



GIUNTA REGIONALE DEL LAZIO

RESUMATO DAL PROCESSO VERBALE DELLA SEDUTA DEL 07/03/2008

ADDEI 07/03/2008 NELLA SEDE DELLA REGIONE LAZIO, VIA CRISTOFORO COLOMBO 212 ROMA, SI E' RIUNITA LA GIUNTA REGIONALE COSI' COMPOSTA:

MARRAZZO	Pietro	Presidente	FICHERA	Daniele	Assessore
POMPEI	Massimo	Presidente	MANCINI	Claudio	"
ASTORRE	Erino	Assessore	NICHELANDELLI	Mario	"
BATAGLIA	Augusto	"	NIRRI	Luigi	"
COPIOTELLI	Ana Salome	"	RODANO	Giulia	"
COSTA	Silvia	"	FIRALDI	Alessandra	"
DALIA	Francesco	"	VALENTINI	Daniela	"
DE ANGELIS	Francesco	"	ZARATTI	Filberto	"
DE SERFANO	Marco	"			

ASSISTE IL SEGRETARIO: Domenico Anton o CUZZUF;

ASSENTI: MARRAZZO - COPPIOTELLI - MANCINI - VALENTINI - ZARATTI

DELIBERAZIONE N. 157

Oggetto:

Adesione al progetto denominato "ISA: increasing Self-Awareness-Victims of Intimate Partner Violence Assessing Risk of Repeated Victimization and Enhancing Resiliency Strategies" (ISA: L'incremento della consapevolezza del rischio di reiterazione nelle donne vittime di violenza interpersonale e l'utilizzo di strategie di resilienza), finanziato dalla Commissione Europea nell'ambito del programma Daphne II 2004-2008. Concessione di un cofinanziamento regionale pari ad Euro 40.000,00-Cap.C11103-ES-1n.2008.



157 - 7 MAR. 2008 *lus*

OGGETTO: Adesione al progetto denominato "ISA: Increasing Self-Awareness - Victims of Intimate Partner Violence Assessing Risk of Repeated Victimization and Enhancing Resiliency Strategies" (ISA: L'incremento della consapevolezza del rischio di reiterazione nelle donne vittime di violenza interpersonale e l'utilizzo di strategie di resilienza), finanziato dalla Commissione Europea nell'ambito del Programma Daphne II 2004-2008. Concessione di un co-finanziamento regionale pari ad Euro 40.000,00- Cap.C11103- es. fin. 2008.



LA GIUNTA REGIONALE



SU PROPOSTA

dell'Assessore regionale alle Politiche Sociali:

VISTO

lo Statuto della Regione Lazio;

VISTA

la L. 8 novembre 2000, n. 328 "Legge quadro per la realizzazione del sistema integrato di interventi e servizi sociali";

VISTA

la L.R. 9 settembre 1996, n. 38 "Riordino, programmazione e gestione degli interventi e dei servizi socio-assistenziali nel Lazio" e successive modificazioni ed integrazioni;

VISTO

il Programma Daphne II 2004-2008, "Misure preventive dirette a combattere la violenza contro i bambini, gli adolescenti e le donne e a proteggere le vittime e i gruppi a rischio- Invito a presentare proposte 2006-1";

VISTO

il progetto "ISA - Increasing Self-Awareness - Victims of Intimate Partner Violence Assessing Risk of Repeated Victimization and Enhancing Resiliency Strategies" (ISA: L'incremento della consapevolezza del rischio di reiterazione nelle donne vittime di violenza interpersonale e l'utilizzo di strategie di resilienza)" presentato dall'Associazione DIFFERENZA DONNA, con sede legale in Roma Via delle Tre Cannelle, 15 - 00187 Roma, alla Commissione Europea nell'ambito del programma Daphne II sopra indicato, allegato e parte integrante e sostanziale della presente deliberazione;

VISTA

la lettera dell'Assessore alle Politiche Sociali, prot. n. 11742 del 31 gennaio 2006, indirizzata al responsabile del progetto, con la quale è manifestata la volontà dell'Assessorato regionale alle Politiche Sociali di aderire al progetto sopra indicato, con impegno di co-finanziamento regionale di euro 40.000,00 qualora lo stesso avesse ottenuto il finanziamento dalla Commissione Europea;

VISTA

la nota del 30 agosto 2007, con la quale il rappresentante legale del progetto, informa l'Assessore alle Politiche Sociali della Regione Lazio e il Direttore della Direzione regionale "Servizi Sociali" dell'avvenuta concessione del finanziamento europeo al progetto "ISA - Increasing Self-Awareness-Victims of Intimate Partner Violence Assessing Risk of Repeated Victimization and Enhancing Resiliency Strategies" ed allega la relativa comunicazione della Commissione Europea DG Giustizia, Libertà e Sicurezza del 09 agosto 2007 prot. DG JLS/C4 D(2007) n. 10938;



157 - 7 MAR. 2008 *les*

VISTA

la L.R. 28 dicembre 2007 n 26 recante: "Legge finanziaria regionale per l'esercizio 2008";

VISTA

la L.R. 28 dicembre 2007 N. 27 recante: "Bilancio di Previsione della Regione Lazio per l'Esercizio Finanziario 2008" ed in particolare il CAP C11103 relativo al "Cofinanziamento regionale di programmi ammissibili a finanziamenti comunitari e nazionali (parte corrente);

la propria Deliberazione del 22.12.2006, n. 1042 avente per oggetto: "Bilancio Annuale e Pluriennale 2008-2010 - Approvazione documento tecnico (art. 17, commi 9 e 9bis, L.R. 20 novembre 2001, n. 25)";

RITENUTO

di aderire al progetto "ISA: Increasing Self-Awareness - Victims of Intimate Partner Violence Assessing Risk of Repeated Victimization and Enhancing Resiliency Strategies" e, di conseguenza, concedere il co-finanziamento regionale di euro 40.000,00, all'Associazione DIFFERENZA DONNA, con sede legale in Roma Via delle Tre Cannelle, 15 - 00187;

RILEVATO

che, per il co-finanziamento regionale dei progetti comunitari è necessario attingere alle risorse stanziare in bilancio, nell'esercizio finanziario 2008, all'apposito capitolo C11103 denominato "Cofinanziamento regionale di progetti ammissibili a finanziamenti comunitari e nazionali (parte corrente)";

ATTESO

che il presente provvedimento non è soggetto a procedura di concertazione con le parti sociali;

all'unanimità

DELIBERA

di aderire al progetto denominato "ISA: Increasing Self-Awareness - Victims of Intimate Partner Violence Assessing Risk of Repeated Victimization and Enhancing Resiliency Strategies", allegato e parte integrante e sostanziale della presente deliberazione, (all. 1, composto di pagg. 24) presentato dall'Associazione DIFFERENZA DONNA, con sede legale in Roma Via delle Tre Cannelle, 15 - 00187, finanziato dalla Commissione Europea nell'ambito del Programma Daphne II 2004-2008, con un co-finanziamento regionale pari ad Euro 40.000,00 a valere sul Capitolo C 11103, esercizio finanziario 2008.

Il presente provvedimento sarà pubblicato sul BURL del Lazio.



C:\Documents and Settings\gcardarelli\

IL VICE PRESIDENTE: F.to Massimo POMPILI
IL SEGRETARIO: F.to Domenico Antonio CUZZUPI



14 MAR. 2008



ALLEG. alla DELIB. N. 157 *lv*
DEL 7 MAR. 2008 1



EUROPEAN COMMISSION
DIRECTORATE-GENERAL JUSTICE, FREEDOM AND SECURITY

Directorate C: Civil justice, rights and citizenship
Unit C4: Financial support for justice, rights and citizenship



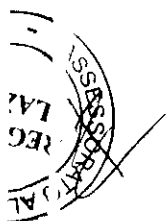
DAPHNE PROGRAMME II 2004-2008

TO PREVENT AND COMBAT VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN,
YOUNG PEOPLE AND WOMEN AND TO PROTECT VICTIMS AND
GROUPS AT RISK

Proposal No 06-1/0

(Do not enter anything in this field)

**GRANT APPLICATION FORM
2006-1**



CHECKLIST

DOCUMENTS	COMMENTS	NUMBER OF COPIES
Applicant Application Form for 2006-1	Completed by Applicant in WORD (in EN, DE or FR)	1 signed original + 3 photocopies + electronic version
ANNEXES (all 9 sets obligatory):		
1. Partner Declaration Form	1 form for each Partner and Associate Partner (in EN, DE or FR)	1 signed original + 3 photocopies of each Declaration Form
2. Co-financing Declaration Form	1 form for each source of co-financing other than from Applicant, Partners or Associate Partners (in EN, DE or FR) [Note that applicants declare their co-financing by signing the Budget Form and partners/associate partners by indicating a financial contribution on and signing the Partner Declaration Form.]	1 signed original + 3 photocopies for each source of funding
3. Budget Form	Completed in EXCEL	1 signed original + 3 photocopies + electronic version
4. Staff Cost Analysis Form	Completed in EXCEL (included as separate sheets in the Budget Form)	1 signed original + 3 photocopies
5. Timetable	Completed in EXCEL (included as last sheet of the Budget Form)	4 copies
6. Financial Identification Form	Typewritten, signed and stamped by both the bank and the Applicant's legal representative	1 signed original
7. Declaration on Exclusion Criteria	Completed and signed by Applicant (in EN, DE or FR)	1 signed original
8. Applicant's Articles of Association or Statutes, as relevant	This is to allow verification of the applicant's legal status and that it is properly constituted under the law.	1 copy
9. Annual Financial Report / Accounts for the <u>last 3 years available</u>	This is to allow assessment of the applicant's financial capacity. NOTE: This requirement is not applicable for universities and public authorities .	1 copy of each annual report
DOCUMENTS TO BE SENT IF THEY EXIST		
Certificate of legal registration of the organisation		1 copy
List of members of Board of Directors or similar /executive officers		1 copy
Annual technical/narrative report of the organisation for previous year		1 copy
Most recent audit report by independent authorised firm of auditors		1 copy
References concerning participation in EC-financed activities		1 copy

DAPHNE 2006-1 GRANT APPLICATION FORM

1. INFORMATION CONCERNING APPLICANT

1.1 Identity of applicant

Business name (full legal name, maximum 3 lines):

Associazione Differenza Donna ONLUS

Short-form name (where applicable, maximum 1 line):

DD

Acronym (where applicable, maximum 20 characters):

DD

Registration number (where applicable, max. 20 chars.):

Legal status (association, university, public authority etc., maximum 1 line):

No profit Org. (ONLUS) and Non Governamental Organisation (NGO)

VAT number (where applicable, maximum 20 characters):

Language of this form / application

English

1.2 Contact person:

Title (Mr, Ms, Prof, etc., maximum 10 characters):

Prof.

Family name (max.40 chars.):

Baldry

First name (maximum 20 characters):

Anna Costanza

Position (maximum 40 chars.):

Researcher - Executive member of DD

1.3 Address (contact address for the Commission)

Street, No. (max. 40 chars.):

via delle Tre Cannelle, 15

Post code (maximum 10 characters):

00187

Town (max. 40 chars.):

Rome

Country (A-I): (click on field, then select the country):

ITALIA

Country (M-Z): (click on field, then select the country):

Tel (with area codes):

39066780537

Fax (with area codes):

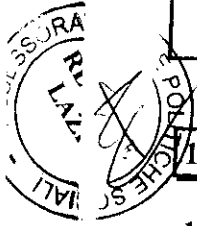
39066780563

E-mail (max. 40 characters):

anna.baldry@unina2.it

Web site (max. 40 characters):

www.differenzadonna.it





1.4 Bank references (as stated in the Financial Identification Form)



Name of bank:	San Paolo Banco di Napoli- Roma
Name of branch:	filiale n° 1
Street and n°:	Palazzo Montecitorio via del
Post code and town:	Parlamento 1
Country:	00187 Roma - ITALIA
Code of bank/branch (if applicable):	1010 - 03201
Account holder (organisation, not person):	Differenza Donna
Account No:	027007054
IBAN Code:	IT87N0101003201000027007054

1.5 Summary of the organisation's objectives and usual activities (maximum 10 lines):

Associazione DIFFERENZA DONNA (DD), established in 1989 with the aim to reduce and prevent violence against women. This NGO promotes several activities such as running two shelters for women (over 1500/year) victims of violence (mainly domestic), carrying out prevention programmes in school on bullying and violence, and one for women in need, research on the impact of violence, clinical assessment for the penal and criminal court in cases of domestic violence and rape, giving legal assistance, counselling, training for social workers, women working in NGO's and police officers. The activity is well disseminated through the media. Has coordinated two EC Daphne projects, has been acknowledged as international NGO; conducts cooperative intervention on violence against women in Palestine.

Number of permanent staff: 9

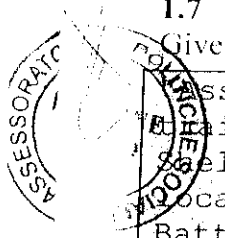
Organisation's usual sources of finance (maximum 5 lines):
Local authorities. Occasionally: Ministry of Education, World Bank, European Commission

1.6 Groups/companies with shares in the organisation's capital (where applicable)

Give business name (full legal name) of each company:
Not applicable

1.7 Companies/associations/groups belonging to the applicant (where applicable)

Give business name (full legal name) of each company/association/group:
"Associazione Differenza Donna", comprises of its secretary and training offices, located in via delle Tre Cannelle, 15; the Shelter for Battered women (Centro comunale anti violenza) located in Via di Torre Spaccata n. 157 -Roma; the Shelter for Battered women of the Province of Rome, (Centro Provinciale Antiviolenza), located in via di Villa Pamphili n. 100 - Roma; the centre for women in need located in via Monte delle Capre, 23, Rome. An office (for legal consultations and the account part) is located at the 'Casa Internazionale della Donna', via



della Lungara n.19 - Roma.

1.8 Community grants, contracts or loans obtained directly or indirectly in the three previous years from a European institution or Community organisation

a) **From the DAPHNE Programme**, whether the applicant was coordinator of a project or a partner, and whether the proposal was accepted by the Commission or not. For each previous application addressed to the DAPHNE Programme, give the year, the name, and the allocated number of the project. Indicate whether the applicant was the coordinator of the project (C) or a partner (P + name of coordinating organisation). For example: 1998 'No to violence' (P -- Association XYZ) 98/026/W.

From previous three years: 1) 2003 - SARA-C (Computerised Assessment of Risks of Spousal Assault in Europe) (C) n° 03/243/WC. 2) 2004 - SARA TRAVELS-S "Sara TRAVELS-S" (Spousal Assault Risk Assessment: Transferring Assessment of Violence in Europe and Locally Studying Stalking) (C) n° 04-02/044/W.

b) **For other Community grants** (incl. operational grants), **contracts or loans**, specify:

- Community programme:
- Commission department or Community institution:
- title of operation:
- year in which obtained from the Commission:
- amount of grant, contract or loan:



1.9 Grants applied for (or to be applied for) **in the current year** from the European institutions. *Be sure to indicate any applications relating to the 20% co-financing required for this project submission, if applicable.*

For each grant, contract or loan, specify:

- Community programme:
- Commission department or Community institution:
- Title of operation:
- Amount of grant, contract or loan:

--

1.10 List of partners and associate partners involved in this project

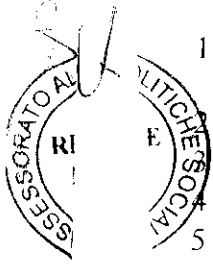
Partners (eligible for Community funding):

	Name (maximum 2 lines each)	Country (EU)
1	Slachtofferhulp Nederland	NEDERLAND
2	Scottish Victim Support	UNITED KINGDOM
3	Associação Portuguesa de Apoio à Vítima	PORTUGAL
4	Intervict. Department of Criminal Law, Faculty of Law	NEDERLAND
5	Instituto Nacional de Polícia e Ciências Criminais	PORTUGAL
6	Progetto Donna CETERIS, ONLUS	ITALIA
7		BELGIË-BELGIQUE-BELGIEN
8		BELGIË-BELGIQUE-BELGIEN
9		BELGIË-BELGIQUE-BELGIEN
10		BELGIË-BELGIQUE-BELGIEN
11		BELGIË-BELGIQUE-BELGIEN
12		BELGIË-BELGIQUE-BELGIEN
13		BELGIË-BELGIQUE-BELGIEN
14		BELGIË-BELGIQUE-BELGIEN
15		BELGIË-BELGIQUE-BELGIEN
16		BELGIË-BELGIQUE-BELGIEN
17		BELGIË-BELGIQUE-BELGIEN
18		BELGIË-BELGIQUE-BELGIEN
19		BELGIË-BELGIQUE-BELGIEN
20		BELGIË-BELGIQUE-BELGIEN
		Country (Non-EU)
21		ÍSLAND
22		ÍSLAND
23		ÍSLAND
24		ÍSLAND
25		ÍSLAND





Associate partners (not eligible for Community funding):



	Name (maximum 2 lines each)	Country
1	Victimology Society of Serbia and Montenegro	SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO
		ALBANIA
		ALBANIA
		ALBANIA
5		ALBANIA
6		ALBANIA
7		ALBANIA
8		ALBANIA
9		ALBANIA
10		ALBANIA
11		ALBANIA
12		ALBANIA
13		ALBANIA
14		ALBANIA
15		ALBANIA

Other parties involved, if applicable:

	Name (maximum 2 lines each)	Country (EU)
1	Regione Lazio, Assessorato Servizi Sociali	ITALIA
2		BELGIË-BELGIQUE-BELGIEN
3		BELGIË-BELGIQUE-BELGIEN
4		BELGIË-BELGIQUE-BELGIEN
5		BELGIË-BELGIQUE-BELGIEN
6		BELGIË-BELGIQUE-BELGIEN
7		BELGIË-BELGIQUE-BELGIEN
8		BELGIË-BELGIQUE-BELGIEN
9		BELGIË-BELGIQUE-BELGIEN
10		BELGIË-BELGIQUE-BELGIEN



	Name (maximum 2 lines each)	Country (Non-EU)
11		ALBANIA
12		ALBANIA
13		ALBANIA
14		ALBANIA
15		ALBANIA
16		ALBANIA
17		ALBANIA
18		ALBANIA
19		ALBANIA
20		ALBANIA

2. INFORMATION ABOUT THE PROJECT FOR WHICH FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE IS REQUESTED

2.1. Title of project (maximum 2 lines):

ISA: Increasing Self-Awareness - Victims of Intimate Partner Violence Assessing Risk of Repeated Victimization and Enhancing Resiliency Strategies.

2.2. Main beneficiaries (tick applicable fields)

- Children Young people Women

Approximate age bracket: from to years.

2.3. Duration (click on field, then select number) months

2.4. Keywords

Specific beneficiaries (maximum 2)		
<input type="checkbox"/> Homosexuals	<input type="checkbox"/> Migrants	<input type="checkbox"/> Refugees
<input type="checkbox"/> Asylum Seekers	<input type="checkbox"/> Trafficked people	<input type="checkbox"/> Ethnic minorities
<input type="checkbox"/> Handicapped	<input type="checkbox"/> Domestic workers	<input type="checkbox"/> People in prostitution
<input type="checkbox"/> Elderly	<input type="checkbox"/> Prisoners	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other beneficiaries (described in application)

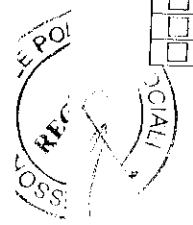
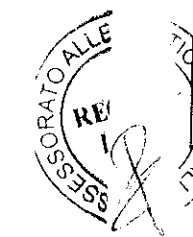
Target or intermediary groups (maximum 2)		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Violent men	<input type="checkbox"/> Perpetrators / offenders	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public Authorities or NGOs
<input type="checkbox"/> General public	<input type="checkbox"/> Medical staff	<input type="checkbox"/> Educational staff
<input type="checkbox"/> Police staff	<input type="checkbox"/> Judicial staff	<input type="checkbox"/> Media / journalists

Daphne II Objectives (maximum 1)		
<input type="checkbox"/> Protection and/or prevention	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Support to victims of violence	<input type="checkbox"/> Expansion of the knowledge base and/or improved data collection
<input type="checkbox"/> Capacity building and/or promotion of transnational actions		

Specific Objectives (maximum 1)		
<input type="checkbox"/> Treatment programmes for offenders	<input type="checkbox"/> Treatment programmes for victims	<input type="checkbox"/> Identification and exchange of good practice and experience
<input type="checkbox"/> Mapping surveys, studies and research	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Field work with involvement of the beneficiaries	<input type="checkbox"/> Creation of multidisciplinary networks
<input type="checkbox"/> Training and design of educational packages	<input type="checkbox"/> Awareness-raising activities targeted to specific audiences	<input type="checkbox"/> Dissemination/use of the results obtained under Daphne I or II
<input type="checkbox"/> Policy issues and synthesis	<input type="checkbox"/> Indicators and data collection	

Areas (maximum 3)		
<input type="checkbox"/> Sexual violence	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender violence	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Violence in family
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Violence in domestic context	<input type="checkbox"/> Violence in schools	<input type="checkbox"/> Violence in institutions
<input type="checkbox"/> Violence in urban areas	<input type="checkbox"/> Violence in rural areas	<input type="checkbox"/> Violence in the work place
<input type="checkbox"/> Trafficking in human beings	<input type="checkbox"/> Racism	<input type="checkbox"/> Self-harm
<input type="checkbox"/> Child pornography	<input type="checkbox"/> Female genital mutilation	<input type="checkbox"/> Health impacts
<input type="checkbox"/> Physical punishment	<input type="checkbox"/> Internet	<input type="checkbox"/> Other areas

Instruments (maximum 2)		
<input type="checkbox"/> Network with NGOs	<input type="checkbox"/> Multisectoral network	<input type="checkbox"/> Awareness raising
<input type="checkbox"/> Dissemination of good practice	<input type="checkbox"/> Guidelines / counselling	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Models (analysis / development)
<input type="checkbox"/> Training	<input type="checkbox"/> Production of materials	<input type="checkbox"/> Conference / seminar
<input type="checkbox"/> Telephone / Internet Helpline	<input type="checkbox"/> Field work	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Studies and research



NOTE: The replies in this section may not exceed a total of 10 pages; the layout of the questionnaire must be preserved and the limits on the volume for the various questions must be respected.

2.5. Project description (maximum 15 lines)

This should be a self-contained, simple description that will allow readers to recognise immediately the nature of the project and its principal objectives. Please follow this formula: "The project aims to...(project-specific objective/purpose for example "raise awareness of the rights of trafficking victims") by...(activities, for example: "running public awareness campaigns in three countries")"

The project aims at increasing self-awareness (ISA) of risk of repeated victimisation in women victims of intimate partner violence. IPV victims underestimate their own risk even of lethal violence. The project aims at developing an European valid self-rating version of the SARA (Spousal Assault Risk Assessment) to help women help themselves go through what they are living, the risk they are running and possible ways to manage and reduce this risk of recidivism and negative mental/behavioral consequences of violence, by enhancing coping strategies, resiliency and adopting pro-active measures believed as efficient for the victim herself. Expected results: construction, validation and implementation of ISA, a self-rating/procedure toolkit for assessing risk by IPV victims in 4 different EU countries (IT, NL, UK & PT), useful also to identify victims most at need of support/treatment who are less able to cope; ISA will be transferred to IP victims by victim support & social workers, and police. An on-line ISA will be developed for treatment purposes. Main beneficiaries are victims of IPV; main target groups are victim support/shelter, social workers and police who will be trained in risk-management and risk communication processes and ISA implementation with beneficiaries.

2.6. Rationale behind the project (maximum 15 lines)

In this answer you should also indicate, clearly, which of the priorities for 2006 your project addresses. Please follow this formula: "The project is needed because...(for example: "in the three countries concerned, research has shown that women in prostitution are regularly victims of violence from clients, pimps and groups targeting vulnerable women on the streets. By mobilizing women who have survived violence of this kind, the project responds to priority III")".

The project is needed because, by adopting SARA in several EU countries, thanks to prior Daphne co-funded projects, it emerged that risk of recidivism is highly associated with victims' risk-awareness, impact and coping strategies. SARA interview with a victim is more than a pure risk assessment procedure: it also appears to constitute a particular form of risk communication, in which the sender (assessor) and the receiver (victim)

exchange beliefs about future risks and potential hazards (Winkel, 2005; Winkel, Blaw & Baldry, 2004). Framed in terms of risk communication, the SARA interview raises the victim's awareness of future risk, which in turn may lead to take additional steps to prevent re-victimization through actively engaging in preventive behaviours. Protective measures are efficient if the woman acknowledges her risk. Involving IP victims in making themselves assess their risk and act to manage it (with the joint support of protection of legal, victim agencies) as well as providing peer support to other IP victims, will increase the possibility to step out from violent relationship, report to the police and avoid colluding with the perpetrator (i.e. violating protection orders, remitting a police report, or denying the violence during a trial) and reduce PTSD symptoms. The project mainly responds to priority III.

2.7. Specific objective of the project (maximum 10 lines)

Please follow this formula: "In order to respond to the problem, the project will...(develop here the project purpose, what specific objective the project will achieve and that will remain after the project, for example: "create a context in which the public in countries X, Y, Z is more aware of the rights of migrant workers and in which the governments of X, Y, Z can review policies relating to migrants and refugees.")"

In order to respond to the problem of IP victims' perception of risk of violence and increasing self-awareness, the project will conduct a transnational EU study to establish the change of awareness of risk by victims prior and after SARA risk assessment first conducted by professional assessor (victim support agency) and then by victims with ISA. The victims will have to identify presence/absence of risk factors, routine-related violence or exceptional violence, type of violence and then record it on a 'monthly calendar' and complete the ISA. The victims will become own assessors and according to level of risk identified will have to decide how to manage this risk and initiate coping-strategies. Different legislations, social responses and perception of IP violence in EU participating countries will affect victims by providing them with more/less resource and more/less tolerance of violence.

Expected results

Here say what you expect the results of the project to be. These 'expected results' are also the fruit of the execution of the 'activities' that are described in question 2.17 below. Be precise, for example, referring to the example given in question 2.7 above, the expected results of the project are: "(A) a public information campaign to be run over six months in major cities of countries X, Y, Z; (B) specific promotional materials to be sent to the ministry of XY in countries X, Y, Z".

(1) Scottish (UK), PT, NL victims support partners and one IT party will be trained in SARA - Screening version (10 factors),

Associate partner from Serbia-Montenegro will also be involved.

(2) Data production on changes of risk perception prior and after the risk-assessment (that functions also as risk-communication) with the victim-support assessor.

(3) Results on validity of ISA and relevant variables.

(4) Development of an EU version of ISA (Increasing Self Awareness) toolkit in 4 languages - IT, UK, NL, PT.

(5) Set up of a Training Module for victim support workers and social workers to transfer victims ISA procedure.

(6) Approx. 50 Victim support workers in each EU participating country will be trained in use of ISA toolkit for IP victims.

(7) Approx. 100 victims in each participating country will be trained in ISA, and data will be obtained according to the ISA toolkit variables. An ISA perpetrator version will be constructed and data collect as a pilot trial in IT to be used with violent men recruited in a Hospital medical service for people with alcoholic.

(8) Scientific results on effect of ISA use in reducing risk and reduce of negative impact of violence.

(9) Set up of IP victim peer-helper service by delivering to other women, ISA toolkit. (9.1) production of multiple language CD for increase awareness with scenario narratives comprised of the ISA toolkit. 9.2 Creation of booklets for teachers, students, parent on safe-relationship.

(10) Creation of a computerised on-line version of ISA for treatment and assessment scope.

(11) Organisation of an International conference in IT.

RE
L
A

RE
L
A
LICHE
SON

2.9. Preparation of the project (maximum 10 lines)

Please explain how you decided to develop this project in this form and the preparatory research and background work that you did in planning it. In particular, describe any earlier Daphne projects dealing with this same issue and how you have taken the lessons from those projects into account.

Risk-assessment of IPV by using structured risk-factor based approach (SARA) has proved to be efficient in predicting/prevent future violence (Baldry, 2006; Hart & Kropp, 2000). However, the recidivism rate is correlated also with actions women undertake, (if she collaborates with law enforcement, acknowledges the risk she is in). Learning from Daphne 03/243/WC and 04/044/W it emerged that recidivism rate is associated also with vulnerability factors of women, beside risk factors of men. Research conducted by Gondlof (2004) showed that the best predictor of recidivism is the assessment of women themselves. The gap needed to be cover: risk assessed and level of awareness of victims of risk.

2.10. Specific and indirect beneficiaries

Specific beneficiaries will be children, young people and/or women, although you should also try and indicate which particular members of these groups you are aiming to help. In addition, there may be indirect beneficiaries, for example a project aimed at helping children may indirectly also help the children's mothers. Please be precise, for example: *"The project is designed to benefit women who have been subjected to violence on the basis of their disability. It will indirectly also benefit disabled women who may be at risk of violence in the future."*

Development and test of efficacy of ISA will directly benefit victims of IPV who will become more aware of what they are going through by reducing minimization processes and engaging in protective directed measures. By becoming peer-helpers beneficiaries will be directly involved in benefiting other victims. ISA will have positive effect also on children, who will be able to count on mothers more able to protect them.

2.11. Target or intermediary group(s)

Here describe the groups the project will target directly in order to create change. For example: in a project designed ultimately to improve the protection of children from bullying at school, the project may work by training teachers to recognise the signs of bullying. In this case, the target or intermediary group will be *"teachers"*.

The ISA project is targeted mainly to victim support workers (participating as applicant and partners) but also social workers and police and law enforcement. Targets are also the beneficiaries with regard to a part of the project.

2.12. People involved in the project:

victims of domestic violence. They will be in charge of addressing cases to increase awareness of risk and implementing ISA with clients. It has already been involved in previous Daphne project 04/044/W and will help in collecting data for the implementation and set up of ISA toolkit. It will provide training to its workers and liaison in the region by organising seminars, and courses for disseminating the ISA procedure and increase victims' awareness of violence.

Associate partners (not eligible for Community funding) (maximum 3 lines each). Where there are organisations that are not eligible for financing but whose participation will enhance the implementation or outcomes of the project, please list them and briefly explain their role:

Will be present at the training in NL to learn about EU risk assessment approaches to prevent revictimisation of victims of IP and implement them in own country. Its contribution will be relevant to applicant and partners to understand about culture and mechanism of families, relationship and IPV in Serbian and Montenegro's women who might be also be living in participating countries.

Other parties involved (maximum 3 lines each - not obligatory). Others, such as service providers (e.g. web production companies), research companies and sponsoring national authorities, may be involved in the project and you may wish to give details about them here:

Regione Lazio. Assessorato alle Politiche Sociali. This Institutional body beside being the co-financer of the project has an active role in the project with regard especially to the Italian part. It will provide support in the set up of the toolkit for the victims of IPV and will support logistical development of the school booklet for the prevention of violence. In addition a central part of involvement will be with regard to the organisation of the final and concluding International conference, both with regard to the invitations and the management.

PLEASE NOTE THAT ALL PARTNERS AND ASSOCIATE PARTNERS MUST COMPLETE A PARTNER/ASSOCIATE PARTNER DECLARATION FORM TO CERTIFY THEIR INVOLVEMENT IN THE PROJECT.

2.13. Innovative or untested elements

Here explain the elements of the project that are new, either generally or specifically in the countries involved in the project. Also explain any elements of the project, in particular methodology or products, that break new ground:

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
46
47
48
49
50

Daphne projects 03/243/WC and 04/044/W have focused on validating SARA at EU level and police training in risk-assessment to intervene in the most appropriate way to prevent recidivism. Risk-assessment is highly associated with risk-management that in order to be efficient in reducing recidivism it needs the involvement of the beneficiaries. The development of a toolkit (ISA) makes victims assess their risk and engage in preventive behaviour - reducing re-victimization and alleviating psychological aftermath associated with re-victimization. ISA can be a method to be adopted by Victims support agencies Europe wide, and by whoever is protecting/defending victims (i.e. lawyers). It is intended as a victim supportive intervention to help IP Victims involved in criminal proceeding to be reliable and non-contradicting witness. The model is the following: assessing risk is a first step in identifying risk; the second step consists of communicating about future risk. Making victims aware of high risk of revictimization stimulates preventive behaviour, thereby curtailing re-victimization, and ptsd problems related to re-victimization. Victims increasing awareness will be able to better testify in court and collaborate with law enforcement as well as becoming peer-helper towards other IP victims. To test the efficacy of this new method, a scientific based research-intervention is the best approach. Thinking in terms of reducing risk - problem solving approach by imagining possible scenarios ('what might happen if this is done/not done, if I (the victim) do this/don't do this?') is an unique approach because it empowers victims, though it is clear that it is the role of society and law enforcement to protect citizens and prosecute offenders. Self-Awareness has never been tested in terms of efficacy in reducing revictimisation. ISA responds to the Council Framework Decision 2001/220/JHA requirements, encouraging/guaranteeing victims' participation to legal proceedings, by empowering their role in criminal justice proceeding.

2.14. Added value at European level

Explain how your project is 'European' and not local or national, and how the partnership will be used to ensure that the results of the project have a European impact and not just several distinct national outcomes. Include in particular explanations of how the project is likely to contribute to the development of EU policy or practice:

Victims support agencies dealing with IPV across Europe have different approaches, methods and legislations. Implementing and testing the efficacy of new methods in EU countries helps setting up efficient practices that might be extended at other

EU countries. Some of the partners involved in this project have already participated with the applicant implementing risk-assessment approaches and showed that different social-legal and cultural context must be taken into account when developing new methods or tools, and proved to be essential because of the increase of migration between EU countries and from other States (e.g. Serbia-Montenegro), implementing a Europe wide intervention-supportive method, increases protective measures, especially if these are research-based implemented and tested with sound longitudinal studies. Involving partners who directly can implement the new approach of ISA with their clients, and collecting data in a EU-centralised Data-base, will help data comparison and draw of best practices and recommendations in accordance with the Council Framework Decision 2001/220/JHA, on the standing of victims in criminal proceedings.

2.15. Foreseeable risks and difficulties (maximum 10 lines)

Identify any factors that may have a negative impact on essential elements of the project and explain clearly how you will manage these if they arise (for example: a change in the political climate, the non-performance of a partner, the withdrawal of permission for access to a target group):

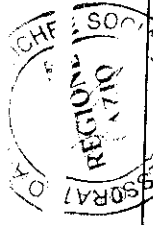
The main risk is if victims will not complete ISA toolkit, because they are afraid, or too denial of violence, which might affect representativeness of sample. This might prolong data collection for validation of ISA: 24 months required period of the project implementation will help reduce this risk, given the longitudinal nature of the project/study. All efforts will be done to promote ISA for victims as a self-serving procedure, to better understand their intimate relationship and needs. Alternative measures to complete the toolkit will be adopted, such as filling-it and responding directly with victim supporters or using the on-line module. Victims might not want to become peer-helpers and enhancer of risk-awareness. To reduce this risk, trainer beneficiaries will be recruited on volunteer basis.

2.16. Approach, methodology (maximum 15 lines)

Explain the precise methodology you will use, including where necessary sample sizes and sampling techniques; access to respondents; participants and means of communicating with them; information sources and other substantive input.

Sample: In the first study, conducted in a six-month period, a total of approx. 100 IPV female victims from each participating country will be recruited to test reduction of self-rating of risk prior and after SARA assessment. SARA-Screening version will be used with adding a victim rate of risk prior and after the assessment. The sampling procedure will be a casual one, to guarantee representativeness. Victims contacting services will be asked to take part of the study. However, a non-probability

sample might be used, since women contacting shelters/victim support do not represent the population of abused women. For the second study, validation of ISA, 100 victims/per country will be provided with ISA toolkit to fill it in, in a 2 months period, after being instructed on how to use it. Procedure: Victims will be recruited from clients getting in touch with the applicant, partner 1, 2, 3 and 6, 7, 8. Samples might be non-probabilistic ones because only volunteering women intending to undertake the intervention/treatment study will participate. IPV victims engaging in peer-helping (approx. 10 each country) will be recruited with a snow-ball sampling procedure, based on volunteer willingness.



2.17. Activities undertaken, means used

Please list the main activities that will be developed for each of the results mentioned in question 2.8. For example: *Result A: The public awareness campaign will include the design and production of TV spots and press kits to encourage journalists to cover relevant issues; Result B: The sensitisation of public authorities will include the design and production of advocacy leaflets and some 10 meetings in each country for presenting this material and stimulating discussion with the targeted authorities*. Be precise and give numbers where appropriate, for example: *Three one-day workshops for 20 children between the ages of 10 and 15, to be led by young people who have completed the Training of Trainers course*.

- (1) Based on implementation of SARA - Screening version (SARA-S, based on 10 risk factors) in previous Daphne projects, the SARA-S will be transferred to new partners (partner 1, 2, 3, 6) in a 2-days training meeting in NL. Associate partner from Serbia-Montenegro who is director of victimology association, dealing with victims of crime will be involved to benefit from EU best practices for the protection of victims and will share about family violence s-position in his country.
- (2) A 6 months study will be conducted with victims' support agencies (applicant, partner 1, 2, 3) to rate their level of perception of risk of recidivism in the short-medium and long term, and risk of escalation and lethal violence BEFORE the assessor starts the SARA interview and AFTERWARDS. The assessor will ask and record also the women plan for protection prior and following the interview. This will be checked after two months contact with the victim agency. In each country a sample of approx. 100 cases will be used.
- (3) Data will be analysed to statistically prove significant differences in terms of changes of perception of risk by victims prior/after the risk-communication process activate with SARA risk assessment. The hypothesis is that going through the whole story with a structured approach (SARA) will increase awareness and recollection of negative events, therefore the perception of risk will increase when recalling the whole story/violence suffered. EU differences will be revealed.
- (4) Applicant and partners will develop an EU version of ISA

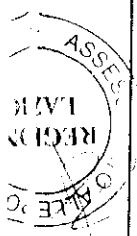
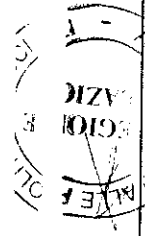


(Increasing Self Awareness) Toolkit in 4 languages (IT, NL, UK, PT); ISA will be a self rating/procedure where victims have to rate the presence or absence of risk factors. The ISA will be self-serving, and have a short and easy to handle format: it will constitute of a 12-months calendar format where women contacting the shelter or victims agencies will have to rate each evening with a coloured cross regarding what has happened during the day. Five colours will be used: white, green, yellow, orange and red according to the perception of severity of (psychological, physical, sexual, economic) violence that has happened during that day. In case a woman is afraid of keeping such calendar with her, this will be rated once a week for each day, at the victim service/shelter. The victim will have to rate also other relational and perpetrator related risk factors attached in the toolkit.

(5) A 2-days steering committee meeting will be held in IT to set up training modules for victims to learn how to increase awareness of risk and manage it.

(6) Victim support workers will be trained in each EU participating country in experimental sites: Rome & Cagliari, for IT; Lisbon for PT; Tilburg, Brabant and Zeeland for NL and Glasgow and Edinburgh for Scotland, UK, to learn about use of ISA with and by victims, with a 3-days workshop-seminar training.

(7) During a 6 months period, women contacting victim support and shelter will be trained/instructed in ISA use; they will rate several psychological scales measuring coping strategies, anxiety, and external/internal blame attribution dimensions, as well as measures of Stockholm syndrome (justification, minimization of violence, dependency of perpetrator). (7.1) ISA will include questions regarding expected outcome, and risk-management strategies the victim foresees, if any. (7.2) Level of risk perceived by women will be measured BEFORE the ISA assessment toolkit is used and two months AFTERWARDS the daily assessment procedure by measuring also IP violence with CTS (Conflict Tactic Scale, Straus, 1979; Straus et al. 1996). (7.3) Victims will be asked which measures they took to prevent risk of recidivism they previously assessed. NOTE that this does not mean the victims are responsible of the violence and its re-occurrence or that it depends on what they did/do or did not/do not. However, victims trying to reduce any dynamic 'vulnerability factor', seeking help, getting in touch with victim services, asking for protective/restraining orders and respecting them, avoiding trying to protect the perpetrator and justify him, they might help prevent/reduce re-victimisation. This might also vary according to the EU country (southern countries compared with northern countries). (7.4) As a pilot trial, in IT, data and application of a perpetrator self-awareness risk toolkit will be done also with men getting in touch with the Centre for Alcoholic treatment of the Policlinico (main hospital structure in Rome) where approx. 60% of patients have



proved to be violent against their partners. A perpetrator version of ISA will be developed, to have them assess their level risk of recidivism.

(8) Multivariate analyses will be conducted nationally and internationally to show any differences in EU victim's behaviours, reactions; data will be compared with the control group (victims not using ISA) will prove efficacy of ISA. Data will also be compared with SARA rates by assessor.

(9) An experimental/trial group of victims who increased their awareness and reduced their victimisation, and increased resiliency (approx. 10 for each country) will become themselves (on a volunteer base) active in the process; they will be trained as 'peer-helper/risk assessment mentors' of other women. At shelters/victim services, they will show/supervise the use of the ISA toolkit to other victims. (9.1) Victims will be involved in producing a CD to increase self-awareness, comprising of ISA toolkit and will help applicant and partners conduct of Focus groups, and speak at conference. The CD will include a 'scenario-approach'. According to the assessment of risk, which are the possible consequences if: a) no intervention is taken, b) the woman activates coping strategies, resiliency, and active actions. 9.2 Preparation of booklet for school about early indicators of IPV.

(10) A computerised on-line version of ISA will be put in the already existing web-site (www.sara-project.org) for victims to fill in, everyday, the calendar and send info, risk assessment and rates of the psychological scales. This method (writing therapy) has treatment/intervention scope as well as a way for the woman to help herself. Data will be handled in respect of privacy issues, and dealt with only for treatment purposes. They will be read by a person in charge of this handling.

(11) International 2 day conference will launch the ISA toolkit and present results and its potential. Testimonies and involvement of at least one victim-support representative and victim survivor will be involved from other EU countries. The first day of the conference will be addressed towards people working in schools to discuss about early sign of IPV.



2.18. Ethical considerations

Explain any ethical issues or sensitivity questions that may arise in the implementation of the project and detail how these will be managed. For example: *"data collected on the women will be stored without the names and contact details of the victims, and access will be restricted to researchers who have undergone training on the nature of case management and the ethical use of personal data"*.

Conducting research and intervention with victims of IPV raises concerns of assuring anonymity of data collected and protecting victims by not putting them at higher risk of revictimisation. The project in fact aims at doing the opposite: reduce revictimisation. Ethical issues arise on whether it is correct to help women increase self-awareness (ISA), and take step to acknowledge their risk and take additional preventive measures to protect themselves and their children. The whole intervention/study is implemented within victims support agencies where victims refer on a volunteer basis. Victims will be asked (with a written form conforming to national privacy legislations) to take part in the experimental study for ISA validation and use. Any concern women will raise, these will be addressed with them. Data collected will be coded with an identification code attached to the case, which will be used for all questionnaire/scale/measures used. Name/code will be kept separately; each EU partner legal representative of the participating structure will have authorization to access the name/code.

2.19. Organisation and implementation

Explain who will do what in the project and how the allocated roles of the coordinator and partners will be managed.

Main decision will be discussed and taken by the Applicant, Partner 1, 2 & 3 and 4. The two Steering group meetings will be done by these 5 parties and will help drawing the AGENDA and clarify objectives and methods to adopt, internal, external monitoring procedures and then will share them with other parties/partners. Other partners will contribute in providing cases and test ISA with their clients, after being trained themselves. Applicant will coordinate all partners and take decisions, democratically, after consultation especially with partner 4 with regard to all parts regarding the research and data collection procedure, and will involve partners 5, 6, 7 & 8 in the sharing of scope and procedures. Partners 1 & 4 (both from NL) and partners 3 & 5 (both from PT) and applicant with partners 6 (from IT) will have regular national communication, via mail, phone or even in person. Each partner will have the same role in implementing ISA, collecting data, training own workers and recruiting/assisting peer-helpers. The DATA-Base access will be handled by applicant and partner 4, to insert data and analyse them.

2.20. Profile of person actually managing the project (maximum 25 lines)

- Family name, given name, date of birth, nationality(ies), place of residence; qualifications obtained after secondary school studies, languages used
- Career summary indicating posts or positions held, month/year of beginning and end, employer (name, type of activity, location; title/position). For the most significant positions held in relation to the present project, also include a brief summary of the principal responsibilities and accomplishments.

Suitability for project: specific experience in the field, or with the target groups or potential beneficiaries, of the present project; specific experience in project management. Include all information showing the suitability of person for the job proposed; availability for the project, estimated number of days of work that will be dedicated to the project

Profile: Baldry Anna Costanza, born London 16/05/1970, Italian/British citizen, resident in Italy, Rome. Master in Psychology (Laurea summa cum laude), University of Rome 'La Sapienza'. PhD in Social Psychology same university; PhD in Criminology, University of Cambridge (high pass). Post-doc Marie Curie fellow, Free University of Amsterdam. Bilingual Italian/English, fair French. Career: 1997-2005 training of social workers, police officers, psychologists, on the issue of bullying and violence in school, consequences of violence, domestic violence. 12/1997-9/1999 Coordinator of two national projects for the prevention and reduction of bullying, and on violence against animals delivered in 13 schools. Project management. 03/1998-09/1999 Coordinator of a shelter for battered women, in Rome, collaboration with local social services, schools, police. Lobbying. 01/2001-07/2002 Part-time counselling psychologist for shelters (activities: counselling with abused women and children, research director, expert witness for criminal and civil cases, family mediation). 09/2002-01/2005 Researcher at the National Institute of Statistics in charge of the National Survey on violence against women. 03/2002-10/2004 part-time Lecture at the Second University of Naples, in psychology and law, social psychology and methods. From 01/2005 associate professor in social psychology at the Second University of Naples. Coordinator Daphne project 03/243/WC, 04/044/W (DD applicant) and will coordinate 05/02/086/W (applicant Department of Psychology, SUN). Appropriateness: Involved in issues of violence against women and children since 1993 as a psychologist, criminologist both in the applied sector as well as the research field, project implementation and running expertise. Publication: over 40 articles and books chapters Italian and English in the area and 3 books. Will devote to the project tot. 80 days.

2.21. Use and dissemination of results

Describe the likely users of the results of the project, that is, who will find the results useful in their own work and how they are likely to use them. Also explain how the results, including

concrete output, will reach the people who need them. For example: *"Teachers of children aged 12 to 15 will find the training module most useful. 1,000 copies of the training pack will be distributed in each country through the national union of teachers. The results of the project and the availability of the pack will also be advertised through articles written for the major educational journals in each participating country"*.

Victims taking part in the study in each EU country will be the first to benefit from the ISA toolkit because they will increase their awareness, and hopefully, engage in preventive/protective measures. The set-up of women (ex-victims) peer-helpers, intended as 'ambassadors' for other IPV victims will induce a snowball effect for helping other victims which might potential go on indefinitely. The production of ISA toolkit inserted in the CD in 4 languages will be sent to all branches of victim-support nation wide (for a total of 1000 copies /per country), and its procedure will be available on the web-site, and presented at the International conference. Once ISA has proved its efficacy, it will become a routine procedure used in victim support agencies involved in the project. Through train and sharing of findings at Master University courses in IT and NL where the project manager and partner 4 works, will permit dissemination as well as publication in scientific journal and organisation of training workshops at national and international conferences. Police and social workers will directly be involved thanks to prior contacts well established by parties in previous Daphne projects; they will also reach victims and provide them with ISA.

2.22. Internal supervision of the project during implementation

Explain how the progress of the project will be internally monitored and by whom, and how lessons will be drawn relating to project performance/implementation.

Data collection and prospective longitudinal study is per se a monitoring and evaluation step. In fact, assessing the change of perception of risk by victims after the risk-communication encountered with victim support, and increased risk awareness and reduction of ptsd, increase of resiliency and coping strategies (measured with instruments victim have to fill in) will demonstrate the usefulness and appropriateness of ISA. The applicant with partner 4 will analyse data collected. Level of satisfaction of victims support workers trained in ISA and risk-communication skills will be monitored with a form delivered to participants after the training. Internal monitor indicator scheme will be develop for all partners who will have to collect and register data on recidivism and protective measures taken by victims and by having them fill in an evaluation form for clients getting in touch with the shelter, developed for the purpose of the study/project jointly by applicant and all partners.

2.23. Evaluation of content and results

Explain how the project's content, results and outcome will be evaluated and the main criteria to be used. Explain how external evaluators will be chosen and briefed.

The impact of set up and use of ISA in increasing awareness will be measured with the increased rate of risk by victims after the 2-months use of ISA, reduction of psychological problems, increased resiliency reduced Stockholm syndrome symptoms, as well as increased level of job-satisfaction by victim support providers. This will be analysed and checked by the external evaluator who will also be involved in the set up of the logical frame work, to guarantee neutrality and control data collection procedure, sampling and data analysis. With regard to victims becoming peer-helper, the external evaluation will provide feasibility and implementation of the procedure.

2.24. Sustainability and follow-up

Explain how the results of the project will be sustained (for example by mainstreaming a training module into a training system or institute) including necessary follow up funding and implementation (for example, maintaining and updating a website or sustaining a network).

ISA procedure will become part of applicant's and partners' 1, 2, 3, 6 work method procedure, benefiting all IPV victims contacting the services. It will become part of the training modules of new victim support workers. National meetings of victims' services in IT, NL, UK and PT will be an occasion for sharing the new method and way of addressing victims by helping them become self-helpers and increase awareness and stop justifying the violent partner.

Training courses on ISA will be implemented at the IT, NL, PT and UK universities where partners either directly teach or have strong working contacts. The web-site will be a continuing way to promote ISA and recruit victims willing to become peer-helpers. TV participation will also help follow-up and sustain findings and method.

2.25. Acknowledgement of the Commission's support

Explain how you will ensure that the Commission's support of the project is made known.

All initiatives, material used and produced will have the acknowledgment of EU Daphne programme by using the text and the logo of Daphne EU Programme. Mention to the Daphne programme will also be done orally at any Radio, TV transmission talking about the study, research and results.

3. DECLARATION BY LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE

To be completed and signed by the legal representative of the organisation submitting the grant application.

I, the undersigned, hereby certify that the information in this grant application is true.

Legal representative in relation to applicant (coordinator) of the operation to be financed:

Title: (Mr, Ms, Prof., etc., maximum 10 characters):

Name (max. 40 characters):

First Name (max. 20 characters):

Position (max. 40 characters):

(signature)

Done at _____, on _____
(place) (date)

