

## Programme – 26 October

<b>8.00-9.30</b>	<b>Registration of Participants</b>	
<b>9.30-11.00</b>	<b>Opening session</b>	
	<p><b>Welcome Addresses</b> Minister of Justice, President of the Capital City of Warsaw, Ombudsman for Children, President of Nobody's Children Foundation</p> <p><b>Opening Lecture</b> Child protected by law: The 20th anniversary of the Convention of the Rights of the Child – <i>prof. Adam Zieliński</i> Presentation of the Charter of Rights of the Child-Victim/Witness – <i>Olga Kudanowska</i> Child-Friendly Interview Room Certificates</p>	
<b>11.00-11.30</b>	<b>Coffee break</b>	
<b>11.30-13.15</b>	<b>Plenary session</b>	
	<p><b>Global Challenges – Local Solutions</b> Victimisation of children and youth in Poland – diagnosis, challenges, perspectives – <i>Monika Sajkowska, PhD</i></p> <p><b>Good Practices</b> Helping abused children – local solutions <i>Krakow - Ryszard Izdebski, Szczecin - Małgorzata Rękawiecka, Warsaw - Jolanta Zmarzlik</i></p> <p><b>Toward the System of Providing Help for Children – Victims of Crime</b> <i>prof. Maria Beisert, Maria Keller-Hamela, Włodzimierz Paszyński, Anna Wesotowska</i> Moderator: <i>Michał Olszański</i></p>	
<b>13.15-14.15</b>	<b>Lunch</b>	
<b>14.15-15.45</b>	<b>Parallel sessions</b>	
	<p><b>Concert Hall</b></p> <p><b>Protecting Children from Abuse in Europe</b> “Childhood without Abuse” – helping abused children in Eastern Europe – <i>Maria Keller-Hamela</i> Prevention of aggressive behavior at school: social emotional learning through the „Second step” – <i>Ausra Kuriene, Lithuania</i> Preventing intergenerational transmission of child abuse: WHO perspective – <i>prof. Kevin Browne, UK</i> Moderator: <i>Maria Keller-Hamela</i></p>	
<b>15.45-16.15</b>	<b>Coffee break</b>	
<b>16.15-18.00</b>	<b>Parallel sessions</b>	
	<p><b>Kruczkowski Hall</b></p> <p><b>Achievements in Child Protection Systems in Eastern Europe</b> Best practices identified in Bulgaria, Latvia, Lithuania, Macedonia, Moldova, Poland and Ukraine Evaluation of changes in child protection systems in Eastern Europe and recommendations</p>	<p><b>Concert Hall</b></p> <p><b>Online Help and Helplines for Children in Crisis</b> Psychological help online for victims of crime – <i>prof. Bassam Aouil</i> Crisis intervention in children's life or health threatening situations from the police work perspective – <i>Mariusz Sokołowski, PhD</i> “Connecting with Children” – helplines for children in Poland and in the world – <i>Lucyna Kicińska</i> 116 000 Missing Child Helpline – <i>Zuzanna Ziajko</i> Moderator: <i>Renata Durda</i></p>
<b>20.00</b>	<b>Dinner</b>	

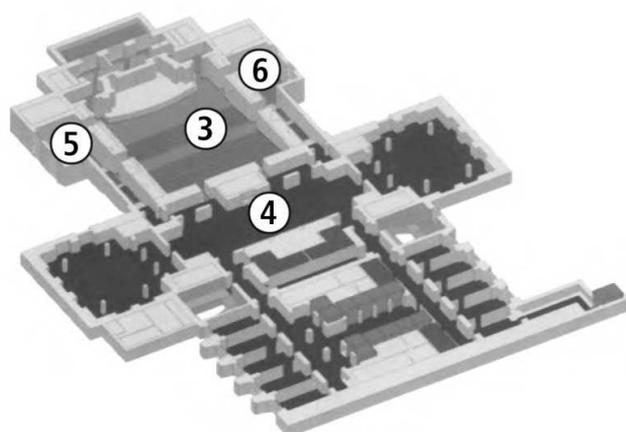
## Programme – 27 October

<b>9.00-10.45</b>	<b>Plenary session</b>	
	<p><b>Commercial Exploitation of Children</b></p> <p>Commercial sexual exploitation of children – dynamics of the problem in Europe - <i>Theo Noten, The Netherlands</i></p> <p>Child trafficking – preventing and combating - <i>Zsafia Farkas, Hungary</i></p> <p>Illegal adoptions of children - <i>Małgorzata Pomarańska-Bielecka</i></p> <p>Alternative report to the Polish government’s report on the implementation of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Right of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography - <i>Elżbieta Czyż</i></p> <p>Moderator: <i>Gabriela Roszkowska</i></p>	
<b>10.45-11.15</b>	<b>Coffee break</b>	
<b>11.15-13.00</b>	<b>Parallel sessions</b>	
	<b>Concert Hall</b>	<b>Room B</b>
	<p><b>Childhood without Violence</b></p> <p>Continuum of violence towards children – determinants and consequences of corporal punishment - <i>Jolanta Zmarzlik</i></p> <p>Legal regulations concerning physical punishment of children in Poland and in the world - <i>Olga Kudanowska</i></p> <p>Campaign “Childhood without Violence” 2001 <i>Katarzyna Michalska</i> 2009 <i>Marta Skierkowska</i></p> <p>Campaign “Childhood without Violence” – actions in Eastern Europe - <i>Yuliya Maliyenko, Ukraine</i></p> <p>The role of media in social campaigns on the example of “Childhood without Violence” campaign – <i>Robert Halik</i></p> <p>Moderator: <i>Anna Lechowska</i></p>	<p>Prevention of child abuse through skills training programme for young children, parents and teachers - <i>Agnese Sladzevska, Latvia</i></p>
<b>13.00-14.00</b>	<b>Lunch</b>	
<b>14.00-15.30</b>	<b>Parallel sessions</b>	
	<b>Concert Hall</b>	<b>Room A</b>
	<p><b>Child Abuse and Violence – Perpetrators and Offenders</b></p> <p>Protecting children from sexual offenders in family and society - <i>prof. Kevin Browne, UK</i></p> <p>Policy towards child sexual offenders - <i>prof. Józef Gierowski</i></p> <p>Moderator: <i>Daria Drab</i></p>	<p>Interviewing Children: Getting More with Less - <i>Maria Keller-Hamela</i></p>
<b>15.30-17.15</b>	<b>Concert Hall, “Italianetz”, a film by Andrei Kravchuk</b>	

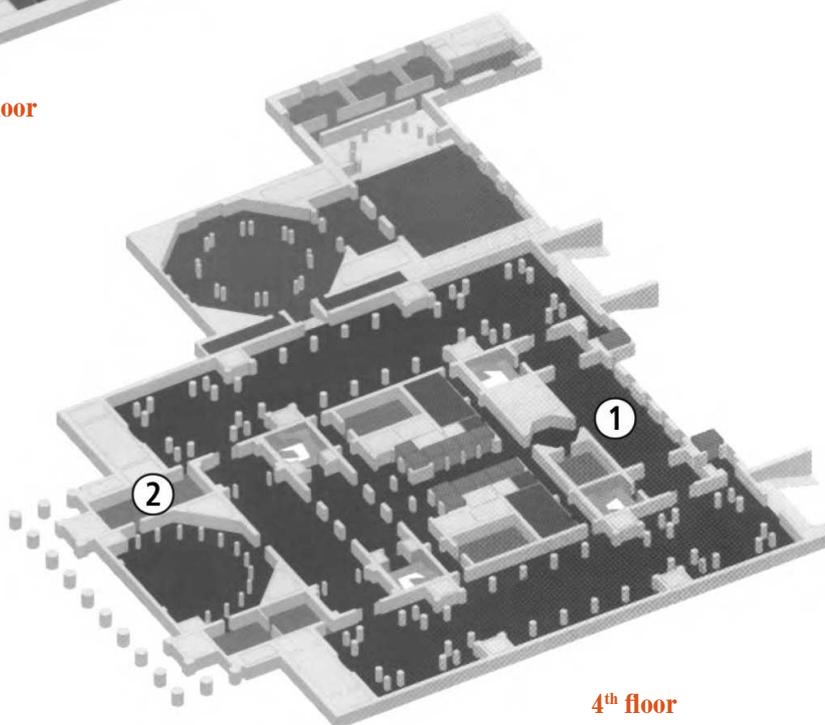
## Programme – 28 October

<b>9.00-17.00</b>	<b>Site visit</b>
	<p>Achievements in Child Protection Systems in Eastern Europe, cont.</p> <p>Presentations of the Nobody’s Children Foundation Programmes: “Mazowiecka” Child Advocacy Centre Good Parent – Good Start Helpline.org.pl Helpline for Children and Youth 116 111</p> <p>Planning the future actions</p>

## Halls



6<sup>th</sup> floor



4<sup>th</sup> floor

1. Kruczkowski Hall
2. Conference Secretariat
3. Concert Hall
4. Lobby, registration desk
5. Room A
6. Room B

## Biographical notes

**Aouil Bassam** – professor at Kazimierz Wielki University in Bydgoszcz. Head and chief consultant at the Online Psychology Laboratory at the Academic Centre of Psychology in Bydgoszcz. Member of the Board of the Polish Therapeutic Society, director and therapist at the University Centre of Psychoeducational Services at Kazimierz Wielki University in Bydgoszcz. Cooperates with the Health Department of the Marshal Office in the Kujawsko-Pomorskie Province, as well as with universities and academies both in Poland and abroad (Syria, Russia, Ukraine). Co-author of the website [www.psychologia.net.pl](http://www.psychologia.net.pl).

**Beisert Maria** – PhD, professor at Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań, lawyer, psychologist, clinical sexologist. A researcher and lecturer at the Institute of Psychology at Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań, the head of the Laboratory of Social and Clinical Sexology and Postgraduate Study in Psychological Help in the Area of Sexology at the Institute of Psychology at Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań. Specialises in psychology of health and clinical psychology, in particular in problems connected with crises, sexual development, sexual pathology of perpetrators and victims of sexual abuse. Author and co-author of numerous works in this field, including the following books: “*Seks twojego dziecka*” (*Your Child's Sex*), “*Rozwód. Proces radzenia sobie z kryzysem*” (*Divorce. The Process of Dealing with the Crisis*), “*Kazirodztwo. Rodzice w roli sprawców*”, (*Incest. Parents as Offenders*), “*Seksualność w cyklu życia człowieka*” (*Sexuality in Human Development*). Provides numerous trainings addressed to practicing psychologists and devoted to diagnosing and treating disorders in human sexual development. Committed to raising general psychological awareness by popularising psychological topics and problems across the media. Vice-President of the Polish Sexology Association and court expert.

**Browne Kevin** – professor of psychology, biologist. He works at the University of Nottingham. For the past 30 years he has been studying domestic violence and violence towards children. Author of numerous publications on the topic. For 12 years he was a Member of the Board of the International Society for Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect (ISPCAN). Currently, the adviser to the European Commission and UNICEF, head of the WHO Centre for Child and Individual Protection.

**Czyż Elżbieta** – Member of the Council of the Nobody's Children Foundation, Member of the Board and coordinator of the programme “Child's Rights” at the Helsinki Foundation for Human Rights. She worked in the Family Law Team at the Office of the Polish Commissioner for Civil Rights Protection. Author of articles concerning children's rights and domestic violence, as well as books and specialist reports on these topics. Editor of “*SOS - dziecko!*” (*SOS - Child!*), a publication of the Committee for Protection of Children's Rights.

**Farkas Zsofia** – Regional Advocacy Project Manager for South Easter Europe at Terre des hommes – Child Relief. She represents Terre des hommes in international organizations (i.e. OSCE, UNWTO) and other child rights expert groups. She was also part of the team that developed the joint initiative of four major child protection NGOs, Mario project to improve services to children at risk of exploitation/trafficking in both countries of origin and destination. Previously, she worked on a capacity building project for service providers, NGOs and journalists in the region.

**Gierowski Józef Krzysztof** – PhD in legal sciences and psychology, professor of medical sciences. Since 1994 professor at the Institute of Forensic Research in Kraków. In 1991-1996 head of the Department of Social Pathology at the Chair of Psychiatry (Collegium Medicum at the Jagiellonian University in Kraków), since 2003 head of the Department of Medical Psychology of CM UJ, and since 2007 head of the Forensic Psychopathology Laboratory at the Chair of Psychiatry of UJ CM. In 2003-2007 president of the Scientific Council of the Institute of Forensic Research in Kraków. Author and co-author of over 270 scientific publications in psychology, forensic psychiatry and medical psychology. Winner of Bohdan Zawadzki First Degree Award for “his outstanding achievements and remarkable contribution to the development of forensic and clinical psychology in practice”, granted in 2004 by the Board of the Polish Society of Psychology (PTP). President of the PTP Commission for Appointing Court Experts.

**Halik Robert** – author of the monthly “*Bliżej przedszkola - wychowanie i edukacja*” (*Closer to Kindergarten - Bringing up and Education*); creator of the Polish Educational Forum and Maria Weryho-Radziwiłłowicz Award. Coordinates the “Bliżej Przedszkola” Educational Centre. Through the project carried out by the Centre he inspires teachers and parents to support child's development on different levels. Cooperates with the partners of the monthly “*Bliżej przedszkola*” and is actively involved in the most important initiatives promoting issues connected with child and childhood. Honoured with the Medal of the Polish Commission of National Education.

**Izdebski Ryszard** – pedagogue and clinical psychologist, psychotherapist and family therapist. Head of the Home Treatment Team in the Clinic of Psychiatry for Children and Youth at the Collegium Medicum UJ. Director of the Kraków Psychotherapy Development Foundation and Kraków Institute of Psychotherapy at the “U Siemachy” Association. Certified psychotherapist and supervisor with certificates granted by the Scientific Section of Psychotherapy at the Polish Psychiatric Association as well as by the Polish Balint Society. Works as therapist, supervisor and educator in mental health prophylaxis, including therapy of addictions and psychotherapy of children and youth.

**Keller-Hamela Maria** – psychologist, member of the Board and Director for Foreign Cooperation in the Nobody’s Children Foundation. She has worked in the Foundation since 1996. Vice-editor of the quarterly *Abused Child. Theory, Research and Practice*. Coordinator of the project “Childhood without Abuse: Toward a Better Child Protection System in Central and Eastern Europe”. Member of the Council for Victims of Crime at the Ministry of Justice. Expert of the International Society for Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect (ISPCAN).

**Kicińska Lucyna** – graduated from the Institute of Social Prevention and Resocialisation at Warsaw University, specialisation: education and resocialisation. For the past 5 years she has been cooperating with numerous NGOs in Poland. Since the beginning of 2009 she has been working with the Nobody’s Children Foundation where she coordinates the 116 111 Helpline for Youth and Children. She trains groups of professionals in offering support, care and protection over the phone.

**Kudanowska Olga** – lawyer, trainee prosecutor. In the Nobody’s Children Foundation she works on the project “Child –Witness with Special Needs”. She works in the Association for Legal Intervention, where she provides legal counselling in reference to foster parenthood. Co-operates with *Monitor Prawniczy*.

**Kuriene Ausra** – director of the Children Support Centre, psychologist, child and adolescent psychotherapist, group analyst. Since 1992 creates and implements prevention and intervention programmes for children in crisis situations, abused and traumatized. Ashoka fellow since 2001. She believes that society is able to address the psychological needs of children by involving the wider community in early prevention and intervention. She raises awareness and provides new knowledge and skills, enabling community members to actively participate in solving children’s problems. Educating the adults whom the child meets every day – teachers, coaches, pediatricians, police – enables them to act with greater efficiency and certainty.

**Maliyenko Yuliya** – pedagogue, project coordinator of Child Well-Being Fund Ukraine. She has been working with Child Well-Being Fund since 2004, where she was involved in the work directed to enhancing community social service delivery in Ukraine and improvement of public health through capacity building of local communities. During the last few years Yuliya Maliyenko has been coordinating the work focusing on the child abuse prevention. The current projects are the project “Overcoming Violence – Piloting a model for the structural prevention of violence towards children” supported by the organization “Bread for the world” (Germany), and the project “Childhood without Abuse: Toward a Better Child Protection System in Eastern Europe” in the partnership with the Nobody’s Children Foundation with support of the OAK Foundation.

**Michalska Katarzyna** – obtained her master’s degree in social prevention and resocialisation (Faculty of Applied Social Sciences and Resocialisation at Warsaw University). She works for the State Agency for Solving Alcohol Related Problems, where she coordinates actions within the framework of the programme “Developing Forms and Methods for Counteracting Violence in Alcoholic Families”.

**Noten Theo** – since 1996 has been managing ECPAT Netherlands and since 1998 governing Meldpunt Kinderporno, the Dutch Hotline on child pornography in the Internet. In 2002-2004 coordinator of Joint East West Research on Trafficking in Minors for Sexual Purposes in 16 countries in Europe and the 2004-2006 Joint East West Multi Stakeholder Training Programme on Trafficking in Children for Sexual Purposes in 19 countries in Europe. Member of the executive board of ECPAT International and advisor on trafficking, child pornography and child sex tourism issues. Contributed to several ECPAT International publications like *Violence against Children in Cyberspace* (2005), *Ten Years Anniversary of the Stockholm Agenda for Action* (2006), the *ECPAT-The Body Shop report on the state of Global Child Trafficking for sexual purposes* (2009). He was co-editor for publications *Research on Trafficking in Children* (2004), *A Training guide on Combating Trafficking in Children* (2006), *Q&A on Trafficking in Children* (2006) and the *Train the Trainer Training Guide* (2008). Member of the ECPAT International preparatory team for the Council of Europe Convention against sexual abuse and sexual exploitation of children (2006-2007). Member of the International NGO Advisory Council for the follow up of the UN Study on Violence against Children (2007). He was involved in the preparatory process for the 2008 World Congress III against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children for Europe and CIS.

**Paszyński Włodzimierz** – graduated from Tadeusz Reytan Secondary School (1969) and Warsaw University (1974). In 1974-1987 teacher of Polish at Władysław IV General Secondary School No 8 and Ludowego Lotnictwa Polskiego General Secondary School No 39. Until 1990 assistant at Warsaw University Faculty of Polish Philology. In 1990-1998 Warsaw General School Inspector. In 2001-2002 Deputy Minister of Education. Until 2006 lecturer at Warsaw College of Teacher Education (in 1992 he participated in works on its curriculum) and teacher at Lajos Kossuth General Secondary School No 63. Also lecturer at Warsaw University Faculty of Pedagogy and of Polish Philology. Currently, Vice-President of the Capital City of Warsaw.

**Pomarańska-Bielecka Małgorzata** – MA in legal and political sciences, with pedagogical training certificate. Postgraduate multi-faculty student at the Faculty of History at Warsaw University, located at the Institute of Applied Social Sciences and Resocialisation at Warsaw University (dissertation on illegal adoption). Currently she works as Assistant Prosecutor in the Mokotów District Prosecutor's Office in Warsaw. Graduated from the Human Rights School at the Helsinki Foundation for Human Rights, in 2003 she received a scholarship of "Network of East-West Women". For a long time she has cooperated with NGOs such as the Association for Legal Intervention, "La Strada" Foundation or Association for Preventing Violence in the Family "Blue Line". She specializes in women and children's rights (in particular in domestic violence, trafficking of women and children) and in foster parenthood.

**Rękawiecka Małgorzata** – pedagogue, graduated from the University of Szczecin, member of the board and founder of the Stowarzyszenie "SOS dla Rodziny" ("SOS for Family" Association). Since 2000 actively involved in establishing the local help system for abused children. In 2003 initiator of organising Child-Friendly Interview Room in the Crisis Intervention Centre of the City of Szczecin. Coordinator of the Help Centre for Victimised Persons.

**Sajkowska Monika** – PhD sociologist. Director of the Nobody's Children Foundation. Author and co-author of research on the scale of the problem of child abuse in Poland, social attitude to the problem and the picture of child abuse as presented in the media. Author of scientific and popular science publications concerning the problem of child abuse. Chief editor of the quarterly *Abused Child. Theory, Research and Practice* published by the Nobody's Children Foundation.

**Skierkowska Marta** – psychologist, graduated from the Faculty of Social Sciences at Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań; studied at the Catholic University Leuven in Belgium. Since graduation she has been involved in communication and marketing. In 2008 she joined the Nobody's Children Foundation where she participated in preparing and carrying out a number of social projects. In the Foundation she is responsible for public relations.

**Sładzevska Agnese** – social worker by training, working at the Center Against Abuse „Dardedze” in Riga, Latvia since the 2001 when the Center was established. She was one of the founders of the Center. She has specialized in Theraplay in USA, Texas, Julianna Moor Councelling Center. She has also worked at the School of Social Work and Pedagogics „Attistiba” in Riga. Currently working as a head of prevention department, developing training and prevention programs on the issue of child abuse for various target groups – professionals, parents, children and communities. Responsible for fundraising for the NGO Center „Dardedze” and coordination of international projects, programs.

**Sokołowski Mariusz** – PhD, graduated from the Faculty of Journalism and Political Science at Warsaw University and obtained his PhD in human sciences. Junior inspector, since 2007 spokesman of the Polish Police Commander in Chief. In 2004-2007 spokesman of the Police Commander for the Capital City of Warsaw. Until 2003 researcher and lecturer at the Higher Police School in Szczytno. In 1999-2003 he was responsible for organizing and managing multi-media courses for police press officers and spokesmen. For a long time he has been involved in promoting problems, actions and campaigns connected with counteracting domestic violence and aimed at the Internet child safety and protection.

**Wesołowska Anna** – judge of the District Court in Łódź (V Penal Appeal Department). Came up with the idea of inviting post-primary school students to selected court hearings to provide them with knowledge about law. Author of a textbook for teachers and students about domestic violence, sexual crimes, drug addiction and other pathologies. Initiator of establishing Child-Friendly Interview Room in Łódź. Member of the Council for Victims of Crime at the Ministry of Justice.

**Ziajko Zuzanna** – Director of the Search and Identification Team (ZPiI) of the ITAKA Centre for Missing People. Since July 2008 specialist for search and identification at the ITAKA Foundation. Since March 2009 director of the ZPiI. She coordinates the work of the ZPiI. The team conducts search of missing people in Poland and abroad. It offers specialist advice to families of missing persons (including legal and psychological advice). In 2009 ITAKA launched its 116 000 Missing Child Telephone Helpline. Helpline specialists offer support to families of missing children and to missing persons themselves. They also help runaway children and youth.

**Zieliński Adam** – professor of law at Warsaw University. In 1955-1982 judge at common courts of law in Warsaw, 1982-1996 and 2000-2001 judge at the Supreme Administrative Court of the Republic of Poland (NSA), in 1982-1992 President of NSA. 1994-1995 secretary of state at the Ministry of Justice. In 1996-2000 Commissioner for Civil Rights Protection. Among others he was a member of the UN Human Rights Committee, Human Rights Chamber for Bosnia and Herzegovina at the Council of Europe. Specialises in human rights protection, civil law and civil procedure as well as administrative law and administrative procedure. Author of over 200 scientific and popular science publications.

**Zmarzlik Jolanta** – MA in social prevention and resocialisation. Director of Clinical Matters at the Nobody's Children Foundation. She deals with diagnosing and therapy for children, youth and adults, provides psychological opinions for court, provides trainings in the area of abused child. Certified specialist for domestic violence prevention as confirmed by the State Agency for Solving Alcohol Related Problems. Lecturer at Warsaw School of Social Sciences and Humanities.

26 October, Monday

Plenary session, 9.30 – 11.00, Concert Hall

### Welcoming of the participants

- Child protected by law: The 20<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Convention on the Rights of the Child – *prof. Adam Zieliński*
- Protection of children's rights: Presentation of the Charter of Rights of the Child-Victim/Witness – *Olga Kudanowska, Nobody's Children Foundation*
- Child-Friendly Interview Room Certificates presented by the *Ministry of Justice* and the *Nobody's Children Foundation*

Moderator: *Maria Keller - Hamela*

#### • **The Convention on the Rights of the Child**

20 years ago, on 20 November 1989 the United Nations General Assembly adopted the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC). (...)

Article 19

1. States Parties shall take all appropriate legislative, administrative, social and educational measures to protect the child from all forms of physical or mental violence, injury or abuse, neglect or negligent treatment, maltreatment or exploitation, including sexual abuse, while in the care of parent(s), legal guardian(s) or any other person who has the care of the child.
2. Such protective measures should, as appropriate, include effective procedures for the establishment of social programmes to provide necessary support for the child and for those who have the care of the child, as well as for other forms of prevention and for identification, reporting, referral, investigation, treatment and follow-up of instances of child maltreatment described heretofore, and, as appropriate, for judicial involvement.

(...)

#### • **Polish Charter of Rights of the Child-Victim/Witness**

The Charter was prepared by the Nobody's Children Foundation in partnership with the Ministry of Justice and Coalition for Child-Friendly Interviewing.

The Charter of Rights of the Child-Victim/Witness was prepared in response to the need of respecting the rights of abused children and children who witnessed a crime. At the beginning of 2009 the Nobody's Children Foundation started its initiative aimed at creating a document which in a complex manner would deal with the rights of children participating in criminal proceedings. The document was to be addressed to professionals who in their everyday work meet children-victims/witnesses of crime.

Firstly, the Nobody's Children Foundation prepared the draft version of the Charter. Next, the draft version was sent out to the members of the Coalition for Child-Friendly Interviewing. Some members delivered their comments and remarks regarding the Charter's particular stipulations. After a thorough analysis, some of them were included in the Charter. The final stage was to send the Charter to the Ministry of Justice in order to obtain the Ministry's opinion about it. The Ministry decided to grant its patronage over the Charter.

The Charter is a non-binding act. Nevertheless, the Foundation hopes that it will serve as a guide in setting the right ways and procedures of prosecution and legal proceedings for law enforcement authorities and supporting organisations in respecting the rights of minors in criminal proceedings. In future perspective the Charter is to unify the practices applied in handling abused children and children-witnesses, with children's rights fully respected during criminal proceedings.

The Charter will be distributed among the members of the Coalition for Child-Friendly Interviewing, as well as legal authorities, institutions and organisations which will express their willingness to obtain it.

## Charter of the Rights of the Child Victim/Witness of Crime

*Recognizing, pursuant to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, that in all actions concerning children, the best interests of the child shall be a primary consideration,*

*Recognizing every child's inalienable right to be protected from all forms of physical or mental violence, injury or abuse, neglect or negligent treatment, maltreatment or exploitation, including sexual abuse,*

*Recognizing that every child has the right to express freely his or her views in all matters affecting the child, and that the child's views should be given due weight,*

We hereby announce the **Charter of the Rights of the Child Victim/Witness of Crime.**

1. For the purposes of the present Charter a child means every human being who participates in legal procedures as a victim or witness of an offence and who is below the age of eighteen.
2. For the purposes of the present Charter a procedure means any preparatory or court proceedings with the participation of a child, as well as all efforts to provide help and support for the child made by institutions and organizations responsible for child care and protection.
3. The child's safety and wellbeing should be a priority in all procedures involving a child victim/witness of crime, both for law enforcement and justice bodies, and for institutions and organization responsible for child protection.
4. Every child victim/witness has the right to non-discrimination on the basis of race, nationality, religion, social origin, disability or any other trait of the child or his/her family members.
5. Every child victim/witness has the right to be treated seriously and to fair and careful evaluation of the credibility of his/her statements.
6. Every child victim/witness has the right to be treated with dignity, in particular to have his/her needs respected throughout the procedures.
7. Every child victim/witness has the right to express his/her views. Those views shall be taken into account in all actions and decisions affecting the child.
8. Every child victim/witness has the right to privacy and to protection of his/her image. It is inadmissible to disclose, publish or distribute a child victim/witness' personal data, with the exception of cases listed in a relevant act.
9. Every child victim/witness has the right to professional psychological, medical or pedagogical help aimed at reducing the effects of the crime and minimizing the negative consequences of the child's participation in legal procedures.
10. Point 1. Every child victim/witness has the right to information concerning his/her participation and role in the procedure, at a level adequate to the child's developmental capabilities.  
Point 2. The above mentioned right shall also apply to information about the victim/witness' right to refuse to give evidence or answer questions, provided in a manner adequate to the child's developmental stage, if the child is able to understand the meaning of such information.
11. Point 1. Every child victim/witness has the right to be protected from victimization resulting from his/her participation in legal procedures.  
Point 2. As a form of such protection, children should be interviewed by properly trained professionals in a child-friendly interview room.  
Point 3. The child-friendly interview room mentioned in Point 2 above, refers to a room adjusted to the child's developmental needs, which does not augment the child's distress related to the interview and is properly equipped to enable making an audio-video recording of the interview.  
Point 4. A child victim/witness shall be interviewed only once. Repeated interviews shall only be conducted in justified cases listed in a relevant act.  
Point 5. The interview shall be recorded with an audio-video device. The recording shall cover the interview in its entirety.
12. Every child victim/witness has the right to safety and protection, in particular to be isolated from the perpetrator.
13. Every child victim/witness has the right to have contact with his/her family and friends throughout the procedures. This right may be limited in the interests of the child and/or for the sake of the proceedings.
14. Every child victim/witness has the right to appropriate and due representation during the procedures, especially in the course of preparatory and court proceedings. If the child's parent/caregiver is unable to ensure such due representation, a Guardian Ad Litem shall be appointed to represent the child in the activities with his/her participation.

## • Standards of Child-Friendly Interview Room

- 1. Organisational capacity:** A child interview room shall be run by an entity having the legal power to administer such a facility.
- 2. A child-friendly facility:** Such a facility shall have a comfortable room which ensures the feeling of privacy and meets children's needs, to make children feel physically and psychologically secure during the interview.  
In particular, the facility:
  - Ensures that the interview is conducted by the judge only, in the presence of a qualified psychologist, while other interested parties (the prosecutor, the defendant's lawyer, the assistant prosecutor, etc.) may attend to the interview staying in another room. This is enabled by a one-way mirror placed between two neighbouring rooms and/or by a live broadcast of the interview and the use of an electronic communication system.
  - Ensures that the child may wait for the interview in a friendly place, unavailable for the defendant. The waiting room should be equipped with things enabling the child to spend the time in an active, enjoyable way (toys, books, magazines, coloured pencils, etc.), but there should be no educational or information resources on violence and sexual abuse.
  - Ensures intimacy through sound-proof doors between the interview room and other rooms.
  - Is decorated in soft, pastel colours.
  - Is furnished comfortably for younger and older children (two sizes of tables and chairs, a sofa or an armchair, soft carpet, etc.).
  - Is equipped with materials and objects helpful in obtaining information from children (coloured pencils, paper, dolls, glove puppets, etc.), which are not directly available to the child, and with few (!) easily available toys.
- 3. Interviewing children for the purposes of the justice system:** The interview room should make it possible to record the interview so that the recorded material may be played back during the court trial. It should also make it possible for persons attending the interview (such as the prosecutor or the defendant's legal representative) to communicate with the judge and the psychologist in order to convey questions to be asked to the child. To satisfy these requirements of the justice system, the interview room should be equipped with:
  - A camera (or cameras) recording the interview (the whole room and the child's behaviours and responses);
  - Microphone(s) for sound recording;
  - Equipment for recording the interview on two carriers (two VHS cassettes; a cassette and a DVD);
  - A microphone in the neighbouring room and headphones for the judge and the psychologist.
- 4. Information on available help and providing support for the child victim and his/her caregivers:** Providing the child's caregivers with comprehensive information on available psychological, treatment, medical, and legal help is an integral part of any Child-Friendly Interview Room's services. Such information should cover services provided by the centre or institution running the interview room and/or by other cooperating institutions. Each interviewed child's caregiver is provided with written information on such services.

Standards were developed in 2007 by the Polish Ministry of Justice and the Nobody's Children Foundation with the cooperation of Coalition for Child-Friendly Interviewing.

26 October, Monday

Plenary session, 11.30 – 13.15, Concert Hall

### Global Challenges – Local Solutions

- Victimization of children and youth in Poland – diagnosis, challenges, perspectives - *Monika Sajkowska, PhD, Nobody's Children Foundation*

### Good Practices

- Good practices of helping children-victims of crime and abuse in local communities  
*Krakow - Ryszard Izdebski, "U Siemachy" Association*  
*Szczecin - Małgorzata Rękawiecka, "SOS for Family" Association*  
*Warsaw - Jolanta Zmarzlik, Nobody's Children Foundation*

### Panel of experts – Toward the System Providing Help for Children-Victims of Crime

*prof. Maria Beisert, Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań, Maria Keller-Hamela, Nobody's Children Foundation, Włodzimierz Paszyński, The Office of the Capital City of Warsaw, Anna Wesolowska, District Court in Łódź*

Moderator: *Michał Olszański*

### • Challenges connected with development of childhood victimology

- Better statistical data is necessary which will enable to document and analyse the scope and nature of child victimisation, as well as relevant recent trends, including among others complete annual data on all officially reported offenses and abuse forms against children. These statistics should be further complemented with the results of regular national surveys aimed at estimating the significant number of unreported cases of victimisation, including acts of domestic violence, peer violence and indirect victimisation forms. Without more accurate and credible epidemiological data it is impossible to provide answers to the most fundamental questions concerning child victimisation.
- Theoretical and empirical activities and research need to be promoted which acknowledge and integrate various forms of child victimisation. It needs to be stressed that a number of symptoms observed in sexually abused children may not be indicative of sexual abuse and they may be a reflection of a more generalised reaction to various forms of victimisation and trauma. This is the attitude adopted in numerous studies that point to co-existence of various victimisation forms and which show that experiencing one form of victimisation may increase the child's vulnerability to its other forms. Moreover, truly synthetic surveys should differentiate everyday forms of this phenomenon (e.g. peer violence) from its clinical categories (such as sexual abuse) which have been the core of researchers' interest so far.
- Childhood victimology should seek for data in other disciplines, such as child development or criminology, in order to provide a thorough analysis and integration of all the available facts. A significant number of theoretical models concerning child development may be extrapolated to child victimisation. Victimology may also find here valuable methodological tools, mostly based on observational and longitudinal studies. Criminology, on the other hand, provides developmental victimologists with the possibility to analyse the problem in the social context, with access to minor victims and knowledge about institutions exercising influence on their experiences. Apart from these two disciplines, valuable knowledge about child victimisation may also be acquired from intellectual achievements of psychiatry, paediatrics, law, social work and others. Only this type of interdisciplinary approach will enable the explanation of the extremely significant problem connected with the effects of victimisation on the life of children who experience it.

(From: D. Finkelhor, *Wiktymizacja dzieci: perspektywa rozwojowa/ Child Victimization: Perspective of Development, Abused Child: Theory, Research, Practice, Issue No 3 (20) 2007*)

- Our current knowledge about child and youth victimisation in Poland is still scarce. Police and court statistics constitute only a very limited source of information about this problem. Research and data registration programmes which would allow for analysis of trends in particular forms of victimisation practically do not exist. The session will be devoted to defining the needs in reference to collecting information about crimes against children and other forms of maltreatment of the youngest. Selected results of the Nobody's Children Foundation surveys concerning child and youth victimisation in Poland will be presented.

### Experience of the Polish youth, data from 2009 (N = 1000, %)

In the past year has anybody:

	It has never happened to me (%)	Yes, it has happened to me once (%)	Yes, it has happened to me a few times (%)	Yes, it has happened to me many times (%)	I refuse to answer (%)
forced you to look at his/hers intimate body parts?	94	3	1	1	1
against your will touched your intimate body parts and/or forced you to such touch?	92	5	2	1	1
hurt your feelings by talking or writing about things connected with sex and concerning you or your body parts?	81	9	7	3	1
forced you to have sex, i.e. a sexual intercourse of any form?	94	3	2	1	1
become your acquaintance via the Internet in result of which they have tried to use you for sexual purposes?	92	4	2	1	1

If it has happened to you at least once that in the past year somebody has forced you to have sex, i.e. a sexual intercourse of any form, has it been a(n):

	%	Number
Stranger	15%	9
Acquaintance/Friend	57%	37
Family member	3%	2
Impossible/difficult to define	7%	3
I refuse to answer	20%	13
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>62</b>

Source: Gemius adHoc, September 2009, M. Sajkowska, survey for Nobody's Children Foundation.

#### • Good Practices

During the session systemic programmes will be presented aimed at preventing violence against children and at helping children-victims of crime and abuse, as well as their families, as carried out by NGOs in cooperation with local authorities of Krakow, Szczecin and Warsaw.

#### • Panel of experts

Our panellists will be considering various perspectives and possibilities of administrative and legal solutions, as well as those leading to undertaking actions aimed at helping vulnerable children and children-victims of crime, together with limitations and constraints.

26 October, Monday

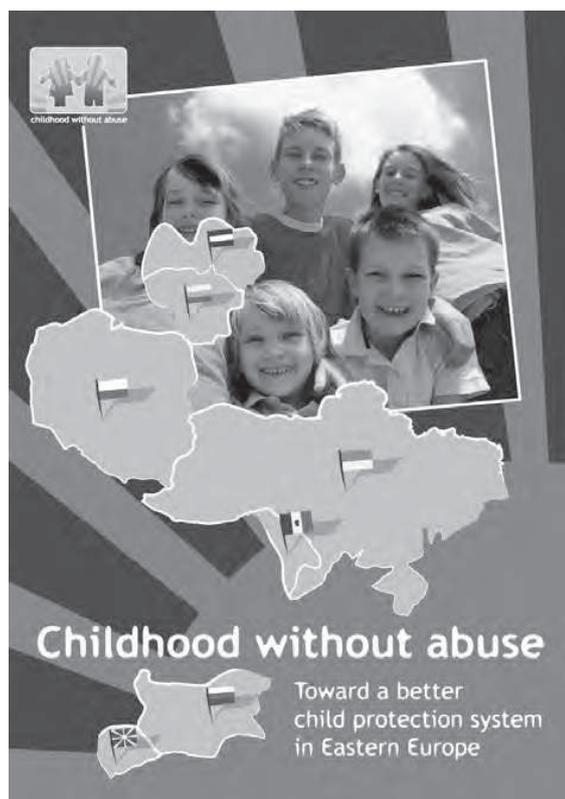
Parallel session, 14.15 – 15.45, Concert Hall

### Protecting Children from Abuse in Europe

- “Childhood without Abuse” – helping abused children in Eastern Europe - *Maria Keller-Hamela, Nobody’s Children Foundation*
- Prevention of aggressive behaviour at school: social emotional learning through “Second step” - *Ausra Kuriene, Children Support Center, Lithuania*
- Preventing intergenerational transmission of child abuse: WHO perspective - *prof. Kevin Browne, University of Nottingham, UK*

Moderator: *Maria Keller-Hamela*

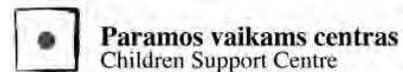
• “Childhood without Abuse: Toward a Better Child Protection System in Eastern Europe” is a joint initiative of seven Central and East European non-governmental organisations working for child protection and prevention of physical, emotional and sexual abuse of children. The project has been carried out since 2005 in Bulgaria, Latvia, Lithuania, Macedonia, Moldova, Poland and Ukraine thanks to financial support from the OAK Foundation. The project is based on exchanging experiences and building up a network of support and cooperation between the participating organisations and aims to contribute to the improvement of system of assistance to abused children in Eastern Europe. Detailed description of the project can be found on page 24 and website of the project [www.canee.net](http://www.canee.net).



- Children aggressive behaviour is a disturbing reality today. Current sociological surveys show that 71% of school girls and 66% of boys daily experience physical and verbal aggressiveness from other pupils, moreover the tendencies are escalating.

The “*Second Step*” programme is a structured, comprehensible, easy to use, appealing and effective violence prevention programme, which the Children Support Center began implementing in Lithuania in 2004.

“*Second Step*” helps children learn vital social and emotional skills. It is geared toward preventing aggressive behaviour in children and teaching children how to manage their emotions, avoid acting impulsively, resolve conflict, solve problems and understand the consequences of their behaviour. Since its introduction, teachers using the programme in their classrooms have responded positively and confirmed positive long term effects. According to teachers, children learn to be more spontaneous, are not afraid to voice their opinions and are able to find more varied solutions to problems. Children are also better at voicing their feelings (instead of resorting to fighting). At the same time the number of incidences of aggressive behaviour has decreased.



- The UN Secretary General’s report on violence to children heightens the awareness of UN member states to the victimisation of children worldwide. The WHO Regional Office for Europe has since produced a policy briefing on the public health approach to preventing child abuse and neglect in the European region. The interest generated by this publication has indicated a necessity to look at the consequences of child abuse and neglect in more detail, especially in relation to the risk of further victimisation and later antisocial behaviour.

The presence of risk factors facilitate the cycles of violence and their absence together with protective factors (e.g. financial consultancy and social support) help break the cycles of violence. However, much of this research comes from North America, Australia and Western Europe. Outside these regions, the concept of victim to perpetrator has been poorly studied and not fully recognised.

The cycle of interpersonal violence can occur in the following ways:

- a) Victim to further victim of violence in the home and community.
- b) Victim to child abuser in the home (i.e. a maltreated child becoming an abusive parent); and/or
- c) Victim to perpetrator of intimate partner violence in the home; and/or
- d) Victim to perpetrator in the community, often as an anti-social offender in the community.

These contexts are not mutually exclusive and often interact, for example, 50% of violent men are both violent in the home and in the community.

Health, education, justice and social service professionals can be more effective in preventing the cycles of violence (both in the home and in the community) by adopting a life cycle approach, to provide support and services to children and families in need at different stages in the child’s development.

26 October, Monday

Parallel session, 16.15 – 18.00, Kruczkowski Hall

### **Achievements in Child Protection Systems in Eastern Europe**

- Best practices identified in Bulgaria, Latvia, Lithuania, Macedonia, Moldova, Poland and Ukraine
- Evaluation of changes in child protection systems in Eastern Europe and recommendations

In Eastern Europe child abuse and neglect is a relatively new issue that has been dealt with for the last ten years only. Much has been accomplished to improve this situation, but there are still many gaps and obstacles that need to be addressed in order to improve the protection, treatment and integration of abused children or children at risk. Yet, East European countries have succeeded in improving services for children-victims of violence, educating different professional groups for proper response in cases of child abuse and in lobbying for legal changes or changes in public policy. Each country has its unique expertise to offer.

In order to take this achievements ahead it is crucial to diagnose and evaluate the current situation and promote effective solutions in child abuse prevention and intervention. Networking and sharing knowledge and experience between neighbouring countries can speed up the process of bringing actual changes in the child protection systems in Eastern Europe.

26 October, Monday

Parallel session, 16.15 – 18.00, Concert Hall

### Online Help and Helplines for Children in Crisis

- Psychological help online for victims of crime - *prof. Bassam Aouil, Kazimierz Wielki University in Bydgoszcz*
- Crisis intervention in children's life or health threatening situations from the police work perspective - *Mariusz Sokolowski, PhD, Spokesman of the Polish Police Commander in Chief*
- "Connecting with Children" – helplines for children in Poland and in the world - *Lucyna Kicińska, Nobody's Children Foundation*
- 116 000 Missing Child Helpline - *Zuzanna Ziątko, ITAKA Centre for Missing People*

Moderator: *Renata Durda*

Without their parent or guardian's support children in difficult situations have limited possibilities of looking for help. In the whole world telephone helplines have become a place where young persons can find help, support and understanding.



In 2003 Child Helpline International was established which is an international organisation of telephone helplines from all the countries in the world. Its main goal is to support the already active and to establish new telephone helplines so that every child in the whole globe can have access to help when necessary. The numbers concerning the growth of the organisation speak for themselves – in the first year of its activity, CHI had 49 members, whereas after four years, in 2008 the number of members reached 97, with further 29 functioning as affiliated organisations. The Nobody's Children Foundation is the Polish CHI member.

In May 2009 Poland celebrated International Child Helpline Day for the first time, which was initiated by Child Helpline International. Its slogan this year is "Connecting with Children!"

The European Commission has also pointed out the importance of child helplines. Following the recommendation in the EC Decision on reserving the national numbering range beginning with "116" for harmonised numbers for harmonised services of social value, all the EU member states should reserve the number 116 111 for child helplines. Within two years since the EC Decision they have been established in 13 EU member states.

There are many different helplines for children and youth in Poland. They differ in profile, specialisation and range of accessibility to children and youth. Only the ones realised in cooperation with Polish telecom operators have a national coverage and are available free of charge or at a low cost.

#### • Helpline for Children and Youth – 116 111

In 2008 the Nobody's Children Foundation together with Polkomtel SA, Plus network operator, launched the first free (for land lines and mobiles) national 116 111 Helpline for Children and Youth who need support, care and protection. In the period from 6 November 2008 to 6 September 2009 the 116 111 Helpline consultants answered over 70 000 phone calls from children and youth. Most frequently reported problems concerned relations with peers, parents and also the problem of violence.



#### • Helpline.org.pl – 0 800 100 100

Since 2007 the Nobody's Children Foundation together with the Orange Foundation have been working jointly on the project Helpline.org.pl, aimed at helping children and youth who face threats while using the Internet or mobile phone. Every year Helpline.org.pl consultants receive over 20 400 phone calls reporting cases of cyberviolence, dangerous contents in the Internet, computer addictions, grooming and stealing of personal data. Land line and mobile phone connections are free of charge.



#### • Ombudsman for Children's Child Helpline – 0 800 12 12 12

In November 2008 the Ombudsman for Children in cooperation with Telekomunikacja Polska SA launched the 0 800 12 12 12 Child Helpline. The Helpline is for all the children who cannot handle problems at school or at home, who are victims of crime or need mental support. Adults also use this line to report cases of children's rights abuse. The Helpline consultants include psychologists, pedagogues and lawyers. Land line and mobile phone connections within Orange are free of charge.



#### • Missing Child Helpline – 116 000

This Helpline is addressed to parents and guardians whose child is missing. The Helpline consultants are specialists from the ITAKA Centre for Missing People. They receive phone calls reporting missing children, cooperate with the police, collect and analyse information from different sources which they verify and submit to the police and people reporting a missing person. They also cooperate with the media and prepare campaigns and actions concerning missing persons. They help people responsible for the missing child in organising the search action, provide mental support to parents and guardians, as well as offer legal and social advice. They also help runaway children and youth. The Helpline is free of charge and operates 24/7 all over Poland.



27 October, Tuesday

Plenary session, 9.00 – 10.45, Concert Hall

### Commercial Exploitation of Children

- Commercial sexual exploitation of children – dynamics of the problem in Europe - *Theo Noten, ECPAT, The Netherlands*
- Child trafficking – preventing and combating - *Zsófia Farkas, Terre des hommes, Hungary*
- Illegal adoptions of children - *Małgorzata Pomarańska-Bielecka*
- Alternative report to the Polish government's report on the implementation of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Right of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography - *Elżbieta Czyż, Helsinki Foundation for Human Rights*

Moderator: *Gabriela Roszkowska*

*We, the undersigned Nobel Prizewinners, call for the Governments of all the countries of the World to criminalize any form of sexual exploitation of children, and to comply with the Convention on the Rights of the Child. (...) It is unacceptable that adults can possess pornographic materials for which children have been abused, debased or even tortured. It is unacceptable that citizens from rich countries can 'purchase' sexual activities with children in poorer countries, without being held answerable anywhere.*

Open Letter of Nobel Prize Winners

According to the definition included in the Final Declaration of the First World Congress against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children:

*The commercial sexual exploitation of children is a fundamental violation of children's rights. It comprises sexual abuse by the adult and remuneration in cash or kind to the child or a third person or persons. The child is treated as a sexual object and as a commercial object. The commercial sexual exploitation of children constitutes a form of coercion and violence against children, and amounts to forced labour and a contemporary form of slavery.*

Commercial exploitation of children can have the following forms:

- child prostitution,
- child trafficking for sexual purposes,
- child pornography.

Commercial sexual exploitation of children is an international phenomenon. It would be difficult to point out the countries or regions in the world where this problem would not exist. Certain preconditions and consequences which are characteristic for this worldwide phenomenon are universal. On the other hand, certain patterns and forms of this crime may be spotted as specific for particular countries.

Our primary concern is connected with the fact that commercial sexual exploitation of children is expanding more and more. Therefore, a question arises – how is it possible that despite various solutions and strategies aimed at counteracting this practice and undertaken by different countries and institutions, commercial sexual exploitation of children is not decreasing and in some cases is in fact even increasing?

The answer to this question may partially be found in certain features typical for this problem. This practice constitutes one of the activities of international organised criminal groups which make a fortune on commercial sexual exploitation of children. Moreover, this phenomenon is extremely dynamic and as such undergoes significant transformations nearly constantly.

Its dynamics is based on the following dimensions and aspects:

- space – new areas are being affected by commercial sexual exploitation of children, with criminal actions in this area becoming more and more intensified;
- forms of exploitation – new ways of child abuse are created; children are forced to prostitution, participation in production of pornographic materials or child trafficking;
- scale – crimes which used to be restricted to local areas only or were marginal are now becoming more and more intense;
- technique – new and more sophisticated technical solutions are created that are difficult for monitoring and which allow for producing and distributing child pornography;
- perpetrators – new persons are involved in the practice, more and more often they recruit from organised crime groups.

All the aspects mentioned above prove that this phenomenon is both multi-dimensional and flexible. It can easily be adjusted to the most recent requirements and needs of the market.

During the session we would like to focus on the dynamics of the commercial sexual exploitation of children, together with the implications of this practice for Europe. The problem of child trafficking will also be addressed in the view of the European experiences, with particular attention paid to good practices in the area of prevention. Following the Polish experience, the analysis of a legal situation will be presented which refers to commercial child trafficking for adoption purposes. Moreover, we would like to discuss the conclusions resulting from the Report constituting an alternative to the report of the Polish government concerning the implementation of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography.



27 October, Tuesday

Parallel session, 11.15 – 13.00, Concert Hall

### Childhood without Violence

- Continuum of violence towards children – determinants and consequences of corporal punishment – *Jolanta Zmarzlik, Nobody's Children Foundation*
- Legal regulations concerning physical punishment of children in Poland and in the world – *Olga Kudanowska, Nobody's Children Foundation*
- Campaign “Childhood without Violence”  
2001 *Katarzyna Michalska, State Agency for Solving Alcohol Related Problems*  
2009 *Marta Skierkowska, Nobody's Children Foundation*
- Campaign “Childhood without Violence” – actions in Eastern Europe – *Yuliya Maliyenko, Child-Well Being Fund, Ukraine*
- The role of media in social campaigns on the example of “Childhood without Violence” campaign – *Robert Halik, Monthly „Closer to Kindergarten - Bringing up and Education”*

Moderator: *Anna Lechowska*

The session will be devoted to the problem of corporal punishment of children. During the session determinants and consequences of corporal punishment will be presented, including the results of research and surveys concerning the problem in Poland, as well as the cycle of social campaigns “Childhood without Violence”.

61% of Poles accept the use of corporal punishment of children, whereas 69% of parents use spanking as the most frequent way of punishing their children. At the same time 50% of Poles are in favour of legally banning corporal punishment of any kind. Nearly 90% of those in favour of the ban believe that the ban should include hitting the child with a hand or an object, with only 34% supporting the idea of banning the spanking as well (from the survey of Millward Brown SMG/KRC, conducted pro bono for the campaign “Childhood without Violence” in 2008).

Corporal punishment of children is still a widely spread and socially accepted educational method. Parents beat their children in order to teach them positive behaviour patterns, protect them from danger and finally to vent their own frustration. They do it also because they do not know any other way in which they could communicate to the child their dissatisfaction with the child's behaviour. They do not realise what are the feelings of the child that is beaten or that expects beating.

The situation of beaten children may be improved by changing social attitude to corporal punishment and by providing parents with appropriate knowledge about positive educational methods. This is realised by the means of social campaigns and their clear media and educational messages which are addressed to the very specific, and yet so wide target group.

In 2001 the first Polish social campaign was launched that was devoted to the problem of child beating, i.e. “Childhood without Violence”. With the involvement of local ambassadors of the campaign, the ideas of the campaign could be promoted among parents in the whole country. In the subsequent years the campaign was adapted by other countries of Central and Eastern Europe (within the project of the Nobody's Children Foundation “Childhood without Abuse”), i.e. Bulgaria, Lithuania, Latvia, Macedonia, Moldova and Ukraine.

In June this year the second stage of the campaign “Childhood without Violence” was launched. It is totally focused on the problem of corporal punishment of children. The action is based on the following slogan “Beaten children see the world differently” and is addressed to parents. Its objective is to make people realise negative consequences of using corporal punishment and to promote positive educational methods.

Once again, local activities carried out by our local ambassadors constitute a significant component of the action. Until the end of 2009 a few hundreds of organisations and institutions from all over Poland will be conducting the actions targeted at parents. Educational materials advocating for positive educational methods are being spread. Also, within the framework of the action a special website was set up [www.dziecinstwobezprzemocy.pl](http://www.dziecinstwobezprzemocy.pl), on which information may be found about raising children and organising local actions promoting positive educational methods.

**Organisers:** Nobody's Children Foundation, Ministry of Labour and Social Policy, Polish Nationwide Emergency Service for Victims of Domestic Violence “Blue Line” IPZ (campaign partner), State Agency for Solving of Alcohol Related Problems (campaign patronage)

**Agency:** McCann Erickson

**Campaign objective:** to make people realise negative consequences of using corporal punishment towards children and to promote positive methods of raising children

**Duration time:** media actions - June-July 2009; educational actions – June-December 2009

**Media:** TV, radio, press, Internet



27 October, Tuesday

Parallel session, workshop, 11.15 – 13.00, Room B

- Prevention of child abuse through skills training programme for young children, parents and teachers  
- Agnese Sladzevska, Center Against Abuse "Dardedze", Latvia

During the session a new child-focused programme called "Dzimba Safety Programme" will be presented. This child abuse prevention programme is addressed to young children, their parents and teachers of kindergartens in Latvia. A unique character whose name is Dzimba has been developed to serve as a mediator between children and adults and to refer to children providing them with an important knowledge of how to recognise dangerous situations, dangerous people (not only strangers), about safe and unsafe touch, about their right to say "no", about secrets and other important aspects of staying safe. This programme is addressed to all target groups (also parents and teachers), as it is by no means only child's responsibility to be safe. It uses interactive methods appropriate for the given age group – role plays, songs, games, video.

The goal of this initiative is to enhance the child's ability to avoid victimisation, to enhance the child's self-esteem, to promote disclosure of abuse and victimisation, as well as enhance communication between parents and children about personal safety.



27 October, Tuesday

Parallel session, 14.00 – 15.30, Concert Hall

### Child Abuse and Violence – Perpetrators and Offenders

- Protecting children from sexual offenders in family and society - *prof. Kevin Browne, University of Nottingham, UK*
- Policy towards child sexual offenders - *prof. Józef Gierowski, Institute of Forensic Research in Krakow*

Moderator: *Daria Drab*

• Currently only 1 in 10 men alleged to have committed a sex offence with a child is convicted for the offence in the UK and placed on the Sex Offenders Register. The majority of men alleged to have directly sexually abused a child are still avoiding prosecution due to lack of evidence “beyond reasonable doubt”. This leaves vulnerable children open to unmonitored paedophile predators and the debate on notifying communities of registered sex offenders meaningless. Limited police resources are being used to detect Internet sex crimes where computer evidence of men downloading child pornography is easy to obtain and easier to secure a conviction for. But UK research studies show that only a minority (6 to 25%) of those arrested for internet sex crimes are linked to the much more severe sexual assaults on children.

The compliance level for offenders on the Sex Offenders Register is high, with 97 percent notifying police of their location details. The problem is that with a conviction rate of less than 10 per cent for alleged contact sex offences, more than 90 per cent of men at risk of molesting children are essentially at large and unmonitored.

The police probation and social services need more resources to combat sex offenders who directly sexually abuse children. With additional resources available, more time can be spent securing convictions and effectively monitoring convicted sex offenders in the community. This investment could reduce sexual assaults on children throughout the UK.

Official statistics put the number of child victims of sexual abuse in England at two in every 10,000 but an NSPCC survey of young adults’ childhood experiences shows the figure to be a lot higher at 11 children in every 100. This suggests that most sexual assaults on children go undetected and for every one child identified as a victim of sexual abuse there are at least 400 child victims who have suffered in silence.

Most men who directly assault children do so in secret which makes contact sex offenders difficult to convict and without more police resources to tackle this problem the Sex Offenders Register will remain of limited use for the protection of children. On average, child molesters in prison admit to six years of undetected contact sex offences before their first conviction. Of all accounts of sexual abuse of children reported to the police, 6-10% - receive a conviction, 35-38% - are charged, 52-59% - no further action is taken by the police. One in three alleged sex offenders are previously known to the police for other allegations.

Police resourcing issues are compounded by the fact that any person convicted of a sexual crime before the implementation of the Sex Offender’s Register in 1997 is not required to register. These men may be unknown to the authorities today.



27 October, Tuesday

Parallel session, workshop, 14.00 – 15.30, Room A

“Interviewing Children: Getting More with Less” - *Maria Keller-Hamela, Nobody's Children Foundation*

During the session prof. Thomas D. Lyon's methods of interviewing children will be presented. It will include video with the author's explanation and examples.

### **Ten Step Investigative Interview**

*Thomas D. Lyon, J.D., Ph.D. © 2005*

*(Adaptation of the NICHD Investigative Interview Protocol)*

1. DON'T KNOW instruction
2. DON'T UNDERSTAND instruction
3. YOU'RE WRONG instruction
4. IGNORANT INTERVIEWER instruction
5. PROMISE TO TELL THE TRUTH
6. PRACTICE NARRATIVES
  - a) like to do/don't like to do
  - b) last birthday
7. ALLEGATION
  - a) Tell me why I came to talk to you
  - b) I heard you saw
  - c) Someone's worried
  - d) Someone bothered you
  - e) Something wasn't right
8. ALLEGATION FOLLOW UP
9. Follow up with TELL ME MORE and WHAT HAPPENED NEXT questions
10. MULTIPLE INCIDENTS

27 October, Tuesday

15.30 – 17.15, Concert Hall

### **Italianetz/The Italian**

Production year: 2005

Directed by: Andrei Kravchuk,

Written by: Andrei Kravchuk, Andrei Romanov

Director of Photography: Aleksandr Burov

Music by: Aleksandr Knaifel

#### **Awards:**

2007 – Hong Kong International Film Festival, SIGNIS Award

2005 – Ale Kino! - International Young Audience Film Festival, Golden Poznań Goat for Best Feature Film; Russian Film Academy Award; Berlin IFF Crystal Bear - Special Mention for Best Feature Film and Grand Prix of the Deutsches Kinderhilfswerk for Best Feature Film; Carrousel International du Film, C.I.F.E.J. Award for Director; Cinekid IFF, Cinekid Film Award; Honfleur Festival of Russian Cinema, Grand Prix

A childless married couple from Italy comes to a provincial Russian children's home to find a child for adoption. When the Italian couple singles out six-year-old ragamuffin Vanya Solntsev as their prospective choice, the other orphans give Vanya a new nickname: The Italian. They envy Vanya, imagining that he is destined for a life of ease in sunny Italy. But seeing that the older children must resort to stealing or prostitution in order to survive, plucky little Vanya has other plans. After the mother of his friend (also adopted by a foreign couple) shows up in the orphanage, Vanya decides to track down his birth mother.

He learns her address from his personal file locked in the home's office. After stealing his records, with his older friend's help Vanya sneaks out of the orphanage and boards a commuter train headed for the city, with the orphanage staff and police in close pursuit. His friend gets caught by the police and Vanya has to travel on his own. When he reaches his destination, the town where his mother lives, the orphanage headmaster together with the greedy adoption broker "Madam", already wait for him. Fearing that Vanya will make them lose a very lucrative adoption deal, they want to find the runaway child by any means necessary. The boy's journey is filled with obstacles. Vanya needs to go through a lot to achieve his goal.

**Based on:** [www.stopklatka.pl](http://www.stopklatka.pl)

**The film will be shown in Russian with subtitles in Polish.**

