

# FINAL NARRATIVE REPORT

## A) PROJECT

1. Reference number of the project

**JLS / 2006 / AGIS / 183**

2. Title of the project:

**„Kriseninterventionsteam Stalking und häusliche Gewalt (Stalking-KIT)“  
„Crisis-Intervention-Team Stalking and Domestic Violence“**

[www.stalking-kit.de](http://www.stalking-kit.de)

3. Promoter of the project:

**Täter-Opfer-Ausgleich Bremen e.V.,  
Buntentorsteinweg 501  
D-28201 Bremen, Germany  
Prof. Dr. Arthur Hartmann,  
[arthur.hartmann@web.de](mailto:arthur.hartmann@web.de)  
+49-421-361-59519**

4. Start date and end date of the project (if this information differs from the information provided in your application form, please, explain also the reasons thereof)

**Start 15.12.2006, End 14.12.2008**

5. Country (ies) involved in the project (if this information differs from the information provided in your application form, please, explain also the reasons thereof)

**Germany  
Italy  
Poland  
Sweden  
United Kingdom**

6. Partner(s) during the implementation of the project (if this information differs from the information provided in your application form, please, explain also the reasons thereof)

### ***Germany:***

- a) Police of Bremen
- b) Public Prosecution of Bremen
- c) Täter-Opfer-Ausgleich Bremen e.V. (applicant of the project)

### ***Italy:***

Municipality of Leverano is the Italian transnational partner of the project and took part in the implementation of the project.

### ***Poland:***

- 1. Stowarzyszenie Penitencjarne PATRONAT Zielona Góra:  
Anna Napadlo  
Natalia Kancelarczyk

2. Polish Ministry of Justice as unofficial project partner (since December 2007)

**Sweden:**

Jan Schütt, police county of Västra Götaland

Bobbie Lohse, police county of Västra Götaland

The two persons who applied, Mrs. Haleh Lindquist West Sweden Office and Mr. Mats Palmgren, police County of Västra Götaland, left the project during the beginning of 2007. A letter concerning this matter was sent to the EU-commission through the TOA Bremen e.V..

**UK:**

The UK partners were:

1. My Time CIC (Community Interest Company) – An Independent community-based Psychological Therapeutic Practice based in Birmingham. My Time CIC is the lead UK partner.
2. Partner of My Time: West Midlands Police (Domestic Violence/Vulnerable Persons Unit – Handsworth District) and (Counselling Division)

My Time and West Midlands Police were specifically concerned with how the Stalking-KIT context would work within the specific UK framework in regard to the UK law and stalking.

My Time Ltd is an independent counselling and psychological practice that operates in the West Midlands. The practice undertakes research and development in therapeutic practices in underrepresented groups (BME – Black Minority Ethnic communities and specific topics/behaviours). The practice is a specialist in trauma, post-traumatic stress disorder and dysfunctional behaviour. The practice is also a specialist in culturally diverse communities, providing therapy in different languages, working with police services, and asylum seekers and refugees.

7. Indicate the number of **participants** in each of the project activities as well as their names, function, the organisation they represent, and their country of origin. Did the participants comment on the activities of the project? If they did, please, summarise the comments.

**Germany:**

Dipl.-Psych. Frank Winter, Täter-Opfer-Ausgleich Bremen e.V.

Dipl.-Psych. Lena Stadler, Täter-Opfer-Ausgleich Bremen e.V.

KHK Stephan Rusch, Police of Bremen

Gabriela Piontkowski, public prosecution of Bremen,

Head of department „Violence against women“

For a detailed list of all direct and indirect participants of the project see attachments.

**a) Comments of the police of Bremen:**

The cooperation with the Stalking-KIT is excellent.

Over all, the institution Stalking-KIT has clearly reached its goal of “transferring” victims with all their trials and tribulations away from the investigation authorities towards the Stalking-KIT. This creates more free space for necessary investigations. Furthermore, the close cooperation between the KIT and the police of Bremen enables police officers to realize dangerous situations for the victim at an early stage and systematically react with police intervention in order to avert danger.

A more detailed description of the legal situation and the problems connected with it can be found in the attachments.

**b) Comments of the public prosecution of Bremen:**

From 2006 to 2007 the amount of cases concerning the law of protection against violence in civil court matters has increased erratically (from 196 cases to 386 cases). This increase might be caused by higher sensibility for domestic violence in our population. More charges are being pressed. We can assume higher alertness and less willingness to put up with this violence.

The domestic relations court observed a similar increase of cases concerning the law of protection against violence.

Statistics of the special department "Violence against women" show that the number of crimes concerning sexual self-determination, domestic violence and stalking has increased continuously from 2006 to 2008 from 1.764 to 1.938 cases.

Especially the spiralling numbers of stalking cases are noticeable, ever since the stalking law (Nachstellung, §238 StGB) has come into effect in Germany in March 2007 (63 in 2007, 171 until September 2008). However, these numbers can not give a realistic estimation of the real amount of breaches of §238 StGB, since stalking is a continuous offence and often occurs in combination with other offences such as bodily harm, verbal offence, deprivation of personal freedom, assaults or breaches of the law of protection against violence. These offences are often collected in one file and only the gravest offence will be statistically recorded [... ...]. In many cases the stalking offence is just one of the side-files and therefore not being recorded statistically. That is why we can assume that the public prosecution in Bremen receives considerably higher amounts of stalking-offences than displayed by our statistics.

The erratic increase of proceedings should be due to the new legal foundation. Since the so-called stalking-paragraph, §238 StGB, has come into effect, stalking is now a distinct crime in Germany. Thereby, a legal loophole has been filled. Until then stalking offences could only be prosecuted if they came under other offences such as breaches of the law of protection against violence, bodily harm, verbal offences, etc.

Other reasons for the increase of stalking cases could be higher sensibility to domestic violence throughout the population, increasing sensibility and continuous trainings of the law enforcement authorities in combination with public relations. These have contributed to the fact that more stalking victims report cases to the police and the public prosecution. For years the head of departments "Violence against women" have been giving continuous trainings to police officers at the Academy of Public Administration about "stalking", "domestic violence" and "sexual offences". Leaflets and instructions for the proceedings of stalking cases have been developed in order to support police officers when dealing with §238 StGB.

Also the Crisis Intervention Team Stalking and Domestic Violence has been set up in order to create a low-threshold service for victims and offenders and to relieve the public prosecution from off-topic tasks, such as psychosocial care for victims and limitation of offenders. Until this day, 230 files could be worked on by the Stalking-KIT, in 159 of these cases the proceedings could be settled.

According to the experience of the heads of department "Violence against Women" the number of mentally impaired victims as well as offenders has increased. This results in higher need of psychiatric and psychological opinion in regard to criminal responsibility and credibility of statement.

In about 80% of the assigned cases the work of the Stalking-KIT has been successful, so that pending proceedings could be closed. In the other 20% the parties concerned turned out not to be willing to work with the Stalking-KIT, so that the casework of the KIT had to be cancelled early. In these cases the formal proceeding has been pursued by the public prosecution of Bremen and the court. The cooperation between the public prosecution of Bremen and the Stalking-KIT is excellent.

Feedback of the staff of the KIT is promptly served so that criminal proceedings or police interventions can take place whenever necessary. For example: In one case, which the local court had assigned to the Stalking-KIT, the offender began turning his aggressions against the staff of the KIT during the casework. The public prosecution was informed immediately and in close cooperation with the stalking-agent of the police and the psychiatric services it was possible to bring the offender to reason, so that he offered an excuse and the proceedings of the Stalking-KIT could go on.

Thanks to this close cooperation of the Stalking-KIT, the public prosecution and the police a better estimation of risk potential is now possible. For instance in several "high-risk-cases" prompt interventions, such as house search, imprisonment, assignments to the psychiatric services or even hospitalisation, have been put into practice.

### **c) Comments of the Täter-Opfer-Ausgleich Bremen e.V. / Stalking-KIT:**

Overall it appears that the work of the Stalking-KIT does justice to the phenomenon of stalking: Stalking victims generally want the stalking to stop. In most of the assigned cases this can be achieved through the psychological interventions of the Stalking-KIT. In contrast to public prosecution and

police the Stalking-KIT can respond to the specific victim-offender-constellation in a very individual way. It can help finding ways of solution and - in close cooperation with public prosecution and police - check on the compliance with these solutions.

In most of the assigned cases the Stalking-KIT has succeeded in putting an end to the stalking.

### ***Italy:***

During the implementation of the project and the realization of the international meeting in Italy, different local partners (public and private) were involved in the project by the Italian partners. This helped to achieve the best results. In order to do so, different experts of stalking and domestic violence have been invited by the Municipality of Leverano and have attended the meeting:

- Mr. Cosimo Durante, Mayor of Leverano (legal representative), elderman of Province of Lecce;
- Anna Lisa Trono, Coordinator of the Project for Municipality of Leverano,
- Luigi Trevisi, General Director – Municipality of Leverano,
  
- Mr Giovanni Pellegrino, President of Province of Lecce;
- Gianfranco casilli, Prefect of Lecce;
- Vittorio Rochira, Head of Police Administration of Lecce ;
- Giuseppe Pasquale, Commander Carabinieri - Campi Salentina;
- Giulia Cazzella, Expert Prefect of Lecce;
- Ines Rielli, Expert in domestic violence and prostitution - Province of Lecce;
- Giuseppe Luigi Palma, National President Order Psychologists;
- Luigi Zà, Sociologist – University of Salento;
- Maria Mancarella Sociologist – University of Salento;
- Giuseppe Martina, Alderman Community Polities – Municipality of Leverano;
- Federica Resta, Advisor Ministry of Interior;
- Maria Cristina Rizzo, Attorney's Assistant of Lecce;
- Alessandro Nocco, Social Coordinator projects of area province of Lecce, Brindisi and Taranto;
- Carlo Falangone, President Coordinator Institutional area n. 3 Nardò;
- Massimo Lattanzi, National President Observatory on the Stalking;
- Serenella Molendini, Equal opportunities Province of Lecce

### ***Poland:***

#### **Ministry of Justice:**

Wojciech Juszkiewicz, attorney, employee of the Ministry of Justice,  
Department of victims of crimes

#### **Statement of the Ministry of Justice:**

In the course of the project „Kriseninterventionsteam Stalking und Häusliche Gewalt (Crisis Intervention Team - Stalking and Domestic Violence) a cooperation of the Ministry of Justice in Polen and the organization „Stalking-KIT“ from Germany has been initiated by the Polish project partner, the organization „Patronat“ and project activities have taken place.

During the conference, organized by the Polish Ministry of Justice on February 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2008, the first effects of this cooperation were clearly visible. Judges, public prosecutors and social workers from all over Poland have taken part in this conference: **“Judicial, psychological and social aspects of emotional violence. How can violence be averted and victims be helped?”**. The conference took place in Bytów (North Poland) on the occasion of the Victims-of-Crime-Day. One of the lectures with the title “Report of the Stalking-KIT” was held by Mr. Frank Winter from the organization Täter – Opfer – Ausgleich Bremen e.V. In this lecture he spoke about the phenomenon of “Stalking” and its historical background, as well as the methods used in the work with stalking victims and stalkers. The information on judicial policies and proceedings in stalking-cases in Germany was of particular interest for the participants of the conference.

In Poland the phenomenon “Stalking” still is not widely known and recognized. Even among the judges, public prosecutors and police officers it is discussed too little or not at all. Although there is some jurisprudential research on “Stalking” in Poland, the results of this research are not widely spread or haven’t even been published yet.

Most stalking-cases are judicially being treated as abuse and harassment, which leads to abatement of actions due to lack of evidence in many cases. The conference in Bytów with the stalking-lecture of Mr. Winter gave a first insight into the problem complex of the stalking question. Many of the participants asked themselves whether stalking should be enregistered in the criminal code as a new crime. It is remarkable that after February 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2008 more experts are discussing “stalking”.

Further effects of the partnership within this project can be seen in the publication of the conference-lectures, among these the lectures of Mr. Frank Winter (Täter-Opfer-Ausgleich Bremen e.V.) and Mrs. Natalia Osica of the organization “Patronat”. These lectures have been published in all courts and public prosecutions in the form of leaflets in order to spread information. 1000 leaflets have been printed, but not with the AGES money.

Another effect of the project cooperation was the participation of Mr. Wojciech Juskiewicz, a representative of the Polish Ministry of Justice, at the conference of Leverano. Reason for this participation was the preparation of a report on judicial handling of the stalking-question in Germany, Sweden, UK and Italy. This report contained also an analysis of the Polish proceedings and the recommendation to start the legislative work which will add stalking as a crime to the criminal code. Right now this report is being analysed by departments of the ministry until a decision can be made.

**Patronat:**

Natalia Kancelarczyk  
Anna Napaldo  
Natalia Osica

***Sweden:***

Jan Schütt, police county of Västra Götaland  
Bobbie Lohse, police county of Västra Götaland  
Mrs. Haleh Lindqvist West Sweden Office  
Mrs Anita Toth West Sweden Office  
Krister Jacobsson, police-commissioner, police county of Västra Götaland  
(See summary of the introduction speech of Mr. Krister Jacobsson during the AGIS-conference in Gothenburg below)  
Johnny Calvin, police county of Västra Götaland  
Lennart Ronnebro, police county of Västra Götaland  
Assistent Linda Johansson, police county of Västra Götaland  
Assistent Marie Åhman, police county of Västra Götaland  
Birgitta Jansson, economic advisor police county of Västra Götaland  
Stig Olsson, police county of Västra Götaland  
Bo G Ericsson, police county of Västra Götaland  
Carl-Arne Jonsson, police county of Västra Götaland  
Eva Pallius, police county of Västra Götaland  
Kristina Kaudern, police county of Västra Götaland  
Maria Wallin, police county of Västra Götaland  
Per Krebbs, police county of Västra Götaland  
Slawomir Godzic, police county of Västra Götaland  
Monica Oscarsson, police county of Västra Götaland  
  
Martin Grann, professor psychiatric, Karolinska Institutet  
Catharina Lewin, ph. D analyst, Police County of Kalmar, Sweden  
  
Birgitta Fernqvist, prosecutor  
Eva Bloch, prosecutor  
  
District commissioner Dario Espiga, social health care of Gothenburg  
Anne Holmdahl, services for victims of crime and witness support in Gothenburg  
Git Metze Partille, Women Shelter  
Lasse Widén, Police County of Stockholm – Södertörn, Sweden

Johan Sörensson, Departement of Justice

Ebba Arvill, Police Academy Stockholm

Abigail Choate, National Police Board of Sweden

**Summary** of the introduction speech of Mr. Krister Jacobsson, police-commissioner, police county of Västra Götaland, during the AGIS-conference in Gothenburg, Sweden, in November 2007:

***The STALKING-project***

Last year the Västra Götaland county police applied for competence development means from the European Union. The purpose was to further educate the police in Västra Götaland in international knowledge exchange and co-operation. Every year the European Union distributes means for different project, developed in the frame of the EU cooperation. For the time of the application to cooperate with the project to be applied for in Bremen, Germany on a very important subject, STALKING, was very interesting.

The primary goal of the STALKING- seminary that is starting here today is to promote the exchange of experience between the European member-states that are participating in this project.

An important issue in this project is to improve the co-operation between the authorities working with the victim and the offender in cases that are involving stalking.

***A new starting-point for the police county in Västra Götaland***

In the nearest future a new proposition bill that will define STALKING as an illegal behaviour will probably come. As mentioned before, the cross-border STALKING-project aims to give us the opportunity to exchange knowledge and working methods on an international level, but the project also objects to the exchange of experience on a national level. A law against STALKING will produce cases with children in the centre, as victims. Whenever a child is victimised it is of utter importance that well coordinated cooperation between the authorities that are involved in the cases exist. This co-operation has to begin at an early stage of the legal process. This will specially concern the police, social workers and other supportive functions in the society.

Our hope is that these days, here together with you all, will give us an important piece of information in the work against STALKING. That it will bring us closer to an understanding on what demands a new law will put on the police organisation and other authorities.

***UK:***

The UK partners have taken part in three transnational visits, undertaken a literature review of existing UK programmes/projects and their effectiveness, organise the final project event in Birmingham, and a small pilot / action research project on therapeutic approach for perpetrators.

Participants as follows:

1. Diane Lloyd – Counselling Manager – West Midlands Police
2. Sgt Jill Hughes – Vulnerable Persons Unit – West Midlands Police
3. PC Sharon Lees - Domestic Violence Officer – west Midlands Police
4. Sarah Collier – Psychologist – My Time CIC
5. Amra Mekic – Psychologist – My Time CIC
6. Michael Lilley – Psychologist – My Time CIC

The German Stalking-KIT model was viewed by the UK as a useful psychological procedure but relied on a fit with German law. The Swedish model seemed to have more relevance but overall Sweden, Italy and Germany had systems that are inquisitorial whereas in the UK it is adversarial. This means that the victim has a voice within the criminal justice system whereas in UK the victim does not. The emphasis is on the concept of innocent until proved guilty and therefore it is not in the interest of the offender/perpetrator to admit to anything unless they are pleading guilty. When the offender is convicted, then a sentence linked to a perpetrator's psychological programme can be an option for the judge or whilst on probation the offender will be referred for assessment. The systems in

Germany, Italy and Sweden, enable the state advocate to intervene prior to sentence and the Stalking-KIT can be an option. This is not legally possible in UK. Therefore, the Stalking-KIT could not be piloted in UK in its present form. Perpetrator's programmes in UK are part of punishment rather than prevention. However, the inquisitorial legal system does enable the victim and perpetrator to address psychological issues at an early stage and prevent longer term harm. In UK, the majority of reported cases do not go to court due to retraction of statements by victims. The UK concentrated on to specific issues which arose within our system and enable us to explore a UK version of the Stalking-KIT, which involved adaptation to UK legal context. These questions were as follows:

1. The education, selection and training of UK police officers and their effectiveness in supporting the victim and the pursuant of the offender with consideration of a psychological perspective.
2. How would perpetrators at the first stage of incident reporting could be engaged with and the effectiveness of early stage psychological intervention.

In the UK, there are specific laws in relation to stalking and domestic violence and specific measures for victims and prison systems. Perpetrator programmes are within the probation. In London, there are some voluntary programmes but these are not available in Birmingham. West Midlands Police does have counselling provision for officers/support staff and supervision for domestic violence officers.

8. Which **target group(s)** benefited directly or indirectly from the project?

### ***Germany:***

**a) On the one hand the project directly inures to the benefit of the law enforcement authorities:**

- Police officers/ stalking-agents of the police
- Special heads of department of the public prosecution Bremen and attorneys of the county
- Judges of courts and juvenile courts

**b) On the other hand the project inures to the benefits of the affected victims and offenders:**

- Stalkers as well as their victims, each with their families
- Interestingly it has turned out that male stalkers make more use of the KIT and its offers than female stalkers. In several cases the female stalkers refused to work on the case extra judicially, they didn't come to the appointments or didn't get in touch with the KIT at all. Also the male stalkers had a more adapted and polite attitude, whereas the female stalkers tended to behave rude when talking to the staff of the stalking KIT. In spite of conclusive evidence they often disclaimed the accuses and were offended when the Stalking-KIT contacted them.
- The female stalkers and victims in reported cases are considerably more disordered than the male stalkers and victims. The fact that male victims press charges on female offenders only in the gravest cases could be one possible explanation for this. Maybe the male victims are ashamed to press charges in cases that seem to be "light" cases.
- It could easily be discovered that female offenders, as well as victims, who have been in contact with the KIT, have not had a male reference object in their early childhood.

### ***Italy:***

On the Italian territory the target has been to directly approach and link all the public and private institutions which the municipality of Leverano had involved in the action project in order to spread information about the project and about the topic "stalking" in general. These are: the prefecture, the police headquarters, schools and students, university and other local partners, some of the social assistants of the social area service.

The groups directly affected have been the citizens who had no knowledge about the phenomenon of stalking up to now. Throughout this project these people were informed about stalking for the first time. But also all the students and the security service were very interested in the project, because most of the victims are women.

As in other European countries the discussion of the phenomenon "Stalking" in Italy has only just begun. That is why it has been very important for us to host the workshop in Leverano. It has enabled us to create a platform for the exchange of experiences with international experts and to promote the

discussion of the topic.

Different experts from different professional points of view, like Dr. Massimo Lattanzi, University of Rome, and Dr. Luigi Z , University of Salento, shared their experiences and contributed to establishing the stalking-discussion among experts.

Thus the project has enabled us to develop awareness of the stalking thematic and build up a network of experts, as well as public and private institutions. We can now start working on new projects and activities to prevent stalking.

### ***Poland:***

#### **Ministry of Justice:**

From the point of view of the Polish Ministry of Justice the target groups directly benefited from the project. Since Stalking still is not widely discussed in Poland, even among experts, the target group consists mainly of judges, public prosecutors, social workers, police officers and employees of the ministry. They benefited from the information shared during the conference in Byt w and the information published in the leaflets mentioned above. The report of the participation during the conference in Leverano was especially important for the employees of the ministry.

#### **Patronat:**

- Social workers, lawyers, prosecutors and policemen
- the readers of "The Blue Line", national two monthly that is published in Poland
- Policemen, that were interviewed during the survey
- General publicity – the readers of national monthly „Polityka” and internet users
- the project partners were able to exchange experiences and support each other in developing new intervention methods and action plans

### ***Sweden:***

Our main reason to join this project was to collect information concerning stalking. With this knowledge we have to create an education-plan for the police officers in our county. The benefit of having met all other participants and listening to all speakers from different countries could not be underlined too much. We are sure that with this wide perspective we can do a very accurate education. This benefits all police officers directly.

We also took the chance to point out our suggestions of how the new law about stalking should be written. In our first contact with the justice department we didn't feel that we had the same approach but when we now read the proposal for the new law we are very happy to see that the committee has the same words as we when they describe the needs of a new law and what's missing in the legislation today. We hope that we had some importance for the committee when they decided the new proposal. This AGIS project is mentioned in the proposal.

We also invited persons from other organisations, public and private, to our symposium in Gothenburg. We are sure that this was one step to a deeper understanding of stalking and its effects.

### ***UK:***

The participants (psychologists and police) working within West Midlands benefited from learning about the European approach and enable a seminar titled the Domestic Stalker to be developed as a way of disseminating these approaches to UK practitioners involved in the stalking and domestic violence agenda. These include Probation Officers, Domestic Violence Officers, Police Officers, Health workers, Children and Family Centres, Victim support, psychologists, witness service and court workers. This debate is needed within the UK in order for any new approach to be instigated and for policies to change.

The UK pilot of establishing a specific counselling service for perpetrators to voluntary opt for therapeutic assistance was targeted to inner city Birmingham and a population with a 70% BME / Ethnic community including Pakistani, Somali, Bangladeshi, Irish, African Caribbean, and new communities (Iran, Iraq, Yemen, Kurdish). The target group was male (aged 20-45) and numbered 10. A leaflet was designed and circulated through police officers in a specific district over a three month period and circulated through the other agencies.

9. If the European Commission set out **conditions** in its selection letter, how were these conditions



fulfilled?

**Germany:** (No conditions had to be fulfilled)

**Italy:**

The Municipality of Leverano, transnational partner of this project, has developed and worked on the project actions for the Italian territory. The cooperation with the other countries taking part in the project has been perfect and has led to good results.

**Poland:** ---

**Sweden:**

Concerning the condition of introducing some kind of project similar to the Bremen-model "Stalking-KIT" we have come to realize that, due to our different legal situation, for the moment it is not possible. We do not have a law of secrecy that would permit us to work in the way the Stalking-KIT in Bremen does. Still, we have fulfilled the goals of exchanging knowledge between the participating countries and we also have hosted a conference in Sweden in November 2007.

During the planning of the conference we have held meetings with the social health-care, the NGO's and the prosecutors, who also took part in the conference.

Thanks to being a part of this project, we were able to expand our knowledge about stalking. We are now much more prepared to carry out our educational plan for the police-officers in West Sweden.

According to the knowledge that we have received we see the necessity of developing better strategies in our work with perpetrators. To achieve better work with perpetrators it is also necessary to implement a model like SARA/SAM.

**UK:**

The UK part of the project was to investigate the UK context and whether the Stalking-KIT would fit within a UK context and if not, why not, and what would benefit the UK perspective. UK psychologists and police officers participated in transnational events and presented UK perspective providing statistical and legal information. In Italy, the UK presented the UK experience. The final stage of the project will involve Birmingham hosting the last transnational event and enabling the UK to debate the European perspective.

The UK research contribution involved literature research, review of counselling provision and the psychological well being of officers involved in stalking and domestic violence cases and carrying out a specific short-term pilot with perpetrators.

**Research:**

1. A review of literature and website information in regard to perpetrator programmes in UK with a specific reference to honour crime.
2. Review of counselling of officers by counselling service.
3. A short action research pilot that involved designing, and distributing a leaflet through two specific routes (police officers and other public contact agencies such as Doctors). Perpetrators had opportunity to self-refer and received counselling from a qualified counsellor within the My Time counselling practice.

10. Amongst the **planned activities** in the project financed by the European Commission, please outline those that were **implemented**.

**Germany:**

On a **European level** 4 international workshops with the European project partners have been arranged (June 2007 in Bremen, November 2007 in Gothenburg, April 2008 in Leverano and October 2008 in Birmingham) during which experiences of the Stalking-KIT on a European level could be exchanged and spread. Furthermore there has been exchange of ideas and experiences about judicial framework, possibilities of intervention, working with victims and offenders, awareness of the issue in the different countries and activities of education and trainings on the topic.

Prior to the workshops, specific topics of discussion and different contributions of the particular countries were being mailed among the project partners in order to create a basis for discussion. Afterwards, the results and speeches of the workshops were made available for all project partners.

### **Workshops**

At the workshop in Bremen which took place from 18th to 20th of June 2007 there were 98 participants. The focus of this conference was to discuss actual problems in the partner countries and to introduce the project partners to the work of the Stalking-KIT and the idea of working in close cooperation with police, public prosecution and psychologists of the Stalking-KIT, as it is done in Bremen.

At the conference in Gothenburg which was held from 13th to 15th of November 2007 there were 62 people participating, mainly of the police in Gothenburg. Main topics at this conference have been the actual stalking legislation in the partner countries as well as victim support in Gothenburg.

The conference in Leverano which took place from 2nd to 4th of April 2008 was mainly aimed to increase public awareness on stalking in Italy. It was announced in the daily newspaper and was attended by 112 participants. The foci at this conference were sociological aspects of stalking and information about the problem to create sensitivity for it in Italy.

During the final conference in Birmingham which was held from 15th to 17th of October 2008 a short presentation about the current situation in the field of stalking in their country was held by all project partners, concerning for example the state of the legislative procedure in Italy and Sweden, as well as the state of victim and offender intervention programmes. These presentations could then be discussed thoroughly.

An overview of victim protection and offender intervention programmes in the particular countries has been published separately and can be found in the attachments.

For a detailed overview of the workshops, including data, hosting cities, participants, topics, schedules, etc. also see the attachments.

The planned institution of a Crisis-Intervention-Team "Stalking and Domestic Violence" in **Bremen** with one male and one female psychologist has been set up and worked all the time of the project (Mr. Frank Winter and Mrs. Lena Stadler )

As planned, cooperation partners (especially police and prosecution) as well as other institutions have been informed about the Stalking-KIT and an effective network has been established. Close cooperation partners of police and public prosecution have been:

- Anja Büchner (public prosecution)
- Andrea Aumer (public prosecution, department „violence against women“)
- Joachim Abt (stalking agent of Police Bremen)
- Norbert Heuermann (K31 Police Bremen)
- Rita Brede (stalking agent of Police Bremen)
- Eva Picht (public prosecution, department „violence against women“)
- Bernd Nehrhoff (Academy for Public Administration, Police Bremen)
- Gabriela Pionkowski (public prosecution, department „violence against women“)
  
- Dr. Wiebke Kaiser (public prosecution, department „violence against women“)
- Frau Krüger (public prosecution)
- Jens Lohmann (public prosecution)
- Jörg Lockfeld (public prosecution)
- Daniel Heinke (public prosecution)
- Bettina Hohage (public prosecution)
- Martin Binns (public prosecution)
- Thomas Moldenhauer (stalking agent of Police Bremen)
- Günter Antony (stalking agent of Police Bremen)
- Paul Lapsien (stalking agent of Police Bremen)
- Michael Niederlag (stalking agent of Police Bremen)
- Kriminalhauptkommissar Stephan Rusch (Police Bremen)
- Ruth Sügo (K31 Police Bremen)

**Trainings:**

In the course of the project there have been several trainings for police officers, public prosecutors and judges, as well as social services and NGO's:

- Training for public prosecutors and judges, held by Stephan Rusch, Lena Stadler, Frank Winter on Mai 8<sup>th</sup>, 2007
- Training for police officers, held by Stephan Rusch, Lena Stadler, Frank Winter on March 4<sup>th</sup>, 2008
- Training for public prosecutors, judges and police officers held by Lena Stadler and Frank Winter on September 30<sup>th</sup>, 2008
- Continuous 3-day trainings at the Academy for Public Administration, Bremen, held by Rita Brede, Gabriela Pionkowski and other instructors (for further information see the attachments)
- Training for the Niedersächsische Opferhilfe (NGO for Victim Aid) in Lingen, held by Stephan Rusch in November 2008
- Workshop about the work of the Stalking-KIT and presentation of stalking-cases in the course of a conference held by the Täter-Opfer-Ausgleich (restorative justice) in November 2008, workshop held by Lena Stadler and the cooperation partner Heidi Winterer from the public prosecution Freiburg

Furthermore, informative meetings have been given, speeches have been held, information material such as leaflets (see attachments) and a website have been set up.

**Informative Meetings**

- Opferhilfeorganisation Weißer Ring e.V. (Victim Aid), November 2007
- Kriminalpolitischer Arbeitskreis Bremen (KRIPAK) (workshop of lawyers and members of the Social Services of Justice)
- Rechtsausschuss der Bremischen Bürgerschaft (Committee of Legal Affairs, Bremen), March 2008

**Speeches**

- CDU-Stadtbezirksverband Huchting, February 2007
- Medical association of Hannover, April 2007
- Medical association of Hamburg, August 2007
- Kreisverband Bremen-Stadt der Frauenunion (District Chapter of the committee of women of the conservative Germany party CDU in Bremen City), September 2007
- Konrad-Adenauer-Foundation, Bremen and Kiel, October 2007
- University of Rostock (invitation of the women's representative), November 2007
- Police of Luxemburg, November 2007
- Medical association of Luxemburg, November 2007
- Medical association of Brandenburg, November 2007
- Presentation on the occasion of the nomination of the project for the European Crime Prevention Award/ ECPA in December 2007 in Lisbon
- Stalking-Conference of the Zentralinstitut für seelische Gesundheit (Institute for Mental Health), Mannheim, Februar 2008
- Landestag der Frauenunion (public conference of the committee of women of the conservative Germany party CDU), März 2008
- Conference „Stalking und Häusliche Gewalt“, Freiburger Interventionsprojekt gegen häusliche Gewalt (Project against Domestic Violence), Dezember 2008

**Italy:**

In cooperation with the partner for transnational activities the Municipality of Leverano has implemented all the project actions for the Italian territory that have been financed by the European Commission:

- Participation in transnational meeting in Bremen;
- Participation in transnational meeting in Göteborg;
- Organization and realization of the transnational meeting in Leverano;
- Realization of the final report – Leverano
- Realization of the Italian activity report;

- Participation to transnational meeting in Birmingham

### ***Poland:***

#### **Patronat:**

Participation in the workshops. In the final conference, no one from Poland could participate, because Mr. Wojciech Juskiewicz (Ministry of Justice) was at an other conference and Mrs. Natalia Kancelarczyk could not participate because of her pregnancy. Mrs. Natalia Osica has not been staff of "Patronat" at the time of the final conference anymore.

### ***Sweden:***

As planned, we have participated in all 4 AGIS-conferences, sorted out useful information for further education of the police officers in our county and contacted the committee that worked with the new law and explained what we thought was important when constructing this new law against stalking. We were glad to see that our AGIS project was mentioned in the committee proposal and that our expressions were included in their report.

For the moment we are expecting a new law against stalking in Sweden. Our prediction is that the new law will come into effect on 1<sup>st</sup> January 2010. Our participation in this project will make it easier for us to carry out a new way of working with victims and offenders once the new law has been realized.

We will also carry out an educational-plan among the police-officers in the precinct (1050 officers) and make an overhaul of the organization in order to prepare it for the new stalking-law. For more details see question no. 16.

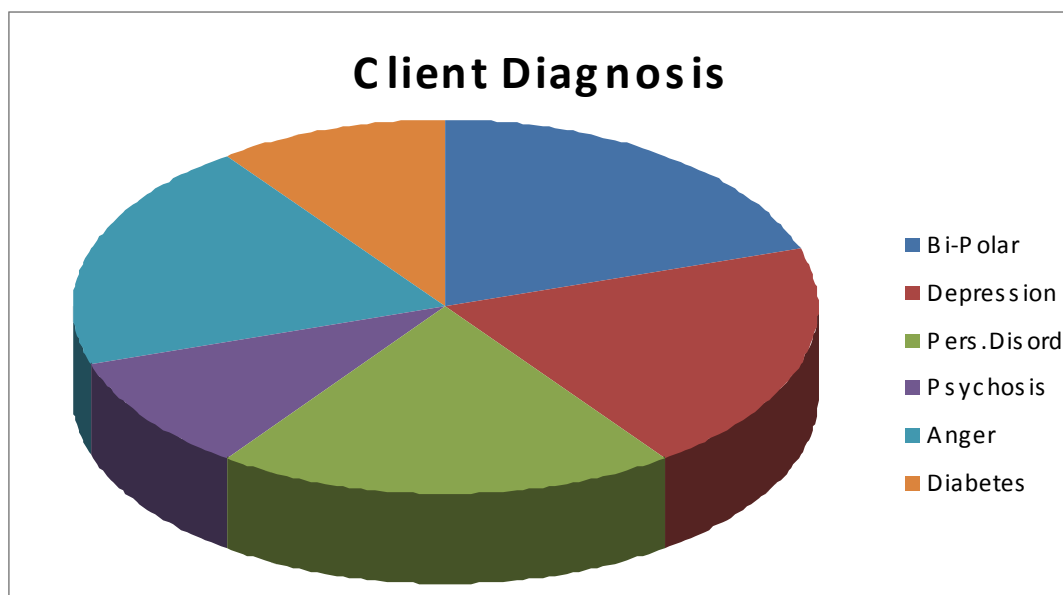
### ***UK:***

The UK activity has been based on a four stage approach with stages 1 and 2 in 2007 and stages 3 and 4 in 2008.

- Stage 1 – Develop partnership and explore areas of interest within core topic. Undertake initial research and develop a strategy of action.
- Stage 2 – Establish relationship with European partners and learn about Stalking KIT and methodologies in Germany and Sweden.
- Stage 3 – Instigate a pilot project to explore areas of interest.
- Stage 4 – Share experiences of pilot in Italy (3rd Seminar) and organise final seminar in Birmingham (international symposium on Stalking).
- Review of literature
- Preparation and Attendance of transnational events
- Organisation and delivery of final conference in Birmingham
- Review of counselling of domestic violence officers receiving counselling within the West Midlands.
- A short action research pilot that involved designing and distributing a leaflet through two specific routes (police officers and other public contact agencies such as Doctors). Perpetrators had opportunity to self-refer and received counselling from a qualified counsellor within the My Time counselling practice. 300 leaflets circulated resulting in 10 referrals:
  1. Police – No replies
  2. Doctors – 6
  3. Other Social Welfare Agencies – 4 (1 each).

The 10 clients received a minimum of 6 and maximum of 20 one hour sessions. All reported some aspect of stalking behaviour and domestic violence. All undertook a clinical assessment and diagnosis

indicated that all participants had a defined psychological need and this varied in levels of intensity. Two were also diabetic, which did affect behaviour.



Five of the men were offered one to one counselling alongside family therapy, which proved more successful than the five who opted for one to one only. Therapy was cognitive-behavioural and included occupational (horticulture therapy). Three men withdrew, 7 completed and 7 reported a reduction in behaviour and none of the case studies showed a move onto a registered crime. It is too early to formulate the long term affects. A holistic family approach seemed to be more relevant and the victim had a better input into the behavioural change of the perpetrator. The non-referral through leaflet distribution by police indicated that perpetrators did not trust material and confidentiality through this source but did respond to doctors and independent referral agents as this was clearly confidential and information would not be used for prosecution.

11. Amongst the **planned activities** in the project financed by the European Commission, please outline those that were **not implemented** and give reasons why this was the case thereof.

**Germany:**

All planned activities have been accomplished!

**Italy:**

All the project activities were implemented by the Municipality of Leverano.

**Poland: ---**

**Sweden:**

We have accomplished more than we expected. We never saw it as a possibility to implement the Stalking-KIT in Sweden since our legislation does not allow that way of handling stalking cases.

**UK:**

The Stalking-KIT overall could not be implemented in UK for two specific reasons:

1. UK Legal system and concentration on pursuing all reported crimes to conviction stage as opposed to prevention.
2. The lack of interagency working in regard to perpetrator programmes and an emphasis totally on needs of victim which comes from a strong feminist perspective within UK. Perpetrator

programmes are only accessible after conviction.

UK needs to reflect on a different route and the establishment of more pilots and creative approaches.

12. Were any **unforeseen activities** in the project financed by the European Commission **implemented**?

***Germany:***

There has been a large-scale training on the stalking-topic for police officers at the Academy of Public Administration Bremen. In addition to the general Stalking-KIT leaflet special leaflets for victims and offenders have been developed, each in an edition of 1000 pieces.

As a reaction to occurring problems, such as recognizing stalking cases and interviewing the affected victims and offenders, a manual for police officers has been developed. This manual contains questions, which make it easier for the officers to comprehend the facts of a stalking-case and which are important for the evaluation of the public prosecutors and can, in some cases, save them further interrogations.

***Italy:***

The municipality of Leverano realized a meeting with the aim to inform local authorities and the public about stalking.

***Poland:***

**Ministry of Justice:**

The participation of the representatives of the Täter-Opfer-Ausgleich Bremen e.V. and the representative of the organization „Patronat“ during the conference in Bytów (Poland) on occasion of the Victims-of-Crime-Day with the lecture about stalking.

The participation of the representatives of the Ministry of Justice during the conference in Leverano was an unforeseen activity in the course of the project. Since the stalking matter still needs to be brought up to a legislative level, the participation of this representative has been of great importance. Thanks to this participation a report has been written in which the criminal policies and procedures of the partner countries have been explained. It has also been suggested to enregister stalking as a new crime in the criminal code.

**Patronat:**

Yes. There were activities in the field of public relations like:

- media relations,
- own articles,
- participation in the national conference concerning emotional violence in Bytów (Poland)
- lobbying in the Ministry of Justice
- survey among policemen.

These activities were free of charge (they have not involved any finance support from the project). They were implemented voluntarily.

***Sweden:***

Participating in a national-conference arranged by the National Police Board of Sweden about stalking. Contacts with the Department of Justice in their work with a new law about stalking.

***UK:***

The adaptation of the UK pilot to meet the needs of the issue within UK context.

13. Which **results** were obtained for each activity described above? Please include details on how the end results helped the achievement of the initial goals of the project and if other goals, not initially foreseen, were also fulfilled. How has this been evaluated (which

evaluation criteria /methods have been used)? How would you describe the impact of this project?

## **Germany:**

### **Casework:**

Up to now, 297 cases have been worked on by the Stalking-KIT, 230 of which were assigned by the public prosecution. 159 cases could be completed in the duration of the AGIS-project (2006-2008); in 131 cases completed the criminal proceedings could be settled without further judicial reactions and in 25 cases a criminal proceeding could be avoided.

Detailed data on the cases has been collected and is being statistically evaluated.

Development of casework standards, such as special Stalking-KIT forms with AGIS-Logo for the Public Prosecution, as well as evaluation-forms in order to have a better overview of the files and a better estimation of the cases (e.g. rating-system: high-risk-/ medium-risk-/ low-risk-cases).

### **Improvement of cooperation and establishment of network:**

In the course of the project, the regional as well as international cooperation could be improved and a well functioning network has been established.

On a regional level, the close cooperation with police, public prosecution, social services (such as youth welfare, probation services) and NGO's (such as Nitribitt, Schattenriss, etc.) enabled the project partner to deal with victims and offenders of stalking cases in an appropriate way, applying the effective intervention methods of the Stalking-KIT.

On a European level, the cooperation established between the project partners has enabled them to exchange information and support each other, e.g. regarding public relations, the development of police training curricula and the development of victim and offender intervention programmes. A brochure about the situation of intervention programmes in the particular countries has been published separately and can be found in the attachments

### **Results**

In the course of the project the vast significance of transfer beyond area boundaries has become very clear. This transfer of information and support among each other enables the project partners to find appropriate intervention methods in stalking cases. The implementation of the Stalking-KIT in Bremen has proven to be very effective. It is the goal of the project partners to establish similar networks and cooperation between authorities and organizations in their countries, in order to protect victims and to deal with offenders of stalking cases.

### **Casework on a European level:**

In the course of the project the established cooperation between the partner countries has shown to be very effective: On a European level 3 cases with victims from Germany and offenders living in Sweden, Poland or Italy could be worked on.

Furthermore, it is important to mention that for the duration of the project in the years 2007 and 2008 no homicide has resulted from a stalking-dynamic/relationship in Bremen. This can be an indication of early de-escalation of conflicts induced by the interventions of the Stalking-KIT and re-assignments to other helpdesks.

## **Italy:**

The results of the activities are very interesting. The public has been informed about stalking and a public and private network has been developed and started: A Cooperation for new projects and activities to prevent stalking.

The evaluation criteria and the methodology that have been used were:

- Interviewing different persons, private and public institutions,
- Interviewing young people and their school teachers,
- Increasing public interest in the phenomenon of stalking
- Experts are very interested in the treatment of stalkers and counselling for the victims
- Different local and national partners are interested in new projects and activities to continue the

exploration of Stalking.

### ***Poland:***

#### **Ministry of Justice:**

The participation of Mr. Winter (Täter-Opfer-Ausgleich) and Mrs. Osica (Patronat) during the conference in Bytów and the participation of the representative of the Ministry of Justice during the conference in Leverano have contributed to a greater awareness of the stalking-matter in Poland. Among professionals and experts stalking is now being discussed. More and more judges, public prosecutors and police officers understand stalking as a crime committed within human relationships through several actions, which could separately not be defined as a crime. Only repeated occurrence of these actions can cause severe physical and mental health damage.

#### **Patronat:**

As a result of implemented activities we succeeded in:

- Writing and publishing articles about stalking in the national two-monthly “The Blue Line” (the only Polish magazine concerning domestic violence. Target group: social workers, lawyers, sociologists and psychologists). In this magazine 3 articles have been published: 2 articles written by Natalia Osica and 1 translated article, written by Frank Winter from Bremen.
- Initiating a publication in the national weekly “Polityka”
- Publishing information about stalking in Internet:  
(<http://www.mediacja.com/index.php/Stalking.html>)
- Presenting main thesis about stalking during a national conference (under the patronage of the Ministry of Justice) in Bytów (Poland) concerning the topic: “Emotional violence – a new or already known phenomenon?”
- Lobbying in the Ministry of Justice: A representative of the Ministry of Justice has participated in the conference and the workshop in Leverano; as a result of this visit a summary report has been prepared. This report is on its way to be recognised as a source of law change.
- Making a pilot-survey among a group of policemen concerning their knowledge about stalking cases and ways of reaction. The questionnaire was translated from German. It was the survey tool that had already been used in Germany and the aim was to compare results of the surveys from both countries. A comparison however is difficult, since the samples of the survey were quite small. On the first notion it seems that the results do not vary widely. Overall the cases of stalking are recognized and reported by the police officers in Poland as well as in Germany. In three items, slight differences concerning the reporting of and the knowledge about stalking cases can be assumed. It seems that the German police officers tend to report cases sooner than Polish officers, whereas Polish officers tend to feel more qualified to handle stalking cases than the German officers. But the survey needs to be analysed more thoroughly and the differences need to be looked at more closely in order to get valid conclusions.

A short description of the results of the survey can be found in the attachments.

### ***Sweden:***

In our seeking of knowledge we have been in contact with a lot of persons working in the field concerning stalking. We have now a very clear picture of how terrible it is for a victim of stalking. Stalking behaviour can truly destroy a person’s life. This points out some important facts that we have to consider when planning a new law and an education for professionals who are supposed to come in contact with victims and offenders of stalking.

- The terror of stalking is often hard to see for others than the victim.
- If we are not aware of the seriousness of stalking there is a huge risk of the first police officer or other victim-support- person will making wrong conclusions of the situation.
- It is very important that a risk assessment is made immediately when a stalking case is detected.
- It is very important to have adequate possibilities to protect a victim.
- It is important that offenders are offered correct treatment for their behaviour.
- It is very important that Sweden gets a new law that takes care of stalking behaviour outside the family.

Since 1<sup>st</sup> January 2000 we have laws against “gross violation of a woman’s integrity” and “gross



violation of integrity” which can be used against stalking behaviour inside the family or between ex family members. This law is used very often and is considered to be very useful. In the proposal for the new law stalking behaviour will no longer be seen as single crimes every time the stalking behaviour occurs, but as one distinct crime.

This AGIS project has had an important role on our way to understand the problems of stalking:

We gained better knowledge about stalking, better knowledge about the differences between the participating countries and we realized the importance of international projects as a way of helping each other. With this gained knowledge we could support the committee in working with the proposal for the new stalking law and apply our arguments. We are now better prepared for the upcoming education of police officers in our county.

In our educational plan we will probably release a handout and some kind of concise book about stalking.

## **UK:**

### **Activities in 2007**

- Starting a literature review and research in methods used in UK.
- Establishment of partnership between My Time and West Midlands Police and the development of a pilot project.
- Identifying specific UK areas of interest within the programme.
- Establishing a specific male culturally aware counselling team
- Attendance by representatives of West Midlands Police and My Time at seminars in Bremen (Germany) and Gothenburg (Sweden).
- Research into the psychological effects of domestic violence / stalking behaviour on police officers investigating incidents and the susceptibility to officers being stalkers/ perpetrators themselves.
- Action research into preventative intervention at pre-charging stage of identified abusers with the aim to stop the behaviour before pursuing legal action. Specifically concentrating on male perpetrators living with in inner city Birmingham (with a 70% BME – Black Minority Ethnic – Community).

### **Activities in 2008**

#### **1. Male Crisis Invention Pilot Project**

The aim of the project is the reduction in domestic violence and harassment by male offenders through the provision of early intervention STOP behaviour material and access to male counsellors within F3 (Handsworth area).

The project would be a partnership between West Midlands Police (F3 – Domestic Violence Unit / MARAC), AXIS (BME Mental Health support team (BCC \_ Adult services / BSMHT), BSMHT (Psychology Dept), St.George’s Post 16 Centre (based in Newtown), and My Time Ltd. The lead partners will be WMP (F3 - Domestic Violence Unit / MARAC) and My Time Ltd.

My Time Ltd is a Clinical Counseling Service Provider within West Midlands (approved WMP contractor). My Time are currently working with West Midlands Police in F3 (Handsworth) area on developing a pilot to reduce obsessive behavior amongst male perpetrators or domestic violence through Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conferences (MARAC), which review high risk cases. Harassment / Domestic Violence / Stalking offences within F3 were 178 (April 2007 – October 2007). The same period in 2006 was 132, and 2005 was 91. This is a dramatic increase. At present cases are assessed and discussed through MARACs. All victims are sent letters with a pack of support material. Nothing is sent to suspects / offenders. The proposal is to send a STOP behavior / consequences leaflet to all reported crimes (suspects / offenders) with offer of counseling. My Time has developed a team

of experienced male counselors who will operate from either AXIS (Handsworth office) or St. George's Centre in Newtown. This will be a pilot between January – March 2008. This action research will be combined with the wider European research and be part of the third International Symposium on Stalking and Domestic Violence to be held in Birmingham in October 2008. There is no such service within Birmingham and this project would be innovative and could be the pilot to establish a Birmingham Mens Crisis Centre. The key parts of the project are as follows:

- A leaflet to be designed that encourages STOP behaviour and provides details of counselling service
- Male counsellors to provide free intervention counselling to identified perpetrators referred through M.A.R.A.C
- The pilot to be carried out between January and April 2008.

## 2. Birmingham Symposium on Stalking

The organisation and hosting of the October final project event in Birmingham.

### Case Study 1

#### Family A

Domestic violence case reported to police and subsequently Family and Children Services. The police had been called to a domestic abuse that involved the male partner smashing a door and threatening his wife. The man had been convicted of a violent assault on a man that had threatened his wife and spent 4 months in prison. There were two children and the safety of the children was raised.

The wife did not want to prosecute and requested that the husband be offered help. The Social Services suggested that it was in the interest of the family that the husband moves out until he was able to get help. The husband cooperated.

#### Therapy

- Both adults receiving counselling
- One child receiving counselling
- Family Counselling/Therapy

#### Results

- Total Reduction in violent behaviour
- Increased positive activity and reported increase in verbal non-aggressive communication
- Increased development of children showing more confidence and better attachment.
- Confidence in victim and perpetrator and evidence of a more balanced relationship

#### Methodology

- CORE (UK Clinical Outcomes Routine Evaluation) scored at assessment and final session
- Case Study and self-reporting (qualitative)

14. What were the main **problems/difficulties** encountered during the implementation of the project activities? How were these solved?

#### *Germany:*

In the beginning there were some problems concerning the protection of data in the so called self-reported cases, e.g. in terms of police data being transferred: This problem has been reacted to in form of a cooperation of the Senate resorts of Justice and Interior together with the AGIS-cooperation partners in Bremen. In the course of this cooperation a corporate standard procedure (guideline) for working with stalking-cases has been developed. This guideline is supposed to make the cooperation

between law enforcement authorities, police and the independent institution easier.

A list of questions has been developed in order to improve the investigation work and help the officers in comprehending the facts when taking-up stalking-cases. In the past there had been some problems with the file-work, because the officers had not been familiar enough with the new stalking law of the criminal code (§ 238 StGB).

In the beginning of the project it had turned out that many police officers had not been familiar enough with the work of the Stalking-KIT, so that they didn't suggest transferring cases to the KIT, which would have made a prompt activation of the KIT possible. In order to solve this problem different informative meetings and trainings have been arranged for police officers and executives. During these trainings the officers have been familiarized with the work and methods of the Stalking-KIT and have been introduced to the contact-persons of the KIT and the Public Prosecution.

### ***Italy:***

One problem has been to find a general modality of speaking about "stalking". Many, public as well as private workers, had difficulties understanding the meaning of "stalking" or had no matching definition of "stalking".

The Municipality of Leverano solved this problem by writing an information schedule about the project. Furthermore we noted a basic description of typical stalking behaviours and the stalking-victims.

After this phase of information, all target groups have been interested in the project and asked for some training programmes especially for teachers as well as health and security workers. This could help to recognize stalking-cases and intervene as fast as possible.

### ***Poland:***

In Poland the phenomenon of Stalking still is largely unknown. There are few experts, few researches, and few intervention programmes for victims and offenders of stalking crimes. Even among judges, public prosecutors and police officers the topic is rarely discussed and there is no distinct law against stalking. Most stalking cases are handled as "abuse" or "harassment", which leads to settlement of actions in many cases due to lack of evidence.

Right now, the few people in Poland who are concerned about the topic try to gain and spread information through the media, through conferences and through international cooperation like the AGIS-project. A representative of the Polish Ministry of Justice has taken part in the conference in Leverano and has written a report on judicial handling of the stalking-question in Germany, Sweden, UK and Italy. This report contained also an analysis of the Polish proceedings and the recommendation to start the legislative work which will add stalking as a crime to the criminal code. This report is now being analysed by departments of the ministry until a decision can be made.

Meanwhile the situation for people in Poland affected by stalking crimes is devastating: Whenever articles are published or interviews are being broadcasted, there are reactions of stalking victims who don't know who to approach with their problem. There are no adequate helpdesks for these people and their situation is quite unbearable. Also there are no intervention-programmes dealing with the particular dynamic of stalking-cases and no trainings or informative meetings for employees of the social services, police, public prosecution and courts.

Spreading information, lobbying in the Ministry, developing intervention-programmes in other cities, doing research, training police officers – there are many tasks to be done and only few experts to work on it. The partners of the AGIS-project try to support each other in coping with these tasks, but more actions need to be taken by experts and officials in the particular countries themselves. In the course of the AGIS-project, several articles and interviews have been published in the Polish media, in order to increase awareness and initiate these further actions. These articles can be found among the attachments.

### ***Sweden:***

We have had problems with:

Getting other authorities and NGO's to sit down and discuss common strategies to work with stalking cases. The main problems were lack of time and the fact that there is no law against stalking in Sweden so far.

We are planning to carry out an educational-plan for the police-officers in Police County of Västra

Götaland. Of course there are parts of this education that can be useful to other authorities and NGO's.

With the new law against STALKING it is probably easier to obtain cooperation with other authorities.

### **UK:**

- Only 50% of cases are prosecuted and approximately 30% of these cases are successful. There are no intervention schemes for perpetrators until they are convicted and it is dependent on the court to impose IDAP (integrated domestic abusers programmes – including counselling) as part of sentence.
- There is no intervention service for those not prosecuted or if prosecution fails.
- Inner City Birmingham has a population made up of 70% BME (Black Minority Ethnic) and many cases do not go forward due to family pressure.
- Family Domestic Violence (more than one perpetrator). This is common in BME community and includes honour abuse / killings.

The main problem was the different legal system within UK compared to other European partners and lack of cooperation between different agencies due to changing Government policy which could not be solved. The non response of perpetrators who were given a leaflet offering support indicated the difficulties within the UK system but the response through Doctors (limited sample) showed perpetrators and their families did want early intervention support. Diagnosis showed a mental health was a component in behaviour. Cultural differences were also a factor.

15. How was the **visibility** of the European Union's financial support ensured in the project?

### **Germany:**

The AGIS-Logo and written indication of the financial support of the EU has been used on all materials and forms (leaflets, handouts, PowerPoint-Presentations for reports, letters, Declaration of Protection, correspondence with law enforcement authorities).

On the occasion of the nomination of the project for the European Crime Prevention Award/ ECPA in December 2007 in Lisbon the financial support of the EU was specifically expressed and the Logo was used on all slides.

Press conferences emphasizing the financial support of the EU have taken place at the beginning of the project in January 2007 and in the course of the AGIS-workshop in Bremen in June 2007.

### **Italy:**

During the implementation of the project and all the documentation realized by the Municipality of Leverano (invitation, hand outs, web page, playbill, news etc.), we have used the AGIS-LOGO with the indication of co-financing of the European Commission Justice and Security of the AGIS programme 2006.

**Poland:** The financial support of the European Union has been pointed out in articles and interviews in the media.

### **Sweden:**

In all aspects we have pointed out that this is an EU project, sponsored by the commission. In all documents that we will produce for our final report the EU and AGIS logo will appear. In the invitation to our conference in Gothenburg it was pointed out that this was an EU project sponsored by the EU-commission.

### **UK:**

Logos have been on the leaflet and other promotional material of the conference. EU logos have been on and within My Time Premises.

16. Will the project **continue** after financial support from the European Commission has ended? If yes, how?

### ***Germany:***

The Stalking-KIT has meant a considerable relief for the law enforcement authorities and has put an end to the stalking in most cases. Due to its great success, which has been acknowledged especially by the public prosecution, the Stalking-KIT will be implemented in Bremen by virtue of resolution of the Bürgerschaft Bremen (city parliament) and will be transferred into long-term financing from January 2009 on.

### ***Italy:***

The Municipality of Leverano has worked to enlarge the local network to continue this project. In cooperation with the Psychological and Criminal Italian Association and the National Observatory on stalking we have worked for the last call of proposals for DAPHNE III. It is our aim to continue with the indexation of supposed insistent molesters in order to be able to recognize a case of stalking and to train the security and health staffs as well as teachers. The title of the new project is "Prevention is life". Right now we are evaluating this project.

### ***Poland:***

#### **Patronat:**

Yes. There will be more publications in press and internet initiated.

### ***Sweden:***

As we have mentioned above, we are expecting a new law about stalking (1<sup>st</sup> January 2010). We are only at the beginning of the work. This project has been a successful way to build up knowledge about how victims and offenders should be treated.

We are especially interested in the Stalking-KIT from Germany (Bremen), even though our legal system does not make it possible to work in the same way. Some parts of that work are already being used in the Police County of Stockholm – Precinct Södertörn.

## **Proposed training programme for new legislation on stalking**

### **Background**

One of the purposes of participating in the EU project "Stalking and Domestic Violence" was to create a basis for a training programme for personnel in the Greater Göteborg Police Area. This programme will prepare police personnel for the new legislation covering stalking behaviour.

The legislative committee has set 1 January 2010 as the date when this new legislation will come into force. Our proposal for a training programme is based on the knowledge we have acquired through our participation in the EU project. The proposal is further aimed at meeting the increased demands which are likely to be made on the police for dealing with crimes related to the new legislation.

### **New legislation – increased demands**

It is reasonable to assume that the new legislation will lead to increased demands on the ability of the police to solve crimes covered by the legislation on stalking. The proposed training programme is intended to meet these demands, among which we believe risk assessments of victims' situations will be particularly important.

### **The training programme – three different specialisations**

The proposal involves three different specialisations: one for leaders of preliminary inquiries; one for investigators; and one summary for other police personnel who may come into contact with victims and perpetrators of stalking crimes.

In the programme outline below, we refer to risk assessment according to SARA-SAM. We have learned that Professor Henrik Belfrage is working on a risk assessment template suited to risk assessments of violence in relationships and stalking. We do not know when this template will be ready for use.

## **1. Police personnel who may come into contact with stalking victims and perpetrators**

4-hour information package

**Contents:**

- Overall information about stalking
- Scope and consequences
- Legislation
- Information and risk assessment according to SARA-SAM

**2. Investigators**

2 days of training

**Contents:**

- In-depth information about stalking
- Scope and consequences
- Legislation
- Training in risk assessment according to SARA-SAM

Great weight should be attached to information about the victim's reactions and often completely changed life situation. The victim will often have been subjected to stalking over a long period of time and has often changed her/ his habits and routines. It is also necessary for the investigator to acquire considerable knowledge about different offenders and their different behaviours. We would stress the importance of the knowledge that offenders often suffer from some kind of mental disorder. It should be discussed whether risk assessments according to SAM should be the responsibility of the investigator or the leader of the preliminary inquiry at the investigative stage. If the risk assessment at this stage is to be the responsibility of the investigator, then investigators should also be trained in SAM.

**3. Leaders of preliminary inquiries**

3 days of training

**Contents:**

- In-depth information about stalking
- Scope and consequences
- Legislation
- Risk assessment
- Training in risk assessment according to SARA-SAM

This training should also attach considerable importance to the crime victim's vulnerability and reactions. Anyone making risk assessments must have a good knowledge of offenders' different behaviours and about the fact that they often have some kind of mental disorder. Risk assessment training takes two days. The only trainer in risk assessment according to SARA-SAM that we are aware of is Henrik Belfrage, a professor of forensic psychiatry.

**UK:**

The adaptation of the UK model F.A.C.T. (See Attachments) has been submitted for funding and the Stalking-KIT would be developed within this framework.

17. What are the concrete **working instruments/results** that came out of the project (for example: CD-ROM, video, manual, web site ...)?

**Germany:**

In the course of the project a website has been set up ([www.stalking-kit.de](http://www.stalking-kit.de)). For the duration of the AGIS-project, 6603 clicks have been listed for this website.

Stalking-KIT leaflets (general information, as well as special leaflets for victims and offenders) and a manual for police officers have been set up and published. The manual has been developed in order to improve the investigation work and help the officers in comprehending the facts when taking up

stalking-cases.

### ***Italy:***

When the activity project will be finished, the Municipality of Leverano will publish the final report and other information on the web page of the municipality. All interested citizens can have a look at this information. There will also be a link on the homepage of the Stalking-Project.

### ***Poland:***

#### **Ministry of Justice:**

In Poland a leaflet with the lectures about the stalking phenomenon and a report about the criminal proceeding of stalking in the other partner countries has been published. There will be trainings for judges and public prosecutors in order to inform them about stalking.

#### **Patronat:**

Articles have been published in the press and internet.

### ***Sweden:***

In Sweden a whole training curriculum for the education of police officers has been developed. In this educational plan a handout and some kind of concise book about stalking will probably be released.

For an outline of the educational plan, see question no. 16.

### ***UK:***

Victims have handouts but there are no handouts for perpetrators. The project is developing a handout.

18. How do you intend to **disseminate** the results of this project within existing and/or new networks? What is the project's potential transferability to other sectors and users? What **intellectual property** arrangements have you agreed within the partnership? Do you intend to commercialise all or part of the results? If so, please give details.

### ***Germany:***

#### **Dissemination:**

The contents, goals, and results of the project have been and are being disseminated through 3 project workshops and 1 final conference, in several speeches, trainings, informative meetings and workshops, as well as via internet (see: [www.stalking-kit.de](http://www.stalking-kit.de)), via articles in English, German and Polish (published in Germany, Austria and Poland), through the press and local media of the partner cities.

For a detailed listing of all workshops, trainings, speeches, informative meetings, leaflets, articles and publications, see the attachments and question #10.

#### **Intellectual property:**

Affects only a few articles and leaflets which are not particularly worth protecting.

### ***Italy: ---***

### ***Poland:***

#### **Patronat:**

Within the international network that has been created during this project, we will inform each other about new initiatives and exchange our experiences. The project has an important value for the whole society, particularly for the police, prosecutors and policy, which are the most important forces dealing with victims and offenders of stalking cases. Thanks to the project, a cooperation with the national two-monthly "The Blue Line" has been established – Polish specialists will be informed about new ideas concerning stalking in foreign countries.

***Sweden:***

The police Department of Västra Götaland contains about 2 700 officers. Our precinct, which took part in the project, has about 1 050 officers. It is our intention to carry out the educational plan among all officers in Västra Götaland Police County.

It is also important to disseminate the knowledge to all supporting organisations.

At the moment we do not have the intention to commercialise our results.

***UK:***

There is a UK national forum on Perpetrator programmes called Respect ([www.respect.uk.net](http://www.respect.uk.net)) and a specialist centre in London.

The pilot enabled the development of a family model of therapy for families with multiple issues and a proposal for funding has been submitted to the UK National Lottery. The Stalking-KIT concept developed in Germany could be implemented within this context. This family model would enable the stigmatised labels to be avoided and families seen in crisis would be provided the necessary support to avoid violent and negative behaviour.

The overall project information has been disseminated at a national/regional event in UK in October 2008.

**B) COMMENTS**

1. Do the end results (outlined under point A.13 above) appear to correspond with the initial objectives? Please explain.

***Germany:***

Yes. See detailed explanation above.

***Italy:***

In Italy the results of the project have been spread widely and private institutions are beginning to ask us for further information and documents of this project in order to train their people on this topic. Unfortunately in Italy few people are informed about Stalking, the national law is not approved and there are only few prevention and counselling centres. That is why it is very important to continue developing and spreading further information about stalking, so that the public and the security authorities become more aware of the stalking issue.

Also a network needs to be built up. There is an urgent need of a system to support the victims and the right work with the stalkers. Out of this project is born the new Daphne III proposal with which we hope to continue this work.

***Poland: ---******Sweden:***

Yes! It has been our distinct wish to try to get as much information about stalking as possible. We have heard several speakers talking about the problem from different points of view and we have read lots of documents concerning the topic. We feel well prepared for the future. We are not ready to make an evaluation yet. It will be possible to evaluate the education-plan once it has been carried out.

It will also be possible to evaluate changes of the organisation which have been carried out in order to improve the work with victims and offenders.

It will also be possible to evaluate the cooperation between support-organisations and other authorities who are involved in the work with victims and offenders.

***UK:***

Yes, the project has engaged with participants and we have explored the concept and have



formulated a way of implementing the Stalking-KIT within UK setting.

2. In light of the experience gained, please describe what you view **positively** in the preparation and implementation of the project, e.g. analysis of the problems to solve, organisation, methodology and administrative, technical and financial management.

**Germany:** ---

**Italy:**

For the Municipality of Leverano this has been an important project, because it has enabled us to develop awareness of the stalking thematic, which was widely unknown to many people.

The technical and financial management has been excellent, as well as the methodology set from the leader partner.

**Poland:** ---

**Sweden:**

For the moment we see these following issues that we have to work on in order to improve our work with victims and offenders of stalking crimes:

- risk assessments got to be used much more often and in a structured way
- ways of faster and more adequate protection for victims must be developed
- education to all officers
- more and better cooperation between support-organisations and other authorities
- relieves in the laws of secrecy
- a distinct law against stalking

**UK:**

The UK team has found it very positive overall because we have addressed a topic which has been neglected and there has been reluctance to address the issues surrounding it. It has been a positive experience to see the positive results from the perpetrators that have participated in the My Time project. It is also good to see that other agencies are very interested in the possible development of a perpetrator programme in Birmingham.

3. In light of the experience gained, please describe what you view **negatively** in the preparation and implementation of the project (as under point 2).

**Germany:** ---

**Italy:**

For the Municipality of Leverano there are no negative aspects in the preparation and implementation of the project.

**Poland:**

**Patronat:**

There have been some difficulties with bureaucratic demands regarding the accounting and refunding of travel costs.

**Sweden:**

We understand that it is important to have strict orders concerning how the partners involved get money from EU, but sometimes it seems like the bureaucracy is too heavy. When we met during the seminars this issue took time from the actual topic we were there for.

It is also clear that we could get better results if all partners and speakers in the project spoke English. Translation and misunderstandings undermine the topic.

**UK:**

We were particularly disappointed with the limited number of responses from the distribution of the leaflets.

4. Please describe below any other information, which would help the European Commission in making a balanced evaluation of the project, and/or improving the functioning and management of the Programme.

**Germany: ---**

**Italy:**

The territorial survey and evaluation developed the need to put further attention on this thematic, particularly in a territory like Leverano (south Italy), because European projects like these are generally developed in bigger cities. Unfortunately in small countries criminal offences often stay undiscovered because many female victims do not denounce these offences to the police. There are different reasons for this:

Many stalking victims do not recognize the victimization and do not see themselves as a victim. Throughout the long time of harassment, they become used to the different stalking-behaviours. To them the stalking situation seems to be normality.

During the development phase of the project many women, once they came to know about the terminology of stalking, began to speak of their situation without knowing that the stalking behaviour they were exposed to is known to cause psycho-physic damage and is defined as a crime.

For the south of Italy this project has been very important. We have now begun working on the issue of stalking and we need to develop and spread that work throughout Italy.

**Poland: ---**

**Sweden:**

An evaluation of our participation is not possible at the moment. When we have carried out our educational-plan at the end of 2009, it will be possible to make an evaluation.

**UK:**

Domestic Violence, sexual assault and stalking: Findings from British Crime Survey – Home Office Research Study 276 – Sylvia Walby and Johnthan Allen – Home Office Research March 2004.

5. Name, telephone, fax, and if possible also email of the person to be contacted in case the Commission receives requests for further information from third parties interested in your project:

**Germany:**

**Täter-Opfer-Ausgleich e.V.**

Diplompsychologe Frank Winter,  
[winter@toa-bremen.de](mailto:winter@toa-bremen.de) ,  
Fon ++49-421-79282890  
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**Italy:**

**Comune di Leverano**

The Mayor Mr. Cosimo Durante,  
Anna Lisa Trono (Psicologa – Consulente esterna)  
Luigi Trevisi (General Director),

[sindaco@comune.leverano.le.it](mailto:sindaco@comune.leverano.le.it);  
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***Poland:***

**Patronat**

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6. The information you provided us with under the points A2, A3, A4, A5, A6, A8, A9, A10, A12, A13, A16, A17 and A18, and all the other relevant documents you sent with this report, may be used by the Commission within the framework of its Information and Dissemination Strategy. Do you agree with this or would you like to comment on this?

***Germany:*** ---

***Italy:***

Yes.

***Poland:*** ---

***Sweden:***

Yes.

**UK:**

We AGREE

Date: .....03.03.2009..... Place: .....Bremen.....

Name of the person responsible for the project: .....Dipl.-Psych. Frank Winter.....

Signature: .....

Name of the legal representative of the contractor: ...Prof. Dr. Arthur Hartmann.....

Signature: .....

***Attachments (electronic copy):***

- list of cooperation partners
- Stalking – Situation of victim and offender intervention programmes in 5 partner countries – Results and final conclusions
- fotos workshops und final conference

***Germany***

- Concept Stalking-KIT
- Fallvignette aus Bremen (Kaspar Hauser)
- Direkte Kooperationspartner der Polizei und der Staatsanwaltschaft
- Anschreiben Verteiler Stalking Broschüre Deutschland
- Teilnahmebescheinigung Europäischer Präventionspreis / BestPracticeConference Lisboa 2007

***Trainings***

- Fortbildung Teil 1 – Staatsanwaltschaft
- Fortbildung Teil 2 – Polizei
- Fortbildung Teil 3 – Staatsanwaltschaft und Polizei
- Polizeifortbildung „Stalking“ - Bremen

***Police***

- Inquiry catalogue
- Fragebogen Bremer Polizeistudie Stalking
- Abschlussbericht Polizei Bremen

***Media***

- Bremische Bürgerschaft Drucksache 17/409
- Bremische Bürgerschaft Drucksache 17/659
- Weser-Kurier vom 28.11.2008 – Stalkingdelikte steigen explosionsartig
- Pressemitteilung Senator für Justiz und Verfassung vom 16.02.2009

***Leaflets***

- Flyer für Opfer
- Flyer für Täter
- Flyer für Strafverfolgungsbehörden
- Leaflet for victims
- Leaflet for offenders
- Leaflet for law enforcement authorities
- Freiburger Tagung - Stalking und Häusliche Gewalt

### **Forms**

- Fallanregungsformular – StA -Sonderdezernat
- Fallanregungsformular – StA
- Fallanregungsformular – Police
- Fallanregungsformular – SDdJ
- Form of Stalking files

### **Italy**

- Report on victim and offender situation in Italy (Italian)
- Annalisa Trono: “Lo Stalking - La situazione Italiana”

### **Poland**

#### **Presentations**

- Bremen Stalking-KIT (Polish)

#### **Police**

- Questionnaire Police Bremen (Polish)
- Results of Police follow-up in Poland (English)

#### **Leaflets**

- Prawne, psychologiczne I społeczne aspekty przemocy emocjonalnej (konferencja Bytów)
- Stalking- KIT leaflet for victims (Polish)

#### **Media**

- Polityka: „Męka znękaney miłości” (Martyna Bunda)
- Niebieska Linia: „O stalkingu szerzej” (Natalia Osica)
- Niebieska Linia: „Niebezpieczne zbliżenie” (Natalia Osica)
- Niebieska Linia: „Przeciw stalkerom w Niemczech” (Frank Winter)
- Dziennik: „Kocha tak, że aż strach” (Magdalena Janczewska)

### **Sweden**

- Interim Report Sweden – January 2008
- Final Report from Sweden
- Rapport – Stalkning i Sverige
- Case Example from Sweden
- Stalkning – ett allvarligt brott
- Slutrapport

#### **Project Examples**

- Partille Women’s Shelter
- Utväg
- Brottsofferjouren

#### **Leaflets**

- The Integrated Domestic Violence Programme (Malmö Stad)
- The Process of Normalising Violence (Eva Lundgren)

### **Trainings**

- Proposed training programme for new legislation on stalking

### ***United Kingdom***

- Case Example from Birmingham
- Family Action for Choice Tomorrow (F.A.C.T.)
- Interim Report UK

### **Police**

- MARAC Agenda Template
- MARAC Confidentiality Statement
- MARAC Guidelines
- MARAC Minutes Template
- MARAC Policy & Procedure
- Cocoon Watch – Form
- Definition of Domestic Abuse
- Domestic Abuse Risk Indicator Model
- Suggested Agencies
- Hamish Brown - Stalking - An Investigator's Guide

### **Leaflets**

- STOP – Counselling for Men in Crisis

### ***Workshop 1 – Bremen***

- Schedule (German)
- Bericht

### **Presentations**

- Frank Winter, Lena Stadler: “Crisis-Intervention-Team Stalking and Domestic Violence – A presentation about the contents of the AGIS-project”

### **Speeches**

- Prof. Dr. Duncker: „Stalking-Phänomene zwischen Erotomanie, Paranoia und Eifersuchtswahn“
- Prof. Dr. Duncker: „Stalking phenomenon between “Erotomanie” (love delusion), paranoia and delirium of jealousy” (handout)
- Heidi Winterer: “Stalking im Kontext Häuslicher Gewalt – Die Arbeit des Freiburger Interventionsprojektes gegen Häusliche Gewalt“
- Heidi Winterer: “Freiburg intervention project against Domestic Violence” (handout)

### ***Workshop 2 – Göteborg***

- Schedule
- Main questions for the 2nd Workshop
- Main Questions - Answers from Bremen Stalking KIT
- List of participants

### **Speeches**

- Introduction Speech to Stalking Symposium
- Bobbie Lohse: „The Normalization Process“
- Åklagarmyndigheten: “The role of the prosecutor in Sweden”
- Stalking from a women's shelter's perspective
- Birgitta Fernqvist: “Ärade deltagare”

### **Media**

- Gothenburg Post: „Bäst att helt ignorera förföljaren“

### **Presentations**

- Gabriela Piontkowski: „Staatsanwaltschaftliches Ermittlungsverfahren“
- Gabriela Piontkowski: „Preliminary Proceedings“
- Catharina Lewin: “Fighting Stalking in Practice – problems and possibilities from a law enforcement perspective”
- Eva Bloch: “The Swedish Prosecution Authority”
- Göteborgs Stad: ”Crisis Centre for Men”
- Åklagarmyndigheten: ”Translation of Swedish laws”
- Police Sweden: ”Polisens arbete mot stalking – Erfarenheter met SAM-prejektet i Södertörns polismästar-distrikt och Kalmar län”
- Martin Grann: “Stalking – Some perspectives from Sweden”

### ***Workshop 3 – Leverano***

- Schedule
- Poster
- Report

### **Media**

- Le Buone Prassi Della Provincia Di Lecce Alla Conferenza Internazionale Su “Stalking E Violenza Domestica” In Programma A Leverano

### **Presentations**

- Annalisa Trono: “Lo Stalking – Commune di Leverano”

### **Speeches**

- Annalisa Trono: “Stalking and Domestic Violence – the situation in Italy”
- Julia Cazella: “The numbers of the territory on the Stalking”
- Dr. Federica Resta: “Stalking. Reasons and limits in the debate of this term”
- Dr. Ines Rielli: “Comparison of two AGIS-projects”
- Dr. Angela Rizzo: “Follow-up on stalking in the district of the city of Lecce”
- Dr. Serenella Molendini: “The role and function of Councillor for Equality”
- Dr. Cristina Rizzo: „Stalking and Domestic Violence“
- Massimo Lattanzi: „Stalking in Italy“
- Luigi Trevisi: “The role of the initiative of cohesion”
- Daphne Proposal: “The fruit of an Italian Job“

### ***Final Conference – Birmingham***

- Schedule
- AGIS – Stalking-event
- List of participants

### **Presentations**

- Ben Jamal: “DVIP”
- Frank Winter: “Stalking-KIT Germany” (German)
- Frank Winter: “Stalking-KIT Germany” (English)
- My Time – Opening Talk
- Approach of My Time
- My Time – STOP Workshop
- National Probation Service – IDAP – A Practitioner’s Overview
- My Time – Recognizing Trauma