried out by the Ministry of Justice, On 13.11.2012, the Department of Juvenile Justice issued a guideline (ref. no. 39209) addressed to the Juvenile Justice Centres and to the Juvenile courts and aimed at enhancing the protection of minors, taking further action to prevent abuses and prosecute offenders and to safeguard victims. This guideline is a result of Law 1° October 2012, no. 172 “Ratification and Enforcement of the Council of Europe Convention for the protection of children against Sexual exploitation and sexual abuse made in Lanzarote on 25 October 2007, containing provisions to adjust the internal law”

http://www.giustizia.it/giustizia/it/mg_1_8_1.wp?facetNode_1=0_6&facetNode_3=0_6_0_9&facetNode_2=0_6_0&previousPage=mg_1_8&contentId=SDC955269

The Juvenile Justice Centres and the Offices of Youth Social Services promote and participate to coordination, planning and training activities so as to ensure effective operational strategies and actions shared on a national level yet in accordance with the distinctive features of the various areas.

Finally, concerning the Ministry of the Interior, in 2001, the State Police started the agreement with the Ministry of Education and the UNICEF Italian Committee, that resulted in the on-going project denominated “Policeman, one more friend”, consisting in organizing students’ visits to some police structures, meetings in the schools, drawing contests, distribution of gadgets and informative materials on the issues of interest.

In such a context, the “Questure” organize, in cooperation with schools, series of meetings with students, who are provided with information on the possible risk situations and the adequate suggestions and advice to avoid them.

The State Police operators engaged in children issues are specifically and multi-disciplinary trained focusing on the victims. In particular, mention should be made of the special training courses on “investigative techniques” concerning crimes against children and sexual crimes: these courses were held in Brescia, at the Pol. GAI School and addressed to the Special Units of the personnel of Squadre Mobili. The refresher courses for State Police senior officers on gender-based violence started in December 2013 (1st session: December 9, 2013) with a view to train police operators on their interventions in case of domestic violence.

Furthermore, since 2009 several initiatives have been undertaken by the Central Directorate for State Police Education and Training in order to improve and expand police training in their annual professional refresher courses by including issues as domestic violence, stalking, fight against discriminatory acts:

- 2009: domestic violence, with reference to operational procedures adopted during police interventions;
- 2010: equal opportunities and police operators’ correct approach towards victims of crime and stalking;
- 2011: stalking and crimes against the so-called “vulnerable categories” (women, minors, the elderly);
- 2012: monitoring and tackling discriminatory acts against minority groups and OSCAD’s role (the Watch for Protection against Discrimination);
- 2013: Violence against women and children – juridical, psychological and operational aspects.

b)

Law 41/2009 set up the National Day against paedophilia and child pornography for the 5th May.

At this date initiatives aimed at raising public awareness on the fight against child abuse can be organized. In addition, Regions, Provinces and Municipalities can promote special initiatives, in coordination with associations and organizations operating in the sector.

The first celebration of the National Day against paedophilia and child pornography was held May 5, 2009 and since then is an important moment of reflection for action to prevent and combat the phenomenon.

Moreover the Observatory against Paedophilia and Child Pornography organised the following campaigns.

- Campaign on 114 emergency phone number

Since May 2012 the new campaign on the emergency number 114 is active. (www.114.it) The main aim of the campaign is to raise awareness and urge those who are victims or witnesses of violence to seek help and support. The 114 is the emergency telephone line dedicated to children exposed to danger. The Campaign includes a Tv and radio spot and the printing of different educational materials.

- "One in five"

The Campaign has two main objectives: to support the process of signature and ratification of the Council of Europe Convention on the protection of children against sexual exploitation and sexual abuse and to raise public awareness on the phenomenon of sexual violence against children.

Concerning the first objective, the campaign includes the involvement of the following targets: Stakeholders and policy makers at national and regional level; national institutions for the protection of human rights and in particular the rights of children; National and international NGOs that work with children and families; Religious communities, youth groups and voluntary organizations; Civil society and academia.

As regards the second objective, the campaign, starring a character called Kiko, was created to encourage dialogue between parents and children and to help the development of a critical consciousness of the child about his/her own intimate sphere. The message of Kiko invites parents and teachers to spread among children aged between 4 and 7 years, the rule of "Here, you do not touch." It is a simple rule, explained in plain language and funny language: the little Kiko tells, through images, sounds and gestures, where it is acceptable to be touched and where not. The campaign includes different informational materials such as a children's book, postcards, posters, everything available in English, French, Italian and many other languages on the dedicated website (www.quinonsitocca.it).

The campaign was launched in November 2010 at the presence of Vice-Secretary General of the Council of Europe, Maud De Boer-Buquicchio.

As part of the awareness-raising activities, it should also be noted that in 2011 the Department for Equal Opportunities has funded the third edition of the "Week against violence." It is an initiative established in 2009 through an agreement between the Department for Equal Opportunities and the Ministry of Education, University and Research. The Department for Equal Opportunities has funded targeted interventions, through the National Bureau against Racial Discrimination (UNAR) for about 250,000 € in order to carry out about 100 interventions in schools. The purpose of the initiative is to urge the school population to address sensitive issues such as the contrast to all forms of violence and discrimination and the respect for others regardless of their race, religion, ethnic origin or sexual orientation. Among the issues included there is also that of child abuse.

As regards the issue of safe Internet a number of campaigns and awareness-raising events have been carried out in the last period. The Ministry of the Interior, through the action of the Post and Communications Police, has carried out numerous projects including the initiative "For a Safe Internet don't fall into the Network" (awareness campaign on the proper use of the web by children) in collaboration with the "Moige" (Italian parents' movement), "Don't lose the orientation" in partnership with Youtube, "Web Chair" (dedicated to teachers' training) with the Rotary Club of East Florence, Florence Police Headquarters, Ministry of Education (Regional Education Office for Tuscany) - Microsoft - ONAP (National Observatory about psychological abuse) and "In the street as in the Web" (awareness campaign on road safety education and web education) in collaboration with the Province of Rome, Youtube, Skuola.net, UNICEF Italy and Microsoft.

Some Italian Regions as well as associations have also carried out general awareness raising activities on the subject of child abuse. As regards Regional Ombudspersons for children and adolescents, some of the initiatives undertaken in this area are listed below.

The Ombudsperson of Emilia Romagna notes that art. 24 of Regional Law 14/2008 provides for specific forms of protection of children victim of violence and abuse that are based on the strong cooperation among public sectors (social and health services, schools, etc.) with private sector (social cooperatives, non-profit organisations, etc.) active in the field of social recreational activities for children and in the field of protection, creating multi-professional task forces for children and families.

The Ombudsperson of Calabria notes: There is not a regional strategy, but there are single actions in some schools. The Ombudsman –in cooperation with institution, civil society, private, company etc.- promotes individual awareness actions. This action consists in meeting, also in school, with children and educators, and concerning also the risk of the use of new information and communication technologies. An agreement between Ombudsman, regional communication committee and R.A.I. (the Italian public television) is underway to protect children from a wrongful use of new technologies. There are also single actions of professional updating addressed to public workers (including persons who have regular contact with children) on the field of children’s rights, including field of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse.

c)

The Italian Penal Code (art. 414) includes the crime of “apology of crime”. Furthermore, the ratification of the Council of Europe Convention on the Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse has introduced a specific article in the Penal Code (art. 414bis) about the “incitement to practices of paedophilia and child pornography” in relation to which it is not possible to invoke any artistic, literary, historic or customs-related purposes as a justification

LITHUANIA / LITUANIE

Question 4 of the TQ / du QT

The General Programme on Human Safety approved by Order No. V-1159 of the Minister of Education and Science of the Republic of Lithuania as of 18 July 2012 includes the topics of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse into primary, basic and secondary education curricula (area of educational activity: “Psychological preparation for threats and dangers”) and pupils’ achievements. The General Programme on Health Education approved by Order No. V-1290 of the Minister of Education and Science of the Republic of Lithuania as of 31 August 2012 defines the area of social health and envisages pupils’ achievements (attitudes, abilities, knowledge and understanding) and the scope of content in the area of prevention of risky behaviour with regard to primary, basic and secondary education.

LUXEMBOURG

Question 4 of the TQ / du QT

De telles politiques n'ont pas été mises en oeuvre, la sensibilisation visant plutôt une attention générale envers toute sorte de comportement sexuel de la part d'un adulte sur l'enfant ou le jeune et le droit à la protection de sa personne.

MALTA/MALTE

Question 4 of the TQ / du QT

There has not been any recent awareness raising occasions or events targeted particularly at sexual abuse with the child's circle of trust. There nevertheless have been a number of occasions when Sedqa Prevention Team spoke to children and raised awareness about child sexual abuse without such the above mentioned focus. In 2012 the Commissioner for Children began a campaign (Kiko u l-Id – translated version of Kiko and the Hand) to create more awareness about sexual abuse with children

(<http://www.timesofmalta.com/articles/view/20120601/local/book-to-help-prevent-sexual-violence-against-children-launched.422299#.UtVnk RDvDo>) along with a guide to help parents identify such abuse.

Further emphasis is needed on raising awareness with children about sexual abuse however.

SEDQA's intervention in this regard happens almost exclusively through the B.A.B.E.S. programme delivered to Year 3 pupils (7 year olds). One of the sessions particularly focus on the private body parts of the children and about whom and in which circumstances other persons could have access to their private body parts. This is done mainly through the medium of story-telling and hand puppets.

Should any of the children disclose any form of abuse, our facilitators are to report immediately to the head of school as the person responsible of the place where the disclosure would have taken place. The facilitators would also report this to their line manager at sedqa. All this is covered through a protocol as part of the SAFE Schools Programme. Sedqa's responsibility is to trace the referral and ensure that it has been passed on to the authorities responsible as per protocol mentioned above.

SEDQA also provides training to students against sexual abuse by imparting skills aimed to obtain a better positive self-image, positive self-esteem, good communication with parents and assertiveness. SEDQA also provides parental skills to improve communication between parents and children. It is well known that the more resilient factors a child has, the less probable is that an episode of attempted sexual abuse goes unreported.

REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA / REPUBLIQUE DE MOLDOVA

Question 4 of the TQ / du QT

In order to raise children awareness and eradicate victimization and to promote partnerships with civil society, the Ministry of Internal Affairs in cooperation with representatives of the International Center for Women Rights Protection and Promotion "La Strada", the National Federation of Fight "VOIEVOD" and "New Life" during summer 2012, carried out the campaign to promote healthy lifestyles, prevent and combat social vices and violence, youth camps and child health recovery within 19 camps and child health recovery. Informational and educational activities were attended by 2838 children. During the summer 2013, these activities continued within the campaign "Children together for security" in 10 camps and child health recovery, being attended by 2882 children.

In order to prevent this scourge the Ministry of Internal Affairs drafted the Provision no. 6/675 of March 19, 2013 on preventing and combating violence against children.

The police staff, responsible with the enforcement of provision in schools, during 2012 carried out 11988 information and educational activities (2011-11431) through which children were familiarized with the situation regarding crime among minors, legislation in this compartment and victimization risks they are exposed, making it submitted recommendations to avoid them.

To raise awareness on the problems of children in need and the familiarization with the situation at juvenile delinquency the police employees made 486 media sources materials, including 133 TV shows, 119 radio reports and 234 publications in the press.

The children were made familiar with the rules of behaviour in society, the risks they are exposed during the summer holidays, providing them with recommendations how to avoid risks.

During 12 months of 2013, the Ministry of Internal Affairs together with representatives of the International Center for Women Rights Protection and Promotion, "La Strada" and the (NGO) "Moms for Life" launched two campaigns in order to encourage promotion of healthy lifestyle among young generation, to prevent and combat social vices and violence, entitled "An informed child - A protected child" and "Children together safety".

10.090 Informational and educational activities through which children were made familiar with the situation regarding crime among minor aged persons, legislation criminal offenses in this section and the risks of victimization are exposed, making it submitted recommendations to avoid them were in organized in pre-university institutions during 12 months of 2013 by the police staff.

303 media sources, including 91 television shows, 58 radio and 154 publications reporting in the press were made to raise awareness on issues such as children's risk, familiarity with the situation at juvenile delinquency, by juvenile inspectors' materials.

The International Children's Day is based on the initiation of activities to promote the welfare of children around the world, while the fest also invites us to remember the good times of childhood and enjoy every day and moment of life, with children.

In this context, on June 1, while celebrating the International Children's Day, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, with its expertise in child protection, has conducted several activities. Thus, on 31.05.2013 in the Central Sports Club "Dinamo" an entertaining cultural program dedicated to International Children's Day was held, in which 600 children of subordinated subdivisions employee participated.

In this period in 35 administrative units 102 fun cultural activities were conducted entitled "Dad, Mom and I"; "Street Art" " exhibition of photographs of children, games, flash mobs, which were attended by 27 106 children of the police inspectorate staff attended.

In order to exploit the event dedicated to "International Day of Children Victims of bullying - June 4 "and awareness of its importance, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, during 03 - 06/04/2013, performed within the territorial police inspectorates an event entitled "Open Doors Day", where the visitors were children and their parents.

The scope of work is changing the perception of the young generation, over the police that it is not a repressive body, but it is a specialized public institution of the state, which has the mission of defending fundamental human rights and freedoms by keeping activities, insurance and restoration order and public security, the prevention, investigation and discovery of crimes and offenses, thus raising the confidence level of society, promoting a positive image among citizens.

Thus, in 42 police stations were deployed 52 visits involving 1965 children and parents, who were made familiar with the reception, recording incoming calls from citizens and organization, guidance and appropriate reaction, as well as its equipment.

Children had the opportunity to speak with police staff in the field of child rights protection and victims of bullying, received recommendations to avoiding risks.

MONTENEGRO

Question 4 of the TQ / du QT

Action Plan: Montenegro has adopted the Action Plan for the Fight against Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse of Children through the implementation of the action plan of the Council of Europe campaign "One in Five" for Montenegro.

<http://www.gov.me/en/News/111538/Montenegro-joins-Council-of-Europe-campaign-to-stop-sexual-violence-against-children.html>

<http://www.gov.me/en/News/112301/Montenegro-initiates-preparations-for-participation-in-CoE-campaign-One-in-five.html>

The national Action Plan for campaign "One of Five" for Montenegro was adopted on 11 April 2012, encompassing the activities from April to November of the same year.

<http://www.gov.me/en/News/113207/Montenegro-national-team-for-CoE-One-in-Five-campaign-adoptsactivities-for-April-November-2012.html>

The national Action Plan for campaign “One of Five” for Montenegro was praised by Ms. Tiina-Maria Levamo from the Council of Europe: “Thank very much for sending us your excellent and thorough campaign plan. We were very impressed by it, and in fact, a thought crossed my mind that your plan could serve as an ideal model for other campaigning countries on how they could plan and report their campaigns”.

<http://www.gov.me/en/News/112301/Montenegroinitiates-preparations-for-participation-in-CoE-campaign-One-in-five.html>

Field of action: The actions of the Council of Europe campaign “One in Five” for Montenegro related to the following areas: health, education, educational and social institutions, public and local government, prosecution offices, judiciary, police, government agencies, private and public sector, as well as the information society and telecommunications.

Bodies tasked with implementation of activities: The campaign “One in Five” for Montenegro has been conducted under the auspices of the Government of Montenegro, while the National team for the implementation of the campaign included a broad structure of social factors, according to the proposal by the Council of Europe: starting from the Parliament of Montenegro, through the relevant Government departments, prosecution offices and the judiciary, the Police Administration, the Union of Municipalities, The Protector of Human Rights and Freedoms of Montenegro, representatives of national and foreign partners, the Office for the Fight against Trafficking in Human Beings, the Interpol representatives in Montenegro, the Old Royal Capital of Cetinje, UNICEF, NGO “Children First” and NGO “Centre for the Rights of the Child in Montenegro”, the Media Self-Regulatory Body, as well as friends: Ministry of Culture and hotel “Maestral”.

<http://www.gov.me/en/News/112301/Montenegro-initiates-preparations-forparticipation-in-CoE-campaign-One-in-five.html>

As part of the Council of Europe project - Building a Europe for and with Children, the Ministry of Health organised, within the campaign “One in Five”, a roundtable on 19 April 2012, entitled “Identification of child victims of sexual violence and their medical and psychological treatment”. In accordance with the Action Plan, the Ministry of Health organised a roundtable discussion on the health of children, where the target group were medical professionals and representatives of other institutions who are the first to come to contact with sexually abused children in their work, as well as those who are involved in the provision of medical care and psychological therapy at a later stage, and representatives of Emergency Medical Service, Clinical Center of Montenegro, Department of neonatology and psychiatry, Police Administration, NGO sector, Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare, Ministry of Education, Institute of Public Health and the media. On this occasion, the participants of the roundtable stressed the importance of re-focusing on the topic of child abuse, which was launched ten years ago, and agreed on the following conclusions:

- Council of Europe campaign “One in Five” is very useful because it has contributed to raising awareness, sensitivity and gathering information about the severity of the problem of early detection of cases of child abuse;
- Lack of quality services for post-traumatic treatment of children and their families, under-trained professionals, the need for their continuing education;
- Lack of adequate data to show the extent of the problem;
- Inadequate prosecution of identified cases of abuse, inappropriate hospitalisation and treatment, as well as the lack of protocol of behaviour in certain situations;
- Lack of funds to adequately take care of the victims of sexual abuse.

As a contribution to Council of Europe Campaign “One in Five”, the delegation of the Parliament of Montenegro in the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe and UNICEF Mission in Montenegro implemented a survey “Violence against children in Montenegro - a survey of knowledge, attitudes and behaviour, 2013”, the results of which were presented at a press conference in the Parliament on 26 September 2013.

According to the World Health Organization data, 150 million girls and 73 million boys were subjected to sexual violence, and 1.3 million children are victims of global trafficking today. It is only the functional, educational, social and health system that can protect children from violence, while it is likewise necessary to constantly work to enhance public awareness of the need to combat this problem. It was concluded that this survey should be the starting basis for taking action by the relevant state authorities of Montenegro and all other entities, in order to reduce the level of violence against children and to implement measures aimed at protecting children.

<http://www.skupstina.me/index.php/me/odbor-za-ljudska-prava-i-slobode/aktuelnosti/item/1260-odrzana-konferencije-za-stampu-povodom-prezentacije-nalaza-istrazivanja->

NETHERLANDS / PAYS BAS

Question 4 of the TQ / du QT

Did not reply yet. / N'a pas encore répondu.

PORTUGAL

Question 4 of the TQ / du QT

Several authorities, such as police forces, conduct awareness raising campaigns in schools focusing on the phenomenon of sexual abuse in the circle of trust, along with other types of sexual abuse. Experts from the Criminal Police regularly participate in seminars/conferences addressing the subject of the abuse of children in the circle of trust.

Link: www.internetsegura.pt

ROMANIA / ROUMANIE

Question 4 of the TQ / du QT

Campaigns on child rights, violence against children and domestic violence are constantly implemented at national and local level. Examples:

- 2002 Phare Project *“Education campaign on child rights”*, the component of communication campaign for parents *“You can be a better parent”*, implemented by DCP-MLFSPE, during the period 2005-2007: 4 tv video clips, 3 posters and 4 radio clips broadcasted in 2007, 8 training sessions for journalists organized in 2007 together with the Center for Independent Journalism and using UNICEF translated into Romanian language Manual Media and child rights (www.copii.ro/ programe internationale).

- *“Programme for the victims of domestic violence”* implemented by CDP-MLFSPE based on the Loan Agreement no. 4825 RO between Romania and International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, ratified by Law no. 40/2006, aims to improve life conditions and social inclusion of the victims of domestic violence. During November 2012 – January 2013, an awareness campaign was implemented *“Domestic violence should not let you indifferent”*: 7 regional conferences, a poll, 35 street events like caravan on three routes in the country, one video clip for television and one radio clip (www.copii.ro/ prima pagina).

- GDSACP celebrates regularly the international and national days for children and combat of various forms of violence against children, through action with and for children, mostly in partnership with schools and police: March 21 – International day for street children, May 25

– International day for missing children, June 1st – International day for children, June 5 – National day for combat violence against children, June 12 – International day for combat of child labour, June 26 – International day for combat trafficking in drugs, September 23 – International day for combat sexual exploitation and trafficking in women and children, November 19 – International day for combat child abuse and neglect, November 20 – International day for child rights.

- GDSACP Alba: 2009, campaign „Open your heart, don’t close your fist!”;

- DGASPC Bacău: 2013, campaign „Child, wherever you are, you have rights”, 70 community resource persons informed;

- GDSACP Bihor: campaign „Together against violence” on topic of domestic violence in 2009 and 2012, Cup „Friendship and non-violence” sport competitions for children from placement centers, schools and high schools, annually, during 2010-2012;

- GDSACP Bistrita-Nasaud: 2011-2013, campaigns in schools regarding violence against children, 400 pupils informed;

- DGASPC Botoșani: 2009-2010, campaign „Use your heart, not your palm!”;

- GDSACP Bucuresti sector 5: 2010-2011, campaign „Say further” in schools;

- GDSACP Hunedoara: 2009, campaign on combat child labour, school drop-out, juvenile delinquency and drugs; 2010, campaign „Street, shelter or trap”;
- GDSACP Iasi: 2012, „Information campaign on good practices regarding prevention, identification and working techniques with children victims, potential victims of violence and their families”, „Information campaign on domestic violence”; 2013, „Information campaign on ICT role at county level, prevention, identification and working techniques with children victims, potential victims of violence and their families, as well as methodology for combat domestic violence and protection order for the victim”;
- GDSACP Mehendinti: 2013, campaign against domestic violence;
- GDSACP Olt: annual campaigns for raising awareness on helpline 0800800564 at the level of city halls, hospitals, schools and family doctors;
- GDSACP Prahova: 2013, campaign „Violence leave marks”, 120 children informed;
- DGASPC Satu-Mare: 2013, campaign „Together we can change” in schools, on the topic of trafficking in children; campaign „March against domestic violence” in several communities;
- DGASPC Sibiu: 2012, campaign on sexual abuse in placement centers;
- DGASPC Vaslui: 2013, awareness campaign for prevention of abuse for children aged 8-10 years old.

SAN MARINO / SAINT-MARIN

Question 4 of the TQ / du QT

Worth specifying is that the Republic does not have an action plan specifically designed to counter the above-mentioned phenomena. Considering the small size of our territory and the existence of institutions and services for the protection of the best interest of minors in all its forms, as well as the awareness raising campaigns constantly carried out also through Italian TV and radio broadcasters, also to the benefit of San Marino population, the latter is fully aware of the above-mentioned phenomena, in all their forms; obviously, this does not exclude the possibility to transpose and adopt any action plans, based on proven and specific assessments of whether these plans are necessary.

SERBIA / SERBIE

Question 4 of the TQ / du QT

Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Policy:

Late in 2011, the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Policy was involved in drafting of the Action plan on prevention and protection of child exploitation and child pornography 2010-2011. In addition to the representatives of Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Policy, representatives of Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Education and Science, Ministry of Culture, Information and Information Society were also involved in the drafting.

Ministry of Health:

A special working group of Ministry of Health for application of the Special healthcare system protocol for protection of children from abuse and neglect is actively involved in field-specific and public conferences, has regular contacts with the media outlets to raise public awareness on prevention, and in particular, on how to recognise and react to child abuse and neglect. Also it regularly calls on healthcare staff and healthcare system to enforce their legal obligations in an active, consistent and professional manner.

Ministry of Health has prepared and disseminated educational material (posters and leaflets) to relevant healthcare facilities enabling children and parents to become familiar with various forms of abuse, neglect and exploitation and instructs them how to report violence and seek counselling and assistance from a healthcare professional.

NVO Astra answer:

Incest trauma Centre campaign The me nobody knows.

<http://www.incestrauamacentar.org.rs/index.php/en/the-me-nobody-knows>

SPAIN / ESPAGNE

Question 4 of the TQ / du QT

Did not reply to this question. / N'a pas répondu à cette question.

"THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA" / "L'EX-REPUBLIQUE YUGOSLAVE DE MACEDOINE"

Question 4 of the TQ / du QT

See the reply to question 8 (b) of the GOQ.

Question 8 of the GOQ / du QAG

b)

Ministry of Labour and Social Policy:

The Ministry of Labour and Social Policy and the Public Institution – Institute for Social Activities – Skopje, in cooperation with the Centres for Social Work and the Red Cross of the Republic of Macedonia, realized a campaign entitled “With education and knowledge to prevention of sexual abuse and paedophilia”. Moreover, for the purposes of the campaign and with the aim of informing about the problem of sexual abuse of children and paedophilia and the methods of tackling thereof, the Public Institution – Institute for Social Activities – Skopje, in collaboration with the Red Cross of the Republic of Macedonia, prepared educational material in the form of a leaflet that was distributed to primary and secondary schools.

During the campaign, specially trained teams of representative of the Centres for Social Work and the Red Cross conducted educational workshops in the schools in the Republic of Macedonia, in compliance with the prepared local plans.

Informational workshops for the teaching and technical school staff and students' parents were organized via the pedagogical and psychological services, with the purpose of informing them about how to deal with the issue of sexual abuse of children and paedophilia. A total of 156 (specifically, 125 primary and 31 secondary) schools were covered with these preventive activities, with 59 of these schools (45 primary and 14 secondary) being located in Skopje. That is, a total of 187 informative workshops were organized and attended by 4941 persons (namely, professional school staff, students and parents).

TURKEY / TURQUIE

Question 4 of the TQ / du QT

The answer to Question 8/b of the General Overview Questionnaire includes an explanation regarding this matter

Question 8b of the General Questionnaire:

Another strategic purpose within the framework of "Action Plan on Combating Violence against Children (2014 – 2018)" is defined as "Increasing the Consciousness Level of the Society concerning the Violence against". It is aimed that every segment of the society understands the fact of violence against children and its social and legal consequences. In this way, the society will be moved away from the acts which constitute violence against children and they will become conscious about what to do when encountered with such an act.

Two sub-targets have been defined so as to practice this aim:

- 1 – Organizing campaigns for raising awareness / increasing conscious intended for the public on violence against children which will include every segment of the society,
- 2 – Organizing training programs for increasing consciousness and awareness intended for professionals working at the institutions in contact with the children.

So as to actualize these defined targets, various training seminars and programs are organized and informative brochures are distributed in each province through the governorships.

UKRAINE

Question 4 of the TQ / du QT

Did not reply to this question. / N'a pas répondu à cette question.

* * *

III – Other stakeholders / Autres parties prenantes

BLÁTT ÁFRAM (ICELAND / ISLANDE)

Question 4 of the TQ

All of Blátt Áfram's Public Service Announcements and media campaigns are geared toward adults, and not specifically to children.

See link for 5 different commercials via TV, radio, and newspaper media outlets:

<http://blattafram.is/default.asp?Page=299>

MALTA GIRL GUIDES (MALTA)

Question 4 of the TQ

As an NGO, the Malta Girl Guides have been focusing on the sexual rights of girls and young women in their last Guiding years and it therefore follows that it should be considered as one of the contributors in the local scene to the prevention of sexual abuse of children.

Our programme may be mentioned under Question 8 on Education, awareness raising and training in the General Overview Questionnaire and under Question 4 on Raising awareness on sexual abuse in the circle of trust in the Questionnaire for the 1st Thematic Round: Sexual Abuse of Children in the Circle of Trust.

I am hereby giving you an overview of our educational programme which you might find relevant to mention in the Questionnaires:

The Malta Girl Guides together with Aġenzija Żgħażaġh and the National Council for Women conducted a survey on the perception of violent relationships amongst young people. The outcome of the survey (attached) shows that young people seem to be fully aware that they are vulnerable to violent relationships as more than 90% of them confirmed their exposure to such behaviour. They are conscious of the signs of violence such bruises and other psychological consequences. Whilst females view sexual abuse as more serious than males, the latter stated that physical abuse is more serious. However in the overall rating more than, 55% was rated sexual abuse as being the worst form of abuse, followed by physical (44%) and verbal abuse (40%). Young people attribute violent relationships to low self-esteem (35%), deserving to be mistreated, feeling emotionally numb and helpless and feeling afraid as the other pre-dominant factors. Boyfriends are seen as the most susceptible perpetrators followed by peers and persons in a higher position. The boyfriend was seen as the main perpetrator not only females but also by males. Respondents answered ambivalently when asked about reporting violent encounters. Whilst the majority said that it should be reported to police followed by social worker and a relative, they also stated that most victims do not report due to fear.

The Malta Girl Guides organised a silent march in Valletta in April 2013 to raise awareness on violent relationships. The general public had the opportunity to sign a petition in relation to the enforcement of the existing national laws and children were asked to do hand-printing as they cannot sign the petition itself. Moreover, as part of the campaign, the Guides and Rangers (teenagers) worked on a flash mob in which they included their friends and classmates. It was a very effective public event.

A comic booklet (in Maltese) was distributed in many schools about Violent Relationships. It depicted some real stories on violence amongst teenage relationships, the signs of violence and the contact numbers of social services in Malta.

The Girl Guides have launched the badge curriculum issued by WAGGGS (World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts) and UN Women. Through various activities, the girls will be looking at different forms of violence, with a particular focus on physical, sexual and psychological violence. WAGGGS is undertaking a Stop the Violence campaign which includes an educational curriculum for all members. WAGGGS and the Malta Girl Guides believe this is important because we have a responsibility to girls and young women, and this is a unique opportunity to empower girls to speak out and take action on issues that are important to them.

The Association worked on its Child Protection Policy which also goes hand in hand with this project. WAGGGS stressed on the importance of this Policy and the Guiders who shall be working on the curriculum were trained on how it should be implemented, i.e. in order to protect the best interests of the child, in principle their safety and welfare, and how the Guider should react in case a member discloses any experience during the sessions.

Through Voices Against Violence Badge Curriculum, girls should feel comfortable to talk about their rights, gender equality and violence against girls and young women in a safe and supportive environment. It urges the Guiders to actively listen to all participants, understand the girls' needs and recognise that there may be survivors and victims of violence in the group.

Should you need further information from my end whilst completing the questionnaires, please do not hesitate to contact me once again. I will be glad to provide you with more details.

UNICEF (ICELAND / ISLANDE)

Question 4 of the TQ

Good practices include the campaign by the Awareness Committee working on raising awareness on all forms of violence against children, where they sent out a postcard with information on the general public's duty to notify the competent authorities on all forms of violence and suspicion thereof. The postcard also included highlighted the fact that the perpetrator often is within the circle of trust⁴.

⁴ Picture of the postcard: <http://www.velferdarraduneyti.is/frettir-vel/nr/33796>

In 2012 the government funded and released an educational film on sex, sexual abuse and consent. It's called "Fáðu já" which translates to "Get a 'yes'" and is shown to all children in the 9th and 10th grade, as well as children in grammar school. The film has been translated to six different languages and is available online at www.faduja.is.⁵ The film has some information on the risks of use of new information and communication technologies but younger children receive no formal education on those risks. The film also deals extensively with peer-to-peer violence and therefore UNICEF Iceland considers it good practice.

⁵ Film in full length with English subtitles: http://faduja.is/files/Fadu_Ja_576p_enska.mp4