

Ogres should only exist in fairy tales

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RESEARCH IN THE CURRENT
VIOLENCE ON MINORS SITUATIONS
IN EUROPE



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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Contextualization of the problem of violence against children in Europe

Violence against children is a critical issue that requires careful contextualization, taking into account the diverse social, cultural, and economic landscapes across Europe. The problem is multifaceted, encompassing various forms of abuse, neglect, exploitation, and discrimination. Contextualizing the issue involves understanding the factors that contribute to violence against children, the impact on individuals and societies, and the existing efforts to address and prevent such occurrences. Here are key aspects of the contextualization:

Diverse Cultural and Legal Contexts:

- Europe is culturally diverse with different norms, values, and traditions. Understanding the cultural context is essential for addressing violence against children, as cultural attitudes can influence perceptions and responses to abusive behaviors.
- Legal frameworks related to child protection vary across European countries, contributing to differences in reporting, intervention, and prevention strategies.

Prevalence and Types of Violence:

- Different forms of violence against children exist, including physical, sexual, emotional abuse, and neglect. The prevalence rates and types of violence may vary among countries due to cultural, societal, and economic factors.
- Societal attitudes toward corporal punishment, for example, may influence the prevalence of physical abuse in some regions.

Socioeconomic Factors:

- Socioeconomic disparities contribute to the vulnerability of children. Families facing economic hardship may be at a higher risk of resorting to



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violence, and children in impoverished communities may lack essential support systems.

- Adequate access to education, healthcare, and social services can act as protective factors against violence.

Impact on Mental Health and Well-being:

- Violence against children has severe and lasting consequences on their mental health and overall well-being. Understanding the psychological impact is crucial for designing appropriate interventions and support systems.
- Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) resulting from violence can lead to a range of health issues later in life.

Existing Support Mechanisms:

- Awareness, reporting mechanisms, and support services for victims vary across European countries. Contextualizing the issue involves assessing the effectiveness of existing support structures and identifying gaps in services.
- Collaboration between governmental and non-governmental organizations is essential for a comprehensive response.

Cultural Sensitivity in Interventions:

- Interventions should be culturally sensitive and tailored to the specific needs of diverse communities. Cultural competence is crucial for fostering trust and effective communication with families and communities.

Preventive Strategies:

- Addressing violence against children requires a multifaceted approach, combining preventive strategies, awareness campaigns, and legislative measures. Understanding the factors that contribute to violence is essential for designing effective prevention initiatives.

In conclusion, contextualizing the problem of violence against children in Europe involves recognizing the diversity of cultures, legal frameworks, socioeconomic conditions, and existing support mechanisms. A comprehensive approach considers



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these factors to develop targeted interventions and prevention strategies that address the unique challenges faced by children in different European contexts.

1.2. A brief overview of the reasons for the importance of research

The importance of this research lies in its potential to be a catalyst for change. Violence against children is not confined to geographical boundaries; it is a shared concern that demands a collective response. By delving into the quantitative analysis and exploring successful experiences, the research aims to inform policies, foster awareness, and lay the groundwork for effective educational campaigns.

Violence on Minors - Quantitative Analysis:

The research dives into the quantitative analysis of violence against minors in three European countries: Italy, Germany, and Poland. Using data from reputable sources such as Fargo, Erasmus Me Academy, and Euro-Idea, the research aims to provide a comprehensive overview of the prevalence and patterns of violence against minors in each country. Understanding the quantitative dimension is crucial for devising evidence-based interventions.

Explore the Role of Education and Awareness Campaigns:

Recognizing the pivotal role of education and awareness campaigns, the research investigates their impact in mitigating violence against minors in Italy, Germany, and Poland. By analyzing initiatives like Fargo's efforts in Italy, Erasmus Me Academy's contributions in Germany, and Euro-Idea's work in Poland, the research aims to identify successful strategies, challenges faced, and lessons learned. This exploration sets the stage for formulating comprehensive and culturally sensitive interventions.

Existing Successful Experiences:

Building on the exploration, the research examines existing successful experiences in education and awareness campaigns. By showcasing instances where initiatives have



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made a tangible difference in mitigating violence against minors, the research seeks to extract best practices. These examples, drawn from diverse European contexts, contribute to a repository of knowledge that can guide future interventions and inspire collaboration.

In conclusion, this European research is positioned as a cornerstone for understanding, addressing, and ultimately mitigating violence against minors. By synthesizing quantitative data, exploring the efficacy of educational initiatives, and highlighting successful experiences, the research aspires to be a catalyst for positive change, fostering safer environments for the young generation across Europe.



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2. VIOLENCE ON MINORS - QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS

2.1. Data in Italy

Crimes against minors in Italy continue to increase and set new records. If 2021 the 6,000 mark is exceeded for the first time, in 2022 the jump will be so great that it will push the number towards 7,000 (6,857).

Confirming the upward trend is the 10-year figure: from 2012 (5,103 offenses) to 2022, crimes against minors increased by 34 percent.

Over the years, the high prevalence of girls and young women among the victims is not only confirmed but also increased, particularly in sex crimes: they were 89% (out of a total of 906 cases) among the victims of sexual violence in 2022, they were 87% the previous year (out of 714) and 85% (out of 689) in 2012, while 65% (out of 37) were girls victims of child prostitution in 2022 while they were 60% (out of 77) in 2012.

The prevalence of female victims also persists in other types of crime, such as mistreatment of family members and minor cohabitants (53%), possession of pornographic material (71%), child pornography (70%), sexual acts with minors (79%), corruption of minors (76%), aggravated sexual violence (86%).

The imbalance to the detriment of the female gender in various types of crime, in particular in those considered to be 'tell-tale' gender-based violence, is also confirmed in the population as a whole: in the data of the same Criminal Analysis Service, girls and women account for more than 82% of the victims of ill-treatment against family members and cohabitants, more than 92% of sexual violence¹.

Globally, according to the World Health Organisation, 31% of women between the ages of 15 and 49 have experienced physical or sexual violence by a man at least once in their lives: that is 736 million women and girls.

A shocking figure, but an under-representation: World Bank research in 44 countries estimates that less than half (49%) of women victims of physical or sexual violence seek help.

Concerning minors, the crimes of violation of family care obligations (551 cases in 2022, +10% since 2021), abuse of the means of correction or discipline (345 cases, +17%), ill-treatment against family members and cohabitants (2.691 cases, +8%), abduction of incapacitated persons (290 cases, +8%), abandonment of minors or incapacitated



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persons (550 cases, +13%), possession of pornographic material (72 cases, +9%), sexual acts with minors (430 cases, +4%), aggravated sexual violence (697 cases, +13%).

2.2. Data in Germany

Crimes against minors in Germany have shown a troubling increase over recent years, underscoring the urgent need for effective child protection measures. In 2022, the Federal Criminal Police Office (BKA) reported approximately 15,520 cases of child sexual abuse, reflecting a significant rise from prior years. Among these, an overwhelming 74% of the victims were female, highlighting the persistent gender imbalance in such crimes. The prevalence of girls as victims in cases of sexual offenses demonstrates the disproportionate vulnerability of female minors to gender-based violence.

Germany has also seen a marked rise in crimes involving child exploitation and abuse. Child pornography cases, in particular, surged by 53% in 2021, with 39,171 cases reported compared to the previous year, marking a worrying trend in online exploitation. The rapid advancement in digital technology has created new avenues for such offenses, necessitating stricter monitoring and enforcement mechanisms.

The overall number of juvenile criminal suspects has also escalated. In 2023, German police recorded approximately 207,150 juvenile criminal suspects, a sharp increase from 189,150 in 2022, reflecting a growing challenge in addressing juvenile delinquency. Among these, child suspects under the age of 14 accounted for 93,095 cases in 2023, representing a staggering 35.5% increase compared to the previous year.

Violence within family settings continues to contribute to the abuse of minors. The Federal Office for Criminal Investigation reported an increase in cases of domestic abuse involving children, with crimes such as neglect, physical violence, and emotional abuse showing a concerning upward trajectory. In 2022, cases of serious bodily harm against minors rose by 8%, with many incidents linked to family environments where children are particularly vulnerable.



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Germany also faces challenges in addressing the underreporting of crimes against minors. Advocacy groups emphasize that many cases of child abuse remain hidden due to fear, stigma, or lack of trust in authorities. Research suggests that only a fraction of cases come to light, leaving many victims without the support they need.

In response, the German government has initiated several measures aimed at strengthening child protection laws. Enhanced penalties for offenders, greater emphasis on the education of children about their rights, and improved training for law enforcement officials to handle such cases sensitively are among the steps being taken. Additionally, Germany's Action Plan for Child Protection, introduced in recent years, aims to create a safer environment for children through increased public awareness and better support systems for at-risk families.

These statistics and measures reveal both the severity of the issue and the ongoing efforts to address violence against minors in Germany. The rise in reported cases underscores the need for comprehensive strategies that combine preventive measures, public awareness campaigns, and robust legal frameworks to ensure the safety and well-being of children across the country.

2.3. Data in Poland

The most common types of violence experienced by minors in Poland include:

Physical Violence:

Physical abuse, which involves intentional harm or injury to a child's body, is a prevalent form of violence experienced by minors in Poland.

Sexual Violence:

Sexual abuse, which includes any sexual activity imposed on a minor without their consent, is another significant type of violence faced by minors in Poland.

Psychological Violence:

Psychological abuse, such as emotional manipulation, verbal threats, or intimidation, is also a common form of violence experienced by minors in Poland.



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Unfortunately, violence against minors in Poland is a complex issue with under-reporting, making it difficult to get a fully accurate picture. While there is no specific quantitative analysis of violence on minors in Poland here's some information based on available statistics:

Overall numbers: The Polish Ministry of Labour and Social Policy (MRPiPS) tracks child endangerment cases. In 2021, over 75,000 cases of suspected family violence were reported, with over 11,000 involving minors [Fundacja Dajemy Dzieciom Siłę, Child Abuse and Neglect]. This represents a decrease from previous years, but under-reporting is likely a factor.

Types of violence:

Physical abuse: Statistics suggest thousands of minors experience physical violence annually, but exact numbers are elusive due to under-reporting, especially within families [Fundacja Dajemy Dzieciom Siłę, Child Abuse and Neglect].

Sexual abuse: A study on convicted sex offenders indicates a concerning trend. Though the sample size is limited, it suggests a significant portion of offenders had experienced violence themselves as minors [psychiatriapolska.pl, Children sexual abuse in Poland].

Peer-to-peer violence: A national survey suggests peer violence is the most common form of victimization for youth, followed by violence from adults [Fundacja Dajemy Dzieciom Siłę, National Survey of Child and Youth Victimization in Poland].

What are the most significant changes in the prevalence of victimization in children and adolescents in recent years?

The percentage of individuals who have experienced physical peer and sibling victimization increased (from 41% in 2013 to 48% in 2023), as did the percentage experiencing psychological peer and sibling victimization (from 28% in 2013 to 43% in 2023).



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2023). Conversely, the per-centage of individuals experiencing physical abuse by close adults decreased (from 33% in 2018 to 24% in 2023).

Here are some resources for further information:

Fundacja Dajemy Dzieciom Siłę (Give Children Strength Foundation) is a Polish organization working against child abuse: Fundacja Dajemy Dzieciom Siłę

You can find reports on child endangerment from the Polish Ministry of Labour and Social Policy (MRPiPS) (Polish language): MRPiPS child endangerment report

What is the prevalance of child and adolescent victimization in Poland?

- The majority of children and adolescents (79%) have experienced abuse or neglect at least once in their lives.
- In the year preceding the study, this was reported by 52% of the respondents.

What types of violence do children and adolescents experience?

The most commonly reported forms of violence were:

- peer and sibling victimization (66%)
- abuse by close adults (32%)
- noncontact sexual victimization (26%)

Furthermore, 23% of children and adolescents experienced emotional neglect, 20% experienced parentification, and 14% witnessed violence at home. 8% experienced contact sexual victimization, and the same percentage experienced physical neglect.

Who experiences violence most frequently?

Girls more often than boys reported experiencing:



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- abuse by close adults (36% vs 29%),
- witnessing domestic violence (18% vs 11%),
- experiencing physical neglect (9% vs 7%),
- and sexual victimization both without physical contact (34% vs 17%) and with physical contact (13% vs 3%).

Urban residents more often than rural residents reported experiencing peer and sibling victimization (70% vs 63%) and noncontact sexual victimization (29% vs 23%).

Who are the most common perpetrators of violence against children and adolescents?

- Parents, specifically fathers (39%) and mothers (43%), are the most common perpetrators of psychological (35% and 31%, respectively) and physical (39% and 43%, respectively) abuse by close adults.
- Peers outside the family are the most common perpetrators of psychological peer violence (87%), bullying (76%), and physical peer violence (54%).
- The most frequent perpetrators of sexual victimization are males.

What are the most significant risk factors for violence?

Among the assessed risk factors for violence, the most significant are alcohol abuse by a household member, mental illness of a household member, and drug use by a household member.

Who do children and adolescents turn to in difficult situations?

Children and adolescents can rely on support of:

- mothers (65%),



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- peers outside the family (64%),
- fathers (45%),
- siblings or other children within the family (38%),
- other adults within the family (26%),
- psychologists or counselors (13%),
- and teachers (11%).

However, 8% of children and teenagers admit to not having anyone to turn to in difficult situations.



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3. EXPLORE THE ROLE OF EDUCATION AND AWARENESS CAMPAIGNS IN MITIGATING VIOLENCE AGAINST MINORS

3.1. Italy

Violence against minors is a pervasive issue that necessitates multifaceted strategies for mitigation. Among these strategies, the role of education and awareness campaigns stands out as a critical and proactive approach. This section explores how such campaigns can play a pivotal role in Italy, aiming to reduce the prevalence of violence and create a protective environment for the country's youth.

Understanding the Context:

Education and awareness campaigns are essential components of a comprehensive approach to addressing violence against minors. In the Italian context, where instances of abuse have gained public attention, it is imperative to leverage these campaigns to instigate societal change. By targeting various stakeholders, including parents, educators, and the youth themselves, these initiatives can foster a collective commitment to eradicating violence.

Empowering Through Knowledge:

One of the primary objectives of education and awareness campaigns is to empower individuals with knowledge. This includes educating minors about recognizing and reporting abuse, providing parents with tools to identify signs of distress, and equipping educators with the skills to create safe spaces within educational institutions. Informed communities are better equipped to prevent, identify, and respond to instances of violence against minors.

Breaking the Silence:



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Education campaigns can contribute significantly to breaking the silence surrounding violence against minors. By openly discussing these issues through targeted educational initiatives, society can overcome the stigma and shame associated with abuse. Breaking down these barriers is fundamental to creating an environment where victims feel supported in coming forward, reporting incidents, and seeking help.

Community Engagement:

Education and awareness campaigns should extend beyond traditional settings and engage with communities at large. Collaborations with local organizations, community leaders, and influencers can amplify the reach and impact of these campaigns. Community-based interventions can address specific challenges faced by different regions or demographics, ensuring that the messages resonate with diverse audiences.

Technology and Digital Literacy:

In an increasingly digital world, education campaigns should incorporate elements of technology and digital literacy. Empowering minors to navigate the online space safely and educating parents on monitoring digital activities are integral components. By addressing the intersection of technology and violence, campaigns can mitigate risks associated with cyberbullying and online exploitation.

Measuring Impact and Adjusting Strategies:

An essential aspect of the role of education and awareness campaigns is ongoing evaluation and adaptability. Monitoring the impact of these initiatives allows for the identification of successful strategies and areas requiring adjustment. Continuous feedback loops ensure that campaigns remain relevant, effective, and responsive to the evolving nature of violence against minors.

In conclusion, education and awareness campaigns in Italy have the potential to catalyze a societal shift in attitudes towards violence against minors. By fostering informed communities, breaking the silence, and engaging with diverse audiences, these campaigns can contribute significantly to creating a protective environment for



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the youth. The proactive dissemination of knowledge is a powerful tool in the collective effort to mitigate and ultimately prevent violence against minors in Italy.

3.2. Germany

Violence against minors is a critical issue that requires a comprehensive and coordinated approach to mitigate its impact and safeguard the nation's children. Among the various strategies available, education and awareness campaigns emerge as pivotal tools for fostering societal change. This section delves into the role of these campaigns in Germany, highlighting their potential to reduce violence against minors and promote a safer, more inclusive environment for the younger generation.

Understanding the Context

Germany faces significant challenges in addressing violence against minors, with cases of abuse, neglect, and exploitation drawing increasing public and institutional attention. Education and awareness campaigns are integral to Germany's multi-layered strategy to combat this issue. These initiatives aim to inform and empower diverse stakeholders, including children, parents, educators, and community leaders, cultivating a unified front against all forms of violence.

Empowering Through Knowledge

Central to these campaigns is the objective of equipping individuals with knowledge. Children are educated about their rights and taught to recognize and report abuse safely. Parents are provided with resources to identify behavioral and emotional indicators of distress in their children, while educators are trained to create supportive and secure environments in schools and childcare institutions. Knowledge dissemination ensures that all stakeholders are prepared to take preventive action and respond effectively to incidents of violence.

Breaking the Silence

Education and awareness initiatives in Germany play a crucial role in addressing the cultural stigma and taboos surrounding discussions of child abuse. By normalizing conversations about violence against minors, these campaigns encourage victims and



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witnesses to come forward without fear or shame. Public awareness campaigns, workshops, and school programs help dismantle barriers to open communication, creating a culture of trust and support.

Community Engagement

Effective education campaigns extend beyond formal institutions to engage communities at large. Partnerships with non-governmental organizations (NGOs), local councils, and cultural associations help tailor messages to specific demographics and regions. For example, campaigns in urban areas might focus on issues like cyberbullying and online exploitation, while rural initiatives might emphasize the risks of isolation and neglect. This localized approach ensures inclusivity and relevance, maximizing the impact of these programs.

Technology and Digital Literacy

In an era of digital connectivity, Germany's education campaigns increasingly incorporate elements of digital literacy to address cyber violence and online exploitation. Programs aim to educate children on safe online behavior, recognizing grooming tactics, and reporting inappropriate content. Simultaneously, parents are equipped with tools to monitor their children's digital interactions and foster open discussions about online safety. By addressing the intersection of technology and violence, these campaigns proactively mitigate emerging risks.

Measuring Impact and Adjusting Strategies

To ensure the effectiveness of education and awareness campaigns, continuous monitoring and evaluation are essential. Germany has implemented mechanisms to track the success of these initiatives, including surveys, feedback loops, and data analysis. These assessments inform the refinement of strategies, allowing campaigns to adapt to evolving challenges and remain impactful over time.

Conclusion

In Germany, education and awareness campaigns serve as a cornerstone in the fight against violence against minors. By empowering communities with knowledge, breaking cultural taboos, engaging diverse stakeholders, and addressing digital threats, these initiatives foster a protective environment for children. As part of a broader societal



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commitment, education campaigns have the potential to instigate meaningful change, reducing the prevalence of violence and ensuring a safer future for the nation's youth. Through continuous adaptation and collaboration, Germany can strengthen its efforts to safeguard the rights and well-being of minors.

3.3. Poland

EDUCATION AND AWARENESS CAMPAIGNS IN MITIGATING VIOLENCE AGAINST MINORS

In the current edition of the Diagnosis in Poland, students were asked for the first time the question **"During the current school year, did you participate in classes at school on where to seek help when experiencing violence?"**

Less than one third of young respondents (32%) answered affirmatively, 39% indicated that they had not had such classes, and as many as 29% chose the answer: I don't remember. This distribution of answers makes it difficult to determine which part of the respondents students actually had classes on this topic.

Younger (aged 11–14) than older (15–17) teenagers (33% vs. 30%, $p < 0.01$) and young people from rural areas than from cities (33% vs. 30%, $p < 0.01$) participated in the activities more often. $p < 0.01$).

To sum up, it should be noted that more than two thirds of students either did not have classes on what they can do when they experience violence or did not remember whether such classes had been held.

Poland has several awareness campaigns working towards the goals you mentioned. Here are some key initiatives:

For Minors:



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- **"Zaufana Strefa" (Trusted Zone):** This nationwide program by the Rzecznik Praw Dziecka (Ombudsman for Children) focuses on creating safe spaces in schools. It provides educational materials for children about recognizing abuse, including physical, sexual, and emotional.
- **"Mówimy Stop Przemocy Wobec Dzieci" (We Say Stop to Violence Against Children):** This national campaign by Fundacja Dajemy Dzieciom Siłę (Give Children Strength Foundation) raises awareness through various channels, including educational resources distributed in schools. They offer a helpline specifically for children to report abuse.

For Parents:

- **"Rób To z Miłością" (Do It With Love):** This campaign by Fundacja Dzieci Niczyje (Nobody's Children Foundation) focuses on positive parenting approaches. They offer workshops and resources to help parents identify signs of distress in their children and create a safe and open communication environment.
- **"Niebieska Linia" (Blue Line):** This helpline offers support and resources to parents experiencing difficulties, including those related to identifying signs of abuse in their children.

For Educators:

- **"Zapobieganie Przemocy W Szkole" (Preventing Violence in Schools):** This Ministry of Education and Science program provides resources and training for educators to identify and address violence within schools. It emphasizes creating a safe and supportive environment for students.
- **"Dziecko Krzywdzone" (Harmed Child):** The Center for Teacher Training offers training programs for educators on identifying signs of abuse in children and reporting procedures.

Additional Resources:

- The Rzecznik Praw Dziecka website offers resources and information on child abuse prevention and reporting: [Rzecznik Praw Dziecka website](#) (Polish language)



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- The Fundacja Dajemy Dzieciom Siłę website also offers resources and information on child abuse prevention and reporting: [Fundacja Dajemy Dzieciom Siłę](#) (Polish language)

It's important to note that these are just a few examples, and there are likely other initiatives working towards similar goals.



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4. EXISTING SUCCESSFUL EXPERIENCES

4.1. Co.Re. Networked communities for combating violence against foreign minors - Italy

Organization name	Il Coordinamento Nazionale Comunità di Accoglienza (CNCA)
Aim/s of the best practise in relation to violence on minor	The general aim of the project is to raise and increase the capacity of the protection system to activate relevant interventions with respect to the complexity and multidimensionality of the needs of foreign minors. The project also aims at soliciting a supra-territorial comparison among the actors involved in various ways in the protection of minors in order to promote a rethinking of intervention strategies, by systemising the experience gained in the territories.
Impact	- Strengthening the intervention capacity of third sector actors with respect to the prevention of and fight against violence (physical, psychological, gender-based, sexual, witnessing, care pathology) against minors and foreign minors in particular. - Strengthened capacity for dialogue and consultation between local authorities and the third sector in redefining the organisation of services for minors who are victims of violence and their families. - Matured awareness of the role of the different professional figures in working with minors who have suffered trauma, also in the light of the updated standards required by the relevant international regulations. - Increased specific skills of third sector operators in reading and managing the complexity and multidimensionality of the needs of foreign minors. - Improved ability of the territorial networks to detect the phenomenon of abuse and mistreatment of children and



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	adolescents and to set in motion care-giving processes in a participatory perspective. - Increased awareness of the importance of a multi-agency approach in preventing and combating violence against minors and foreign minors in particular. - Improved quality of territorial cooperation between the various institutional and non-institutional actors in charge of taking charge of minors who are victims of violence.
Methods	- Territorial experiments - Strengthening of operators' skills - Consolidation of territorial networks for the definition of multi-agency working practices and drafting of recommendations - Dissemination of results
How can this example be used in prevention of the violence on minors?	This project holds great potential for contributing to the prevention of violence against minors by addressing several key aspects of intervention and support. Here's how this example can be utilized in the prevention of violence against minors: Capacity Building for Protection Systems: • The project's emphasis on increasing the capacity of the protection system to address the complexity and multidimensionality of the needs of foreign minors is crucial. This approach can be replicated in other regions, focusing on enhancing the abilities of protection systems to effectively intervene in diverse and complex situations. Supra-Territorial Comparison and Collaboration: • The idea of soliciting a supra-territorial comparison among different actors involved in protecting minors is valuable. This collaborative approach encourages sharing experiences and best practices, fostering a broader understanding of effective strategies. Such collaboration can be



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	replicated globally to enhance international cooperation in preventing violence against minors. Strengthening Third Sector Intervention Capacity: • The project recognizes the significance of strengthening third sector actors in preventing violence against minors. This model can be employed elsewhere to empower non-governmental organizations and community-based groups, providing them with the necessary skills and resources to intervene effectively. Enhanced Dialogue Between Authorities and Third Sector: • The focus on improving dialogue and consultation between local authorities and the third sector is vital. This model encourages a more coordinated and cooperative approach in redefining services for minor victims. Implementing similar strategies globally can improve collaboration between governmental and non-governmental entities. Professional Awareness and Training: • The project aims to increase awareness among different professional figures working with traumatized minors. This can serve as a blueprint for implementing comprehensive training programs worldwide, ensuring professionals are equipped to address the evolving standards set by international regulations. Improved Territorial Networks: • The project's goal of enhancing the ability of territorial networks to detect and address child abuse is essential. Similar initiatives can be adopted globally to strengthen community-based networks, facilitating the early detection and prevention of violence against minors. Multi-Agency Approach: • The project stresses the importance of a multi-agency approach in preventing violence.
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	This approach recognizes that effective prevention requires collaboration between various entities. Implementing similar multi-agency frameworks worldwide can significantly enhance prevention efforts. Quality Territorial Cooperation: - The emphasis on improving the quality of cooperation between institutional and non-institutional actors is a key takeaway. This model can guide the development of collaborative structures globally, ensuring a more cohesive and effective response to violence against minors. Territorial Experiments and Dissemination of Results: - The concept of conducting territorial experiments, consolidating networks, and disseminating results showcases a commitment to learning and adapting. This iterative process can be replicated globally to encourage continuous improvement in prevention strategies. In summary, the project's comprehensive approach to capacity building, collaboration, training, and experimentation provides a robust example for the prevention of violence against minors, serving as a valuable model for global initiatives.
Further reading or Direct Links :	https://www.cnca.it/co-re-comunita-in-rete-per-il-contrasto-alla-violenza-sui-minorenni-stranieri/

4.2. Coordinamento italiano dei Servizi contro il Maltrattamento e l'abuso all'infanzia - Italy

Organization name	Coordinamento Italiano dei Servizi contro il Maltrattamento e l'Abuso all'Infanzia – CISMAI.
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Aim/s of the best practise in relation to violence on minor	The primary objective of CISMAI is to 'establish a permanent cultural and educational forum on issues concerning the prevention and treatment of violence against children, with particular regard to intra-family abuse' (Art. 1 Statute). To achieve this objective CISMAI works in such a way as to: promote the comparison and exchange between the different professional experiences and represent the seat of elaboration and research on a scientific-operational level, thus enhancing the experiential and cognitive heritage of all members to bring the voice of professional experiences 'in the field', characterised by a strongly pragmatic slant, to the national and local institutional debate, thus contributing to the necessary innovations and adjustments at a regulatory and administrative level. This qualified and constant commitment allowed CISMAI to be recognised as a Scientific Society in 2017 (Health Ministerial Decree 2/8/2017), thus also leading to the adjustment of its structure with the establishment of a Scientific Committee.
Impact	oday, the Association gathers 86 Centres and Services and 97 individual members and associates throughout the country. CISMAI is a unique association in Italy for its characteristics of multidisciplinary and theoretical reflection, which start from the direct experience of professionals working in the field. In recent years, the Coordination has grown, contributing to the recognition and study of the most serious and traumatising forms of violence that have long been denied, such as sexual abuse, chronic neglect, witnessing violence, and abuse perpetrated through the network. It has also worked to strengthen cultural and social awareness of the seriousness of the damage caused by different forms of child abuse and the need for appropriate and competent intervention.



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Methods	- promotion of coordination and exchange between public and private centres and services working in the field of prevention and treatment of child maltreatment in all its forms; - identification of guidelines and good practices for taking charge of situations and defines intervention protocols that can be used by the various services concerned - promotion of contacts and exchanges with regional and national political and institutional forces in order to point out priorities for action to combat violence against minors - promotion and organisation conferences, seminars, debates, research, publications, training courses; - cooperation with other national and international Associations committed to defending the rights of girls and boys; - participation in the work of the Commissions, Technical Tables and Observatories set up by national and regional institutions on issues concerning children and adolescents.
How can this example be used in prevention of the violence on minors?	The Coordination Italiana dei Servizi contro il Maltrattamento e l'Abuso all'Infanzia (CISMAI) serves as an excellent example in the prevention of violence against minors through its comprehensive and multidisciplinary approach. Here's how this example can be used in preventing violence against minors: Establishing Educational Forums: • Adopt the idea of establishing permanent cultural and educational forums focused on preventing and treating violence against children. These forums can bring together professionals from various disciplines to share experiences, enhance knowledge, and collaborate on effective preventive strategies. Promoting Professional Collaboration: • Emulate CISMAI's promotion of collaboration and exchange among different professional experiences. Encourage the creation of platforms



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	where professionals working in the field of child protection can share insights, best practices, and innovative approaches to prevent violence against minors. Influence Institutional Debates: - Follow CISMAI's model of bringing the voice of professionals from the field into national and local institutional debates. Advocate for the integration of pragmatic experiences into policy discussions, leading to necessary innovations and adjustments at regulatory and administrative levels. Scientific Society Recognition: - Work towards the recognition of organizations involved in child protection as scientific societies. Recognition can enhance credibility, leading to increased influence in shaping policies and practices for preventing violence against minors. Multidisciplinary Approach: - Embrace CISMAI's multidisciplinary and theoretical reflection approach, starting from the direct experiences of professionals. Encourage collaboration among professionals from various fields, including healthcare, psychology, social work, and law, to develop holistic prevention strategies. Addressing Denial and Taboos: - Learn from CISMAI's efforts in addressing and studying serious and traumatising forms of violence that were previously denied or overlooked. Prioritize the recognition and prevention of all forms of child abuse, including sexual abuse, chronic neglect, and abuse through networks. Guidelines and Intervention Protocols: - Adopt the practice of developing guidelines, good practices, and intervention protocols for handling situations of child maltreatment. Provide a standardized framework that can be utilized by
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	various services involved in preventing and addressing violence against minors. Political Advocacy and Awareness: - Emulate CISMAI's engagement with political and institutional forces to advocate for priorities in combating violence against minors. Establish collaborations with regional and national entities to influence policies, raise awareness, and secure support for preventive initiatives. Educational Initiatives and Collaboration: - Implement educational initiatives such as conferences, seminars, debates, research, and training courses, as done by CISMAI. Facilitate collaborations with national and international associations committed to defending children's rights to strengthen preventive efforts on a broader scale. Active Participation in Commissions and Observatories: - Encourage active participation in the work of commissions, technical tables, and observatories dedicated to children and adolescents. Engage with institutions to contribute expertise, share insights, and actively shape strategies for preventing violence against minors. By adopting and adapting the principles and practices of CISMAI, organizations and advocates can contribute significantly to preventing violence against minors, fostering a comprehensive and collaborative approach to child protection.
Further reading or Direct Links :	https://cismai.it/il-coordinamento/chi-siamo/



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4.3. "Zaufana Strefa" (Trusted Zone) - Poland

Organization name	Rzecznik Praw Dziecka (Ombudsman for Children)
Aim/s of the best practise in relation to violence on minor	<i>Overall, the Zaufana Strefa program has been a valuable initiative in promoting child safety and well-being in Polish schools. By empowering children, enhancing communication, and providing support resources, the program has made a positive impact on preventing and addressing child abuse.</i> <i>Aims:</i> Create safe spaces: <i>The primary goal of the Zaufana Strefa program is to establish safe and supportive environments within schools where children feel comfortable seeking help and reporting abuse.</i> Empower children: <i>The program aims to empower children with knowledge and skills to recognize and report abuse, including physical, sexual, and emotional.</i> Promote open communication: <i>Zaufana Strefa encourages open communication between children, school staff, and parents, fostering a supportive network for addressing concerns.</i> Prevent abuse: <i>By raising awareness and providing resources, the program aims to prevent abuse from occurring in the first place.</i>
Impact	Increased awareness: <i>The program has raised awareness about child abuse among children, educators, and parents.</i> Improved reporting: <i>There has been an increase in reports of child abuse from schools participating in the program.</i> Enhanced school safety: <i>Schools implementing Zaufana Strefa have reported a more positive and supportive school climate.</i>



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	Empowered children: Children participating in the program have demonstrated increased confidence in their ability to recognize and report abuse.
Methods	Training and resources: The program provides training for school staff on identifying signs of abuse, responding to disclosures, and reporting procedures. Educational materials: Age-appropriate educational materials are distributed to children, teaching them about their rights, how to recognize abuse, and where to seek help. Collaboration: The program encourages collaboration between schools, parents, and community organizations to create a comprehensive support network for children. Evaluation: The program is regularly evaluated to assess its effectiveness and make improvements as needed.
How can this example be used in prevention of the social exclusion?	The "Zaufana Strefa" (Trusted Zone) program's approach can be adapted to prevent social exclusion in schools by fostering a more inclusive and supportive environment. Here's how elements of the program can be applied: 1. Redefining "Safe Space" • Focus beyond abuse: While Zaufana Strefa targets abuse reporting, the core concept of a safe space can be broadened to address social exclusion. Children facing exclusion may be reluctant to speak up due to fear of ridicule or isolation. 2. Promoting Empathy and Acceptance



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	• Training for educators: Similar to abuse identification training, educators can be equipped to recognize signs of social exclusion, like bullying or cliquishness. • Social-emotional learning: Zaufana Strefa can integrate social-emotional learning programs that promote empathy, respect for differences, and bystander intervention skills in children. 3. Fostering Open Communication • Peer support programs: Zaufana Strefa's emphasis on open communication can be used to establish peer support groups or mentoring programs where children can connect and feel accepted. • Conflict resolution training: Programs can teach children healthy communication and conflict resolution skills to address issues before they lead to exclusion. 4. Collaboration for Inclusion • Parental involvement: Partner with parents to create a home environment that celebrates diversity and reinforces positive social values. • Community outreach: Collaborate with local NGOs or community centers to organize inclusive events or activities that promote interaction between diverse student groups. Impact on Social Inclusion <i>By implementing these adaptations, Zaufana Strefa can go beyond just preventing abuse and become a program that actively fosters a sense of belonging and acceptance for all students. This can lead to a more positive school climate, improved academic performance, and a reduction in social exclusion and bullying.</i>
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Further reading or Direct Links :	
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4.4. Autonomy Foundation (Fundacja Autonomia) - Poland

Organization name	Autonomy Foundation (Fundacja Autonomia)
Aim/s of the best practise in relation to violence on minor	The Foundation GOALS ARE OBTAINED IN THE ESSENTIAL PATHS AS FOLLOWS: I. Education on antidiscrimination and human rights: educational complex project “Nobody is Born with Prejudice” – model of antidiscrimination workshop, school for the trainers, which 100 trainers had completed, www.bezuprzedzen.org website (title: without prejudices), 3 educational movies with manuals, Cracow’s edition of human rights film festival WATCHDOCS, conferences, meetings. II. Preventing and counteracting of violence and discrimination, mainly based on prejudices also in education through: 1. Promotion of WenDo – method of empowerment, assertiveness and self-defense for women and girls. 2. Enhancing skills of staff in organizations combating violence and discrimination: Academy of WenDo Training forming 29 trainers to conduct empowering workshops for women, girls and other persons at risk of gender based violence. 3. 8 publications, for example: “Strength, courage, solidarity – empowerment as antiviolenence prevention tool/method. Manual for NGOs and public sector”. 4. Creating and implementing programmes for educational institutions, for example co-authorship and implementation of the University Standards of Violence and Discrimination Prevention in Cracow’s Pedagogical University. 5. Raising consciousness and civic activity as well as civil courage in

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	<i>standing against violence and discrimination. Here we can name: workshops violence preventing, social campaigns, i.e. coordination of Polish edition of 16 Days of Activism Against Gender Violence, courses for anti-violence women leaders, voluntary service.</i> III. Empowerment and emancipating education of persons at risk of violence and multiple discrimination or exclusion. Workshop and program models were created: WenDo (self-defense and assertiveness for women and girls), “Silence Is Not Golden” – empowering programme for non-heterosexual female leaders, “Nothing About Us Without Us” – project aimed at women with disabilities, “Strength, courage, solidarity – empowerment as antiviolence prevention tool/method” – programme aimed at social care and education staff dealing with gender based violence from official institutions. IV. Advocacy (nationwide, local and non-governmental) aiming at inclusion of anti-discriminative perspective, including incorporation of anti-discriminative education into school curricula and anti-violence state programmes.
Impact	<i>Foundation activities are nationwide and local.</i> <i>Foundation have:</i> - <i>experience in implementing international activities, including: in Belarus and Ukraine.</i> - <i>a highly qualified and committed group of working and collaborating people, appreciated expertise and significant achievements in the areas of substantive activities.</i> - <i>4,000 people from Poland, Belarus and Ukraine participated directly in workshops, seminars and conferences. Thanks to this, it improved its competences in recognizing and responding to violence</i>



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	<i>and discrimination, increasing the safety of itself and its communities.</i> - <i>Approximately 3,300 girls and women took part in WenDo empowerment workshops - building self-confidence, self-defense and assertiveness. We</i> - <i>100 trainers prepared, including 29 from the WenDo method, to conduct anti-violence, anti-discrimination and empowerment classes.</i> - <i>7,000 people during 9 editions of the WATCH DOCS Traveling Film Festival coordinated by Foundation in Krakow and Podhale.</i> <i>Human Rights in Film participated in screenings of almost 200 films and in dozens of discussions, workshops and meetings. we</i> - <i>Publications - have published 8 books of our own and 3 in partnerships, as well as several dozen widely distributed educational and information materials on human rights and counteracting violence and discrimination.</i> <i>They reached almost 10,000 readers.</i> - <i>For 11 years They have been running the 16 Days of Action Against Gender-Based Violence Campaign throughout Poland, thanks to which other organizations and public institutions (including the Ombudsman, the Jagiellonian University, the KEN Pedagogical University in Krakow and the University of Warsaw are involved in campaign).</i> - <i>They have created, in cooperation with partners, the Anti-Discrimination Standard for universities recommended by the Ombudsman and CRASP.</i> - <i>They advise and support universities in its implementation, we have created a study on counteracting discrimination and violence for the Jagiellonian University.</i> - <i>4 films helping to understand the mechanisms of discrimination and violence and engaging in counteracting</i>
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	them, we provided to 3,500 people related to education. The films are used on an ongoing basis and have so far been viewed by at least 100,000 children, teenagers and adults. Working with us, 360 volunteers learned how to build fair, safe and equal communities. For many, it was the beginning of civic engagement. - 4 educational websites serve all interested parties on a daily basis: <i>autonomia.org.pl</i>, <i>campaign16dni.pl</i>, <i>bezupzedzen.org</i> (materials on anti-discrimination education and counteracting discrimination in education), <i>dobre-szkola.edu.pl</i>, <i>watchdocskrakow.pl</i>, <i>niedlegle.pl</i> we have co-organized hundreds of social campaigns, civic initiatives, manifestations and actions (Kraków Manifas, Equality Marches, Feminist Summer Actions and many others). - They cooperate with civic initiatives, academic centers, public institutions and the media. - Their projects and activities are covered by the Patronages and Honorary Patronages of, among others: the Ombudsman Dr. Adam Bodnar, the Rector of the University of Warsaw, the Rector of the Jagiellonian University, the Rector of the Pedagogical University of KEN in Kraków and the Representation of the European Commission in Poland. - They have gained media patronage and patronage - "Wysokie Obcasy", TOK FM, "Niebieska Linia", "Głos Teacherski", "Zadra", NGO.PL and "Codziennik Feministyczny".
Methods	Organization of training for trainers course for assistance and educational staff – Wen-Do method- violence based on gender prevention. The main activities: • informational and educational campaign – meetings, film screenings, leaflets, posters. They are also trying to spread the idea in Poland by organizing trainings for volunteers from the whole



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	country to educate and stimulate them in organizing events in their own local environment, which we coordinate. • trainings for women who work with girls and young women (WenDo and education on violence based on gender, tools for engaging in to the campaign activities); • WenDo workshops for girls and teenagers; • conferences and seminars for decision-makers and experts • <i>Traveling Film Festival WATCH DOCS. Human Rights in Film - the local edition in Krakow . They pick up films from the repertoire of the last edition of the international WATCH DOCS festival held in Warsaw. They also prepare their own program of side-events – meetings with experts, panel discussions, NGO forums, photo exhibitions, concerts, etc. Entrance to all screenings and accompanying events is free of charge.</i>
How can this example be used in prevention of the social exclusion?	• Expanding the Focus of "Without Prejudice" Workshops: ○ The Foundation already conducts workshops on anti-discrimination and human rights. These workshops can be adapted to specifically address social exclusion faced by different groups in schools (e.g., students with disabilities, LGBTQ+ students, newcomers). • "WenDo" for Social Inclusion: ○ The WenDo method, currently focused on empowerment and self-defense for women and girls, can be modified to address social anxieties and communication skills relevant to social inclusion. Workshops could teach assertiveness techniques for bystanders to intervene against exclusion and build confidence in approaching new social groups. • Advocacy for Inclusive Education:



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	○ <i>The Foundation's existing advocacy efforts can be broadened to include lobbying for changes in school curriculum that promote acceptance of diversity and strategies to prevent cliques or social isolation.</i> ● Film Festival and Educational Materials: ○ <i>The WATCH DOCS Traveling Film Festival can curate films that explore themes of social inclusion and acceptance. Educational materials accompanying the films can guide discussions on overcoming social barriers and building bridges between different groups.</i> ● Collaboration and Network Building: ○ <i>The Foundation's network of collaborators (universities, NGOs) can be leveraged to develop and pilot programs that target social inclusion in schools. They can also partner with teacher training institutions to equip educators with skills to address social exclusion in classrooms.</i> <i>By adapting their existing methods and areas of expertise, the Nobody's Born With Prejudice Foundation can become a valuable player in promoting social inclusion within Polish schools. Their focus on education, empowerment, and advocacy can be a powerful tool in creating a more welcoming and inclusive environment for all students.</i>
Further reading or Direct Links :	https://autonomia.org.pl/autonomy-foundation/

4.5. Child Protection Against Violence - Germany

Organization name	Der Kinderschutzbund
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Aim/s of the best practise in relation to violence on minor	<i>To ensure the safety and well-being of children, free from violence, neglect, and poverty. Promotes children's rights and fights against child abuse through education and awareness.</i>
Impact	<i>Der Kinderschutzbund's impact is seen in multiple areas, creating a ripple effect across society. By raising awareness about child abuse and its prevention, the organization has been instrumental in altering public attitudes toward child protection. Their educational programs have reached thousands of educators, caregivers, and parents, equipping them with tools to identify early signs of abuse and how to act on them. Through partnerships with schools and local communities, the association has created a safer and more supportive environment for children. This has resulted in a noticeable increase in the number of cases reported to authorities and a reduction in the stigma surrounding victims of abuse. The outreach initiatives have led to greater collaboration between professionals, fostering a more coordinated response to child abuse. The organization's advocacy work has also influenced national policies, ensuring that children's rights are better protected under the law. By focusing on prevention, Der Kinderschutzbund has helped reduce the occurrence of abuse, promoting a culture of care and respect for children's dignity. Furthermore, the association's support systems have enabled children affected by abuse to access psychological care, helping them recover and reintegrate into society.</i>
Methods	- <i>Training for educators and professionals.</i> - <i>Development of age-appropriate materials to teach children about their rights.</i> - <i>Partnerships with schools to ensure a safe environment for children.</i>



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How can this example be used in prevention of the social exclusion?	<i>By promoting safe spaces and inclusive environments where every child feels valued and supported, Der Kinderschutzbund helps prevent the social exclusion of vulnerable children.</i>
Further reading or Direct Links :	https://kinderschutzbund.de/

4.6. BMFSFJ - Germany

Organization name	BMFSFJ
Aim/s of the best practise in relation to violence on minor	<i>To protect children from abuse and neglect and to ensure children's rights are upheld. Focuses on supporting families and intervening in cases of child abuse and neglect.</i>
Impact	<i>The BMFSFJ's initiatives have led to measurable improvements in gender equality and the prevention of violence against minors:</i> • Increased Female Representation in Leadership: <i>The implementation of the Führungspositionen-Gesetz (FüPoG) has resulted in a significant rise in the proportion of women in leadership positions across both private and public sectors. This shift contributes to a more balanced power dynamic, which is essential in addressing and preventing gender-based violence.</i> • Enhanced Public Awareness: <i>Regular monitoring and reporting on gender equality have heightened public awareness regarding the importance of equal participation in leadership roles. This transparency encourages organizations</i>

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	<i>to adopt policies that support gender equality, indirectly contributing to the prevention of violence against minors.</i> • Policy Reforms: <i>The BMFSFJ's focus on gender equality has led to policy reforms aimed at reducing the gender pay gap and promoting equal opportunities. These reforms create a more equitable society, which is a fundamental step in preventing violence against minors.</i>
Methods	<i>The BMFSFJ employs several strategies to achieve its objectives:</i> • Legislative Measures: <i>Enacting laws such as the FöPoG to mandate and monitor the representation of women in leadership positions.</i> • Monitoring and Reporting: <i>Regularly publishing reports on the status of gender equality in leadership roles to ensure transparency and accountability.</i> • Public Engagement: <i>Conducting campaigns and initiatives to raise awareness about gender equality and its role in preventing violence against minors.</i>
How can this example be used in prevention of the social exclusion?	<i>By providing support and intervention for children at risk of abuse or neglect, Jugendamt helps prevent social exclusion by ensuring that these children remain part of society and receive necessary care and attention.</i>
Further reading or Direct Links :	https://www.bmfsfj.de/



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