

Annex 1 Priority areas and programme objectives 2007-2013

Table A1.1 Priority areas (2007-2013) as mapped onto the programme objectives

	Preventing violence	Protection of women from violence	Protection of children from violence	Protection of young people from violence	Influencing development of community policy	
2007	1. Treatment programmes for perpetrators	X				
	2. National legislation in Europe relating to violence				X	
	3. Targeted awareness raising, education and information	X				
	4. Studies, mapping and research	X	X	X	X	X
	5. Indicators and related data collection	X	X	X	X	X
	6. Extraction of policy issues from Daphne results					X
	7. Exchange, adaptation and use of existing good practices	X	X	X	X	X
2008	1. Issues of sexual abuse, exploitation & THB	X	X	X	X	X
	2. Violence linked to harmful traditional practices	X	X	X	X	X
	3. Violence committed against vulnerable persons	X	X	X	X	X
	4. Collection of data concerning children's rights and mapping of existing national legislation in this area			X		X
	5. Violence committed in the family and school environment	X	X	X	X	X
2010	1. Street and peer violence	X			X	X
	2. Media violence	X	X	X	X	X
	3. Corporal punishment of children	X		X		X
	4. Capacity building of law enforcement / legal practitioners	X	X	X	X	X
	5. Field work at grass-roots level	X	X	X	X	
2011-12	1. Rights of victims of violence		X	X	X	X
	2. Violence linked to harmful practices	X	X	X	X	X
	3. Children as victims and perpetrators of violence	X		X	X	X
	4. Perpetrator programmes and interventions	X				X
	5. Training programmes for professionals in contact w/ victims		X	X	X	
	6. Empowerment work at grass-roots level	X	X	X	X	
	7. Media violence – esp. through social media		X	X	X	X
2013	1. Support for victims of violence		X	X	X	X
	2. Violence linked to harmful practices	X	X	X	X	X
	3. Children as victims / witnesses of IPV			X	X	X
	4. Children as victims of bullying at school			X	X	X
	5. Perpetrator interventions and victim protection measures	X	X	X	X	X
	6. Prevention of violence through projects	X				X
	7. Targeting attitudinal and behavioural changes in the context of sexualisation	X				X
	8. Awareness raising on violence against women	X				X
Total	21	18	23	22	27	

Annex 2 Policy developments in areas relevant to Daphne III

Stockholm Programme

Launched in 2010, the Stockholm Programme was a five-year political, strategic document describing the focus of cooperation in the policy areas of justice and home affairs in the EU to 2014. The Programme focussed in particular on fundamental rights, privacy, minority rights and the rights of groups of people in need of special protection, as well as citizenship of the European Union. It included proposed actions to better tackle trafficking in human beings and child sexual exploitation, as well as actions to improve support to victims. The Communication on the Programme also mentions how Daphne III funding will be used to provide appropriate financial support to those who are most “vulnerable, women victims of violence and dependent persons” in order to provide them greater protection.

Children’s rights and protection of children from violence

As protection and promotion of the rights of the child is one of the objectives of the European Union,¹ a number of EU instruments for protection of action against child vulnerability and violence have been adopted. Firstly, Directive 2011/93/EU on combating sexual abuse and exploitation of children and child pornography adopted in December 2011 harmonises throughout the European Union (EU) criminal offences relating to sexual abuse committed against children, the sexual exploitation of children and child pornography and lays down the minimum sanctions.² Another initiative targeting protection of children is the Global Alliance on Sexual Abuse – an EU and US initiative bringing together ministries of justice and interior from different countries to discuss how to better combat sexual abuse of children. This initiative seeks to unite decision-makers to better identify and assist victims and to prosecute perpetrators.³ Furthermore, in May 2012, the “European Strategy to Create Better Internet for Children” was adopted with a number of objectives including creating a safer online environment for children and combatting child sexual abuse material online and child sexual exploitation.⁴ DG Justice has a specific coordination role in upholding the rights of the child among the Commission's services.

Victims’ rights

The EU has undertaken a number of actions in the area of protection of victims’ rights and rights of vulnerable people. Both legislative and practical measures have been put in place to provide an adequate level for the protection of victim's rights throughout the EU. Directive 2012/29/EU establishing minimum standards on the rights, support and protection of victims of crime⁵ adopted on 25 October 2012 includes minimum standards that were established there on the rights to access information, support, protection and basic procedural rights in criminal proceedings.

Policy and legislative developments in the area of trafficking in human beings

Since the launch of the Stockholm Programme in 2010, the EU has greatly increased its role as a major player in the fight against trafficking in human being. Having had in place an expert group on trafficking in human beings since 2007 (and in 2007, launching the first EU Anti-Trafficking Day), in 2010 the EU appointed a specialised Anti-Trafficking Coordinator with its own office, website and mandate to “improve coordination and coherence among EU institutions, EU agencies, Member States and international actors and developing existing and new EU policies to address trafficking in human beings”.⁶ In 2011, new legislation (Directive 2011/36/EU) was launched to provide a human rights-based, victim-centred legal approach to combatting trafficking in the EU. The Directive introduces a definition of the

¹ http://ec.europa.eu/justice/fundamental-rights/rights-child/index_en.htm

² <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32011L0093>

³ http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-12-680_en.htm

⁴ <http://ec.europa.eu/digital-agenda/en/european-strategy-deliver-better-internet-our-children>

⁵ <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/en/ALL/?uri=CELEX:32012L0029>

⁶ http://ec.europa.eu/anti-trafficking/eu-anti-trafficking-coordinator_en

phenomenon, more detailed provisions for the detection, identification of and assistance to victims of trafficking and provisions on improved training for professionals. To support the implementation of the Directive a four year Strategy was published for the period 2012-2016. A recent mid-term evaluation of the Strategy recognises the support that the DAP programme has given to “various THB projects”.



Annex 3 Quantitative Analysis

Provided as a separate document

Annex 4 Comparison of 2013 calls for proposals for Daphne, FRC and JPEN

Table presenting the overview of Daphne, FRC and JPEN priority areas identified in 2013 calls for proposals for action grants with scope for complementarity and overlap.

Daphne All priority areas	FRC Priority area 1: “Rights of the child”	JPEN Priority area 1: “Supporting victims of crime”
Supporting victims of violence		
Priority 1 “Supporting victims of violence” focuses on actions related to specialised support services for women, young people and children victims of violence	NA	Priority 1 “Supporting victims of crime” focuses on a number of action including victim support services
Training of professionals/practitioners		
- Regarding priority area 2 “Violence linked to harmful practices” combating and preventing violence linked to so-called harmful practices (e.g. female genital mutilation, forced or early marriage or forced sexual relationships, honour crimes) committed against women, young people and children, actions must incorporate direct participation of the communities, including targeted awareness-raising, education, specialised training of key professionals as well as promotion of dialogue within practising communities.	- Training for practitioners/ professionals dealing with children in residential care or detention: on the rights of the child and on how to communicate with children in an age and context appropriate manner	- Actions related to victims protection may include training of practitioners and competent authorities and improving information on how to treat an incoming protection measures, in particular when it is coming from a Member State with a different legal system
Children’s rights and child-friendly justice		
Projects on children must take due account of the standards set out in the UN Convention on the rights of the child . (Priority 6 on Prevention of violence)	Structural improvements to the provision of general information to children on their rights , namely by piloting good practice or the further rollout of good practice in the provision of general legal/rights-related advice for children, such as by way of legal advice clinics for children or mobile legal advice units, whose work is firmly grounded in the rights contained in the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights and the UN Convention on the rights of the child	Actions facilitating the provision of information to victims on their rights , on the services that are available to them and on the progress of the case. Key areas of focus are what information should be provided, how this information can be provided and ensuring that it is provided in easy and accessible language. Actions may include the development of information tools (audio-visual, web-based, written or other) targeting victims (generally or specific groups of victims).
Actions addressed to Roma children		
Proposals should focus on specialised support services for women, young people and children victims of violence (e.g. shelters, counselling services, rape crisis and sexual assault referral centres, helplines, specialised child support, targeted support services for most vulnerable groups of victims, such as persons with disabilities, migrants, Roma , persons belonging to ethnic minorities, LGBTI and elderly women).	Fostering participation of Roma children through identification and development of effective approaches to involve them in matters that concern them. The aim should be to empower Roma children and to build a basis for their meaningful participation at local, regional and national levels.	NA