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DIRECTORATE-GENERAL JUSTICE, FREEDOM AND SECURITY

Directorate D : Fundamental Rights and Citizenship
Unit D4 : Financial support – Fundamental Rights and Citizenship

JLS/2009-2010/DAP/AG

ANNEX 1

PROJECT DESCRIPTION SPECIFIC TRANSNATIONAL PROJECTS

Action Grants

Applicant's Name	CONSELLERIA DE GOBERNACION- GENERALITAT VALENCIANA
Project Title	ICEBERG- COMMUNITY EMBRACE

NOTICE

All personal data (such as names, addresses, CVs, etc.) mentioned in your application form will be processed in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 45/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2000 on the protection of individuals with regard to the processing of personal data by the Community institutions and bodies and on the free movement of such data. Your replies to the questions in this form are necessary in order to assess your grant application and they will be processed solely for that purpose by the department responsible for the Union grant programme concerned. On request, you may be sent personal data to correct or complete it. For any questions relating to this data, please contact the Commission department to which the form must be returned. Beneficiaries may lodge a complaint against the processing of their personal data with the European Data Protection Supervisor at any time (Official Journal L 8, 12.1.2001).



PART 1 – GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT AND APPLICANT ORGANISATION

Explanatory Notice - Part 1

Part 1 of the application form contains five boxes in which you should provide Commission evaluators with all the general information about the project that will allow them to properly assess concrete actions presented in Part 2. Please try to include the answers that explain why specific activities which you plan to undertake are necessary and indispensable in order to achieve the overall goal of your project. Although these boxes give you freedom as to the content of your presentation, please be specific and do not include a general description of your usual activities but always relate it to the concrete outputs and deliverables that you wish to produce during the project.

1.1. Background and Justification

Identify clearly the specific problems to be addressed by the project and the perceived needs and constraints of the target groups;

Describe preparation that has already been done for this project;

Where the project is the continuation of a previous activity or project, describe how the project is intended to build on the results of this previous project; as well as any anticipated synergies with, or possible constraints due to other current or planned projects or activities.

THEORETICAL FRAME - Gender Violence Black Rate and the Hidden Mistreatment

For any crime or social problem the base on which preventive strategies must be designed is to have reliable information for effective development which will make it possible to create a realistic solution.

To come close to reality, to the known crime, it is necessary to estimate the hidden criminality (black rate) which is constituted by those crimes that the authorities do not know because they have not been detected or reported.

In the case of the sexist violence against women, we do not know the scope of the black rate since, like other kinds of social violence (domestic violence, violence against old people, violence against disabled people, workplace bullying or school bullying); it is constructed on a silent network.

The silent network powerfully strengthens the aggressor's impunity, and at the same time increases the victim's vulnerability catching her in a relational system based on terror and fear. The objective is to ensure the woman's submission, who is then submitted to a constant dynamic of uncertainty and confusion through threats and aggressions.

In gender violence, the silent network is thicker because it takes place in the private area (they are "couple matters" private and very personal", "dirty linen should not be washed in public", "they are family matters"). Considered as a way of keeping relationships in the private area more or less normalized ("they are private things that happen in all couples", "there are ups and downs in every relationship") and without witnesses. Moreover, it takes place in a sociocultural context that justifies the maltreatment and in the ambiguities inherent in the battered woman. By accepting these beliefs the victim becomes accomplice to the whole system, since this silence feeds the secret, which strengthens the aggressor and sustains the violent dynamics.

It is widely known that this is a problem that affects us all (UNO, EU, Beijing), that attacks the Equality and the Equity, which are the base for democracy and the pacific coexistence, and that this type of violence affects society as a whole. Consequently, it is a social problem and it is the responsibility of all citizens to confront it and to achieve a fairer society. Public safety and the fight against any crime is not a service that the public administrations render, it is a common good in which all the citizens and social agents have a responsibility for its maintenance and construction. The citizen of a democratic state has the right and responsibility to take part in the above mentioned construction of



society.

At a theoretical level, in sexist violence against women and in other types of instrumental violence, we hold that the Aggression is a function of the Impunity perceived by the aggressor and of the Vulnerability of the victim: -

Aggression = f (Impunity * Vulnerability).

The centre of this hypothesis is that the aggression will not take place if the aggressor is discovered and is subjected to public censorship, or the victim is strong and can defend herself. Assaulting then becomes the result of a rational decision made considering risks, threats and potential benefits.

In fact, by analyzing the Life Histories of victims, it can be easily identified that the male's strategies and tactics of control are focused on undermining the strength of the woman, to make her more vulnerable, and, at the same time, to strengthen his own impunity. That is why the violence of the male is instrumental and his objective is the creation and maintenance of an asymmetric power relationship, in which the dependence and vulnerability of the woman increases progressively. Contributing to the growth of male control in an invisible and silent way, inserted in an increasingly socially isolated environment. The male perception of invulnerability also increases. This explains the rise in the aggressions frequency and intensity, characteristic of the spiral of sexist violence against women. The harassment and the increasing terror gradually make the victim more vulnerable.

The victim will see herself in a process without way out, which isolates her from society and consequently she cannot accede to external supports and to alternative resources. Her vulnerability and submission is increased. This dynamics place the victim in a position of dependence and inferiority that prevent her from reaching her own personal goals and to satisfy (or to try to satisfy) her basic needs or development of personal interests.

Since sexist violence against women has devastating effects on the personality of a woman and on her emotional life (the aggressor is the person that she loves the most, who has promised her to protect her and to look after her, together with whom she organizes her life and who is the father of her children), it is understood that it is a question of a "special" victim. A victim that has to be treated like a child by telling her what she must do and removing her capacity to control her life in order to protect her from the aggressor and from herself (preventing her from going back to her partner).

Gender violence against women is a structural and institutional phenomenon; it is not about anomalies in the conduct of deviant citizens, of the pathologically unbalanced or with transitory altered states of consciousness or of irrational behaviour resulting in uncontrollable violence. Moreover, it is a learned behaviour, conscious and orientated by prejudices, stereotypes and negative attitudes that, in a transverse way, crosses our culture and society reproducing gender inequality.

This gender inequality affects to the way in which we see ourselves, contributes to shaping our identity and to the way in which we interpret reality and how we are connected to the world and to the others, including our partner.

So deep is the inequality and the lack of equity between sexes that the masculine domination is understood and felt as "natural" (the world is like that), which at the same time naturalizes and normalizes the existence of dysfunctional relations between men and women based on domination and control.

In this reality, it is essential to change the conditions and attitudes that mediate the relations between men and women. The necessary cultural change calls for a modification of society attitudes by means of an active commitment at a collective level, at a group level and at a personal level, by the equality and the equity. This active commitment must rely on the human need to maintain the intrapersonal coherence (see Festinger and his studies on cognitive dissonance) in order to ensure a behaviour (defend opinions, support beliefs and behaviour) that makes possible a major stability and consistency of the attitudes that must be connected to the subject feelings and emotions (on having activated the change of attitude through of the central route information processing: Petty and Cacioppo).

In order to obtain the desired change of attitude, it is not enough to transmit ideas and leave them to a central cognitive process and connected with the emotions. Moreover, it is necessary to activate learnings by showing models of right behaviour (Bandura).



On the other hand it is necessary to generate a new "social norm" that contradicts and rejects gender violence at a rational and emotional level in order to make the change of attitude consistent and lasting. To do this, it is necessary to mobilize the strength of the group, of the community, since social pressure affects the aggressors degree of commitment and assures his conformity with the norm (Fishben and Ajzen).

In conclusion, a strategy adapted for the change of attitudes must include the following stages:

1. Complex and consistent development (cognitive component through to a central route)
2. Free commitment (affective societal connection)
3. Establishment of conduct normative guidelines (conative: vicarious learning)
4. Personal attitudes harmonization with the social norm and the group norm (conformity).

The process of sexist domination comes up in a cyclic way, beginning with less aggressive conducts (threats, silences, ironies, jeers, breaking objects) from which spirals the gravity and the modality (verbal, emotional, sexual, economic, social and physical mistreatment) of the aggressions increasing until reaching fatal conclusions. In 2002 the World Health Organization described this form of violent relation as a constant situation of frustration and threat, but the physical aggression is occasional.

The insidious and slow nature of the coercive tactics developed by the aggressor make it difficult to identify the aggressor since the "control" and the domain are hidden under "good" intentions and come up alternatively with tokens of love and affection. It is about the classic violence cycle (tension - aggression - regret or affective manipulation).

In this dynamic the victim sees herself helpless, increasing her dependence on the agressor, feeling more and more socially isolated and developing depressive syndromes close to learned defencelessness. The cognitive and emotional effects of these syndromes prevent the victim from perceiving the abusive nature of the relationship.

In fact, psychosocial literature reports that women who suffer violence from their partners tend to keep the relationship making a range of excuses for the behaviour of the aggressor:

- Building hopes upon the spouse.
- Thinking that they are able to control the fits of violence.
- Denying the aggression.
- Denying that they are a victim or that her partner is a violent person.
- Reducing to the minimum the degree of physical or psychological injury.
- Blaming external factors that are out of the control of the partner ("poor man")
- Isolating socially to avoid the embarrassment of suffering violence from their spouses...

In the initial phases of the process, the battered woman develops deep feelings of shame and of guilt, because she blames herself for the situation. This is why she will try to change his behaviour trying to calm her partner and being affectionate, indulgent, avoiding bothering the aggressor and trying to guess and please his desires. The victim tends to minimize the suffered abuse, denying them, rationalizing and justifying the partners' behaviour. The woman cannot take the liberty to get angry with the aggressor and finish the relationship, since he finds in her his life and his social context. Many women have no choice, they have no means of support and they are not economically, socially and emotionally independent. Anchored in the above mentioned context that, in spite of everything, she does not want to lose, the battered woman usually tries to save her relationship.

At some point in the process, the woman manages to understand that the aggressive behaviour is out of her control. Then she will look for help and social support from her family and friends and, in more advanced phases, from professionals. Before the possibility of putting an end to the relationship, the batterer will try to stop her from doing it and he will threaten and batter the victim again (kidnapping of the children, making formal complaints, tracking her, making menacing calls ...) and at the same time, with a powerful manipulative effect, he will be nice and loving to her. The woman will feel like she is in an emotional "Russian Doll" that is deconstructing her defences.



The gender violence is a contagious social dysfunction, not only vertically (from parents to children), but also horizontally, since for the potential aggressor it normalizes and authorizes a way of solving relational conflicts and of maintaining his control of the victim.

Gender violence is seen as something normal in society, this is why only recently (in historical terms), it starts to be seen as a social and public health problem and has been included in the developed countries' political agendas. Developed countries have launched awareness and educational campaigns in order to fight against these crimes. The main institutional message (the institutional zeitgeist) is "0 Tolerance": woman must report the crime and the institutions have to fight them in order to achieve a cultural change by means of awareness strategies (at short term) and educational strategies (following generations).

The UE members' legal framework against gender violence deploys a powerful set of protective, urgent and complex measures that deeply affects life of all family members. This brings about a new familiar relationship system, especially changing the couple relationship. Obviously, the strengthened tutelage, which is necessary and essential for preventing murders, increases the protective measures when the victim contacts the medical services or makes a formal complaint. Paradoxically, the high repressive and reactive charge of the legal and penal architecture reduces its preventive value.

The protective measures triggered by the report of the victim entail the beginning of a non-return process characterized by the breaking off with the aggressor and by an increase in his threats. These protective measures can act as a catalyst for more serious assaults and even for murder in retaliation for making the formal complaint.

Sometimes the battered woman does not want to lose her relationship. She stills loves her partner and does not want to destroy a relational context that, although being imperfect, contains her personal identity, fills and gives meaning to her life.

Until the victim is dramatically overwhelmed, she does not want to leave everything and end the relationship beginning a journey around services and professionals. She does not want to live in an artificial secrecy; she does not want to be alone. She does not want to become a fragile object that everyone takes care of, hiding and protecting her for her own good, without taking into account her desires, her autonomy and her capacity to decide for herself or her needs: She wants everything to be like it was before, she wants to rebuild her life.

The mandatory application of the strengthened tutelage/ protection measures deprive victims of their right to continue or renew their relationship with the aggressor and puts them in a symbolic position comparable to that of those subjects that must be protected for their incapacities of self-determination, to act, to watch over their own interests or their mental faculties are abolished or limited. Thus, the victim depends no longer on her aggressor, she depends on the State and perpetuates the myth that she is unable to decide for herself, which generates and keeps social stigma.

The necessary and indispensable imposition of the protection measures destined to liberate the victim, even against the express will of the victim herself, can act as obstacles to the desires, interests, needs and emotional dependences of the woman.

This paradox can plausibly explain the reticence that many women present to denouncing to her aggressor, her resignation to appearing in the judicial process, their denial of the procedure, resigning the actions which correspond to them, their denial to declare against the defendant, their tendency to conceal and acquit the aggressor or their insistence in to open the doors of their hearts and of her house again, obviating orders of withdrawal (or assuming the risk of breaking sentences).

The effects of the becoming effective of repressive laws on the number of battered women or murdered by their partners, should have been immediate and forceful. Nevertheless, the rates of mistreatment and homicide points at an rising trend: throughout the last decade, the "femicide" (genocide on the women) has increased from 17 to 65 % ([http:// www.centroreinsofia.es](http://www.centroreinsofia.es)). In the whole Europe it is calculated that between 700 and 900 women are murdered every year by their partners: an authentic pandemic!

In Spain, in 2009, more than sixty murders for violence of gender occurred. In the 23 confirmed femicides in 2010 (until the end of April), only in three cases there was previous denunciation, in 20 cases with result of death there was not



known the existence of the vital risk, and we do not have any systematic strategy to identify precursor or explosive situations of risk to implement the correspondents correcting and preventive measures.

There exists an urgent need to generate compilation and intelligence tools and instruments of pertinent information to design effective policies and preventive strategies that can give response to the hidden pain, and the black RATE of gender violence. If the information in the shape of denunciation of these serious crimes does not come to the authorities, it will be indispensable to go out in its search if one wants to avoid murders and an enormous level of pain lived in silence and loneliness.

As we have seen before, the legislation of integral protection of the woman herself might be acting as a factor of distortion that helps to make the problem invisible preventing the development of preventative measures capable of re-leading these systems and dysfunctional couple relationships and that affect in the course of the cycle of violence disabling its escalation.

The high reactivity and the severity of the legal measures of guardianship to the woman at risk, prevents the most serious aggressions and murders, but reduces the preventive power of laws on having condemned to the silence the less significant aggressions that appear in the initial phases of the cycle of violence and gradually increase in intensity and seriousness.

The home and the couple relationship are two micro social systems whose principal functions are to receive and to give affection and love, care, protection, solidarity and mutual support. To be attacked systematically in the home or in the relationship contravening the above mentioned expectations and basic functions, endows this type of victim a particular idiosyncrasy and they must be treated in a very special way.

The work with victims indicates that it is indispensable to focus on their needs and desires and to prevent them, to the maximum possibly, from generating processes of secondary victimization in which the Institutions, to protect her, kidnap the will of the victim and her capacity of decision ("since she is traumatized and does not know really what is best for her"), which reinforces her dependence and erodes her autonomy and her personal dignity.

It is indispensable to adopt the perspective of the woman victim since it is her life, her integrity, her freedom, her dignity, her autonomy, her will, her feelings, her emotions, her desires and her needs at risk and these are, precisely, the juridical goods to protecting. Therefore, because this centre around her life, the defence of the victim must be articulated as a priority around her personal interests.

The Precocious Detection of gender violence: An unavoidable need

If with empathise we put ourselves together with the victims, we will feel the need to catch the problem in the initial phases of the cycle of the violence: when they mock of us, when they break our things, they insult us, degrade us, despise us, push us ... when we discover that this is going bad, when still there is neither fault nor typified crime or when, if it is, we hide it for us, for our children or why "they will say"...., instead of hoping that the conflict is un-soluble and let's be in a conflict without going back or already they have beaten us.

If we listen to the victims we will discover these requests and that we all need an intermediate procedure between the Black Number and the Denunciation that makes possible the precocious detection of situations of risk.

We need the announcement. That is to say, a kind of act for which the woman victim announces that she is in situation of risk but does not want to activate the reinforced legal guardianship and that, on the contrary, it should allow to deploy a network of social support that makes possible a community Embrace that gives empowerment to the potential victim to reduce her vulnerability. Helping her to prepare, if it proceeds, to present the report, that warns the agressor that "he is not in love", that he is abusing and that the mistreatment is a crime, that a relationship of abuse is not normal. Working with the couple improving their relationship and the mutual respect and offering other measures of support (social, economic, occupational formation, labour, housing, children support) all measures that reduces the relational stress.



Prevention is based on the capture of information and on its evaluation to realize predictions and to start suitable and proportional measures to solve the identified problem. The information that is relevant for us is what the victims can offer to us, but also that which circulates in the Community, in the social niche in which the couple is inserted, specially in rural zones and small population cores.

Coordination and cooperation

The concept of coordination enters in the logic of organizational management (avoid duplicity and profitable efforts) and collaboration in the logic of support (help others to make him do what he wants) without assuming a sustained support time. Facing the reality defined by gender violence, both concepts have limited scope. It is necessary to develop other interaction models among significant actors, which are those with the capacity to transform reality, the deep involvement in a common cause.

Although the legal framework, practices and skills for facing gender violence call repeatedly for the need to develop multidisciplinary interventions, the reality is that different institutional and social agents (police, prosecutors, judges, social, medical, educational, labour and social inclusion, housing) act as a watertight compartment, are excessively jealous of their skills and information they handle and relate to each other with suspicion.

In this dynamic, many preventive and protective measures become mere collections of reactive and fragmentary measures that are applied depending on the media agenda of events, the social visibility of the daily tragedies and social pressure they generate.

In this situation, it is imperative to establish a system for collecting, processing and sharing of relevant and useful information and establishing protocols for coordination between different actors and stakeholders with the capacity to transform reality, promoting synergy between their performances

Local Coalition: Building Citizenship

A guiding principle of the ICEBERG project is the conceptualization of inequality and inequity as a shared problem that affects our democratic coexistence. Therefore, all citizens have the responsibility and the right to participate in building a more egalitarian society and become active agents for coexistence. Therefore, synergy, is intended to encourage citizen participation by channelling representative agents and social actors with legitimate interests to influence and transform the reality.

The equality of all citizens and non-discrimination is a social achievement recognized by the Spanish Constitution and the EU Treaty . That means that any factor that generates inequality involves all of us and our peaceful coexistence, because it makes us live in a worse and unfair world. Consequently, we understand that all citizens are an active part of the problem of gender violence and we have an unavoidable commitment to the solution.

The eradication of gender violence requires, therefore, a strategic agreement among authorities, institutions and citizens, to contribute to the (re) construction of social space of coexistence and harmony as a necessary condition for the maintenance of a trusting climate , dialogue and tolerance on where to base a community network of social agents for equality. This community network is the main resource for building coalitions to develop and implement preventive strategies against the abuse.

Being a social problem, not an individual or family problem, it is essential that us all face it . Coalitions are open to all bodies representing social partners and they can transform reality. They fit from school to the pharmacy, public institutions and private entities. Fits all who can contribute something to the fight against gender violence and who are willing to cultivate a committed activism and fight for change in social attitudes in their environment.

This participation is achieved by the inclusion of agents, social actors and institutions in local coalitions. Participation will be open to any relevant and legitimate social actor. They will be assessed by the coalition.

Local Coalition is a preventive space which creation is led by the technical teams of the social services and for the



Community Police, in which information exchange, designing action plans and coordinating actions are adapted to the available resources in the environment. The members of each coalition are selected and invited to participate in it in terms of legitimacy and capacity to transform reality and to provide resources and tools to combat gender-based violence (educational programs, counselling, social support, housing, medical and psychological support).

Local coalitions are public-private partnerships (PPP), which are represented by the public sector (institutions and services), business or commercial sector and civic sector (third sector, neighbourhood representatives, social economy, civic associations, NGOs, altruistic private institutions). It seeks to achieve synergies between institutional actions and operational flexibility, innovative strategies and rapid response by the private sectors.

Local coalitions goals are the promotion of social altruism and the creation of social bonds, feelings of belonging, group and community identity, and playing a vital role (equal value system). They are therefore public spaces where social and community leaders inaugurated a new model of social interaction that builds citizenship, restoring confidence in the community and creating social networks that generate and channel solidarity (multidimensional and participatory democracy)

The local Coalition creates a symbolic and operational space in which to exercise civic rights and responsibilities. To be involved in a democratic vision of an egalitarian world to contribute to the coexistence improvement and from which spread a new conceptual framework of gender relations based on the active commitment (attitudinal change) and provide models of pro-social behaviour (social modeling and substitutive learning). Coalitions are generators of equality, fighting the perverse cultural and symbolic construction of gender that transforms the biological difference between sexes in social inequality.

Local coalition is a preventive tool based on the management of risk and protective factors and acts on victims, children of those (who are also victims), other relatives and perpetrators. Local Coalition articulate and integrate preventive actions (primary, secondary and tertiary) which require a process of consultation among public and private social actors who acts in the community to integrate activities and establish technical, operational and cultural synergies which would tackle early gender violence.

Every coalition is self-governing and has full autonomy to adapt their actions, means and resources to the reality and circumstances of its territory and the means and resources available. They are autonomous in establishing its internal rules and even to determine their legal status (none, association or foundation). The Coalition is a tool to improve and democratize decision-making processes on planning, control, coordination, monitoring and evaluation of the program.

In the Coalition, each local actor engages in a federated response by adding its own methodology, theoretical model, strategies and facing tactics. Looking for multiplier effects, added value and synergies, and assuming and sharing risks and benefits.

Although each Coalition designs and determines its vision, mission, strategy and tactics of intervention according to local needs and resources in general, the main functions of the local Coalition against gender violence include:

- Create an ethical framework that will regulate its activities, with special attention to the right to privacy and the intimacy of victims and the management and use of information.
- Evaluation and diagnosis of the local reality.
- Draft a Strategic Plan to identify cases, risk, critical situations and couples in conflict in your area. announces. Centralize records (women, their family and neighbourhood announcing a crisis situation or relationship conflict)
- Evaluation and forecasts of risk situation.
- Develop initiatives to raise awareness in your area (offensive media).
- Propose the activation and coordination of measures, actions and resources: Supports Personalize Plan (social, health, psychological, protection and security, education, financial assistance, housing, employment, occupational training).
- Research, monitoring and continuous evaluation of cases.
- Coordinate individual intervention plans for victims, children, perpetrators.
- Coordinating actions, measures and services of institutions and professionals (social, medical, psychological, educational, job and training, housing, sharing care services with other victims ...)
- Designing preventive actions to avoid a possible re-victimization or secondary victimization.



- Individual and group therapy Guidance
- Resource and documentation centre.
- Create and self-support groups.
- Assist in the abuser rehabilitation.
- Comprehensive (multidisciplinary) mentoring to victims.
- Referral victim and victimizer to other instances (complaint, specialized assistance and rehabilitation).
- Provide social networks support (Children and families care, housing, emergency loans, friends, job ...).
- Evaluate and perform internal program audits at local-level.

Community Embrace = Support + Protection

The mission of the local coalitions is to provide victims and their others significant necessary support to quit the process of victimization to which they are bound.

The lack of social support and isolation are associated with a more frequency and severity of violence against women because it increases their vulnerability. When that social support exists, cushions the impact and consequences of physical and psychological aggression.

Couples with a violent relationship often have a small network of friends, less contact with their families and are often isolated from the institutions and formal systems of social support. Thus, in front of the loneliness and isolation accomplice of abuse and mistreatment (the silence network weaved around the victim), it is necessary to activate and develop transparent community support networks.

Community Embrace breaks the social isolation of the victim and change its power status. With the community embrace the public-private partnership (PPP) forming the coalition offers the victim various forms of support (social, emotional, functional, economic and psychological) and Protection (Plan of personal security and Plan of monitoring the potential aggressor- watching , monitoring and counselling - "we are watching you").

Community Embrace seeks to unbalance the equation of aggression reducing the vulnerability of the victim and eroding the impunity of the aggressor. So, from initial vulnerability, the power of the victim increases (empowerment) to have aids such as:

- Creating and strengthening of social networks and community solidarity.
- Offering public services (medical, educational, psychosocial)
- Financial and microcredit
- Vocational training and job search
- Houses bank.
- Social services (day care centres, shelters)
- Personal protection, control and monitoring of the aggressor (Police and judiciary).
- And all resources the Coalition can use on its environment.

One of the main tools of the local Coalition in the social environment is the Personalized Plans (Pocket Agenda) who plan and guarantee to each victim the access to a federated catalogue of individualized services adapted to their particular personal problems (social, aid , educational, housing, training, employment, legal, medical and psychological). The Personalized Plan, in the logic of coordination and cooperation, will be structured based on their needs and decisions. The personalized plan will accompany the victim through the process of overcoming the trauma caused by the violence and aggression.

Preventive Team (Professional Support)

Local Coalitions (PPP) may not have the means, resources, knowledge, skills or tools to successfully address all cases known by them. It is therefore necessary to establish a second level of support for the coalition:

Preventive Team is a supplier of specialized services and professional to the Local Coalitions (coordination, monitoring, evaluation and specialized care) and will consist of professionals and specialized institutional actors.



- Public Administrations (regional, local)
- Judicial Institutions
- Attention to the victims Office .
- Social services and primary care teams.
- Community Police
- Medical Services.
- Educational services.
- Housing.
- Vocational training and employment.
- Professionals and specialists in gender violence and crime prevention.
- Scholarship and University.
- Representatives of local coalitions.
- Representatives of local media.

Main Functions

- Ethics Committee
- Establish program performance standards and protocols for action in crisis situations.
- Statistical analysis: Baseline, development, monitoring and final evaluation.
- Predicting risk situations
- Relations with local institutions
- Animation of local coalitions.
- Support and advice to local coalitions. •
- Identification, collection and validation of public and private community resources.
- Establish schedules and work priorities.
- Give multi-disciplinary and multi-agency support to the individualized program care for victims.
- Collaboration in Rehabilitation programs for perpetrators.
- Manage and urgent action in crisis situations.
- Evaluation and audit of the program.
- Education and training of institutional and social actors.
- Communication and dissemination of results.

The Preventive Team dynamics is set as a model of working committees and plenary meetings in which to validate the contributions of the various working committees and proposals of local Coalitions:

- Commission of legality and ethics
- Resolve conflicts of legal nature.
- Elucidates conflicts, violation of principles and ethical paradoxes that affect the development of the project.
- Ensures that the actions, institutions and people participating in the program follows the law.
- Monitoring the actions of the local Coalition
- Raises reports and proposals to the Judiciary and Legislature Power to develop and cover legal- theoretical ANNOUNCES formula.
- Addresses conflicts of jurisdiction between areas and services.

Commission budget and financial management.

- Control and allocation of resources to local coalitions.

Committee on Evaluation and Social Audit

- Establishes an indicators system for measuring the impact and monitoring.
- Develop the role and tasks of assessment (initial, continuous, summative and final)

Committee on prevention programs

- Analyze data and issues forecasts and recommendations. •



- Oversees individualized care programs for women at risk, designed by the local coalitions.
- Coordinates activities with local coalitions and other services. •
- Establish a policy of social communication about the project and its objectives.

Scientific Committee: Research and dissemination of results

- Making victimization surveys.
- Evaluating and validating theoretically and empirically personalized plans of support.
- Find out conflicting relational processes (analysis of risk factors and protective factors).
- Analyzes and exploits statistical data and reports.
- Make or build predictive statistical tools.
- Makes recommendations to the Preventive Team and Local Coalitions.
- Participate in publications, conferences and other scientific instruments

The Guardian Angel (The Community Police)

The European Network of Delinquency Prevention (ENDP) (LD 153 from 6.8.2001) gives priority to the local authorities in the leadership of prevention initiatives because these are the nearest public institutions to the citizen, and to share the responsibility to guarantee the pacific conviviality into the specific micro-environment in which it gestates and performances the different risk factors.

In relation with it, we consider that an essential instrument in the preventional labour of the gender violence, is the Community Police model. (In the Community of Valencia, the Local Police and the Generality Police (Policía de la Generalitat), because their proximity, their neighbourhood knowledge, as well as neighbour people's, their relationships and the actual conflicts.

Their authority condition makes possible to generate the enough trust to capture and canalize in a prudent way all the delicate information regarding to the relationships between victim and perpetrators. It allows their help in the management and pilotage, with the indispensable discretion but also with the necessary authority of the disfunctional processes within the family, of such a way that the victim can feel protected, covered and accompanied; reducing HER vulnerability; and eroding the impunity perceived by the perpetrator. On the other way, the continuity and disponibility (24 hours) of the service allows to act immediately in front punctual crisis and emergency situations.

That continued service and the knowledge of the near environment, as well as the daily reality, places to the Community Police in a privileged position to detect all the cases which presents direct and indirect indicators of violence and to get relevant information by means of active strategies of direct observation and interview. Also, being Authority agents, facilitates the accomplishment of functions of accompaniment, information and orientation to the victim (self-defence) and, simultaneously, to offer Recommendations to the perpetrator (counselling), in such a way that THEY break his perceptions of impunity and of vulnerability.

Its own belonging and integration in the sociocultural environment, its personal knowledge of the neighbors, of the troubled situations, its active follow-up of the daily or exceptional problems that arise in the neighborhood and its daily relation with the neighbors by means of the patrol and the informal chat, positioning the Police as an essential element to detect almost imperceptible changes in the environment and to canalize and to give continuity to the flows of local information.

On the other hand, its dependence of the Town Halls, which are the Public nearest Administration to the citizen, and being the municipal civil servants with major presence in the community (it service is realized in the proper street), does that the City police forms as an primary care services articulator to the citizen and as an agency of derivation, accompaniment and protection of the citizenship. In addition, bearing in mind its functional decentralization, its



services can adapt elastically to the needs, diversity and local and personal neighbors' priorities (and victims').

This nearness to the citizens and its constant presence in the neighborhood allows to the agents of City police, in the majority of the occasions, to be the first ones in receiving the complaints or denunciations on illicit; and being the first ones in coming to the place in which a criminal fact has been committed. Consistently, its labor is essential to prevent punishable acts, to protect to the victims and to contribute the necessary elements (certificates, proofs, testimonies...) for the posterior judicial instruction of the case.

In front to the police traditional models (Napoleonic) and bureaucratic centralized and centred on the control of the crime and their repression by means of reactivating tactics (random patrol, radio communication and mobility, reaction and rapid response, investigation...) condemned to come always later, as a reaction to the facts, the City police has a much more preventive orientation capable of to answer to the needs and local demands of security and to offer a police personalized service.

The City police is interwoven narrowly with the neighborhood, its own members are neighbors and children of neighbors, which makes the capture of information possible across the face-to-face contact identifying and going to the specially conflictive persons, since they knows the residents and has the possibility of identifying or isolating the potentially more problematic subjects. Thus, it connects and associates with the social informal control systems, reactivating and operating them as the revitalitator for the strengthening of the sense of democratic civil responsibility that, in the machist crimes, is indispensable.

To change the focus, from the criminal fact and its repression and punishment towards the victim and the potential perpetrator, he can turn out to be risky in our postmodern and mediatic societies, which spectacularizes the criminal facts (crime - spectacle) and the social alarm is promoted to claim severer criminal and penal policies and there is constructed a false debate in which the security increases at the cost of the freedom, eroding the democratic "share capital".

Against this false dialectics, we adopt a more wide and holistic vision of the security, understanding it as a social ideal situation in which the citizens could exercise freely their rights and freedoms without illegitimate obstacles for doing it. The security and the freedom are made possible mutually and are necessary conditions for the existence of a democratic community and of free citizens.

Consequently, we make ours the European objective of offering a high level protection to the citizens in a space of freedom, security and justice. To construct this European space of freedom, security and justice seems to be indispensable to develop preventive strategies that anticipates to the fraudulent deceit facts, identifying risks and piloting potential courses of action: what the society needs, specially the victims, is that the crimes do not take place. For it, the model to be promoted and developed is that of a proactive and preventive Local police, supported by technical teams, and linked narrowly to the neighbourhood, which traces actively its way and social niche in search of information and relevant indicators and which strategic goal is the anticipation to the situations of abuse and mistreatment. This anticipation is obtained:

- Knowing the environment (physical, economic, social and cultural),
- Establishing personal significant relations with the neighbours,
- Detecting potential conflicts, problems, groups and problematic persons,
- Identifying risk factors and minimizing their action,
- Taking part in the design of multidimensional and multidisciplinary strategies of intervention,
- Developing a stretch contact with the people,
- Promoting a preventive culture to base on the equality and the civic values

In short, turning, the Local Police, into a strategic allied of the citizens for the conviviality, the equity and the equality



which preventive performance is inspired in the beginning of decentralization, proximity, civil participation, co-responsibility, resolution of problems, proactivity and anticipation. This model needs the implication and participation from the community and neighbours

PROJECT PREPARATION

Creating public-private coalitions requires a tremendous field work and an important effort to build trust and social consensus, institutional and political. So far, the Partners have developed different actions listed below:

Sofia (Bulgaria) The National Association of Municipal Clerks near the Sofia Center for Prevention of Law-Breaking have begun the task of identifying representative social actors and legitimacy for initially joining the Coalition of Sofia.

Ville de Mulhouse

Since many years works an Observatory on Gender Violence and a Coalition (Steering Committee) monitored by the city (municipality) in which are represented the following social actors:

Their work method ("From information to action") is to capture information on risk situations (police, social services, medical reports, lawyers or other sources), assess the needs of victims and their level of risk and propose, depending of the situation, an individual plan of care to the victim (protection, support, legal advice, personal project ...).

Sueca, Cullera and Tavernes

In the Gender Violence Court in the Judicial District of Sueca, Valencia (Spain) The Magistrate program meetings periodically for monitoring cases of gender violence with representatives of the Social Services, The Council Women Office, the Director of the Office of Victim Services, and Local Police Chiefs (metropolitan police). It is a kind of "coalition" involving only institutional actors.

During these meetings they worked in the coordination and monitoring of cases and in compliance with the protection and exclusion orders. Of this court depends, among other minor populations, Sueca, Cullera and Tavernes.

Valencian Regional Ministry of Governance of Generalitat Valenciana has held regular meetings with the Regional Ministry of Public Administration and Justice with the aim of coordinating the project and analyze the legal channels that can minimize project risks and provide legal support to the Iceberg instruments (ethical dilemmas, management of personal information, procedure announcement)

Since February 2009, Governance has coordinated regular meetings to implement the Iceberg Project and to the establishment a "proto-coalition" whose mission is to animate and generate a basic consensus for the creation of local coalitions. These meetings have participated and are represented with with the right to speak and to vote in the "proto-coalition":

- Professionals and specialists in gender violence •
- University Lecturers (Criminology and Social Psychology)
- Valencia Community Foundation for the Study of Violence (Centro Reina Sofia)
- Journalists specializing in gender violence •
- Violence Gender Judge
- Office Victim Services
- Primary Care Services •
- Municipal Services Assistance for Women
- Councilors Safety
- Local Police Chiefs.
- Police of Generalitat Valenciana.
- GAMA Group of the Local Police of Valencia •
- Chief Police Association of Valencia Community•
- Housewives and Consumers Tyrius Provincial Association (The more representative women's association of the Valencian Community, with 227 centers in the province of Valencia)

Comunidad Valenciana Región Europea Foundation and the Department of Governance have held meetings and online communications with the European Women's Lobby (EWL) Centre on violence against women / Centre du LEF



sur les violences envers les femmes, which is the largest umbrella organisations of women's associations. Its work covers 30 countries(27 EU member states and 3 candidate countries) and includes 21 European-Wide organisations. There are more than 2500 member organisations directly represented by EWL. EWL has a wide experience and a brilliant career defending the women rights, working hard towards the developing policies of international action for women's right/ Beijing follow up, women in decision making/parity democracy, social policy and employment, European gender equality policies and legislation, women's diversity and anti-discrimination, migration and asylum, fundamental rights within the European Union. The EWL will provide support and guidance on specific issues to the project and will disseminate their products contributing to its sustainability and operation.

One of the first synergy generated by Iceberg has been the establishment of academic relationships between Coventry University and the University of Valencia who have already signed an academic collaboration agreement including the development of an exchange program for researchers and students (Erasmus - during 2011) to develop experimental designs to establish the theoretical criteria, technical, statistical, selection of indicators, assessment tools, and establish a theoretical framework and methods of fieldwork (gathering and data mining) to be applied in Iceberg.

In addition, Coventry has held meetings with student organizations for the purpose of creating a " University Coalition " to be adapted to the characteristics and conditions of the university community, but which will implement Iceberg methodology (identification of risk, announces Community Embrace = support + protection and prevention plan personalized = Pocket Agenda).

1.2. Project goal and objectives

1.2a Overall Goal

Describe in one or two sentences the general goal of your project. This could be for example your contribution to eradication of a specific social problem, expansion of knowledge on a topic, creation of a network, etc.

Breaking the silence networks, erode the "hidden mistreatment", bring to light the hidden mistreatment and that the woman recovers her dignity.

Early detection of risk situations in the early stages of the spiral of violence against women to deliver social support and personal safety as the supreme interests of the victim.

1.2b Main project objectives

Describe the main objectives of your project. Please include the description of your target group and beneficiaries (both direct and indirect). Unlike in the box above, where you should provide the general theme of your project, here you should be as specific as possible in setting realistic objectives of your project. This description should allow evaluators to see what added value your project will have, if successfully implemented.



1. Reduce black rate of gender violence and hidden suffering associated, eroding abusive perceptions about his impunity and vulnerability of his victim (Aggression = f (vulnerability * impunity).
2. Develop preventive personalized protocols as per the interests and needs of women at risk, minimizing their vulnerability (empowerment and Pocket Agenda).
3. Channelling citizen participation in the exercise of their rights and responsibilities to build a more egalitarian, equitable, transparent and democratic society (Local Coalition) .
- 4.. Create sustainable solidarity networks , social support and protection for victims (Community Embrace).
5. Increase multidisciplinary and multi-agency coordination (synergies, duplicity and competence conflicts).
6. Identify transnational differences and agree criteria facing up against gender violence.

1.3 Presentation of the applicant organisation and its partners

Provide the description of your organisation and partners in the project. Please mention the date when your organisation was established, the number of permanent staff employed, organisational structure, usual sources of funding and experience in managing grants.

Applicant : The “Consellería de Gobernación”, as part of the Regional Government from the Valencia Community in Spain, has as its main competences everything related to public security and emergencies.

We have a relevant experience in the organization of preventive operations, either in emergencies and natural disasters (floods, forest fires, ...) as in major events risks such as the America’s Cup, Volvo Ocean race, 5th World Meeting of Families with the Pope Benedict XVI, etc.

Our department is structured in three key management areas with 164 civil servants. The General Department of Prevention, Fire Extinction and Emergency; the General Department of Citizenship Security and Protection; and the General Department of Statute Development Coordination.

The first of the above mentioned General Department is responsible for the prevention and coordination of actions in case of emergency. They develop planning tools such as emergency plans and simulations, or risk maps. Having Emergencies Co-ordinations Centres which are responsible for the management and functions of the “112” Platform in the Valencia Region.

The second General Department performs functions in public security through the regional police service called “Policia de la Generalitat” (Valencian Regional Police) with 343 members .This Department also co-ordinates all local police departments – there are more than 280 local police departments and 10.437 Local Police in different municipalities across the Valencian Region.

Finally, the third General Department main issues are the development of the “Regional Statute” and laws.

We also have a prominent SECURITY AND EMERGENCIES TRAINING INSTITUTE called “IVASPE” with more than 16 years experience in the education and training of security and emergencies human resources.

The Valencian Regional Government is very active and participates in many European projects.

Our department has taken part in European projects as MEDACTHU – integrated into the programme INTERREG IIIB MEDOCC/4, Measured 4.3 Protection of the environment, prevention and management of the natural risks – that takes as a purpose the cohesion of the territories of Europe’s south. The project MEDACTHU has as principal aim to improve the public policies in the management of the sensitive territories of the countries of Europe’s south, affected by the natural risks and favouring the coordination and international cooperation in the humanitarian action of emergency.

Nowadays, we are carrying out a Leonardo da Vinci Association Project, One Community – fostering cross-cultural



awareness with particular regard to aiding the successful integration of foreign migrant workers, on Telford College of Arts & Technology proposal, with the aim of exchanging knowledge, methods and practice for a better understanding of the cultures of foreign workers by the host community; a greater mutual awareness of security and emergency resources and sharing of best practice together with sharing community policing practices, which are less developed in some European countries. More over, this project will be useful to let us know vocational training courses in uniformed public services, in order to develop them in our country.

PARTNERS:

1.- Ville de MULHOUSE :

The City Administration of Mulhouse is a territorial community with general responsibility for local public services, local urban planning and development, organisational facilities, social matters and activities for preservation of social cohesion.

The City Administration is permanently confronted to violence problems among its citizens. The municipal police is supposed to help preventing it, as well as the cooperation with the national police. The municipal police is a legal competence, completing the work of the local services of the national police, with which the municipal police (and the therefore City Administration) cooperate.. We are also a key partner for local associations working against violence against women.

2.- National Association of Municipal Clerks in Bulgaria:

The National Association of Municipal Clerks in Bulgaria (NAMCB) is a professional non-profit association, established in July 2005 in Sofia. The idea of its establishment and its objectives have been borrowed from the International Institute of the Municipal Clerks (IIMC), founded in the USA in 1947. The experience of this international organization, which has over 10 400 members from the USA, Canada, Holland, England, Portugal, Belgium, Australia as well as countries from South America and Africa, has been transmitted to us with the help of The Certification Institute of The Municipal Clerks for Central and East Europe (CIMCCEE), which was registered in our country in 2004 and is the first of its type out of the North America.

The aim of NAMCB is to help the training and qualification of municipal clerks in Bulgaria by organizing seminars, conferences, experience exchange, by information and reference activity, as it takes part in national and international programmes and projects.

The Association is headed by a President and has a Board of Directors and a Control Council. Its main activities are training and qualification of mayors and municipal employees, participation in EU programs and projects.

3.- Ayuntamiento de VALENCIA – POLICIA LOCAL:

The city of Valencia has a total population of 810,064 inhabitants and serves as the centre of an extensive metropolitan area which reaches over 1,500,000 inhabitants. It is, in terms of population, the third largest city in Spain.

More than 1700 police officers form the police department of Valencia. Their duties vary widely, ranging from surveillance and traffic control to maintaining citizen security and safety, administrative police, etc. In most of cases they work together with other national or regional departments. Overall they are one of the most active local police in Spain due to their continuous innovation in technology.

Our organization has managed and taken part in a great number of successful European projects, for example the LIFE programme about environment (Ecobus, Duna, Biocompost...), FED funds (Hybrid Buses), 4th and 5th Framework Programme of I+D (Agora 2000 and Telecityvision), Euroalert Ten- Telecom, Webpol (Leonardo da Vinci Programme, for Police training), Innovative Strategies for Preventing Re-offending (Grundtvig Programme), as well as many other national and European initiatives in which we are/have been/will be involved as leaders, partners or users in the areas of prevention, new technologies, security, training, emergencies management, noise control, fight against crime, violence against women, and other fields.

4.- Fundación Comunidad Valenciana – Región Europea

FCVRE is a non-profit organisation with a broad experience in the international dissemination of EU-funded projects. The objective of the Foundation is to promote the participation of all the sectors present in the Valencian Region in the



European Union's policies and to promote a better knowledge of these policies. FCVRE has a broad experience in the international dissemination of EU-funded projects. As an active partner in disseminating project results, the FCVRE offers the experience of its highly specialised staff both in Brussels and in Valencia, including journalists with background in communications, design, web management and press relations. Therefore, the FCVRE is an ideal partner to effectively design and carry out tailor-made comprehensive communicational campaigns to international spread the results of EU projects. Located in Valencia (Spain) and Brussels (Belgium), at the very heart of the European quarter, the Foundation can provide conference rooms with modern multimedia facilities. The FCVRE has participated in more than 50 European projects as dissemination partner.

The Fundación Comunidad Valenciana- Región Europea (FCVRE) as a dissemination partner of the Project will be in charge of the dissemination and communication activities during the 24 months that the project lasts. The role of the FCVRE will include activities at international and national level, such as: presentation of the project in relevant events across Europe and in meetings with interested stakeholders; project diffusion via articles in specialized magazines, information leaflets, newsletters, brochures and other type of publication; dissemination through internet; diffusion of the project through seminars, conferences, training courses and so on.

In addition, the FCVRE will organise the Final Conference of the project at the Committee of the Regions in Brussels.

5.- Coventry University:

Coventry University is a Higher Education Institution in the United Kingdom. The organisation develops and delivers undergraduate and postgraduate courses to its students. In addition, the University delivers a wide range of applied research projects on a National and International scale and works closely with a range of organisations delivering continuous professional development (CPD) courses

Our research teams work is underpinned by a set of values which emphasise our concern to undertake research which is empowering and combats social exclusion as well as having a practical impact. These values lead us to favour:

- participatory research methods in which respondents (for example service users) are involved throughout the research process

- close working relationships with funders to ensure that we understand and can meet their expectations.

As such, research teams within the Faculty have particular expertise in a range of research methodologies and methods including:

- expertise in researching sensitive topics

- experience of working with hard-to-research groups including people with learning disabilities, sight or hearing loss

- experience of working with diverse service groups, not least in terms of age, ethnicity, gender, class or other socio demographic factors

- creative approaches to collecting, analysing and presenting data, including the use of drama, video, posters and other media. Due to the high level of expertise in the area of research, the Faculty has been successful in securing a number of successful bids in recent years.

1.4 Timeline of the project

Please present the chronological outline of your project mentioning indicative dates (months) of main activities and milestones.



Duration of the project = 24 months (see timetable)

ACTIVITY	MONTHS
1. Coordinator Meeting Staff	1, 6,12,18,24
2. Creation of local coalitions	1,2,3,4
2.1. Identification of social actors and community leaders	
2.2 Constitution of criteria on basis of actuation	1,2,3,4,5,6
3. Formation and training	4,5
3.1 Formation seminars for local coalitions	4,5
3.2 Community sensitiveness	1,2,3,4,5,6
4. Preventive tasks: break the networks of silence	
4.1 Risk identification and protection factors	From 6 to 24
4.2 Announcing procedure	From 6 to 24
4.2 Women in risk identification	From 6 to 24
4.4 Community embrace	From 6 to 24
4.5 Personalized attention plans to victims (empowerment)	From 6 to 24
5. Creation of a preventive team	3,4
5.1 Intervention team in crisis	
5.2 Formation Seminar	From 3 to 24
From 4,5	
5.3 Local coalition support and resources centre	From 3 to 24
6. Creation and development of diagnostic tools	1,2,3,4,5,6
6.1 Bibliographic revision and post-evaluation of Daphne tools	1,2,3,4,5,6
6.2 Design and development of instruments of precocious detection	1,2,3,4,5,6
6.3 Reliability analysis and instruments validity	3,4,5,12,13,22,23
7. Base line evaluation (black rate)	3,4,5,6
8. Continuous and cross evaluation	6,12,18,24
9. External audit	23,24
10. Final and post-evaluation	23,24
10.1 Informal evaluation- Beneficiaries satisfaction	23,24
10.2 Formal evaluation	23,24
10.3 Conclusions and learnt lessons- Closing Conference	24
10.4 Iceberg Manual-Coalitions and precocious detection	22,23,24
11. Sustainability	22,23,24
11.1 Informal evaluation – Beneficiaries satisfaction	From 1 to 24
11.2 Contract-Programme sustainability and symbolic invoices	6,12,18,22,23,24



PART 2 – DESCRIPTION OF WORKSTREAMS AND ACTIVITIES

Explanatory Notice - Part 2

In Part 2 of the application form you are asked to describe in detail activities that you want to undertake in order to achieve the objectives you described in Part 1 of this document. This section is divided into several workstreams, i.e.: set of activities leading to a specific output or deliverable that you wish to produce.

Each project will have at least two workstreams: workstream 0 with the management and coordination activities and workstream 1 with outputs/deliverables related to the objective of your project. This doesn't necessarily mean that a project with just a two workstreams will score low. The division should be logical and be guided by the different concrete results of your activities. The application form contains boxes for projects with up to 9 workstreams (including management and coordination). If you think your project has more than 9 workstreams please try to group them to be able to present them in the space provided.

For example "production of a manual", "organisation of a conference" or "training for social workers" could be a separate workstream. Under each workstream you should then enter an objective, list specific activities that you will undertake, list outputs and deliverables and finally enter costs of the workstream.

Workstream 0

WORKSTREAM 0

Workstream 0: Management and Coordination of the Project

What is "Workstream 0" ?

Workstream 0 is intended for all activities related to the general management and coordination of the project (kick-off meetings, coordination, project monitoring and evaluation, financial management) and all the activities which are cross cutting and therefore difficult to assign just to one specific workstream. In such case, instead of splitting them across many workstreams please enter and describe them in workstream 0. For this reason it has a different layout where you do not have to enter objectives and duration.

Nevertheless this workstream will have its own deliverables (ex. final report, work plan, evaluation report) and outputs (ex. meetings). This workstream has also a corresponding budget reference where you should enter all the costs necessary to implement activities of this workstream.

I. Description of the work (activities)

- ✓ Please present a concise overview of the work in this workstream in terms of planned activities. Please be specific, give a short name for each activity and number them [the same activities will have to be reproduced in the section III and you will enter a detailed breakdown of costs related to those activities in the budget].

PARTNERS COORDINATION MEETING (LED BY PARTNER 1)

1. FIRST COORDINATION MEETING IN VALENCIA

11 PARTICIPANTS

2. INTERMEDIATE COORDINATION MEETING IN SOFIA

11 PARTICIPANTS



3. INTERMEDIATE COORDINATION MEETING IN COVENTRY
11 PARTICIPANTS

4. INTERMEDIATE COORDINATION MEETING IN MULHOUSE
11 PARTICIPANTS

5. PROJECT FINAL MEETING IN BRUSSELS
11 PARTICIPANTS

II. Output(s) and deliverable(s)

- ✓ Outputs and deliverables are respectively **intangible and tangible** outcomes/results of your planned activities. Limit the number of outputs and deliverables and not include minor sub-items or internal working papers.
- ✓ Examples of outputs and deliverables for workstream 0:
 - **Outputs** – kick-off meetings, coordination meetings, steering committees
 - **Deliverables** – report, minutes, agreements

Ila. Output(s) of this workstream

Output No.	Output (a)	Explanation (b)
	4 Intermediate coordination meetings with 11 participants each and 1 Final Meeting	

Please list outputs produced under this workstream:

(a) be specific as to the scope and level of ambition, therefore use a quantitative description where applicable, e.g.:

- X meetings organised with X participants each

(b) please add here additional information which would help the evaluator to understand the characteristics/scope/level of ambition of the output(s)

Ilb. Deliverable(s) of this workstream

Deliverable No.	Deliverable name/type (a)	Format (b)	Language (c)	Months of implementation (d)
Activities 1,2,3,4,5 ...	Minutes Calendar of foresee actions Evaluation Reports	Printed/Electronic Printed/ Electronic	English	1,6,12,18,24

Please list the deliverables produced under this workstream.

(a) the type/name of deliverable should be self explanatory

(b) the format could be: printed and/or electronic (downloadable), the approx. number of pages

(c) please specify each languages in which your deliverable will be available

(d) month in which the deliverables will be actually completed. Month 1 marks the start of the project, and all deadlines should be relative to this starting date.

III. Distribution of activities to each partner in this work package:

- ✓ Establish a clear list of the activities described above indicating which activity is performed by which partner(s)

Activity No.	Name of the activity	Partner
1	First Coordination Meeting	APPLICANT
2	Intermediate Coordination Meeting in Mulhouse	1
3	Intermediate Coordination Meeting in Sofia	2



4 5	Intermediate Coordination Meeting in Coventry Final Project Meeting in Brussels	5 APPLICANT and 4
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IV. Costs budgeted for the workstream and its time:

✓ Indicate the overall budget for the workstream [it should be consistent with the amount in the detailed budget].

Budget: 180.482,58 EUR

Workstream 1

WORKSTREAM 1

Workstream: OPERATIVE STRUCTURES

[Give a name to your workstream and keep the same numbering you use in the detailed budget]

duration in months: 5

[if there will be a partner leading this workstream, please give its name]

I. Objective(s) of this workstream

START UP OF ICEBERG OPERATIVE STRUCTURES (LOCAL COALITIONS AND PREVENTIVE TEAM)

II. Description of the work (activities)

✓ Please present a concise overview of the work in this workstream in terms of planned activities to achieve the objectives of this workstream. Please be specific, give a short name for each activity and number them [the same activities will have to be reproduced in the section IV and you will enter a detailed breakdown of costs related to those activities in the budget].

1. IDENTIFICATION OF SOCIAL ACTORS AND COMMUNITY LEADERS
2. START UP OF 6 local coalitions: STATUTES, CRITERIA AND Y PERFORMANCE PRINCIPLES (ETHICAL CODE) making up
3. AWARENESS COMMUNITY CAMPAIGNS (6 AWARENESS CAMPAIGNS)
4. Local Coalition members training
5. Multicisplinary Transnational Preventive Team start up.
6. Multicisplinary Transnational Preventive Team coordination and training

III. Output(s) and deliverable(s)

✓ Outputs and deliverables are respectively **intangible and tangible** outcomes/results of your planned activities. Limit the number of outputs and deliverables and not include minor sub-items or internal working papers. Technical progress reports, interim reports or final reports should not be included in the list of deliverables/outputs.

- ✓ Examples of outputs and deliverables:
- **Outputs** – conferences, seminars, trainings, events, knowledge
 - **Deliverables** – manual, leaflet, DVD, research papers, websites

IIIa. Output(s) of this workstream



Output No.	Output (a)	Explanation (b)
1	6 Training seminars for local coalitions (activity 4)	
2	Seminar for the Multicisplinary	
...	Transnacional Preventive Team in Valencia (activity 6)	

Please list outputs produced under this workstream:

(a) be specific as to the scope and level of ambition, therefore use a quantitative description where applicable, e.g.:

- X regional seminars organised with X participants each
- X hours of training (who was trained, where)

(b) please add here additional information which would help the evaluator to understand the characteristics/scope/level of ambition of the output(s)

IIIb. Deliverable(s) of this workstream

Deliverable No.	Deliverable name/type (a)	Format (b)	Language (c)	Target group (d)	Months of implementation (e)
3	.1.077 leaflet(activity 3)	Printed/ Electronic	English, Spanish, French, Bulgarian and Valencia n	Citizens of the cities venue for the local coalitions	1-5
4	1.000 posters(activity 3)				
5	200 booklets (activity 4)				

Please list the deliverables produced under this workstream.

(a) the type/name of deliverable should be self explanatory and could be: a publication (flyer/brochure/working paper/article/press release/ slides/ CD), website/ web-tool, etc

(b) indicate the format (printed / electronic), the approximate number of pages and copies of a publication

(c) specify each language in which your deliverable will be available

(d) indicate the specific target group for each deliverable. The target groups indicated should be consistent with target groups specified in section 1.2b of this application form.

(e) specify the month in which the deliverables will be actually completed. Month 1 marks the start of the project, and all deadlines should be relative to this starting date.

IV. Distribution of activities to each partner in this work package

- ✓ Establish a clear list of the activities described above indicating which activity is performed by which partner(s)

Activity No.	Name of the activity	Partner
1	IDENTIFICATION OF SOCIAL ACTORS AND COMMUNITY LEADERS	Partner 5
2	START UP OF PPP	CONSELLERIA together with TYRIUS, SOFIA TOGETHER WITH ITS ASSOCIATE,
3	Awareness campaing	MULHOUSE TOGETHER WITH ITS ASSOCIATE COVENTRY TOGETHER WITH ITS STUDENTS ASSOCIATION (activities 1,2 and 3)
4	Local Coalition members training	APPLICANT,partners 1,2,3 and 5, Centro Reina Sofia and University of Valencia.(activity 4)



5	Multidisciplinary Transnational Preventive Team start up.	Applicant and partner 3 (Activity 5)
6	Multidisciplinary Transnational Preventive Team coordination and training	Applicant, partners 1,2, 3, 5; Centro Reina Sofia, and Asociación de Jefes y Mandos de la Policía Local de la Comunidad Valenciana, Consellería de Justicia y Administraciones Públicas.(Activity 6)

V. Costs budgeted for the workstream

✓ Indicate the overall budget for the workstream [it should be consistent with the amount in the detailed budget].
 Budget: 159.663,78 EUR

VI. Timeline

✓ Indicate on the timeline the duration of this workstream (please mark months of the project with x)

Month No	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Mark with X	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>																						

Workstream 2

WORKSTREAM 2

Workstream: PREVENTIVE TASK

[Give a name to your workstream and keep the same numbering you use in the detailed budget]

duration in months: 15	[if there will be a partner leading this workstream, please give its name] APPLICANT
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I. Objective(s) of this workstream

PREVENTIVE TASKS IMPLEMENTATION

II. Description of the work (activities)

✓ Please present a concise overview of the work in this workstream in terms of planned activities to achieve the objectives of this workstream. Please be specific, give a short name for each activity and number them [the same activities will have to be reproduced in the section IV and you will enter a detailed breakdown of costs related to those activities in the budget].

1 ANNOUNCING PROCEEDINGS
 2 WOMEN AT RISK IDENTIFICATION
 3.COMMUNITY EMBRACE
 4 VICTIMS PERSONALIZED ATTENTION PLANS "EMPOWERMENT"
 5. SYNERGY START UP IN ORDER TO INCREASE THE MULTIDISCIPLINAR AND MULTIAGENCY



COORDINATION.

III. Output(s) and deliverable(s)

- ✓ Outputs and deliverables are respectively **intangible and tangible** outcomes/results of your planned activities. Limit the number of outputs and deliverables and not include minor sub-items or internal working papers. Technical progress reports, interim reports or final reports should not be included in the list of deliverables/outputs.
- ✓ Examples of outputs and deliverables:
 - **Outputs** – conferences, seminars, trainings, events, knowledge
 - **Deliverables** – manual, leaflet, DVD, research papers, websites

IIIa. Output(s) of this workstream

Output No.	Output (a)	Explanation (b)

Please list outputs produced under this workstream:
 (a) be specific as to the scope and level of ambition, therefore use a quantitative description where applicable, e.g.:

- X regional seminars organised with X participants each
- X hours of training (who was trained, where)

 (b) please add here additional information which would help the evaluator to understand the characteristics/scope/level of ambition of the output(s)

IIIb. Deliverable(s) of this workstream

Deliverable No.	Deliverable name/type (a)	Format (b)	Language (c)	Target group (d)	Months of implementation (e)
1	1490 Pocket Agenda (PPP)	Printed/electronic	English, Spanish, French, Bulgarian and Valencia n	Women in risk situation	5-24
2	Website new contents (intranet with other public institutions and associations)			Local coalitions (for improving the coordinated actions)	
...					

Please list the deliverables produced under this workstream.
 (a) the type/name of deliverable should be self explanatory and could be: a publication (flyer/brochure/working paper/article/press release/ slides/ CD), website/ web-tool, etc
 (b) indicate the format (printed / electronic), the approximate number of pages and copies of a publication
 (c) specify each language in which your deliverable will be available
 (d) indicate the specific target group for each deliverable. The target groups indicated should be consistent with target groups specified in section 1.2b of this application form.
 (e) specify the month in which the deliverables will be actually completed. Month 1 marks the start of the project, and all deadlines should be relative to this starting date.

IV. Distribution of activities to each partner in this work package

- ✓ Establish a clear list of the activities described above indicating which activity is performed by which partner(s)

Activity No.	Name of the activity	Partner
1	- ANNOUNCING PROCEEDINGS	Applicant together with Tyrius, partners 1, 2, and 3 together with their
2	- WOMEN AT RISK IDENTIFICATION	



3	- COMMUNITY EMBRACE	associates.(activities 1,2,3 and 4)
4	- VICTIMS PERSONALIZED ATTENTION PLANS "EMPOWERMENT"	
5	- SYNERGY START UP IN ORDER TO INCREASE THE MULTIDISCIPLINAR AND MULTIAGENCY COORDINATION.	Applicant and Conselleria de Justicia y Administraciones Publicas (activity 5)
...		

V. Costs budgeted for the workstream

✓ Indicate the overall budget for the workstream [it should be consistent with the amount in the detailed budget].

Budget: 107.027,45 EUR

VI. Timeline

✓ Indicate on the timeline the duration of this workstream (please mark months of the project with x)

Month No	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Mark with X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>																			

Workstream 3

WORKSTREAM 3

Workstream: NEW TECHONOLOGIES SUPPORT

[Give a name to your workstream and keep the same numbering you use in the detailed budget]

duration in months: 8

[if there will be a partner leading this workstream, please give its name]

APPLICANT AND PARTNER 3

I. Objective(s) of this workstream

NEW TECHNOLOGIES SUPPORT TO PROJECT ACTIVITIES

II. Description of the work (activities)

✓ Please present a concise overview of the work in this workstream in terms of planned activities to achieve the objectives of this workstream. Please be specific, give a short name for each activity and number them [the same activities will have to be reproduced in the section IV and you will enter a detailed breakdown of costs related to those activities in the budget].

WEB PAGE CREATION

WEBPOL Means establishment for the development of the ON-LINE TRAINING within the project

Computer support tools for the STATISTICAL- PREDICTIVE analysis

III. Output(s) and deliverable(s)

✓ Outputs and deliverables are respectively **intangible and tangible** outcomes/results of your planned activities. Limit the



number of outputs and deliverables and not include minor sub-items or internal working papers. Technical progress reports, interim reports or final reports should not be included in the list of deliverables/outputs.

- ✓ Examples of outputs and deliverables:
 - **Outputs** – conferences, seminars, trainings, events, knowledge
 - **Deliverables** – manual, leaflet, DVD, research papers, websites

IIIa. Output(s) of this workstream

Output No.	Output (a)	Explanation (b)
1		

Please list outputs produced under this workstream:

(a) be specific as to the scope and level of ambition, therefore use a quantitative description where applicable, e.g.:

- X regional seminars organised with X participants each
- X hours of training (who was trained, where)

(b) please add here additional information which would help the evaluator to understand the characteristics/scope/level of ambition of the output(s)

IIIb. Deliverable(s) of this workstream

Deliverable No.	Deliverable name/type (a)	Format (b)	Language (c)	Target group (d)	Months of implementation (e)
1	WEBSITE	Electronic	English, Spanish, French, Bulgarian and Valencia n	Every group involved in the project	5
2	PREDICTIVE PLATFORM	Electronic		Local Coalitions (and Local and Regional Police Members) (deliverables 2 and 3)	
3	WEBPOL INTEGRATION (on-line training)	Electronic			

Please list the deliverables produced under this workstream.

(a) the type/name of deliverable should be self explanatory and could be: a publication (flyer/brochure/working paper/article/press release/ slides/ CD), website/ web-tool, etc

(b) indicate the format (printed / electronic), the approximate number of pages and copies of a publication

(c) specify each language in which your deliverable will be available

(d) indicate the specific target group for each deliverable. The target groups indicated should be consistent with target groups specified in section 1.2b of this application form.

(e) specify the month in which the deliverables will be actually completed. Month 1 marks the start of the project, and all deadlines should be relative to this starting date.

IV. Distribution of activities to each partner in this work package

- ✓ Establish a clear list of the activities described above indicating which activity is performed by which partner(s)

Activity No.	Name of the activity	Partner
1	Web	Partner 4
2	webpol integration	APPLICANT and partner 3,partner 1,2,5 ,
3	predictive platform	APPLICANT and partner 3



V. Costs budgeted for the workstream

✓ Indicate the overall budget for the workstream [it should be consistent with the amount in the detailed budget].

Budget: 69894,06 EUR

VI. Timeline

✓ Indicate on the timeline the duration of this workstream (please mark months of the project with x)

Month No	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Mark with X	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>																						

Workstream 4

WORKSTREAM 4

Workstream: DIAGNOSIS TOOLS

[Give a name to your workstream and keep the same numbering you use in the detailed budget]

duration in months: 18	[if there will be a partner leading this workstream, please give its name] PARTNER 5
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I. Objective(s) of this workstream

DIAGNOSIS TOOLS CREATION AND DEVELOPMENT

II. Description of the work (activities)

✓ Please present a concise overview of the work in this workstream in terms of planned activities to achieve the objectives of this workstream. Please be specific, give a short name for each activity and number them [the same activities will have to be reproduced in the section IV and you will enter a detailed breakdown of costs related to those activities in the budget].

1. BIBLIOGRAPHY CHECKING AND DAPHNE TOOLS METANALISYS
2. DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT OF EARLY DETECTION TOOLS
3. RELIABILITY ANALISYS AND TOOLS VALIDITY

III. Output(s) and deliverable(s)

- ✓ Outputs and deliverables are respectively **intangible and tangible** outcomes/results of your planned activities. Limit the number of outputs and deliverables and not include minor sub-items or internal working papers. Technical progress reports, interim reports or final reports should not be included in the list of deliverables/outputs.
- ✓ Examples of outputs and deliverables:
 - **Outputs** – conferences, seminars, trainings, events, knowledge
 - **Deliverables** – manual, leaflet, DVD, research papers, websites

IIIa. Output(s) of this workstream

Output No.	Output (a)	Explanation (b)
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1	500 early detection tools handbooks	
2	-Predictive computer tool contents	
...		

Please list outputs produced under this workstream:

(a) be specific as to the scope and level of ambition, therefore use a quantitative description where applicable, e.g.:

- X regional seminars organised with X participants each
- X hours of training (who was trained, where)

(b) please add here additional information which would help the evaluator to understand the characteristics/scope/level of ambition of the output(s)

IIIb. Deliverable(s) of this workstream

Deliverable No.	Deliverable name/type (a)	Format (b)	Language (c)	Target group (d)	Months of implementation (e)
1					
2					
...					

Please list the deliverables produced under this workstream.

(a) the type/name of deliverable should be self explanatory and could be: a publication (flyer/brochure/working paper/article/press release/ slides/ CD), website/ web-tool, etc

(b) indicate the format (printed / electronic), the approximate number of pages and copies of a publication

(c) specify each language in which your deliverable will be available

(d) indicate the specific target group for each deliverable. The target groups indicated should be consistent with target groups specified in section 1.2b of this application form.

(e) specify the month in which the deliverables will be actually completed. Month 1 marks the start of the project, and all deadlines should be relative to this starting date.

IV. Distribution of activities to each partner in this work package

- ✓ Establish a clear list of the activities described above indicating which activity is performed by which partner(s)

Activity No.	Name of the activity	Partner
1	BIBLIOGRAPHY CHECKING AND DAPHNE TOOLS METANALISYS	University of Valencia and Parnter 5 (activities 1,2 and 3)
2	- DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT OF EARLY DETECTION TOOLS	
3		
...	- RELIABILITY ANALISYS AND TOOLS VALIDITY	

V. Costs budgeted for the workstream

- ✓ Indicate the overall budget for the workstream [it should be consistent with the amount in the detailed budget].

Budget: 50552,36 EUR

VI. Timeline

- ✓ Indicate on the timeline the duration of this workstream (please mark months of the project with x)



Month No	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Mark with X	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>																						

Workstream 5

WORKSTREAM 5

Workstream: INITIAL EVALUATION

[Give a name to your workstream and keep the same numbering you use in the detailed budget]

duration in months: 18

[if there will be a partner leading this workstream, please give its name]

APPLICANT AND PARTNER 2

I. Objective(s) of this workstream

BASE LINE EVALUATION (BLACK RATE)

II. Description of the work (activities)

- ✓ Please present a concise overview of the work in this workstream in terms of planned activities to achieve the objectives of this workstream. Please be specific, give a short name for each activity and number them [the same activities will have to be reproduced in the section IV and you will enter a detailed breakdown of costs related to those activities in the budget].

1. FIRST STATISTICAL FIGURES COLLECTION IN EACH LOCAL COALITION

2. STATISTICAL FIGURES ANALYSIS AND PRESENTATION OF CONCLUSIONS (which will be included in the symposiums and final conference)

III. Output(s) and deliverable(s)

- ✓ Outputs and deliverables are respectively **intangible and tangible** outcomes/results of your planned activities. Limit the number of outputs and deliverables and not include minor sub-items or internal working papers. Technical progress reports, interim reports or final reports should not be included in the list of deliverables/outputs.

- ✓ Examples of outputs and deliverables:

- **Outputs** – conferences, seminars, trainings, events, knowledge
- **Deliverables** – manual, leaflet, DVD, research papers, websites

IIIa. Output(s) of this workstream

Output No.	Output (a)	Explanation (b)
1	VICTIMIZATIONS SURVEYS, STATISTICAL STUDIES	
2		
...		

Please list outputs produced under this workstream:

(a) be specific as to the scope and level of ambition, therefore use a quantitative description where applicable, e.g.:

- X regional seminars organised with X participants each
- X hours of training (who was trained, where)

(b) please add here additional information which would help the evaluator to understand the characteristics/scope/level of ambition of



the output(s)

IIIb. Deliverable(s) of this workstream

Deliverable No.	Deliverable name/type (a)	Format (b)	Language (c)	Target group (d)	Months of implementation (e)

Please list the deliverables produced under this workstream.
 (a) the type/name of deliverable should be self explanatory and could be: a publication (flyer/brochure/working paper/article/press release/ slides/ CD), website/ web-tool, etc
 (b) indicate the format (printed / electronic), the approximate number of pages and copies of a publication
 (c) specify each language in which your deliverable will be available
 (d) indicate the specific target group for each deliverable. The target groups indicated should be consistent with target groups specified in section 1.2b of this application form.
 (e) specify the month in which the deliverables will be actually completed. Month 1 marks the start of the project, and all deadlines should be relative to this starting date.

IV. Distribution of activities to each partner in this work package

✓ Establish a clear list of the activities described above indicating which activity is performed by which partner(s)

Activity No.	Name of the activity	Partner
1	VICTIMIZATIONS SURVEYS.	APPLICANT , partner 1, 2 and 3; and CENTRO REINA SOFIA (activities 1 and 2)
2	STATISTICAL STUDIES	

V. Costs budgeted for the workstream

✓ Indicate the overall budget for the workstream [it should be consistent with the amount in the detailed budget].
 Budget: 32985,80 EUR

VI. Timeline

✓ Indicate on the timeline the duration of this workstream (please mark months of the project with x)

Month No	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Mark with X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>																	

Workstream 6

WORKSTREAM 6

Workstream: CONTINUOUS EVALUATION

[Give a name to your workstream and keep the same numbering you use in the detailed budget]

duration in months: 18	[if there will be a partner leading this workstream, please give its name] APPLICANT
------------------------	---



I. Objective(s) of this workstream

CONTINUOUS CROSS EVALUATION AND EVALUATION IN CASCADE

II. Description of the work (activities)

✓ Please present a concise overview of the work in this workstream in terms of planned activities to achieve the objectives of this workstream. Please be specific, give a short name for each activity and number them [the same activities will have to be reproduced in the section IV and you will enter a detailed breakdown of costs related to those activities in the budget].

1. Local Coalition Members of MULHOUSE travel to SOFIA in order to work with its local coalition. At the end of the week a Symposium Sofia will be hold in order to bring together ideas of the experiences.
2. SOFIA local coalition members travel to COVENTRY in order to work with its local coalition during a week and at the end of the week will be hold a SYMPOSIUM in COVENTRY
3. SPAIN local coalition members travel to MULHOUSE in order to work with its local coalition during a week and at the end of the week will be hold a SYMPOSIUM in MULHOUSE.
4. COVENTRY local coalition members travel to VALENCIA in order to work during a week with the valencian local coalitions.
5. Final evaluation and conclusions of the projects in BRUESSELS FINAL CONFERENCE.

III. Output(s) and deliverable(s)

- ✓ Outputs and deliverables are respectively **intangible and tangible** outcomes/results of your planned activities. Limit the number of outputs and deliverables and not include minor sub-items or internal working papers. Technical progress reports, interim reports or final reports should not be included in the list of deliverables/outputs.
- ✓ Examples of outputs and deliverables:
 - **Outputs** – conferences, seminars, trainings, events, knowledge
 - **Deliverables** – manual, leaflet, DVD, research papers, websites

IIIA. Output(s) of this workstream

Output No.	Output (a)	Explanation (b)
1	Intermediate evaluation reports (for each symposium)	
2	Reports by each coalition contrasting experiences, travels and stays,	
3	3 symposiums	
4	FINAL CONFERENCE in Brusseles,	

Please list outputs produced under this workstream:

(a) be specific as to the scope and level of ambition, therefore use a quantitative description where applicable, e.g.:

- X regional seminars organised with X participants each
- X hours of training (who was trained, where)

(b) please add here additional information which would help the evaluator to understand the characteristics/scope/level of ambition of the output(s)



IIIb. Deliverable(s) of this workstream

Deliverable No.	Deliverable name/type (a)	Format (b)	Language (c)	Target group (d)	Months of implementation (e)
1	400 newsletters (Sofia, Coventry y Mulhouse)	Printed / Electronic	English, Spanish, French and Bulgarian	Human Resources with direct and/or indirect competences in gender violence, EU Public Administrations	6-24

Please list the deliverables produced under this workstream.

- (a) the type/name of deliverable should be self explanatory and could be: a publication (flyer/brochure/working paper/article/press release/ slides/ CD), website/ web-tool, etc
- (b) indicate the format (printed / electronic), the approximate number of pages and copies of a publication
- (c) specify each language in which your deliverable will be available
- (d) indicate the specific target group for each deliverable. The target groups indicated should be consistent with target groups specified in section 1.2b of this application form.
- (e) specify the month in which the deliverables will be actually completed. Month 1 marks the start of the project, and all deadlines should be relative to this starting date.

IV. Distribution of activities to each partner in this work package

✓ Establish a clear list of the activities described above indicating which activity is performed by which partner(s)

Activity No.	Name of the activity	Partner
1	ACTIVITY 1	2
2	ACTIVITY 2	5
3	ACTIVITY 3	1
4	ACTIVITY 4	Applicant
5	ACTIVITY 5	Applicant and 4
...		

V. Costs budgeted for the workstream

✓ Indicate the overall budget for the workstream [it should be consistent with the amount in the detailed budget].

Budget: 109.008,33 EUR

VI. Timeline

✓ Indicate on the timeline the duration of this workstream (please mark months of the project with x)

Month No	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Mark with X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>																						

Workstream 7

WORKSTREAM 7
Workstream: AUDIT



[Give a name to your workstream and keep the same numbering you use in the detailed budget]

duration in months: 2

[if there will be a partner leading this workstream, please give its name]

APPLICANT AND PARTNER 5

I. Objective(s) of this workstream

: EXTERNAL AUDIT AND SUSTAINABILITY

II. Description of the work (activities)

✓ Please present a concise overview of the work in this workstream in terms of planned activities to achieve the objectives of this workstream. Please be specific, give a short name for each activity and number them [the same activities will have to be reproduced in the section IV and you will enter a detailed breakdown of costs related to those activities in the budget].

1. PROJECT EXTERNAL CONTROL ACTIVITIES

III. Output(s) and deliverable(s)

- ✓ Outputs and deliverables are respectively **intangible and tangible** outcomes/results of your planned activities. Limit the number of outputs and deliverables and not include minor sub-items or internal working papers. Technical progress reports, interim reports or final reports should not be included in the list of deliverables/outputs.
- ✓ Examples of outputs and deliverables:
 - **Outputs** – conferences, seminars, trainings, events, knowledge
 - **Deliverables** – manual, leaflet, DVD, research papers, websites

IIIa. Output(s) of this workstream

Output No.	Output (a)	Explanation (b)
1	INTERMEDIATE AUDIT REPORT	
2	FINAL AUDIT REPORT	

Please list outputs produced under this workstream:
 (a) be specific as to the scope and level of ambition, therefore use a quantitative description where applicable, e.g.:

- X regional seminars organised with X participants each
- X hours of training (who was trained, where)

 (b) please add here additional information which would help the evaluator to understand the characteristics/scope/level of ambition of the output(s)

IIIb. Deliverable(s) of this workstream

Deliverable No.	Deliverable name/type (a)	Format (b)	Language (c)	Target group (d)	Months of implementation (e)

Please list the deliverables produced under this workstream.
 (a) the type/name of deliverable should be self explanatory and could be: a publication (flyer/brochure/working paper/article/press release/ slides/ CD), website/ web-tool, etc
 (b) indicate the format (printed / electronic), the approximate number of pages and copies of a publication
 (c) specify each language in which your deliverable will be available
 (d) indicate the specific target group for each deliverable. The target groups indicated should be consistent with target groups specified in section 1.2b of this application form.
 (e) specify the month in which the deliverables will be actually completed. Month 1 marks the start of the project, and all deadlines should be relative to this starting date.



IV. Distribution of activities to each partner in this work package																								
✓ Establish a clear list of the activities described above indicating which activity is performed by which partner(s)																								
Activity No.	Name of the activity																			Partner				
1	PROJECT EXTERNAL CONTROL ACTIVITIES																			5				
V. Costs budgeted for the workstream																								
✓ Indicate the overall budget for the workstream [it should be consistent with the amount in the detailed budget].																								
Budget: 21.877,50 EUR																								
VI. Timeline																								
✓ Indicate on the timeline the duration of this workstream (please mark months of the project with x)																								
Month No	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Mark with X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

Workstream 8

WORKSTREAM 8	
Workstream: DIFFUSION	
[Give a name to your workstream and keep the same numbering you use in the detailed budget]	
duration in months: 24	[if there will be a partner leading this workstream, please give its name] PARTNER 4
I. Objective(s) of this workstream	
ICEBERG PROJECT DIFFUSION	
II. Description of the work (activities)	
<p>✓ Please present a concise overview of the work in this workstream in terms of planned activities to achieve the objectives of this workstream. Please be specific, give a short name for each activity and number them [the same activities will have to be reproduced in the section IV and you will enter a detailed breakdown of costs related to those activities in the budget].</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Civic circuit and mass media 2. Scientific and professional circuit 3. Virtual circuit, ciber coalition. 	
III. Output(s) and deliverable(s)	
✓ Outputs and deliverables are respectively intangible and tangible outcomes/results of your planned activities. Limit the	



number of outputs and deliverables and not include minor sub-items or internal working papers. Technical progress reports, interim reports or final reports should not be included in the list of deliverables/outputs.

- ✓ Examples of outputs and deliverables:
 - **Outputs** – conferences, seminars, trainings, events, knowledge
 - **Deliverables** – manual, leaflet, DVD, research papers, websites

IIIa. Output(s) of this workstream

Output No.	Output (a)	Explanation (b)
1	3 Press Releases	
2	Opinion articles.	
3	Professional articles	
4	Interviews, debate participation and creation of interviews.	
5	Mass media Agenda.	
6	Cibercoalition within the web	

Please list outputs produced under this workstream:

(a) be specific as to the scope and level of ambition, therefore use a quantitative description where applicable, e.g.:

- X regional seminars organised with X participants each
- X hours of training (who was trained, where)

(b) please add here additional information which would help the evaluator to understand the characteristics/scope/level of ambition of the output(s)

IIIb. Deliverable(s) of this workstream

Deliverable No.	Deliverable name/type (a)	Format (b)	Language (c)	Target group (d)	Months of implementation (e)
1					
2					
...					

Please list the deliverables produced under this workstream.

(a) the type/name of deliverable should be self explanatory and could be: a publication (flyer/brochure/working paper/article/press release/ slides/ CD), website/ web-tool, etc

(b) indicate the format (printed / electronic), the approximate number of pages and copies of a publication

(c) specify each language in which your deliverable will be available

(d) indicate the specific target group for each deliverable. The target groups indicated should be consistent with target groups specified in section 1.2b of this application form.

(e) specify the month in which the deliverables will be actually completed. Month 1 marks the start of the project, and all deadlines should be relative to this starting date.

IV. Distribution of activities to each partner in this work package

- ✓ Establish a clear list of the activities described above indicating which activity is performed by which partner(s)

Activity No.	Name of the activity	Partner
1	1. Civic circuit and mass media	APPLICANT, PARTNER 4 and EWL
2	2. Scientific and professional circuit	
3...	3. Virtual circuit, ciber coalition	



V. Costs budgeted for the workstream

✓ Indicate the overall budget for the workstream [it should be consistent with the amount in the detailed budget].

Budget: 18.340 EUR

VI. Timeline

✓ Indicate on the timeline the duration of this workstream (please mark months of the project with x)

Month No	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Mark with X	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>																							



PART 3 – SPECIFIC QUESTIONS RELATED TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROJECT

Explanatory Notice - Part 3

This part of the application form is intended to allow you to describe some specific aspects of your projects which could not be specifically addressed in part two but are nevertheless important to the successful implementation of any action. Please avoid describing your project once again but rather try to answer each specific question in a concise manner.

3.1 Innovation

Explain why the project is innovative and can bring added value to the current situation in the field. The innovative aspect may relate to the geographical scope of the project, new knowledge developed, specific target group, etc. Please refer to the current state of knowledge and explain how you will build on it.

Over the epidemiological classic dealing with risk factors and protectors, Iceberg adopts an ecological integrated model which considers risk factors and protective that interact in 4 different levels (Heise, 1999): individual, familiar, community and socio-cultural. Iceberg conceptualizes the violence of gender as the interactive result of factors that operate to different levels having effects both accumulative and punctual, and that can favor the violence of gender or protect against it.

It is innovative because opposite to the static and an-historical vision of the legal frame the sociology and the social work admits, in keeping with the scientific models proposed by the psychology, that the reality is dialectical, dynamic, conflictive and multidimensional, and carries this vision to the daily practice

This way, it inaugurates a new dynamics of intervention on the conflictive multidimensional reality, really interdisciplinary and based on the prevention and directing conflicts towards solutions compromised with the well-being.

In addition, it allows to the citizens to compromise and to be informed actively in the construction of a symbolic collective space in which contribute to the construction of the most opened, tolerant, democratic, equitable and egalitarian world. This active commitment assures the necessary change of personal attitudes and beliefs and cultural stereotypes to establish dynamics of man – woman interaction fairier, more healthy and satisfactory, coming very much beyond that the simple sensitization.

The male chauvinist violence against the woman tends to be produced and to reproduce in the intimacy of the couple relationship. This intimacy contributes that large part of the above mentioned violence and the associate suffering remains in a secret (Black Rate): The aggressor weaves a silence net that conceals the abuse and the mistreatment strengthening his impunity and increasing the vulnerability of the victim. This mantle of silence can manage to hide, according to some estimations, more than 80 % of the abuses and mistreatments committed against the at home and in couple relationship. One of the new contributions of Iceberg is that it goes out to the street to look for the above mentioned information.

The European Institutions have showed their worries about this type of crime (REC 2002/05 of the Council on women's protection against the violence; Campaign Tolerance Zero of the European Parliament in 1997; there programmes Daphne I, the II and IIIrd, from 1997) and they have developed a powerful legal baggage in favour of the equality by gender policies. A main worry has been the repression gender violence. (Tolerance 0).



Paradoxically, the rise of legal and judicial tutelage to the victims can help to grow even more this black rate and its hidden mistreatment: there are many women who refuse to denounce their situation of mistreatment and who withdraw reports against their aggressors, therefore paralyzing the judicial processes and even damaging the protection orders, they allow their aggressor to return home.

The Iceberg Project is designed, preventively, to illuminate this dark zone by means of the precocious identification of risk situations and implementing preventive measures that promotes the recognition and the protection of their rights and civil freedoms through the creation of Public-Private Partnership (PPP-Public and Private Associations), civil Coalitions, which allows and mobilizes the participation of the whole community and the neighborhood in the defense of the Human rights and the Equality and Equity of gender, encouraged and promoted by the Community Police.

The European Network of Delinquency Prevention (ENDP) (LD 153 from 6.8.2001) gives priority to the local authorities in the leadership of prevention initiatives because these are the nearest public institutions to the citizen. The Social Services of primary care and the Community Police are integrated to the Town halls and their role places them very near to the citizens and makes them part of the social network.

Social Services and the Police as Public Authorities are the most powerful instruments to canalize sensitive information referred to the relationship between victim and perpetrator, and to offer protection, guide, orientation and follow-up the victims. Due to their permanent availability (24 hours), their knowledge of the neighborhood, neighbours, their relations, environment and their current conflicts.

The target group of the Iceberg Project are Local Coalitions led by the Social Services (primary care's teams) and the Community Police. Their proximity and immediate knowledge of social environment would allow to identify mistreatment processes in their initial phases and to deploy proactive, preventive and coordinatedly a battery of multidisciplinary preventive and quick reaction measures: Community embrace, empowerment, social, psychological, juridical, sanitary, labor and economic support, and to offer protection and personal security to the victims. This preventive model has been experienced successfully in other social violences (urban violence and juvenile delinquency) in countries as Chile, Canada, USA, Australia, New Zealand and the United Kingdom.

Despite of the indispensable need of an integrated multidisciplinary intervention to confront gender violence. In practice, different institutional and social agents operates as closed compartments, proving to be excessively jealous of their competences and information; and they relates between them with distrust. Opposite to this deficit, it turns out urgent to establish a system of compilation, treatment and put jointly of useful and pertinent information and to establish protocols of coordination among different agents and social actors with aptitude to transform the reality, favoring the synergies between their performances: Local Coalition.

.At theoretical level, Iceberg is innovative because attacks the impunity of the sexist aggressor, illuminates gender violence black rate, and develop intermediate mechanisms among the institutional ignorance and the abuse, report and protection to the victim. At methodological level, Iceberg built a data collecting network, channelling and analysis of relevant information. Allows the participation and involvement of citizens in the rights and freedoms of the victims, enables them to receive the Community Embrace and a preventive personalized plan adapted to their needs and individual situation.

In addition it supposes a democratization of making preventive decisions in the community and social base where the abuse is produced. It creates a upwards cascade evaluation system and open a crossed evaluation system among the partners. Evaluation has also a triple component (efficacy, efficiency and legitimacy) and two dimensions: informal (study of satisfaction users and beneficiaries) and formal (scientific method).



Local Coalitions act a network organization in which the actors interacts and are interdependent in which the information, goals and resources are exchanged to obtain multipliers effects and added values, optimizing in this way the efficacy and efficiency of means and resources.

Local Coalition is an instrument with a great adaptability to a great diversity of problems related to security and civil coexistence, even to other areas of community action (health, leisure, culture, education ...). Different strategies can be implemented to approach questions like the school failure, parents training, public sanitary education, unemployment and the development of the social economy, etc.

This versatility makes possible that Local Coalition turns into a socioeconomic agent at medium and long term who has a great capacity of response and improvement of quality service and who is giving effectively and efficiently essential services to the community it belongs to, democratizing community life and making possible civil participation.

Its elasticity turns it into a social tool with a great adjustment capacity independently of the specific characteristics of the community where is applied (rural area, dormitory town, city center, residential neighborhoods and other urban groups) since it starts from the same reality, answering to community demands and needs which determines and fixes the actions and tactics of reality transformation. It constitutes a key piece in designing a preventive common strategy in the European area.

Definitively, it proposes a preventive transnational European model based on: citizens participation, decentralization, democratization, transparency and principles of good government (accountability).

European policies

Iceberg tries to advance in the Principle of subsidiarity, according to it the decisions must be taken in the institutions nearest institution to the citizens, it was already claimed in Maastrich Agreement (1993). A similar recommendation is realized by The European Network of Crime prevention (REPD) (LD 153 from 8.6.2001) given priority to local authorities in crime prevention. Possibly, no public authority alone can confront successfully the complexity of the question of gender violence. Nevertheless, at local level are detected and manage the lacks and needs that raises the integral attention to the victims and the assistance to their families. In addition, the institutional proximity multiplies their efficiency when it is accompanied by the active and awkward presence of the civil organizations and associations, other instance government, educational institutions, mass media and all the sectors and social actors come together in the genuine and legitimate interest and to eradicate the gender violence. With Iceberg, the citizens take the decisions together to the above mentioned institutions, exercising and constructing citizenship.

This interests junction (PPP) allows to develop cooperation strategies and horizontal and vertical coordination, which on the other hand, opens new routes to advance in the European recommendations on gender mainstreaming and their application on gender local local policies. With Iceberg, this transversal dimension crystallizes and it becomes visible.

Iceberg is in line with the Resolution of the European Parliament of 11th June of 1986 on the aggressions to the woman and the Resolution A3-0349/94 on the violations of women freedoms and fundamental rights. The European Constitution (Treaty of Rome, on October 29, 2004) establishes as an specific goal, the fight against gender violence attacking social exclusion and discrimination; promoting justice and social protection, the equality man-to-women. Iceberg sets together with the victims and articulates a system of solidarity, support and protection (community embrace). In addition it constructs equality, changing attitudes and attacking prejudices and stereotypes from the civil commitment

On the other hand, in 2006, the Economic and Social European Committee proposed the initiative opinion " Domestic violence against women " (SOC/218) indicating that one of the most important missions of the E.U. policies,



based on the respect of the human rights, is to prevent these acts of violence and to create effective procedures of education, prevention, judicial actions and support. That is to say, to establish a preventive system that supports and protects the victim. This is that Iceberg does: It embraces the victim with both arms, the Support and the Protection.

As the Secretaries Committee of the European Council (Recommendation of March 26, 1985, on family violence), Iceberg thinks that the family is the base of the democratic societies and plays a vital socialization role of its members. In the family one learns to relate to each others, and therefore is in it where dysfunctional and violent forms of relation are contagious. Iceberg tries to come closer to families in risk situation and to improve their well-being trying to remove the unequallities that make difficult the institutional knowledge of mistreatment and to deploy a series of measures by the community embrace.

The preventive interventions proposed by Iceberg are personalized and adapted to the concrete situation and problematic of every victim (woman, children, dependant ...) and it is consisting with the Resolution N^o 2/1990 of the Ministers' Council on social measures with regard to the violence inside the family and with its Recommendation REC 2002 / 5 on the protection of the women against the violence, joining criteria among member states so women rights and freedoms will be recognized and protected; in the Tolerance 0 Campaign (1997) promoted by the European Parliament and with Daphne experience (good practices and Daphne Toolkits).

At methodological and instrumental level, the accumulated experiences along the previous editions of the Program Daphne (I and the II) It have been tested different strategies of police confrontation of gender violence. Numerous projects Daphne have approached the identification and evaluation of risk and protective factors of gender violence, women homicide or have empirically validated scales, questionnaires and systems of indicators (REF: 2005-2-086-WC; 2004-2-075-W, 2004-2-001-WY, 2004-1-092-W, 2003-243-WC, 2003-206-W, 2003-022-WY, 2003-013-W, 1998 – 086 – W)

Other projects, conscious of the importance of modifying the attitudes of police officers, have developed tactics of awareness and formative programs (1997 – 034 – W, 1997 – 235 – WC)

Some project, taking conscience of the need to generate confidence in the interaction between police and victim, have planned and offered recommendations on the management of the first contact between them. (STOP – no more tolerance to the collusion of silence. First contact officers as allies for domestic violence victims. Ref. 2005-1-014-WC)

Other projects have started in the provision of an integrated victims care and in the development of Police action programs (Ref. 2004-1-160-W, 1998 – 077 – W)

Exceptionally, only one project has confronted and tried to enlight on the rape black-rate, promoting a network work. (Ref. 1999 – 161 – WC). And another proposal has offered recommendations multilevel (local, national and international), considering the different cultural contexts and giving emphasis in the community preventive importance (Ref. 1997 – 123 – W)

A prominent referent is the project of intervention in domestic violence against the women in Berlin (BIG) ([http:// epic.programaeurosocial.eu](http://epic.programaeurosocial.eu)) for its coordination and work to interdiscipline directed to strengthening the protection and security mechanisms of the women in risk and with the institutional commitment and with third sector improving all services to the woman in the intervention process with the victims.

All these initiatives have been constructing a background, a common knowledge and a “know how”, that must be exploited and updated. The Iceberg project tries to rescue the above mentioned knowledge (learned lessons, proposed ideas, materials and developed tools) to construct on it preventive model action and integral recovery of the victims. Iceberg rests on the shoulders of giants who have preceded us.



All above, we propose a model based on citizens participation and corresponsability in the construction of a common freedom space of equality and equity. The versatile tool on which is based our project are local Coalitions (which are democratic space and construction of citizenship) led proactively by the Police (due to their specialization, operative capacity 24 hours, environment knowledge and for being an authority agent). The flexibility and capacity of adjustment of this system makes possible to open numerous doors for the future of the Preventive European Policies generalizing its benefits to other national, cultural, social environments or to other problems of coexistence.

Definitely, this project also can motivate the adoption of normative initiatives in the area of the gender violence, as European and National level in the Member States: (refer to the announce procedures, emphasizing in the preventive phase of the process, to the regularization of professionals , for instance: criminologists.)

In the next future, the Iceberg Local Coalitions can do useful contributions to projects as the European Protection Order giving coverage and an essential support for the fulfillment of precautionary measures of victim protection or vigilance and control of the aggressor, and to re-educate him when the judicial authority orders it.

An urgent problem detected by the proto-coalitions of Cullera, Sueca Tavernes and being tourist destinations during holidays season there are many cases of attacks against women whose partners, in their home countries even had a protective and o restraining order and they have followed up their partners to the holiday destination. Local Coalitions, which operate on a network, could follow up these special cases I offering to the tourists at risk the necessary support and protection.

The Iceberg Coalitions can be a focus of bidirectional information towards the Equality European Observatory (or Violence's, if it is constituted), givieng information and data, and disseminating in the social enviroment of the Local Coalitions the knowledge and studies elaborated by the Observatory.

3.2 Ethical issues related to the project

Describe any ethical issues which you might come across during the implementation of your project and present your strategy to address them. These could be for example issues related to personal data protection, working with vulnerable target groups etc.

This project raises a diversity of legal, ethical and ethics questions , which will have to be approached by the local Coalitions, for its Legal and Ethics Comission of the Preventive Team; and for the Partners' Committee.

All the laws anchor the social subjects in a hypothetical inevitable stage, un-historical and immutable. Our legal frame tends to do special emphasis in the repression of the batterer, of the active subject in the aggression, as if the only way to overcome the problem was the punishment of the man, which consolidates thus an institutional frame which prevents the evolution of the conflicts inside of the mentioned institutionalism. The impossibility of the evolution / resolution of the conflict generates frustration, provokes aggressiveness and favours the resort to violence as definitive tool for the alternative (extra-institutional) solution of stagnant problems.

However, the reality is historical, in constant movement, and carries social exchanges and multilevel fighting for the resources, interests, positions and power and personal relationships are interactive, dynamic and by definition, controversial.

For that reason it is necessary to extend the institutionalization to generate new courses of action that makes possbile the solution of the stopped conflict. That is to say, to transform blind alleys into big avenues.



To accept that reality is dialectical implies adopting an intellectual position. Thus, the Iceberg project and strategies for early detection and respect for the last will of the victim, forces to take certain actions and measures with the hope to redirect always according to the personal interests of the victim, the relationship with tactical support, monitoring and supervision to strengthen the victim (make it less vulnerable) and erode the impunity perceived by the aggressor ("We are watching you")

There is a deep contradiction in the Legal European frame and it is that it lets to leak some type of prejudice of the second generation, a kind of latent male chauvinism, on having relegated the victim to a position of passive subject to which, for her own good, her will is kidnapped (objectively, this one is the same underlying mechanism to the identified one for the Social Psychology in the symbolic racism - See Moscovici) and to replace, definitively, the will and domain of the aggressor by of the institutions'.

Crosscurrent Iceberg bets for the autonomy, the capacity of decision and the absolute respect on the will of the victim (empowerment). To consider these criteria and bear in mind the diversity (cultural, elderly minorities, processes, minor, dependent on social exclusion...) and the personal characteristics of every victim, it can place the actors and social agents members of the Local Coalitions in front to the force regulation and opposite to the institutionalization and its repeated message of "woman, denounce!"

This position which accompanies the victim, who "embraces" her and which is based on the confidence and the complicity with the battered woman, can generate in the members of the coalition high doses of anxiety, distress, discomfort and frustration. Members of the Local Coalitions will evaluate the risk situation and women decisions, with the adoption of actions in the PPP that they consider appropriate in each case.

What is clear is that it is not possible to force anybody to receive a certain treatment, though it is prescribed by the judicial authorities and supervised by the police: There are many cases where victims and perpetrators infringe the restraining orders dictated by the Judge. Even, when the above mentioned treatment is finished, the victim usually return to her daily dynamics, but with a major rejection to the protective system (a perverse effect)

When denunciation is activated against woman's will, probably the initial objective (to help and protect women) is betrayed, therefore to prevent that the intervention produces more damage that the one it tries to avoid, the possible action offers must be evaluated from an ethics of responsibility (which considers the possible consequences) that goes beyond the ethics of persuasion (centred on the fulfilment of the norm).

Coalitions offer a federated answer to the victims and their environments, consensus, discussed, evaluated and agreed response by all their members, which answer jointly of the Personalized Plan (pocket agenda) of risk evaluation, attention, follow-up, resources, support, control and protection. This implies sharing sensitive information between institutions that have had a traditional lack of communication (social services vs. Police) that it is necessary to break, generating confidence and contributing with political and professional will. In this case it does not seem to be difficult to defeat the resistance to the change, since all the professionals in institutions are fastened for laws, normative and codes of practice that assure the good use of the above mentioned information and the benefits of sharing information are evident.

But on the other hand, in the Coalitions there are represented agents and private and not professional social actors who will have access to sensitive information that concern the intimacy and personal image of victims, aggressors and families. For it, one of the first actions of the Coalitions must be to establish the ethical and ethics frame of their acts, included a sanctioning protocol and the protection of vulnerabilities in the informative system, and assure the commitment of all the members and the good use of the information known by their belonging to the Coalition.

The community Embrace (support + protection) that the Coalition provides must be bases on the dialog, on the deliberation, without impositions, keeping company, taking care of the life, the values, the emotions, the feelings and the affective security of the woman victim of the violence and of her significant others.

The attitude of the coalitions in their interactions with the victims and with the environment must be humble, giving possibilities,



opened, comprehensive, respectful, coherent, ... every coalition must establish its own ethical frame that will regulate the interactions with victims, perpetrators and environment. This regulation arises of facing questions as the following ones: Why not to respect the autonomy of the victim when she asks us for it crying?, Why do we think that we know more than they and are more qualified to decide?, Would not we project prejudices on her capacity of decision, her weakness or on her will?, Are they lacking preparation to take her own decisions?

All social work combines elements of social control with elements of solidarity and of assignment of resources and services. This mixture raises questions of different kinds.

From the medicine, the psychology and the bioethics it is distinguishing 4 moral obligations that hold the action of the professionals and coalitions.

Since the coalitions manage resources and these are limited, we are in front situations of " zero-sum game": to assign a resource to a problem implies refusing it to the rest of problems. Consistently, every Coalition will have to elaborate its own system of indicators that allow in to evaluate its priorities for the assignment of resources and resorts.

The above mentioned system of indicators must be capable of evaluating the actions implemented according to criteria of efficacy, efficiency and legitimacy. The efficiency relates to the results and to the attainment of the proposed goals, whereas the efficiency is orientated to the resources and their better utilization. But in addition, the efficiency is determined by moral, ethical and of social justice criteria. In fact, the work towards the equality is a collective job and a moral obligation towards the society and allows to advance towards a system of conviviality more rightly.

For its part, the legitimacy is related with the transparency, the representation, the participation, the consensus and the democratic values. The legitimacy depends of the circumstances and political agreements that allow institutional and social lasting constructions, which always can leave the social legitimate actors under the risk of receiving pressures of groups of interest. The coalitions, spaces of conciliation and construction of citizenship, they will have to avoid this threat consolidating their independence of criterion and autonomy of management and reinforcing their organizational structure and incorporating a series of institutional and public controls that imply accounts rendering, transparency and denunciation of any type of pressures.

An important aspect of the program is that it puts the accent in the fight against the silence that gives impunity to the aggressor, to whom is offered recommendations and advices and with whom, if it proceeds, one can negotiate actions which leads to attitude changes and to changes in his system of values, beliefs and behaviour. Of course, within the existing legality. This is consistent with an alternative vision of penalties that affects more in the rehabilitation and the re-education in moral values of the perpetrator than in his punishment and putting out of the circulation.

Since than the preventive action (precocious detection) is placed by us in the first phases of the cycle of the violence, in its first symptoms, when still there are no hurts, serious felonies or crimes; when there is no witness of punishable acts, but indications and indicators of risk have been detected, there appear a series of ethical and ethics questions: until what point is it legitimate to act in these levels?, are these interventions illegitimate interferences? Are we creating an Emotional Big Brother or a police of the feelings?

On the other hand, in front false positives, on having moved in a environment of perceptions subject to mistake, we can be near the interference and damage the privacy of the couple and the personal intimacy of its components.

As is stated in the daily medical practice and in the social work, not to present denunciation and to activate the reinforced institutional guardianship is not equivalent to intervene and a certain professional consensus exists in how doing it:

- To generate an environment which facilitates the expression of the emotions, feelings and needs of the victim.
- To guarantee the confidentiality.
- Not to emit judgments and valuations.
- To offer support, coordination, to make clear the consequences of the violence, to encourage and to assure the assertive rights of the victim (she has right to be happy).
- Interdisciplinary and multidimensional Boarding.
- To realize a plan of personal security since the majority of victims continue living with their aggressors, for what they need notions and skills to be protected from acute physical aggressions.



- To consider the rest of the possible victims of the dysfunctional situation (children, elders, dependant...) and to establish a plan of work for them.
- To promote the work groupal and to interdiscipline.
- To respect the will of the woman.
- To accentuate the self-determination and the protagonism of the victim in her process of overcoming of the violence accompanying her in function on her own particular characteristics.
- Decision and availability to promote legal changes in order that the laws are at the service of those who try to protect. Any effective change in the people's beliefs on their behaviour involves a certain degree of manipulation, for what comes back the question of our legitimacy to do it. The response to this dilemma we find her in that the benefits on the well-being of the subject increase significantly in relation to her troubled initial situation.

In some cases, and if it proceeds according to the personal interests of the victim, this work it will be realized preparing the victim for the presentation of the pertinent denunciation (personal and familiar security, blocking of economic resources or relevant documentation, compilation of proofs...), all this to backs the batterer.

3.3 Risks and measures to mitigate them

Describe possible risks and the activities that you plan to undertake to mitigate them. As each project contains some risks related to its implementation (ex. change of staff, not enough participants attending a training, not being able to find expert in the field, the authorities refusing access to documents or institution). You should present specific actions that you plan to implement in order to address such issues.

Iceberg is such an ambitious and complex project that needs financial external support and institutional European support to be implemented. Without Daphne it will not be able to go out forward, though any advances could be done in the plan of proposed work.

The assumptions and theoretical approaches of Iceberg must take into account different ideological visions. Iceberg is based on a costly political consensus and negotiation, since the Coalitions was implemented at municipalities with different views. (Governed by parties and coalitions with divergent sensibilities: conservative, liberal, social democratic, socialist and nationalist party).

In every Town hall, the interdisciplinary nature of Iceberg affects the structure of power and distribution of resources of the different areas and councillorships, which they must have overcome to be involved in the project.

Iceberg mobilizes also different Councils of Valencia Regional Government (Governance, Justice), Universities, Judge and District attorney's office... that, in search of this consensus and common good, give up to enter in conflicts of jurisdiction and competences, and proving to be ready to advance in the participative democracy.

All of them have done a tremendous effort of conciliation of interests and political wills reaching a successful consensus and subordinating their particular political or organizational vision to the common purpose of facing the violence of gender. In exchange, we all have received and generated a strong commitment, included the cofinancing, and a few high expectations of success.

This sustained commitment has the solidity that the above mentioned expectations have. For it, without Daphne's institutional support and its economic aid, Iceberg can lose its multidimensional and interdisciplinary structure, its systemic coherence and the vital political and social consensus that legitimizes it.

Another important threat is the conflict of institutional competences, which could be given according to the normative frame of every participant country. The multilevel structure will allow that these conflicts of competences should excel themselves by means of the negotiation and the incorporation of all the institutional legitimate agents in the local Coalitions and the mediating labor of the Project Manager and the Preventive Team.

A threat to which we expose ourselves is that a woman whose situation of risk has been identified is seriously attacked by result of serious wounds or death (See paragraph 3.2 - ethical questions). In this stage, the Local Coalition and the



Preventive Team both must receive special protagonism on having canalized all the civil and institutional strengths towards their protection and to intensify and to extend the deployment of the community embrace towards the victim and her nearer familiar environment (children, parents, friends...), managing and prioritizing economic, medical, social aids ... and, also, to neutralizing the aggressor avoiding that remains unpunished. An episode of this type might destabilize the political and social consensus necessary for the project, for what it will be necessary to agree with all the interested parties on the actions to perform.

The partners' profile (regional and local Governments and university institution) guarantees the continuity and its adjustment to the different changes and crises that could take place, without losing the orientation to the attainment of the goals. The typical contingencies of functioning stay on the responsibility of the Local Coalitions, the Preventive Team and the Project Manager supported by the whole structure Iceberg, which exclusive dedication implies a constant interaction with the Partners and their action as lobby for the good attainment of all the aims of the project. In this respect, there will be able to be relieved partners (34 received offers of participation as Partners), to mediate with authorities and public services, to centralize efforts and resources in problems and concrete situations; always encouraging the networks of formal and informal, vertical and horizontal communication, between all the implied ones in the initiative.

The local Coalitions act as a network organization in which the actors interact and are interdependent and in that the information, the goals and the resources are exchanged to obtain economies on a large scale, effects multipliers and added values, optimizing this way the efficiency and the efficiency of means and resources.

In essence, the participative model of management of the local Coalition is a open local partenariat in that there interacts public and private agents (PPP). This type of organization allows to optimize the public resources to direct private investments, increasing the available resources and sharing the risks. The partenariat allows to adapt the action and to join economies on a large scale. Thus there is improved the economic efficiency and the management of risks and allows to overcome the failures of the market, of the third sector and of the public administrations

Every local Coalition will have to assure in the future its own sustainability at the social level (transparency, participation, social implication, aptitude to satisfy social needs, aptitude to generate agreements and consensuses ...), economic level (attracting, transparent management, participative budgets, provision of services and efficiency and efficiency in the use of the resources) and institutional level ("contracts" with town halls, institutions, civic organizations, and companies).

The Coalitions are autonomous and automanaged. It implies that every coalition will adopt the juridical form that wishes (association or foundation) to be able to be self-governed. This self-government goes through , funding attracting (quotas of partners, activities, provision of services, agreements with public institutions and companies, donations, campaigns, and access to public subsidies ...) and for assuring by rendering accounts, its efficacy, efficiency and legitimacy.

One of the instruments proposed to assure the financing of the Coalition is the generation of " Symbolic invoices ". Starting from an analysis of the costs of the violence of gender (labor falls, medical, police, judicial expenses, attention to relatives ...) and the consideration and prorate of the costs, one presents the above mentioned symbolic invoice to the lenders of services and other economic agents (institutions, organizations and companies). The goal is to strengthen their implication, to canalize their corporate social responsibility and to assure their commitment with the financial sustainability by means of the formula of Contract - program (economic contribution in exchange for the provision of services from that the indirectly above mentioned economic agents benefit).

An important critique that one can do to the creation of the local Coalitions informed by the public sector is that its existence could justify the cut of the social expense or to carry a privatization in the attention to these so sensitive victims. The answer is NO.

The Coalitions are not a substitute service or a social alternative network. The Local Coalitions are spaces to canalize the civil participation, to democratize the take of decisions and co-claim responsibility to the citizenship of the policies of equality doing them protagonists of those. Every coalition attending to their circumstances, means, resources, technical and organizational capacity of their social actors and to their objective conditions they will have to find the



"mix" with which to fight against the violence of gender resting, accompanying and protecting the victim and controlling and monitoring the perpetrator.

The management philosophy of the local Coalitions is based on the strategic organizational thought and the take of decisions in front to threats and risks and is inspired by the methodology of the Integral Control Panel, which is based on a system of objective indicators. The above mentioned decisions are solidary, federated and a product of a consensus, which assures the responsibility in front to the adversities and makes possible to realize the changes of way (who does what and when) necessary to fulfill their aims.

The model of Local Coalitions is a robust, adaptable, versatile democratic tool, and opens routes for the social construction of the pacific conviviality and the exercise of the democratic duties and rights. Its proximity to the reality makes possible that there bases a preventive common transnational model, with European dimension, capable of assimilating the national and cultural differences and the specificity of every area and neighbourhood. This versatility and being a constant opened door for the civil participation allows them to extend their agenda of interests and to focus their ention on other problems of conviviality and other social violences (elders, children, handicaps-people, violent young persons, prostitution, human trafficking...)

3.4 Dissemination strategy and communication tools

Describe your dissemination strategy, i.e.: a plan of how you would like to reach your target group with the information and knowledge that your will produce. Why do you think you should target specific group of people with your communication activities? Why are the tools of communication that you have chosen the most effective for your project and how will they ensure effective dissemination of the result? Please remember that what makes a good project is not only the quality of an action performed but also its impact, how many people will know and be influenced by it.

All dissemination, publications and communication that Daphne will make express the importance of the contribution of the European Commission and the Project, making its corporate image in a plainly visible. The Valencian Community Foundation (Fundación Comunidad Valenciana)- European Region- will be the partner responsible for the strategies of diffusion of Iceberg. They will coordinate all of the actions and activities related to diffusion, and this will be done in 4 languages.

The work philosophy of Iceberg, its methodology, tools, instruments of measurement and results obtained will be disseminated through various sources:

-Civic sources and the mass media

(City headquarters of the coalitions, and local and regional media)

The ability of the local Coalitions to integrate significant social actors (especially third sector and citizenship) will be influenced by the sensitivity of these to the problem of gender violence.

In order to motivate citizens to actively join the local Coalitions, a sensitivity campaign based on word of mouth will be initiated (using women's organizations and social players within the Coalition). This will be supported with posters (1,000) and leaflets (2,000) which will detail the goals of Iceberg, its system of work, its participation in the Coalitions, and will provide information concerning the entirety of preventive system. The European dimension of the project (partnering) and its financing (Daphne) will be mentioned in the above mentioned literature.

The poster campaign will be reinforced by a "media bombardment" through the channels of local media (radio, television and press) introducing material to sensitize the public to the problem of gender violence through editorial opinions, interviews, debates and the generation of news (press releases, academic studies, professionals report, reports from members of the preventive Team, local authorities, coalitions members, etc).

It will try to construct a media agenda with items of interest for journalists as well as the public. This will insure a periodic presence of the message in the media. One means of obtaining the above mentioned presence is to invite



well known journalists and executives of the local media to form a part of the local Coalitions. In this way, Iceberg will be able to have the means to communicate with the public and to modulate or to intensify the contents and frequency of the messages in accordance with the details of the project.

-Scientific and professional sources (Magazines, Reports, Congresses ...)

The system of indicators, preventive tools, methodology, instruments of evaluation, therapeutic initiatives, etc. are part of the scientific knowledge. The knowledge that Iceberg generates is therefore capable of being published in scientific and professional Reports and Magazines; and be disseminated at meetings and within academic circles (Congresses, forums, etc. The professionals involved in the project (Preventive Teams and professionals of the Coalitions) and the researchers of the Universities of Coventry, the University of Valencia, and of the Queen Sophie Centre for the Study of the Violence (Centro Reina Sofía para el Estudio de la Violencia) will have prominence in the diffusion of this work within academic and scientific circles.

-Virtual Sources: "The Cyber-coalition"

Iceberg will create a web page (in 5 languages) focused on satisfying several needs:

Information about Iceberg (Philosophy, methodology, partners, financing, etc)

General Information (articles and publications) on human relations, the "art of loving", socialization, self-help, gender violence, social violence and of topics that visitors may request.

The "Virtual Embrace" (information and links)

- Agenda, social relations and leisure activities
- Social, psychological, medical resources, housing, training and employment, micro-credit, emergency public aid, juridical counselling, education, self-help networks, exchange of services, etc.
- Self-defence: advice and directives on how to avoid aggression and to minimize physical, psychological, economic, social, and family damage.

Management of risks evaluation

Self-evaluation of risks. - questionnaire of auto-risk evaluation of automatic correction and predictive value in which every woman can "self-evaluate" her own situation and receive advice related to the result of her risk analysis.
Professional evaluation. - relational real time access Database restricted to professionals, researchers, coalitions, preventive teams and Partners. It works as a database for scientific development and for the professional evaluation of risks by means of algorithms and statistical analysis.

Training

Information on opportunities of training (seminars, courses, scholarships ...) for victims and members of the Coalitions. Virtual Centre of documentation (Library / virtual Newspaper library. Analysis, Reports, Agendas) On-line courses, (connection to the platform WebPOL - virtual campus product of an European project Leonardo of Vinci – Valencia Town Hall)

The Virtual Community

A forum for professional exchange of case studies (with restricted access, allowing professionals to view and socialize knowledge and methodology).

- Blogs .hosts / connects to personal or institutional blogs of interest-
- Activation of emergency and crisis situation network (a network connection which allows emergency mobilization of Coalition members, preventative teams, and Community Embrace = support + protection through e-mails and



telephone numbers.

3.5 Follow up of the project

Do you foresee any follow-up after the end of the project? Please describe whether you will have sources of financing to continue developing your project after the end of the Commission's financial support.

In accordance with the principles of subsidiary, decentralization and participation, the evaluation system is established in diverse levels that, in a rising cascade, are accumulating analysis and judgments on the adequacy of the program to the identified needs and project goals.

The evaluation system is presented in a double format: informal and formal. The informal Evaluation investigates the social utility perceived and attributed to the program and to the satisfaction of the professionals (target group) users and beneficiaries (women in situation of risk) and of the social environment itself (neighborhood). The methodology of the informal evaluation is inspired by market studies using their own tools: customer satisfaction surveys, discussion and consultation groups, complaint and suggestion withdrawal system, and informal conversations.

The model of formal Evaluation corresponds with the scientific model: Once a problem for investigation is identified a hypothesis is generated which must, in turn, be contrasted with the reality of the situation. In order to do this, it will be necessary to establish the Base Line of the problem (the situation and prior condition of the problem to be solved) on which we need to apply the model of intervention or treatment derived from the hypothesis. Once applied, new measurements are taken and the posterior situation is compared to the previous situation. The pertinent conclusions that is obtained ends the process with dissemination of the generated knowledge.

Consequently, the proposed evaluation system will establish a Base Line (Initial Evaluation) of the incident of the violence of gender, including the known crime. A diagnosis of the various dimensions of the problem and the application of scale, questionnaires and batteries of indicators previously validated by Daphne will be performed by means of a system specific indicators and victimization surveys. To do this, there is a follow-up system (Continuous evaluation) that makes decision making possible. There is also consolidation and strengthening of the road links (horizontal and vertical) between all the members and participants in the program established as a priority. The continuous assessment tries to coordinate the different actions; and the adjustments and corrections implement on the foreseen plan of action that is considered necessary for the fulfillment of the goals.

In order to know the impact of the program, a final evaluating process (Final Evaluation) is proposed which would contemplate: it proposes a last evaluative process (Final Evaluation) that contemplates: Comparison with the base line, judgments on the efficiency of the project and opinion on the attainment of the foreseen goals; The accumulative effect of the different interventions and synergies (Summa Evaluation); economic audit of the project and opinions on



attained efficiency; cost estimation of gender violence and economic impact (obtained saving) of the program and Mehta - evaluation (evaluation of the evaluation); measurement of the adequacy of the evaluation process.

The evaluation system is therefore complex and multilevel: local Coalitions, Preventive Team, Inner Audit (U. of Coventry and U. of Valencia) and the Partners Committee, introducing the concept of Cross Evaluation for which every local coalition is also evaluated by members of other coalitions, increasing the transparency and horizontal communication.

Once the project is finished, we will see the creation of a public private partnership (PPP) local, autonomous, self-managed and self-sustainable at the social level (transparency, participation, social implication, aptitude to satisfy social needs, able to generate agreements and consensus, etc), economically (fund raising, transparent management, participative budgets, provision of services and efficacy and efficiency in the use of the resources) and institutional ("contracts" with town halls, institutions, civic organizations, companies).

Every Coalition will have the juridical form that it desires to adopt and will have to assure its maintenance by means of participation, agreements, subsidies, fund raising, "symbolic invoices", contracts - programs and provision of services.

Evidently, the system of local Coalitions is not a singular project that finishes after analyzing learned lessons, committed mistakes and selecting its good practices.

The Coalitions have sense of survival. They come for good, to turn into a civil, stable and everlasting tool. From 6 initials (Cullera, Swedish, Tabernes, Mulhouse, Sofia and the University Coventry), it is trying to create a network of Coalitions that will be spread out all over the whole Europe.

This expansion implies, in successive phases, the creation and multiplication of their preventive professional Teams, without the guardianship of the Partners, the generalization of their methodology to other social violence situations (people trafficking, illegal immigration, small crime, urban violence, vandalism, etc), the creation of their own formative forums (international congresses, publications, tele-training ...). The coalitions will become federated and confederated among themselves if they wish or need to. They will be social players of the first magnitude.

Coalitions Hill will turn into a centre for the diffusion of ideas, social dialogue centres in which their public-private members will confront ideas, and will find agreements and consensus

The Coalitions are structures for changing social attitudes and of social education, of advancements in participative democracy, and for the improvement of civil conviviality. The Coalitions will be lobbies of opinion and centres of social mobilization.

The Coalitions will be a European cultural and social assets.

The logic of cooperation implies receiving help to initiate the project; however, once this initial impulse is received, the Coalitions will create their own way. The Partners will have made a contribution and will have acted as a "greenhouse" in which "to cultivate" the Iceberg idea and as "proud parents" they will see as their children fly away towards autonomy and self-sufficiency. They will have shown themselves to be both accessible and available in confront future difficulties.

In the transition up to the full autonomy, the project's online platform (Cyber-coalition) will operate as a meeting point and real time follow-up between the Partners, Coalitions, preventive Teams and the public. The marginal residual cost of using this resource as time passes will tend toward "0". The partners will update contents and support telematic



services and the organization of events and telematic meetings.



4. THE PARTNERS AND ASSOCIATE PARTNERS

4.1 Partner(s)

This section must be completed **for each partner organisation**.

Important: The application form must be accompanied by a signed and dated partner declaration form from each partner, in accordance with the model provided.

PARTNER 1.

Full legal name (please be consistent with the budget, application form and the partner declaration form)	Ville de MULHOUSE
Country of Registration	FRANCE
Legal status	Public Administration
Official address	2, rue Pierre et Marie Curie BP – 10020 68948 MULHOUSE Cedex 9
Contact person	Marie-Paule Pawlas-Zins
Telephone number: country code + city code + number	0033.3.89.33.79.96
Fax number: country code + city code + number	0033.3.89.32.59.09
E-mail address	Marie-paule.pawlas-zins@mulhouse-alsace.fr
Number of employees	About 2500
Describe the organisation structure and usual activities	A territorial collectivity with general responsibility for local public services, local urban planning and development, organisational facilities, social matters and activities for preservation of social cohesion. The city administration of Mulhouse is a key partner for local associations working against violence in family and against women
Experience of similar actions,	The City Administration is permanently confronted to violence problems



in relation to role in the implementation of the proposed action	among its citizens. The municipal police is supposed to help preventing it, as well as the cooperation with the national police. Though the statistics about family violence and violence
History of cooperation with the applicant	In 2008, the Regional Government of Valencia joined an EU-consortium lead by Mulhouse, which applied to the “Concerto III” EU initiative of the EU-Commission. In 2009, the City of Mulhouse was making the first steps to reinforce its action against gender and family violence. The decision was made to join a DAPHNE project as a partner and many propositions compared. The Valencian project was matching with the Mulhousian and seemed to have the best qualitative content.
Role and involvement in preparing the proposed action	The cooperation in order to prepare the application was very effective and satisfying. The City of Mulhouse chose this project because it was corresponding from the beginning to its own approach. However, the discussions with the lead partner allowed a wider compatibility and some adjustments.
Describe the staff involved in the project	A special assistant in charge of the observatory A special assistant in charge of the organization and monitoring of the steering committee “violence in family and against women”

PARTNER 2.

Full legal name (please be consistent with the budget, application form and the partner declaration form)	National Association of Municipal Clerks in Bulgaria
Country of Registration	Bulgaria
Legal status	NGO
Official address	Sofia , 328 Han Kubrat Blvd.
Contact person	Valentin Lazarov
Telephone number: country code + city code + number	+ 359 887 996214
Fax number: country code + city	+ 359 2 9377425



code + number	
E-mail address	vlazarov@sofia.bg
Number of employees	7 people
Describe the organisation structure and usual activities	<p>The National Association of Municipal Clerks in Bulgaria (NAMCB) is a professional non-profit association, established in July 2005 in Sofia. The idea of its establishment and its objectives have been borrowed from the International Institute of the Municipal Clerks (IIMC), founded in the USA in 1947. The experience of this international organization, which has over 10 400 members from the USA, Canada, Holland, England, Portugal, Belgium, Australia as well as countries from South America and Africa, has been transmitted to us with the help of The Certification Institute of The Municipal Clerks for Central and East Europe (CIMCCEE), which was registered in our country in 2004 and is the first of its type out of the North America.</p> <p>The aim of NAMCB is to help the training and qualification of municipal clerks in Bulgaria by organizing seminars, conferences, experience exchange, by information and reference activity, as it takes part in national and international programmes and projects.</p> <p>The Association is headed by a President and has a Board of Directors and a Control Council. Its main activities are training and qualification of mayors and municipal employees, participation in EU programs and projects.</p>
Experience of similar actions, in relation to role in the implementation of the proposed action	<p>The Association is currently carrying out the ITER Project – Police’s itineraries in the multi-professional network for the prevention of juvenile delinquency in cooperation with the municipality of Alicante /Spain/, the municipality of Vejle /Denmark/ and the municipality of Latina /Italy/. It is also facilitating the activities of the associate partner Sofia Center For Prevention of Law-Breaking.</p>
History of cooperation with the applicant	<p>Both organizations worked in cooperation for the implementation of the European projects VIVA EUROPA 2009 and VIVA EUROPA 2010.</p>
Role and involvement in preparing the proposed action	<p>In cooperation with the applicant the Association has developed the activities in this project which are provided to be carried out in Bulgaria or by Bulgarian experts.</p>
Describe the staff involved in the project	<p>The coordinator for the project for Bulgaria and experts</p>

PARTNER 3

Full legal name (please be consistent with the budget, application form and	AYUNTAMIENTO DE VALENCIA – POLICIA LOCAL
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the partner declaration form)	
Country of Registration	SPAIN
Legal status	LOCAL PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION
Official address	AVENIDA DEL CID 37
Contact person	MR. ÁNGEL ALBENDÍN
Telephone number: country code + city code + number	+34 96 208 54 69
Fax number: country code + city code + number	+34 96 398 18 42
E-mail address	proyectosplv@valencia.es
Number of employees	1700
Describe the organisation structure and usual activities	<p>The city of Valencia has a total population of 810,064 inhabitants and serves as the centre of an extensive metropolitan area which reaches over 1,500,000 inhabitants. It is, in terms of population, the third largest city in Spain.</p> <p>More than 1700 police officers form the police department of Valencia. Their duties vary widely, ranging from surveillance and traffic control to maintaining citizen security and safety, administrative police, etc. In most of cases they work together with other national or regional departments. Overall they are one of the most active local police in Spain due to their continuous innovation in technology.</p> <p>Our organization has managed and taken part in a great number of successful European projects, for example the LIFE programme about environment (Ecobus, Duna, Biocompost...), FED funds (Hybrid Buses), 4th and 5th Framework Programme of I+D (Agora 2000 and Telecityvision), Euroalert Ten- Telecom, Webpol (Leonardo da Vinci Programme, for Police training), Innovative Strategies for Preventing Re-offending (Grundtvig Programme), as well as many other national and European initiatives in which we are/have been/will be involved as leaders, partners or users in the areas of prevention, new technologies, security, training, emergencies management, noise control, fight against crime, violence against women, and other fields.</p>
Experience of similar actions, in relation to role in the implementation of the proposed action	<p>Local Police is working on European projects management since 2003 and has managed an amount of grants of almost 500.000€, shared among 7 selected projects.</p> <p>Regarding Domestic Violence, more than 6000 judicial orders of protection have been managed by GAMA, the special unit for domestic violence issues, which is made up of 45 police officers and is working since 2003.</p>
History of cooperation with the applicant	As the largest Local Police Force in Valencia's Region, we are in permanent touch with the applicant because it's in charge of the coordination and common legislation of Local Police Forces of Valencia's Region.
Role and involvement in preparing the proposed action	We have held several meetings in order to give our particular approach regarding prevention issues on domestic violence and have proposed to include in the proposal e-learning contents and computer applications to support and achieve



	final successful results.
Describe the staff involved in the project	<p>As can be seen in the CVs, skilled and experienced staff will be involved. There are advanced skills in domestic violence and project management issues, as well as technical and programming issues.</p> <p>More than 50 police officers skilled in a wide range of R+D issues are involved in projects development.</p>

PARTNER 4

Full legal name <u>(please be consistent with the budget, application form and the partner declaration form)</u>	Fundación Comunidad Valenciana – Región Europea (FCVRE)
Country of Registration	Spain
Legal status	Public-private entity
Official address	C/ Juristas, 10 E-46001, Valencia
Contact person	Gemma Silvestre Saéz
Telephone number: country code + city code + number	(+34) 96 318 43 79
Fax number: country code + city code + number	(+34) 96 318 43 50
E-mail address	silvestre_gemsae@gva.es
Number of employees	40 employees
Describe the organisation structure and usual activities	<p>The Fundación Comunidad Valenciana - Región Europea (FCVRE), is a non-profit foundation with an indefinite duration created by the Valencian Regional Government in order to promote the participation of the Valencian society in the actions and policies of the European Union. The FCVRE also aims to bridge partnerships, both public and private, in order to effectively co-operate for the success of European projects.</p> <p>The FCVRE is an organisation with a broad experience in the international dissemination of EU-funded projects. The objective of the Foundation is to promote the participation of all the sectors present in the Valencian Region in the European Union's policies and to promote a better knowledge of these policies. FCVRE has a broad experience in the international dissemination of EU-funded projects. As an active partner in disseminating project results, the FCVRE offers the experience of its highly specialised staff both in Brussels and in Valencia, including journalists with background in communications, design, web management and press relations. Therefore, the FCVRE is an ideal partner to effectively design and carry out tailor-made comprehensive communicational campaigns to international spread the results of EU projects. Located in Valencia (Spain) and Brussels</p>



	<p>(Belgium), at the very heart of the European quarter, the Foundation can provide conference rooms with modern multimedia facilities. The FCVRE has participated in more than 50 European projects as dissemination partner.</p> <p>The Fundació Comunidad Valenciana-Región Europea strengthens the participation of the Valencian Region in the European Union's policies and actions. It also promotes a better knowledge of these actions and policies.</p> <p>The objective of the Foundation is to promote the participation of all the sectors present in the Valencian Region in the European Union's policies and to promote a better knowledge of these policies.</p> <p>It offers in particular assistance to the competences of the Consell de la Generalitat, the Valencia Autonomous Government Council, regarding its policies related to Agriculture, Water and Sustained Development, Research, Development and Innovation (R,D&I), Cooperation and Transnationality, enlargement of the European Union, Academic Programs, Education and Culture, Communication and Information, Economic Development and Business, Infrastructure and Transport as well as any other area that might become an objective for a European policy and that is of general interest for the Valencian Region.</p> <p>The FCVRE has a commitment with co-operation between industrial clusters, chambers of commerce, financial institutions, local development agencies, education and training institutions, research and development institutions and other relevant social players. We endeavour to bridge them all with the European reality bringing them closer to European projects, institutions and actors. The Foundation is structured in 5 areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Broading Europe with the Valencia Region - Information to citizenship - Aiming higher in partnership - Monitoring and Assistance - Comprehensive training
<p>Experience of similar actions, in relation to role in the implementation of the proposed action</p>	<p>The FCVRE has a broad experience in the international dissemination of EU-funded projects. Since its creation in 2003, the FCVRE has participated in more than 70 European projects of different fields as dissemination partner. At the moment, she is partner in a Daphne III project approved at the last call for proposals.</p>
<p>History of cooperation with the applicant</p>	<p>Both institutions have a tight and good relationship. We have been working together in the presentation of several project proposals to calls launched by the European Commission.</p>
<p>Role and involvement in preparing the proposed action</p>	<p>The FCVRE has contributed to the identification of different tasks, and it has defined the dissemination and communication activities to be carried out during the life of the project.</p> <p>In addition, the FCVRE has also participated in the creation of the transnational consortia through the identification and searching of accurate partners for the project.</p>



Describe the staff involved in the project

The first person chosen to implement the Project is **María Muñoz de Prat**. Nowadays, she is responsible for the Social Affairs Department .She has a wide experience in EU projects and policies on education and training, social and legal affairs as well as organising events on European topics. She has a Master of Communication and Political Management, and a degree in Political and Administrative Sciences. She is specialised in International Relations. She will coordinate the participation of the FCVRE in the project.

The second person involved in the project is **Gemma Silvestre Sáez**. She has a wide experience in Social Affairs and Migration. She works as Project Assistant of those issues in the FCVRE. She has a degree in Law and in Political Sciences-Public Administration. She also has a postgraduate degree in Domestic and Gender Violence. She will be in charge of the dissemination tasks during the life of the project.

PARTNER 5

Full legal name (<u>please be consistent with the budget, application form and the partner declaration form</u>)	Coventry University
Country of Registration	United Kingdom
Legal status	Higher Education Institution
Official address	Priory Street, Coventry, CV1 5FB, United Kingdom
Contact person	Diane Phimister
Telephone number: country code + city code + number	0044 24 7679 5890
Fax number: country code + city code + number	0044 24 7679 5890
E-mail address	d.phimister@coventry.ac.uk
Number of employees	2,303
Describe the organisation structure and usual activities	Coventry University is a Higher Education Institution in the United Kingdom. The organisation develops and delivers undergraduate and postgraduate courses to its students. In addition, the University delivers a wide range of applied research projects on a National and International scale and works closely with a range of organisations delivering continuous professional development (CPD) courses.
Experience of similar actions, in relation to role in	Our research team's work is underpinned by a set of values which emphasise our concern to undertake research which is



<p>the implementation of the proposed action</p>	<p>empowering and combats social exclusion as well as having a practical impact. These values lead us to favour</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • participatory research methods in which respondents (for example service users) are involved throughout the research process • Close working relationships with funders to ensure that we understand and can meet their expectations. <p>As such, research teams within the Faculty have particular expertise in a range of research methodologies and methods including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • expertise in researching sensitive topics • experience of working with 'hard-to-research' groups including people with learning disabilities, sight or hearing loss • experience of working with diverse service groups, not least in terms of age, ethnicity, gender, class or other socio demographic factors • Creative approaches to collecting, analysing and presenting data, including the use of drama, video, posters and other media. <p>Due to the high level of expertise in the area of research, the Faculty has been successful in securing a number of successful bids in recent years. A number of these are outlined in Annex 2a.</p>
<p>History of cooperation with the applicant</p>	<p>n/a</p>
<p>Role and involvement in preparing the proposed action</p>	<p>The main task will consist in the validation of the transnational precocious detection gender violence model through bibliographic revision, and validating questionnaires, scales, and indicators from previous Daphne Projects, tools (Refs, 2005-2-086-WC; 2004-2-075-W; 2004-2-001-WY; 2004-1-092-W; 2003-243-WC; 2003-206-W; 2003-022-WY; 2003-013-W; 1998-086-W).</p> <p>The University will also manage and deliver a local coalition in the University environment in line with those described in the funding application.</p>
<p>Describe the staff involved in the project</p>	<p>The role of Coventry University in implementing the proposed action will be comprehensive dissemination of the evaluation process and findings. This will include peer review of the gender violence detection tool produced by colleagues at the University of Valencia.</p> <p>This will be via attendance at both an initial conference and a final conference to present the findings. A comprehensive literature</p>



review and formal report will also be disseminated.

4.2 Associate Partner(s)

This section must be completed **for each associate partner organisation**.

Important: The application form must be accompanied by a signed and dated associate partner declaration form from each associate partner, in accordance with the model provided.

AP.1

Full legal name	Asociación Provincial de Amas de Casa y Consumidores Tyrius
Country of Registration	Spain
Legal status	Non-profit Association
Official address	Conde Montornés 20-bajo, 46003 Valencia, Spain
Contact person	Asunción Francés Camarena
Telephone number: country code + city code + number	+34 963523086 +34 96351993
Fax number: country code + city code + number	+ 34 963942231
E-mail address	tyrius@tyrius.org
Number of employees	27
Describe the organisation structure and usual activities	Provincial association with 227 local branches in the province of Valencia. Federated at regional level with Alicante and Castellon and national level with CEACCU.
Experience of similar actions, in relation to role in the implementation of the proposed action	We are working since 1999 with three projects of hostels for women at-risk, nationals and immigrants. We have also participated in three European projects, two of program Equal and one Interreg.
History of cooperation with the applicant	Collaboration with Conselleria de Governación on all matters with common purposes to both agencies.
Role and involvement in implementing the proposed	Tyrius represents the social participation in the project with a prominent role in the workstream 1 (local coalitions start up), being the mobilizing force of the most



action	important women association of the area.
Describe the staff involved in the project	Technical staff of our association who have been trained and are experienced in the object and purpose of the project

AP.2

Full legal name	UNIVERSIDAD DE VALENCIA. ESTUDI GENERAL
Country of Registration	SPAIN
Legal status	GOV
Official address	Avenida Blasco Ibañez, 13
Contact person	PhD. Jose Vte. Esteve Rodrigo (Social Psychology Dep.)
Telephone number: country code + city code + number	++ 34 96 386 44 73
Fax number: country code + city code + number	++ 34 96 386 46 68
E-mail address	jvesteve@uv.es
Number of employees	9.500
Describe the organisation structure and usual activities	Superior Formation and Research. I+D+i
Experience of similar actions, in relation to role in the implementation of the proposed action	European Project Research Office (www.uv.es/operuv/) Research Transfer Office (www.uv.es/%7Eotri/)
History of cooperation with the applicant	Convention of Latin Gangs (2008)
Role and involvement in preparing the proposed action	Co-desing Iceberg Project
Role and involvement in implementing the proposed action	Formation and assessment of Local Coalitions. Evaluation, development, application and validity of the measurement instruments.



AP.3

Full legal name	ASOCIACIÓN DE JEFES Y MANDOS DE LA POLICÍA LOCAL DE LA COMUNIDAD VALENCIANA
Country of Registration	SPAIN
Legal status	NGO
Official address	C/ Jaime I, nº 19 – Auditorio de Paiporta 46200 PAIPORTA (SPAIN)
Contact person	Fernando García Pascual (President)
Telephone number: country code + city code + number	++ 34 647 26 10 64
Fax number: country code + city code + number	++ 34 96 273 21 49
E-mail address	presidente@asociacionjefesmandoscv.com
Number of employees	0 (number of associate: 150 chiefs of police)
Describe the organisation structure and usual activities	NGO Self-financed with partners contributions.
Experience of similar actions, in relation to role in the implementation of the proposed action	ITER-2008: Police Itineraries on the multi-professional network to prevent juvenile delinquency (www.dip-alicante.es/iter)
History of cooperation with the applicant	Convention of Latin Gangs (2008)
Role and involvement in preparing the proposed action	Workshop days gender violence study for Police Chiefs and Officers Detection Problems and needs of the victims (SEMINAR PREVENTIVE TEAM)
Role and involvement in implementing the proposed action	Organization of Worpshop days: Canalization information, inscription and implementation and realization (SEMINAR PREVENTIVE TEAM)



AP.4

Full legal name	GENERALITAT VALENCIANA. Conselleria de Justicia y Administraciones Públicas
Country of Registration	SPAIN
Legal status	PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION
Official address	C/ Miguelete, 5. 46001 – VALENCIA
Contact person	Ana M ^a Perales Ferrándiz
Telephone number: country code + city code + number	34+96+386 60 20
Fax number: country code + city code + number	34+96+386 90 88
E-mail address	perales_anafer@gva.es
Number of employees	Over 100
Describe the organisation structure and usual activities	<p>La Conselleria de Justicia y Administraciones Públicas (The Autonomous Ministry of Justice and Public Administration) is the department in the Valencian Government in charge of putting into practice the competences on legal matters, the powers over the minor offender derived from the application of the Organic Law 5/2000, 12th January, which regulates the Criminal Responsibility of Minors. This department also contributes to the prevention and eradication of violence (especially the one exerted on women), and to set measures which aim at avoiding judicialization of conflicts. It is also in charge of the public function; the modernization, quality management and inspection of the administration service; Bar Associations; domestic partnerships; registry offices; relations with the European Union, the Spanish Government and other Autonomous Communities.</p> <p>Under the person in charge of the department, the Autonomous Ministry of Justice and Public Administration is made up of the following superior organs and executive offices:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Autonomous Ministry of Justice. 2. Autonomous Ministry of Public Administration. 3. Autonomous Ministry of Relations with the Government and with the European Union. 4. Undersecretaryship. 5. Management Office of Justice and Minor. 6. Management Office of Autonomous Administration. 7. Management Office of Modernization. 8. Management Office of External Relations. 9. Valencian Community Office in Brussels. 10. Valencian Community Office in Madrid. 11. Autonomous Government Offices in Alicante, Castellón and Valencia. 12. Local Offices of the Autonomous Government. 13. The Director in charge of the Observatory of Justice in the Valencian Community.



<p>Experience of similar actions, in relation to role in the implementation of the proposed action</p>	<p>PARENTAL ALIENATION SYNDROME Coordinating organisation: ASOCIACIÓN ALTEA ESPAÑA On this project, our organisation collaborated by offering:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Institutional support - Diffusion and transfer of results - Participation in the international seminars and meetings - Collaboration in the follow up and evaluation of the project <p>INTRA-FAMILIAR VIOLENCE: MINORS WHO ATTACK THEIR PARENTS I. Coordinating organisation: ASOCIACIÓN ALTEA ESPAÑA On this project, our organisation collaborated by offering:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Institutional support - Diffusion and transfer of results - Participation in the international seminars and meetings. <p>INTRA-FAMILIAR VIOLENCE: MINORS WHO ATTACK THEIR PARENTS II. (PROJECT JLS/2006/DAP-1/264/WY) Coordinating organisation: ASOCIACIÓN ALTEA ESPAÑA The specific role that our organisation was given was:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Institutional support - Diffusion and transfer of results - Participation in the international seminars and meetings - Collaboration in the follow up and evaluation of the project
<p>History of cooperation with the applicant</p>	<p>The cooperation between both institutions is continuous, as we belong to the same regional government, and because of the direct links with some of their competences. Historically, both institutions belonged to one organization or Ministry, which, in time, and to facilitate the management of such two wide and important areas, was divided into two: on one hand, Gobernación (provincial government), and on the other hand, Ministry of Justice and Public Administration.</p>
<p>Role and involvement in preparing the proposed action</p>	<p>Holding periodic meetings to coordinate both ministries from February 2009, in order to set the project in motion, by contrasting experiences and training sessions with both institutions regarding their respective competences, and by organising resources to set the actions within the project's framework.</p>
<p>Role and involvement in implementing the proposed action</p>	<p>Our role on the project is essential, not only for the necessary cooperation with the resources that we manage (Woman Centres 24 Hours and Offices of Attention to the Victim), but also because it is important to foster modifications in the regulations which the project's result might cause.</p>
<p>Describe the staff involved in the project</p>	<p>Person responsible for the participation on this project: Name: ANA MARÍA PERALES FERRÁNDIZ Function in organisation: ADVISOR OF THE PROVINCIAL MINISTER OF JUSTICE</p> <p>Psychologist, with a three-year career in the Department of Justice of the Valencian Government.</p> <p>Besides, 30 other people will collaborate on this project: 29 members of the Woman Centre 24 Hours of Valencia (psychologists, social workers and lawyers) and the lawyer from the Office of Attention to the Victim located in Sueca.</p>



AP.5

Full legal name	Fundación de la Comunidad Valenciana para el Estudio de la Violencia (Centro Reina Sofía) (In English: Queen Sofía Center)
Country of Registration	Spain
Legal status	Foundation
Official address	Camino Casa Clemencia 4, 46010 Valencia, Spain
Contact person	Xavier De Jonge
Telephone number: country code + city code + number	+34-96-3919764
Fax number: country code + city code + number	+34-96-3919752
E-mail address	secretaria_crs@gva.es
Number of employees	11
Describe the organisation structure and usual activities	<p>Structure: an Administration Department and a Research Department.</p> <p>Activities: The Queen Sofía Center has conducted research, published books and reports, and gathered statistics on the phenomenon of violence against women for more than 10 years. It has published the only statistical reports reports on this subject that offer data from more than 40 countries. It monitors partner deaths of women in Spain on a daily basis and offers this information on its website (www.centroreinasofia.es/english/).</p>
Experience of similar actions, in relation to role in the implementation of the proposed action	The Queen Sofía Center has been conducting epidemiological studies on violence against women (VAW) at the local, autonomous, national and international level for 10 years. It has published more than 15 reports on VAW, organized training activities related to VAW, and conducted surveys on, among other subjects, hidden abuse. It has also consulted for the Valencian autonomous and Spanish national government.
History of cooperation with the applicant	The Queen Sofía Center has conducted surveys at the request of the applicant.
Role and involvement in implementing the proposed action	<p>Statistical and bibliographical support for the project. In particular, providing data on</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - women killed by their partners in Spain and the rest of the world - victim and aggressor profiles - the evolution of the phenomenon - research on risk prediction of serious partner violence (measuring instruments)
Describe the staff involved in the project	In view of the multidisciplinary nature of the project, those involved, really, would be the complete staff of the Queen Sofía Center, with special involvement of the person in charge of the area of VAW, Ms. María Jesús Hernández, a clinical psychologist with 10 years of experience with female victims of violence.



Full legal name	(AP. 6)Centre d'Information sur les Droits des Femmes et des Familles du Haut-Rhin
Country of Registration	FRANCE
Legal status	Association
Official address	20 avenue Kennedy 68200 MULHOUSE
Contact person	Mme Claudine KELLER
Telephone number: country code + city code + number	0033.3.89.60.45.43
Fax number: country code + city code + number	0033.3.89.59.33.73
E-mail address	Cidff68@orange.fr
Number of employees	14
Describe the organisation structure and usual activities	Place of admission and listening. Legal help desk. Talking groups for victims of domestic violence. Training of professionals about sexist violence mecanism.
Experience of similar actions, in relation to role in the implementation of the proposed action	The goal of the association is to empower women (personaly, socialy and professionally), to contribute to enbetter their position in the society and to contribute to gender equaly.
History of cooperation with the applicant	Participation to the steering committee starting by its creation by the City of Mulhouse
Role and involvement in preparing the proposed action	Participation to the steering committee, its reflexions and implementation of actions.
Role and involvement in implementing the proposed action	Participation to the working groups Spotting of not complaining victims
Describe the staff involved in the project	Multidisciplinary team compound of a lawyer, a director and a psychologist



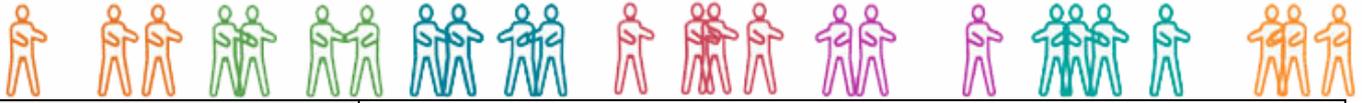
AP.7

Full legal name	Hôpital Emile Muller – Service des Urgences
Country of Registration	FRANCE
Legal status	Public Administration
Official address	20 rue Docteur René Laennec 68100 Mulhouse
Contact person	Mme Claudia SERAFINI
Telephone number: country code + city code + number	0033.3.89.64.86.16
Fax number: country code + city code + number	0033.3.89.64.61.44
E-mail address	serafinic@ch-mulhouse.fr
Number of employees	160
Describe the organisation structure and usual activities	Main mission of care and specific attention for vulnerable persons. Mission of support and leading to the adapted structures for victims of domestic violence.
Experience of similar actions, in relation to role in the implementation of the proposed action	Multidisciplinary team with medicals, psychologists and social assistants. Since 2002, they started a work on domestic violence in order to spot it and to enbetter the taking over and the contact to the vistims.
History of cooperation with the applicant	Participation to the steering committee starting by its creation by the City of Mulhouse
Role and involvement in preparing the proposed action	Taking part to the analysis of the state of play and propositions for actions, work with the not-speaking victims
Role and involvement in implementing the proposed action	Participation to the working groups Spotting of not complaining victims
Describe the staff involved in the project	Multidisciplinary team compound of doctor, nurse, psychologist and social case worker



AP.8

Full legal name	Direction Départementale de la Sécurité Publique du Haut-Rhin – Hôtel de Police de Mulhouse
Country of Registration	FRANCE
Legal status	Public Administration
Official address	12 rue Coehorn 68100 Mulhouse
Contact person	Commissaire Jean-Christophe BERTRAND
Telephone number: country code + city code + number	0033.3.89.60.82.02
Fax number: country code + city code + number	0033.3.89.60.83.43
E-mail address	nicolas.grayer@interieur.gouv.fr Commissariat.mulhouse.aideauxvictimes@interieur.gouv.fr
Number of employees	650
Describe the organisation structure and usual activities	Protection of persons and goods Prevention of crime and troubles to the public order Aprehendation of criminals
Experience of similar actions, in relation to role in the implementation of the proposed action	Creation in 2000 at the request of the Interior and Judicial Ministry of a help desk for victims to lead them and to inform them about their rights. Creation of a social worker job at the Mulhouse office since 2007.
History of cooperation with the applicant	Participation to the steering committee starting by its creation by the City of Mulhouse
Role and involvement in preparing the proposed action	Participation to the steering committee, its reflexions and implementation of actions.
Role and involvement in implementing the proposed action	Participation to the working groups Main data provider
Describe the staff involved in	The superintendent of police in cooperation with the victims help office, particularly



the project	in charge of family violences
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AP.9

Full legal name	Soutien Femmes Battues
Country of Registration	FRANCE
Legal status	Association
Official address	1 avenue de Bâle 68300 Saint Louis
Contact person	Mme Danielle LAUTON
Telephone number: country code + city code + number	0033.3.89.70.02.21
Fax number: country code + city code + number	0033.3.89.70.90.91
E-mail address	Dany.lauton@free.fr
Number of employees	11
Describe the organisation structure and usual activities	Help the victims to rebuilt themselves and find back into autonomy Dwelling centre Specific taking over of children actors or viewers of violences by a psychologist
Experience of similar actions, in relation to role in the implementation of the proposed action	Day admission and global support (hospital, tribunal, lawyers, police...) of victimized women Dwelling centre
History of cooperation with the applicant	Participation to the steering committee starting by its creation by the City of Mulhouse
Role and involvement in preparing the proposed action	Taking part to the analysis of the state of play and propositions for actions
Role and involvement in implementing the proposed action	Participation to the working groups Supply with statistic datas Victimized interviews
Describe the staff involved in the project	Multidisciplinary team compound of specialist teacher, childcare worker, social case worker and psychologist



AP.10

Full legal name	Sofia Center For Prevention of Law-Breaking
Country of Registration	Bulgaria
Legal status	The center has been created with a decision of the Municipal Council of Sofia Municipality as a joint structure between the Municipality and the police in Sofia.
Official address	Bulgaria, Sofia, hc. Suha reka, bl. 18, ent. A-B
Contact person	Zhulieta Petrova
Telephone number: country code + city code + number	+ 359 2 9450139
Fax number: country code + city code + number	+ 359 2 9450139
E-mail address	petrova_zhulieta@abv.bg
Number of employees	5 people
Describe the organisation structure and usual activities	The center has a Board of Directors and an annual budget elected. It works with citizens of Sofia, who have become victims of violence.
Experience of similar actions, in relation to role in the implementation of the proposed action	It works directly with women, victims of domestic violence. It includes the victims in special programs, where their rights are explained. It enables their protection in cooperation with the court and the police. The center has been operating successfully for 3 and a half years and has realized a number of projects and programs. One of its most successful projects with the participation of representatives of the association is "Prevention and fight against violence against women, protection of victims and groups in risk"
History of cooperation with the applicant	The National Association of Municipal Clerks in Bulgaria has been an active partner since the foundation of the center in all projects and programs.
Role and involvement in preparing the proposed action	Experts of the association and of the center have discussed jointly the activities on the project and the budget.
Role and involvement in implementing the proposed action	The center will fulfill direct contact with women victims of violence and will facilitate the activities of the association as a partner
Describe the staff involved in the project	The leader and the psychologist of the center are the staff involved in the project.