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rights of victims of crime

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Enhancing PROfessionals' capaciTy to
dEal with Child – vicTims

E-PROTECT II

WP3: Capacity building - online

**D3.2 E-PROTECT II IAM Simulation
Game**

**WP3 Leader: Law and Internet Foundation
(LIF)**



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Table of contents

Executive Summary	- 4 -
1. Overview of the gamification process.....	- 5 -
2. Functionality.....	- 6 -
3. Technology.....	- 6 -
4. Screens	- 7 -
4.1. Scenario Select Screen.....	- 7 -
4.2. Questions Screen – on Load.....	- 7 -
4.3. Questions Screen – Answer Selected.....	- 8 -
4.4. Questions Screen – Info Pop-up.....	- 9 -
4.5. Scenario Summary Results Screen	- 10 -
Appendix A	- 12 -



Executive Summary

This deliverable reports of the implementation of WP3 - Capacity building: online. In particular, Task 3.3 IAM Gamification, Task 3.4 IAM Simulation Game Testing, and Task 3.5 IAM Simulation Game Integration. It is dedicated to the development of a game to render the already developed Individual Needs Assessment Methodology (the Methodology) more accessible to the target groups and any other interested parties (incl. child victims) by presenting it in the form of a simulation game. The gamification introduces the practical application of the Methodology on the backdrop of case studies. The game has been developed using the characters which appear in the animated videos (available on the [YouTube channel](#) of the project) resulting from the implementation of first phase of the E-PROTECT project. That approach has been chosen by all partners for the sake of consistency and better recognition by the target audiences of both projects. Once the simulation game has been developed, over the course of 6 months, all partners have been engaged in its testing, before it is brought to the attention of the public. The process has brought to light some need for changes, LIF has addressed them over the course of 2 months and a half. In addition, the current deliverable will reflect the full implementation of this task, including the deployment and technical integration of the IAM Simulation game on the [ChildProtect platform](#).

The [simulation game](#) is one of the main outputs of the E-PROTECT II project. It aims to attract a lot of public attention to the project activities, mainly, the Individual Needs Assessment Methodology. The game constitutes educational animations on the topic aimed at professionals by involving interactive storyboards and easy to perceive information. The development process of the game took 6 months. The game is available in English.

The deliverable encompasses the following:

- Overview of the gamification process
- Functionality
- Technology
- Screens
- Appendix A (3 case scenarios used for the elaboration of the game, including their description, questions, answers and the respective explanations for each response).



1. Overview of the gamification process

The E-PROTECT II Gamification Platform is created with the purpose of training experts in working with child victims of crime. The simulation game is developed and integrated on the [ChildProtect platform](#) to answer the call for more practice-oriented trainings. The game presents the already developed Methodology in a more accessible form and visualises the practical application of the Methodology against the backdrop of selected real-life case studies. The game provides 3 training scenarios - Online Grooming, Trafficking for Sexual Exploitation, and Domestic Violence. Each of them is associated with a respective role - Police Officer, Lawyer and Social worker. The user can select one of the scenarios by reading the story/information for all of them prior to that. At each time, the user can read the information about the selected scenario (i.e. the story) or go back to the home page and choose another one. The user answers a series of around 20 questions by choosing one out of 3 possible answers. Upon answering the question, the users are given a short explanation on their choice and a number of points depending, if they had chosen the right, misleading or wrong answer. The process of developing included several stages:

- General brainstorming sessions – on the specific topic and scope of the game.
- Specific brainstorming sessions (both internal within LIF team and between consortium members) – several sessions took place, as to outline the detailed storyboard, questions, answers, and explanations.
- Developing scenarios– this process complemented the brainstorming sessions by incorporating all of the ideas agreed upon during the brainstorming sessions.
- Review of the text scenarios– once the script was finalised, it was within the whole project team for approval and amendments.
- Kick-off the design of the illustrations and animations. The idea behind the illustrations have been to visualise more or less the content of the specific question to which it is related.
- Kick-off the development stage of the simulation game. Once, the first scenario was completed, it has been carefully reviewed by the team before proceeding with the other two.
- Finalisation of the scenarios' development.
- Testing of the IAM Simulation game by all partners. Feedback was provided to LIF Team. A sufficient time was left to reflect upon the comments once they have been streamlined.
- IAM Simulation game integration has been initiated. Once again feedback was provided.



2. Functionality

- **Access Point** - The game is accessed by the user via a hyperlink on the E-PROTECT platform childprotect.eu.
- **3 Scenarios**
 - Online Grooming - User is in the role of a Police Officer
 - Trafficking for Sexual Exploitation - User is in the role of a Social Worker
 - Domestic Violence - User is in the role of a Lawyer
- **Around 20 Questions** per Scenario
- **3 Answers per Question** - Correct (5 points), Misleading (2 points), Wrong (0 points)
- **Showing Hints** - Upon selecting an answer, the game displays a short explanation about the selected answer, if it's correct or not, and how many points are rewarded.
- **Question Transition** - Upon navigating to the next question the user is shown a short animation of the scenario character and the number of the next question as a transition animation.
- **Summary Screen** - At the end of the scenario the user is taken to a summary page where they can see their final score and a breakdown of their answers by type. This page contains the following elements: overall score, two feedback questions, educational video, links to all social media channels of the project and disclaimer.
- **Restricted Analytics Page** - A summary statistics on the following data:
 - Number of users **STARTED** a game, broken down by scenarios
 - Number of users **COMPLETED** a game, broken down by scenarios
 - Scenario Progress Rate (SPR) - If 10 users played a scenario, 5 completed it and 5 got to the middle, we have 75% SPR
 - AVG number of Correct/Misleading/Wrong Answers (by scenarios)
 - The hardest Question
 - The easiest Question

3. Technology

The game will be hosted on subdomain and will not share the same boilerplate as the website, however the user can always navigate back to the main E-PROTECT platform. The technologies used are:

- Front-End - HTML, CSS 3.0, JavaScript (jQuery 3.6.0), Ajax



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- Back-End - PHP, MySql, CodeIgniter
- Version Control - GitLab
- Deployment - Self-sustained (apache2 + php) docker container

4. Screens

4.1. Scenario Select Screen

3 Scenarios Panels, each containing:

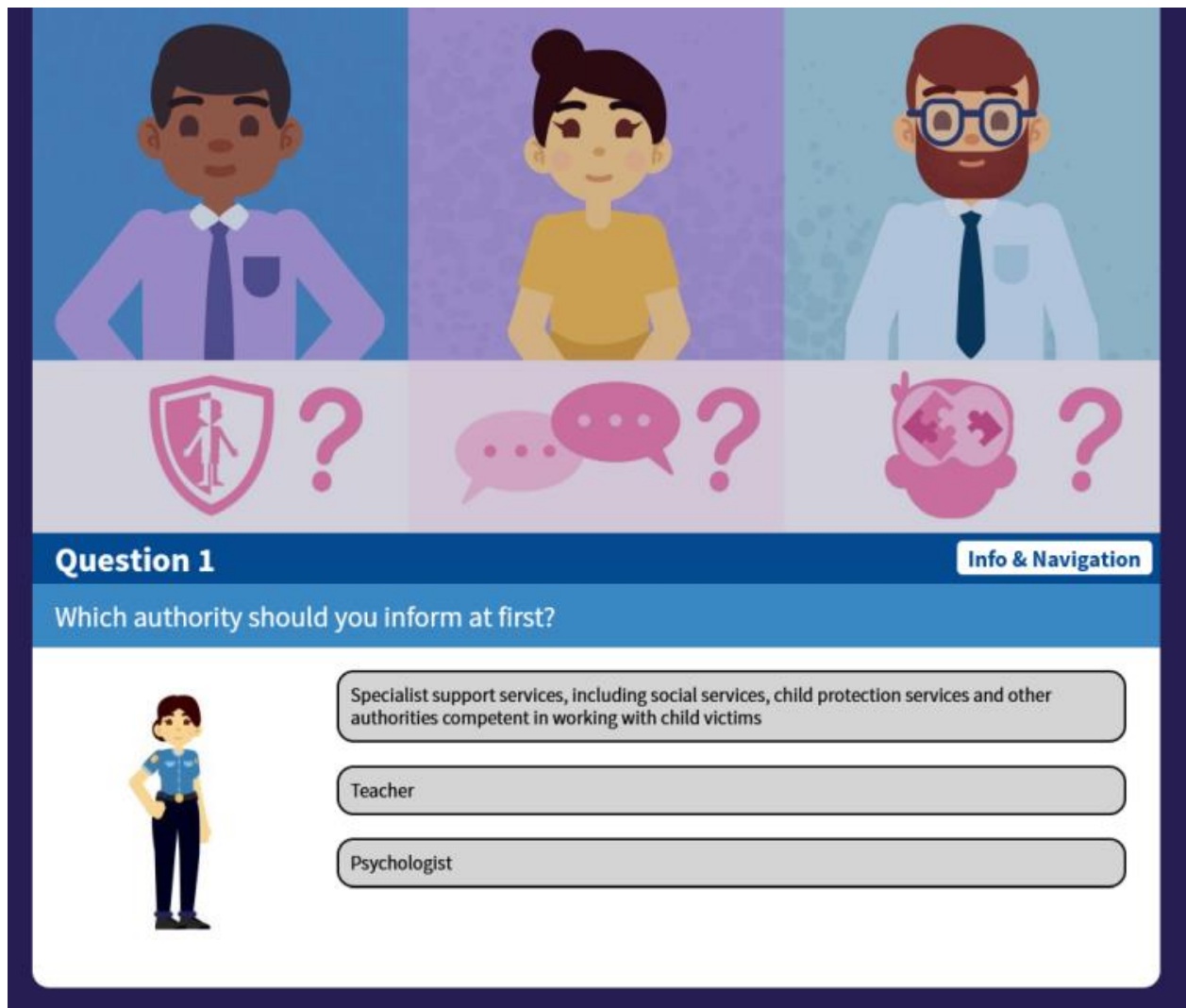
- Scenario Number
- Scenario Title
- Scenario Cover Image
- Button “START”
- Role Description
- Short Scenario Description
- Button “Read More” - Expands the scenario description to its full length



4.2. Questions Screen – on Load

- Question Illustration Image
- Question Number
- Button “Info & Navigation” - Shows full scenario description + buttons to navigate back to Game Start, Restart Scenario, link to E-PROTECT website
- Question Description
- Scenario Character static Image
- 3 Answers Descriptions

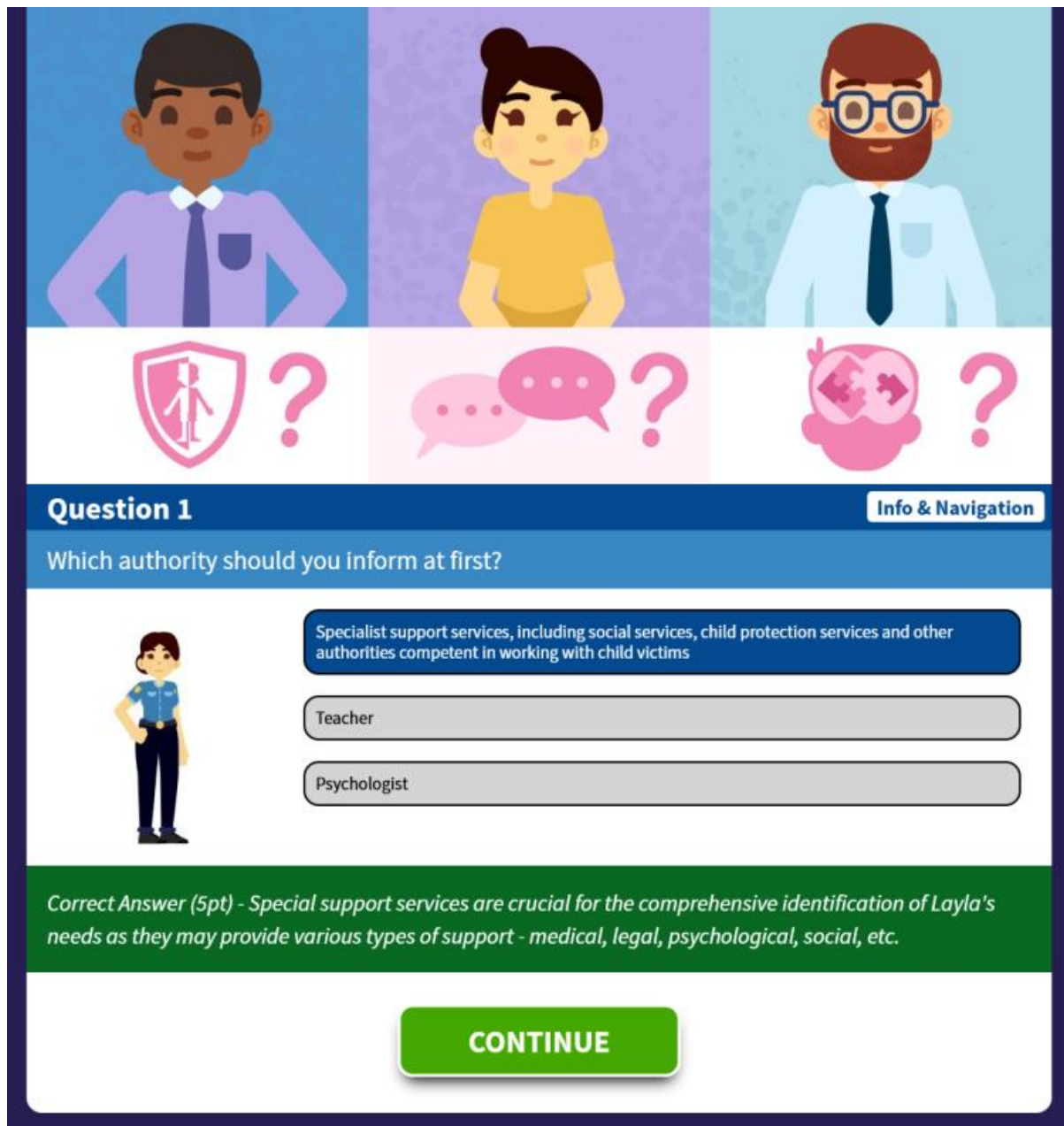




4.3. Questions Screen – Answer Selected


- Question Illustration Image
- Question Number
- Button “Info & Navigation” - Shows full scenario description + buttons to navigate back to Game Start, Restart Scenario, link to E-PROTECT website
- Question Description
- Scenario Character static Image
- 3 Answers Descriptions - Selected answer is marked as show below
- Hint Description - Correct/Misleading/Wrong answer + points and short explanation
- Button “Continue” - Upon clicking the button the Scenario Character is animated and a transition with the next question number is shown





Question 1 Info & Navigation

Which authority should you inform at first?



Correct Answer (5pt) - Special support services are crucial for the comprehensive identification of Layla's needs as they may provide various types of support - medical, legal, psychological, social, etc.

CONTINUE

4.4. Questions Screen – Info Pop-up

- Pop-up Title with Close button (X)
- Role Description
- Scenario Title and full description
- Button “Select Scenario” - Navigate to game start screen
- Button “Restart Scenario”
- Button “Back to E-PROTECT” - Navigate to E-PROTECT website
- Clicking anywhere outside of the pop-up closes it



Scenario Info ×

Your role: Police Officer - You are a professional dealing with child victims of crime. You are presented with a case of a child's hearing related to online grooming..

AIM: Decide about the next steps of handling the case, individual assessment to determine the best interest of the child, whether to involve other experts and from which sector, referral procedures & safeguards

Scenario1 - Online grooming

Layla is 11- years old. She is feeling very lonely. Her mother does not want her to have a Facebook account, for which the legal age is 13. Yet everyone at school have it and she has opened one anyway. A man used a fake Facebook account to contact girls from Layla's school. He pretended to be a teenage girl on Facebook and succeeded to make "friends" with other girls from her school. By the time this "girl" sent a friendship request to Layla, they had 32 mutual friends. Layla wasn't sure if she knew her, but they had 32 mutual friends, so she presumed that she did, and she accepted the "friendship" request. She began sending Layla friendly messages, and they started having more personal conversations online, like "friends". Layla was happy to have found someone she could confide in. At some point, she asked Layla to send her a naked picture of her. Layla felt uncomfortable with the request but did not want to offend her, so she did. Layla was subsequently asked to send more pictures of her. When Layla refused, her "friend" started threatening her to share her naked picture to Layla's friends and family. Layla resisted and her "friend" created a fake Facebook profile with her naked picture, for the school and family to see. Learning about the situation, Layla's mother immediate called the police.

SELECT SCENARIO

RESTART SCENARIO

< BACK TO E-PROTECT

4.5. Scenario Summary Results Screen

- Page Title - "Scenario #"
- A table containing a breakdown of the answer by type and the corresponding cumulative points by answer type + overall score in the format of User Points / out of maximum number of Points per the given scenario
- Button to Select scenario game start page
- Button to Restart the current scenario
- Button to E-PROTECT home page
- 2 Rating Questions with 1 to 5 stars rating
- Embedded YouTube video from the E-PROTECT videos directory, different video for every scenario
- Links to Social Networks

Footer Text - *"The game was funded by the European Justice Programme (2014-2020) under Grant Agreement № 878593. The content of this game represents the views of the author only and is their sole responsibility. The European Commission does not accept any responsibility for use that may be made of the information it contains. The game was funded by the European Justice Programme (2014-2020) under Grant Agreement № 878593. The content of this game represents the views of the author only and is their sole responsibility. The European Commission does not accept any responsibility for use that may be made of the information it contains."*



Scenario 2 Results

Thank you for taking this learning journey!

0 Correct Answers	0 Points
0 Misleading Answers	0 Points
19 Wrong Answers	0 Points

Overall Score: 0/95 Points

[SELECT SCENARIO](#)

[RESTART SCENARIO](#)

[< BACK TO E-PROTECT](#)

How do you rate your overall experience?

- ☐ ★★★★★ Excellent
- ☐ ★★★★☆ Very Good
- ☐ ★★★☆☆ Good
- ☐ ★★☆☆☆ Fair
- ☐ ★☆☆☆☆ Poor

How do you rate your knowledge and skills in terms of applying the individual needs assessment of child victims of crime?

- ☐ ★★★★★ Excellent
- ☐ ★★★★☆ Very Good
- ☐ ★★★☆☆ Good
- ☐ ★★☆☆☆ Fair
- ☐ ★☆☆☆☆ Poor



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Appendix A



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Story

You are a
profession
nal
dealing
with
child
victims
of crime

From
the
police

You are presented with a case of a child's hearing related to online grooming.

AIM: Decide about the next steps of handling the case, individual assessment to determine the best interest of the child, whether to involve other experts and from which sector, referral procedures & safeguards

Case scenario 1 - Online grooming

Layla is 11- years old. She is feeling very lonely. Her mother does not want her to have a Facebook account, for which the legal age is 13. Yet everyone at school have it and she has opened one anyway. A man used a fake Facebook account to contact girls from Layla's school. He pretended to be a teenage girl on Facebook and succeeded to make "friends" with other girls from her school. By the time this "girl" sent a friendship request to Layla, they had 32 mutual friends. Layla wasn't sure if she knew her, but they had 32 mutual friends, so she presumed that she did, and she accepted the "friendship" request. She began sending Layla friendly messages, and they started having more personal conversations online, like "friends". Layla was happy to have found someone she could confide in. At some point, she asked Layla to send her a naked picture of her. Layla felt uncomfortable with the request but did not want to offend her, so she did. Layla was subsequently asked to send more pictures of her. When Layla refused, her "friend" started threatening her to share her naked picture to Layla's friends and family. Layla resisted and her "friend" created a fake Facebook profile with her naked picture, for the school and family to see. Learning about the situation, Layla's mother immediately called the police.

A short introduction to the chapter will be provided in order to give context to the participants

Case scenario 1 - Online grooming

Answer 1

Answer 2

Answer 3

Question 1 - Which authority should you inform at first?

Specialist support services, including social services, child protection services and other authorities competent in working with child victims

Right answer - a short explanation why it is the right answer and leading to Q2.

Psychologist

Misleading answer - leads to a short explanation and Q2.

Teacher

Wrong answer - leads to a short explanation and Q2.

Points

Explanations

5

Special support services are crucial for the comprehensive identification of Layla's needs as they may provide various types of support - medical, legal, psychological, social, etc.

2

The psychological support will be of high importance within the particular case. However, Layla will need other types of support as well, which cannot be provided by the psychologist (e.g. medical and legal support).

0

The teacher support might be required. Nevertheless, the latter will be provided or not given the individual needs' assessment which should be conducted by special support services.

Question 2 - Should the child be informed and involved at every stage of the proceeding?

Yes, in any case

No, this may lead to additional harm for the child

The child has the right to be informed about her rights in any case. However, Layla's participation in the proceeding must be tailored to her own needs

	Misleading answer - leads to a short explanation and Q3.	Wrong answer - leads to a short explanation and Q3.	Right answer - a short explanation why it is the right answer and leading to Q3.
Points	2	0	5
<i>Explanations</i>	<i>The participation of the child in the proceeding is his/her fundamental right. However, sometimes the direct participation in the proceeding, including in the court hearings might lead to secondary victimisation.</i>	<i>The participation of the child victim (including his/her right to be heard) is guaranteed within both the Convention on the Rights of the Child and Directive 2012/29/EU.</i>	<i>The needs of the child should be assessed before the level and nature of the child's participation in the proceeding to be decided.</i>

Question 3 - Which principles of child-sensitive justice would you consider in that particular case?

	Determination of the best interest of the child and parents' or guardian opinion	Survival & development; Right of the child to be heard; Best interest of the child; non-discrimination	Child's wishes
	Misleading answer - leads to a short explanation and Q4.	Right answer - a short explanation why it is the right answer and leading to Q4.	Wrong answer - leads to a short explanation and Q4.
Points	2	5	0

Explanations

The best interest of the child is essential for the application of appropriate protection measures on the basis of the conducted individual needs' assessment. However, the opinion of the parent or the guardian appears not to be a fundamental aspect when dealing with child victims of crime. As the opinion of the parent/guardian does not always coincide with the opinion of the professionals working with the child victim whose responsibility is to comply with the child's best interest.

These four guiding principles should be considered as an integral part by the experts who conduct the individual needs' assessment of the child. Following these principles the special support service professionals will be able to determine what are the best protective measures to be applied in the concrete case.

The wishes of the child victim should always be taken into consideration. However, in this particular case, professionals should identify the victim's individual needs and apply protective measures even if they do not coincide with the child's wishes.

A short introduction to the chapter will be provided in order to give context to the participants

Question 4 - Who should conduct the interview of Layla?

Professionals specially trained for interviewing child victims	The police officer who conducted the first interview, whether or not he/she is specially trained for the purpose	Layla's parent/guardian in the presence of psychologist
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Right answer - a short explanation why it is the right answer and leading to Q5.	Misleading answer - leads to a short explanation and Q5.	Wrong answer - leads to a short explanation and Q5.
--	--	---

Points

Explanations

5	2	0
<i>A special training on interviewing child victims of crime helps police officers and other specialists (working with child victims) to elicit accurate and reliable statements of child victims of crime with a high probative value in court. Furthermore, such training helps experts to understand and address better child's needs.</i>	<i>The interview of the child might be conducted by a police officer he/she is the first contact of the victim. However, he/she must have passed specialise d training with respect to interviewing child victims. These trainings enhance the capacities of professionals interviewing child victims of crime.</i>	<i>In most of the cases child victims refuse to talk about the crime committed against them in the presence of their parent/guardian. With regard to that, the parent/guardian not only should not interview the child, but he/she might need to be absent from the interview.</i>

Question 5 - What is multi-disciplinary and interagency cooperation?

The cooperation between different agencies and service providers working together to support the child victims of crime.

The cooperation between the victim, his/her family and the different agencies

The cooperation between the different agencies and the prison authorities

Right answer - a short explanation why it is the right answer and leading to Q6.

Misleading answer - leads to a short explanation and Q6.

Wrong answer - leads to a short explanation and Q6.

Points

5

2

0

Explanations

<i>The main purpose of the multi-disciplinary and interagency cooperation is to provide holistic support to the child victim of crime through an array of services (legal, psychological, medical etc.) and by engaging professionals with different expertise.</i>	<i>The cooperation of state agencies and service providers with the victim and his/her non-offending parent(s) during the criminal investigations and proceedings is of high importance. However, the term multi-disciplinary and interagency cooperation refers to the cooperation between officials and professionals involved with the case. So, it does not refer to the cooperation with the victim's family.</i>	<i>The cooperation between different child protection agencies and prison authorities is not part of the multi-agency and interagency cooperation with respect to the child victims, but only with respect to the offender.</i>
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Question 6 - How can an effective inter-agency and multidisciplinary approach support and help Layla?

Through timely intervention of social services, legal counselling, the police already involved and health services	Through involving lawyer and health services	By bringing Layla to the various relevant services/institutions
Right answer - a short explanation why it is the right answer and leading to Q7.	Misleading answer - leads to a short explanation and Q7.	Wrong answer - leads to a short explanation and Q7.

Points

5

2

0

Explanations

<i>The timely joint intervention of the mentioned authorities and services would enable a coordinated response to Layla's needs and the provision of appropriate protective measures, which need to be considered.</i>	<i>A Lawyer and health services must be involved in the case. Nevertheless, other competent authorities should be included as well (for example, psychological counselling and social services).</i>	<i>Although it is important that Layla is referred to all relevant services, a coordinated referral and a follow-up to her needs helps reducing secondary victimisation, emotional harm and will support her recovery and rehabilitation.</i>
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A short introduction to the chapter will be provided in order to give context to the participants

Question 7 - Which of the following practices appear to be the most effective during interviews with child victims of crime?

Conducting the interview in child-friendly premises adapted or created for such purposes

Conducting the interview in the presence of the parent or guardian of the child

Conducting the interview in the presence of multiple specialists (psychologists, persons from social services etc.)

Right answer - a short explanation why it is the right answer and leading to Q8.

Misleading answer - leads to a short explanation and Q8.

Wrong answer - leads to a short explanation and Q8. Gives no points.

Points

Explanations

5

All interviews with child victims of crime should be conducted in specially adapted (i.e. child-friendly) premises, which facilitates the collection of a comprehensive testimony. That helps the child to feel more comfortable and reduces stress, intimidation and distraction during the interview. Besides, such adapted premises provide the possibility for relevant third persons to watch the interview and/or to communicate with the interviewer without being present in the room, through video transmission or a one-way-mirror, such as the judge, the defence lawyer and the child's social worker.

2

The presence of the parent/guardian at the interview could be an effective interviewing practice. However, this decision should be based on the specifics of the case as sometimes the child victim will refuse to testify before his/her parents. Moreover, in certain cases, the parent's presence may affect the truthfulness of the child's testimony. For example, when one of the parents is the alleged offender or the other parent might have had knowledge of the situation.

0

The presence of multiple specialists at the interview of the child victim might lead to secondary victimisation and cannot be considered as a good practice.

Question 8 - Which communication technique is the most appropriate for interviewing child victims of crime?

Communication with only one expert in specially designed or adapted premises

Communication with a police officer, which is adapted to the child's age, stage of development, level of vulnerability and his/her ethnicity.

Communication with the parent/guardian of the victim who is prepared for the procedure by the competent authorities

Right answer - a short explanation why it is the right answer and leading to Q9.

Misleading answer - leads to a short explanation and Q9.

Wrong answer - leads to a short explanation and Q9.

Points

5

2

0

Explanations

All child victim interviews should be conducted in a specially adapted premises and by only one person (if possible), who has received special training for this purpose.

Child-sensitive communication must recognise the child's individual circumstances (e.g. age, stage of development and vulnerability) and adapt the interview to their needs. The ethnicity of the child victim is not a determining factor. Furthermore, the interview of a child victim should be conducted by a trained expert. The police officers are not always trained for interviewing child victims.

The interviews of the child victim should not be carried out by the parent/guardian even though he/she is specially prepared by the competent authorities. Firstly, due to the fact that placing the parent/guardian in that position might be a clear case of conflict of interests or, at the very least, of bias. Secondly, it might jeopardise the integrity of the entire procedure, as the child may not answer truthfully.

Question 9 - Which are the potentially harmful risks Layla would face during the court hearing?

To meet the offender in person while being in court

To be questioned by all the parties within the court hearing

To be accompanied by his/her parent or guardian

Right answer - a short explanation why it is the right answer and leading to Q10.

Misleading answer - leads to a short explanation and Q10.

Wrong answer - leads to a short explanation and Q10.

Points

5

2

0

Explanations

Meeting the offender appears to be the most harmful practice for the child victim & not only in the case of Layla, but in all cases of child victims. A face-to-face contact between Layla and the offender during the court hearing might lead to reluctance of Layla to share information, as well as to secondary victimisation.

Within the court hearings, the questioning of Layla by all parties participating in the proceedings might be harmful for Layla. However, if she is not in a direct visual contact with the offender the risk of such harm will be minimised. Moreover, it is important to recognise that the right of the defence lawyer to question the victim-witness is an important principle of the right to fair trial and due process. That could be done instead in a protective, child-friendly environment (e.g. conduct interview through mirror or closed circuit video).

Layla must be accompanied by her parent/guardian in this specific case. As this measure will enhance her psychological wellbeing. Therefore, the presence of the parent/guardian ~~at~~ during the court hearing appears to be a good supportive practice and needed in terms of the best interest of the child.

Question 10 - As a protective measure in the course of the court hearing the child might be questioned:

With his/her parent/guardian accompanying him/her

By using closed circuit video transmission for the hearing whereas the child is in a different room and questions are asked only by the judge or by a specially trained forensic interviewer in order to avoid direct contact of the child victim with the offender.

Not more than 3 three times overall

Wrong answer - leads to a short explanation and Q11.

Right answer - a short explanation why it is the right answer and leading to Q11.

Misleading answer - leads to a short explanation and Q11.

Points

0

5

2

Explanations

The application of that measure would enhance the psychological support to Layla. Nevertheless, this is not a good example of a specific protective measure as it is necessary in all cases of child victims of crime s .

The usage of such (e.g. video conferencing) tools with respect to the questioning of the child minimises the risk of secondary victimisation as well as the potential additional harm. In that sence, Layla might be questioned without being present in the court room and without meeting the offender and all the parties participating in the proceedings.

The repetitive questioning of Layla might lead to an additional harm or even to secondary victimisation. However, sometimes it is a necessary practice for additional collection of evidence and clarification of certain aspects.

A short introduction to the chapter will be provided in order to give context to the participants

Question 11 - What should be taken into account during the individual assessment?

The personal characteristics of the victim (e.g. age, gender, social status etc); the type or nature of the crime and the circumstances of the crime

Right answer - a short explanation why it is the right answer and leading to Q12.

The physical characteristics of the perpetrator; the severity of the crime and the gender of the victim

Misleading answer - leads to a short explanation and Q12.

The personal opinion of the specialists who have made the first contact with the victim, the opinion of the victim's parents and the statement of the court

Wrong answer - leads to a short explanation and Q12.

Points

5

2

0

Explanations

<i>Within the individual assessment, multiple characteristics should be taken into account, including personal characteristics of the victim (e.g. age, gender, social status etc); the type or nature of the crime and the circumstances of the crime.</i>	<i>The gender of the victim and the severity of the committed crime should be taken into account during the individual assessment, along with other characteristics. However, the offender's characteristics are not a determining factor in defining the needs of the child victim.</i>	<i>The opinions of the specialists, the parents and the judicial authorities are important, but not determining factors with regard to the individual needs assessment of the child victim.</i>
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Question 12 - What is the appropriate time frame for conducting a comprehensive individual assessment of the child victim?

6 months

1-3 months, depending on the severity of the crime

1 month

Wrong answer - leads to a short explanation and Q13.

Misleading answer - leads to a short explanation and Q13.

Right answer - a short explanation why it is the right answer and leading to Q13.

Points

0

2

5

Explanations

A 6-month period is too long and it endangers the effectiveness of protection measures at risk.

The comprehensive individual assessment must be conducted within 5-6 weeks. However, the best practices in the field suggest that it should be performed within a month from the first point of contact with the child victim.

A comprehensive individual assessment should take place within a month from the first contact with the child victim. The assessment should identify risks and harmful factors, as well as positive influence, resources and strengths. It should also entail follow-up actions to be taken no later than two weeks after the assessment has taken place.

Question 13 - What can represent a major risk for the child in the particular case?

Retaliation

Re-victimisation

Discrimination

Misleading answer - leads to a short explanation and Q14.

Right answer - a short explanation why it is the right answer and leading to Q14.

Wrong answer - leads to a short explanation and Q14.

Points

2

5

0

Explanations

The risk of retaliation in that case appears to be relatively high. It could be easily minimised through the application of more general measures (e.g. limiting the physical contact, application of restrictions to the offender, etc.) while minimising the risk of re-victimisation will be a lot more difficult to achieve.

In this case, there is a high risk of re-victimisation due to the possibility of consecutive/repetitive interviews by various experts.

There are no facts that indicate a risk of discrimination in this case.

Question 14 - Which protection measure can you identify in that particular case?

Need for guardian to accompany Layla

Wrong answer - leads to a short explanation and Q15.

Interview carried out by professional of the same gender

Right answer - a short explanation why it is the right answer and leading to Q15.

Use of communication technology during the court hearing

Misleading answer - leads to a short explanation and Q15.

Points

0

5

2

Explanations

In this case, there is no need to appoint a guardian to Layla, as no conflict of interest with her mother has been identified.

All interviews of Layla within the criminal proceeding should be conducted by a specially trained professional of the same gender.

The use of communication technologies during the court hearing is generally a good practice, but it does not appear to be necessary in this case.

Question 15 - Which personal characteristics of the child would you consider in carrying out the individual needs' assessment?

Sexual orientation, residence status, religion

Age, communication difficulties, relationship with the offender and previous experience of crime

Maturity of the child, gender identity, ethnicity

Wrong answer - leads to a short explanation and Q16.

Right answer - a short explanation why it is the right answer and leading to Q16.

Misleading answer - leads to a short explanation and Q16.

Points

0

5

2

Explanations

Focusing on characteristics such as sexual orientation, residence status and religion might lead to a discriminatory or biased evaluation of Layla's individual needs.

All of the specified characteristics should be considered during the individual assessment as they are crucial in determining the appropriate protection measures.

The maturity of Layla as well as her gender identity should be taken into account within the individual assessment. Nevertheless, her ethnicity as a personal characteristic must not be considered as that might lead to discrimination.

Question 16 - Which element/s should be assessed in the determination of the best interests of the child?

The child's identity, if he/she is in a situation of vulnerability, the child's views, risk and needs assessment, family inquiry, sources of support and resilience etc.

Right answer - a short explanation why it is the right answer and leading to Q17.

The gender of the child and whether the child wants the offender to be punished or not

Wrong answer - leads to a short explanation and Q17.

The right of the child to education and information, including his/her right to know more about the offender

Misleading answer - leads to a short explanation and Q17.

Points

Explanations

5

The child's views, identity and his/her level of vulnerability are crucial elements to be considered within the assessment of the child's best interests.

0

Neither the gender of the child nor the child's wish regarding the offender's punishment should be assessed in the determination of the child's best interests. As it would not make any difference regarding the applicable protective measures.

2

The right to information should indeed be considered. However, receiving more than necessary information on the offender might prove harmful to the child instead of promoting his/her best interests.

A short introduction to the chapter will be provided in order to give context to the participants

Question 17 - Which aspects does the training of experts, working with child victims, entails?

Training in communication with the parents/guardians of the children, as well as with their friends

How to share information with children on their rights, the criminal proceedings, the support mechanisms, in a comprehensible manner according to the child's age, maturity and status

Professional knowledge (information about legislation, protocols or other) & understanding of the overall situation (relating the information with the personal experience)

Wrong answer - leads to a short explanation and Q18.

Right answer - a short explanation why it is the right answer and leading to Q18.

Misleading answer - leads to a short explanation and Q18.

Points

0

5

2

Explanations

Such trainings are not essential for the specialists dealing with child victims as they need to communicate with and understand the child, primarily.

The training of techniques for communication with child victims are crucial for both carrying out a comprehensive individual needs' assessment and for the successful implementation of the identified protective measures.

Training regarding the professional aspects of the work with children is of high importance. Nevertheless, this knowledge is not sufficient on its own. So, it should be enriched by individual training(s) undertaken by the professionals.

Question 18 - Which of the following is essential for more comprehensive understanding of the child victims of crime?

Accreditation and licensing procedures for professionals in child protection

Spending more time with the child victim in order to gain an insight on his/her needs

Enhancement of the competences of the authorities in the sphere of criminology

Right answer - a short explanation why it is the right answer and leading to Q19.

Misleading answer - leads to a short explanation and Q19.

Wrong answer - leads to a short explanation and Q19.

Points

5

2

0

Explanations

Accreditation and licensing procedures for professionals in child protection are essential for the comprehensive understanding of the child victims. During these, the experts acquire specific skills and competences necessary for interacting with child victims.

Spending more time with the child victims should definitely be pointed out as a good practice within the process of communication and building trustworthy relationship. Nevertheless, sometimes spending more time with the child victim might be stressful and unnecessary.

Enhanced criminology competences of the investigative authorities are required. However, their importance is not related to understanding the child victims of crime.

Question 19 - To what extend is the training of professionals dealing with child victims of crime necessary and important?

Training is strongly desirable, but not compulsory

Wrong answer - leads to a short explanation.

Systematic training is important only for some professionals dealing with child victims of crime

Misleading answer.

Regular and continuous training is essential for all professionals dealing with child victims of crime

Right answer - a short explanation why it is the right answer .

Points

Explanations

0

The regular training of professionals dealing with child victims is mandatory and essential for the enhancement of the professional's competences, knowledge and skills.

2

The systematic training is pivotal for all professionals dealing with child victims as their skills and competences should be enriched in a timely manner. Such training will also improve the effectiveness of their work and will minimise the risks for child victims.

5

The regular and continuous trainings of professionals dealing with child victims are pivotal for the enhancement of their skills and competences.

Story

Social worker

You are presented with a case of trafficked child's hearing

AIM: Decide about the next steps of handling the case, individual assessment to determine the best interest of the child, the to involve other experts, referral procedures & safeguards

Case scenario 2 - Trafficking for sexual exploitation

Karina was born near the Lithuania–Latvia border. Her alcoholic parents were incapable of caring for her thus she was sent to a state-run children's home. Her seven brothers and six sisters were also sent to group homes, scattered across the country. Growing up in a children's home was really tough as the wardens treated children badly and beat them heavily for any perceived misdeed. The only person who ever visited her was a man who claimed to be her godfather. He told her she could live with him when she turned 15. One day, however, when she was 13, he raped her, but she did not tell anyone as she did not think they would believe her. Everyone in the home thought she was lucky to have someone taking care of her.

When Karina turned 15 and without her consent, she was sent against her will to live with her godfather. Shortly after her 16th birthday, a 21-year-old woman named Dana introduced herself to Karina as her sister and asked if she could drop by Karina's place. She came with her friend and got to know Karina and her friends. The next night Dana invited Karina and two of Karina's friends over to her apartment and promised to pay for the taxi. When they arrived, there were more girls their age and Greek men speaking in English, drinking alcohol, and laughing. Karina and her friends were told to chat with them but they refused, saying they were uncomfortable. Dana grew angry and said they owed her friend money for the taxi ride. Dana then told them they would be prostitutes from now on. When they refused, Dana's friend threatened to call "the gang" if they continued to refuse to pay for the taxi and sell themselves. From that day on, Dana was no longer Karina's sister but her madam.

When Karina turned 17, Dana told her she was sold to Ravenna, Italy. There, men took her to a brothel filled with girls and women aged 14-32, trafficked from Belarus, Poland, and Lithuania. Pimps prevented them from escaping and used violence to force them to work in the streets. After two weeks in Italy, Karina had an older client who understood Lithuanian. She took a risk and begged for his help. His friend took Karina to the Italian police where the police officer contacted a competent social worker.

A short introduction to the chapter will be provided in order to give context to the participants

Case scenario 2 - Trafficking for sexual exploitation

Question 1 - Should the social worker conduct the interview (in the context of case assessment) alone?

Yes, in any case

Wrong answer - leads to a short explanation and Q2.

0

It is not established that a social worker should conduct the interview with the child victim. Sometimes other professionals might be in a better position to carry out the interview. Also if it is a male social worker, most likely he should not conduct the interview with the girl.

Answer 2

No, the questioning must be conducted in the presence of another expert

Misleading answer - leads to a short explanation and Q2.

2

It is not compulsory but involvement of experts from various disciplines is advisable to ensure comprehensive and effective support to child victims.

Answer 3

It depends of the physical and psychological condition and needs of the victim

Right answer - a short explanation why it is the right answer and leading to Q2.

5

An individual assessment of each particular case should be conducted. Furthermore, the gender of the expert should be considered in terms of the gender of the child victim.

Question 2 - Child-friendly justice refers to?

Justice system which is accessible, age appropriate, speedy and focused on needs and rights of the child

Right answer - a short explanation why it is the right answer and leading to Q3.

5

A system where all experts working with child victims are boastful and casual

Wrong answer - leads to a short explanation and Q3.

0

A justice system which guarantees the effective implementation of all children's rights, bearing in mind the views of both the child and his/her parents

Misleading answer - leads to a short explanation and Q3.

2

Points

<i>Explanations</i>	<i>Child-friendly justice is a complex concept, encompassing various aspects while focusing on the fulfilment of the best interests of the child. Additionally, the interagency and multidisciplinary cooperation should be considered as well.</i>	<i>Professionals have to be aware, respectful, and sensitive working with child victims. They should demonstrate empathy as well rather than being casual.</i>	<i>It is partially true, as the view of the parents is not always objective and might be contradictory to the child's best interest.</i>
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Question 3 - What type of support should be provided to Karina in the specific case?

Psychological and medical	Psychological, medical, translation services and legal support	Support to return to her country of origin
Misleading answer - leads to a short explanation and Q4.	Right answer - a short explanation why it is the right answer and leading to Q4.	Wrong answer - leads to a short explanation and Q4.

Points

Explanations

2	5	0
<i>Both are important, but interpretation and legal services are missing. The former one is essential for the particular case as she does not speak the respective language. The latter is her right to have a proper legal representation.</i>	<i>The abovementioned support is crucial for supporting Karina and taking care for her wellbeing (physical and mental) while ensuring her rights and interests are respected.</i>	<i>There is neither a reason, nor a legal ground to send Karina back to her country of origin. She should be provided with support at least until the age of 18. Returning a child without a prior best interests' determination would be considered an infringement against her rights.</i>

Question 4 - What might be the main source of fear for Karina during the judicial proceeding?

The inappropriate behavior of the professionals and the mandatory protective measures applied	The performance of a thorough medical examination	The presence of the defendant in the proceedings
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Points

Explanations

Misleading answer - leads to a short explanation and Q5.

2

Child victims are often unaware of the protection measures' nature, so it is highly unlikely for children to be afraid of them. However, the uncertainty in a given situation and inappropriate behaviour of professionals might make the child reluctant to speak up.

Wrong answer - leads to a short explanation and Q5.

0

Undergoing a medical examination can be scary and intimidating for a child victim of crime, especially for children who are victims of sexual violence. But as long as it is carried out by a trained professional who is sensitive to the child needs and communicates in a child-sensitive way, showing empathy, the fears of the child victim can be significantly reduced.

Right answer - a short explanation why it is the right answer and leading to Q5.

5

Having to testify in the courtroom in the presence of the perpetrator(s) is often very scary for child victims of crime and bears a high risk. Thus, the presence of the perpetrator could be intimidating for the child and influential on the child's statement in court. Special protection measures are essential to reduce the child's fear and protect the child from having to face the perpetrator in the court room. This could be achieved by hearing the child in a separate, child-friendly room equipped with closed-circuit videotransmission, or conducting a video-recorded forensic interview with the child victim.

A short introduction to the chapter will be provided in order to give context to the participants

Question 5 - What is the best applicable victim support in that case?

To refer and accompany Karina to all the professional services (interdisciplinary approach) she needs in a coordinated manner and in accordance with her best interest

Right answer - a short explanation why it is the right answer and leading to Q6.

To send Karina to the immigration's office

Wrong answer - leads to a short explanation and Q6.

To contact competent NGO and to direct Karina to them.

Misleading answer - leads to a short explanation and Q6.

Points

Explanations

5

Due to the nature of the case, Karina needs support of professionals from different backgrounds, such as a lawyer, medical care and treatment, mental health care, social welfare support and social services or child protection service and interpretation. It is proved to be one of the best approaches as it comprises various points of view and touches upon different issues that might occur.

0

Karina's immigration status needs to be regularised if she stays in Italy for a longer period of time. Additionally, the immigration status should be assessed on the basis of her best interests. At this stage it is completely inappropriate and unnecessary.

2

In some countries that might be the correct approach, if a particular NGO acts as service provider for victims' support. However, it is not always the case.

Question 6 - How will you ensure multiagency cooperation in that particular case?

By involving professionals from all relevant disciplines, equally, in the determination of Karina's best interest

By appointing one leading professional, responsible for the effective participation of all stakeholders

Karina must choose all the professionals with whom she will communicate

Right answer - a short explanation why it is the right answer and leading to Q7.

Misleading answer - leads to a short explanation and Q7.

Wrong answer - leads to a short explanation and Q7.

Points

Explanations

5

2

0

The involvement of professionals from different disciplines ensures interagency and multidisciplinary cooperation, which guarantees a plurality of views and combination of expertise on a given situation. It is critical in the determination of the child's best interests.

It is important to have a leading professional within the multidisciplinary cooperation process. However, the participation of the other relevant professionals should be regulated by law or relevant cooperation protocols to ensure a clear division of tasks, responsibilities and powers.

The child victim's views in terms of the professionals appointed to the case should be considered. However, this is to be done while taking into account her maturity, unique situation and status. The way the variety of actors involved are organised and function should be also considered.

Question 7 - The multi-disciplinary and interagency cooperation is critical for...

application of concrete protective measures regarding Karina

providing full comprehensive set of services and support to Karina

having more expeditive proceeding

Misleading answer - leads to a short explanation and Q8.

Right answer - a short explanation why it is the right answer and leading to Q8.

Wrong answer - leads to a short explanation and Q8.

Points

2

5

0

Explanations

The multidisciplinary and interagency cooperation undeniably contributes to the decision-making process regarding the most effective protection measures.

However, it is not a prerequisite to decide upon the necessary protection measure(s) and their application. It is key to identify and address the specific needs of child victims.

Providing a comprehensive set of services is one of the objectives of the multidisciplinary and interagency cooperation. The coordinated support services to victims covering a range of areas addresses their multiple needs.

The aim of the multiagency cooperation is to provide a hollisting support not necessarily to expedite the associated procedures.

A short introduction to the chapter will be provided in order to give context to the participants

Question 8 - Who shall conduct the initial case assessment of Karina's needs?

Police officer

Social worker

Multiple specialists (psychologists, social worker etc.)

Misleading answer - leads to a short explanation and Q9.

Right answer - a short explanation why it is the right answer and leading to Q9.

Wrong answer - leads to a short explanation and Q9.

Points

2

5

0

Explanations

It is a viable option. However, not the most appropriate one as police officers are not always trained to communicate with child victims. Though they should be trained to interview child victims of crime in the context of police investigations.

A caseworker who will follow the entire process is the best option to conduct the initial assessment. He/She will create a trustworthy relationship with the child, which will make him/her feel safe, protected and more willing to share information and collaborate.

This is contradictory to the child-sensitive justice concept as it involves multiple interviews, which are not always necessary. Furthermore, such repetitive interviews might lead to secondary victimisation.

Question 9 - Should an interpreter be involved in the communication with Karina?

Yes, it is necessary to involve an interpreter as soon as possible

An interpreter should be involved in case both the police officer and the social worker do not speak Karina's native language

It is not mandatory to involve a professional interpreter at first as she will be appointed with such service during the trial stage of the proceeding

Right answer - a short explanation why it is the right answer and leading to Q10.

Misleading answer - leads to a short explanation and Q10.

Wrong answer - leads to a short explanation and Q10.

Points

5

2

0

Explanations

Ensuring effective interpretation is a necessary precondition to enable Karina to exercise her right to be heard. In that particular case, it is essential as Karina does not speak the local language. So, appointing an interpreter is a prerequisite for her to receive an adequate support. Also, in some countries, interpreters act also as cultural mediators and help bridging cultural differences that might obstruct the communication with the child victim.

Even if the police officer and social worker do speak Karina's native language, it might not be sufficient. Firstly, depending on their level of fluency. Secondly, the fact that there will be other persons involved, which might not speak the language. For all formal interviews and hearings, which are documented in the course of administrative and judicial proceedings, the communication should be assisted by a qualified interpreter.

If a child does not speak the national language, it is essential to provide him/her with an interpreter to ensure that the child is heard and protected in a proper manner. Moreover, the gender of the interpreter also plays a focal dimension for the communication with children.

Question 10 - Should Karina be appointed with a legal representative?

Karina should be appointed with a legal representative only in case she wants one.

No, there is no such need in the specific case as Karina is old enough to exercise her rights by herself.

Yes, it is mandatory to appoint her a legal representative.

Misleading answer - leads to a short explanation and Q11.

Wrong answer - leads to a short explanation and Q11.

Right answer - a short explanation why it is the right answer and leading to Q11.

Points

2

0

5

Explanations

The child at certain age is not always in a position to defend his/her rights and to express her/his needs in a clear and comprehensive manner. Therefore, the child's wishes are not always taken into account in terms of that.

Karina is not old enough as she is only 17-years-old. So, she still does not have the right to represent herself. Additionally, the appointment of a legal representative to a child without present parents and/or guardian is absolutely essential to ensure her/his rights and needs are observed.

Child victims are entitled to receiving assistance and support by a legal representative, if and where applicable. International and European standards consistently provide that the child is entitled to his or her own legal representation that defends his/her interests.

Question 11 - Is it necessary for Karina to undergo a medical examination after the first contact with the police authorities?

In this specific case, there is no point for Karina to undergo a medical examination as her health condition will be accessed during the individual needs' assessment.

It is mandatory for Karina to undergo a medical exam so her health condition is established from the earliest moment possible. Moreover, gathering and documenting evidence through a forensic medical examination is important for the criminal investigation of the case.

Karina should undergo a medical exam if she has any complaints about her health or in case there are any signs of psysical abuse.

Wrong answer - leads to a short explanation and Q12.

Right anwer - a short explanation why it is the right answer and leading to Q12.

Misleading answer - leads to a short explanation and Q12.

Points

0

5

2

Explanations

*Medical support and
respectively examination are
considered as basic needs. So,
they are a mandatory element of
the child victim's assessment.*

*As it is a severe case and is
related to the child's health
condition , a medical
examination should take
place within 48 hours of the
first contact as part of the
initial assessment.*

*Medical examination
should take place in any
case as there might be
something that the child is
ashamed of to disclose.
Furthermore, the medical
condition is considered as
one of the basics , which
should be addressed
during the initial
assessment.*

A short introduction to the chapter will be provided in order to give context to the participants

Question 12 - The initial individual assessment of Karina's needs should be conducted:	Within 48 hours from the first contact, taking into consideration the basic needs of Karina (such as food, shelter and medical care)	Within 24 hours from the first contact by the competent police officer, taking into consideration the basic needs of Karina (such as food, shelter and medical care)	Within 7 days from the first contact, from the competent police officer who should identify the comprehensive needs of Karina
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Right answer - a short explanation why it is the right answer and leading to Q13.	Misleading answer - leads to a short explanation and Q13.	Wrong answer - leads to a short explanation and Q13.
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Points

Explanations

5	2	0
<i>The foreseen timeframe for conducting initial assessment is 48h of the first contact to ensure adequate and timely provision of support to the child victim.</i>	<i>The initial assessment might be carried out within the 24h of the first contact, however it is not compulsory to do so. Additionally, there is no requirement that the police officer should conduct the assessment. Usually, it is the caseworker who will follow the entire process.</i>	<i>The suggested timeframe is too long, taking into account the fact that children have a different perception of time than adults. Therefore, effective and appropriate actions should be taken in a timely manner. In the case of initial assessment it is 48h from the first contact.</i>

Question 13 - Which measures should be taken with respect to the police interview of Karina?	The interview should take place in the police station led by a police officer.	The interview should be carried out by a competent professional without regard to the gender, in specially equipped premises.	The interview should be conducted in a child-friendly facility, by a professional of the same gender, specially trained for the purpose.
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	Wrong answer - leads to a short explanation and Q14.	Misleading answer - leads to a short explanation and Q14.	Right answer - a short explanation why it is the right answer and leading to Q14.
Points	0	2	5
<i>Explanations</i>	<i>This is not appropriate as the police station is usually not adapted to the needs of the child. Child victims might feel anxiety and additional stress due to the formal and strict environment. Therefore, it is advisable to carry out the interview within child-friendly, adapted premises. Furthermore, not all police officers are trained to conduct interviews with child victims.</i>	<i>It is partially true that the gender of the professional who will carry out the interview is important and considered as a specific protection need. An expert from the same gender as the victim might predispose the child to disclose and feel safe. Furthermore, it is necessary to hear the child's views and preferences with regard to the gender of the person interviewing the child and to take those preferences into account.</i>	<i>According to the Directive 2012/29 "all interviews with victims of sexual violence, gender-based violence or violence in close relationships, unless conducted by a prosecutor or a judge, being conducted by a person of the same sex as the victim, if the victim so wishes, provided that the course of the criminal proceedings will not be prejudiced." So, we consider this as the most desirable and reasonable option. In terms of the facilities, it is crucial to have child-friendly premises to make child feel at ease.</i>

Question 14 - Which facts and circumstances should be noted and written in the protocol of the interview of Karina?	Her story and feelings towards the interviewer and the other specialists involved in the procedure.	Her story and feelings during the interview (if she is showing shame, shyness, etc.) and other relevant signs and gestures.	Her sexual orientation and religious beliefs.
	Misleading answer - leads to a short explanation and Q15.	Right answer - a short explanation why it is the right answer and leading to Q15.	Wrong answer - leads to a short explanation and Q15.
Points	2	5	0

<i>Explanations</i>	<i>It is a misleading one as victims' feelings towards the story and offender are important rather than the ones towards the interviewer.</i>	<i>This information will be of relevance for other professionals who might have to talk to the victim at a later stage. Protocols for the interview with child victims of crime can be quite useful to establish a common understanding of truth or reality between the interviewer and the victim (an agreed basis of common understanding), or also to adapt to the victim's language.</i>	<i>These personal preferences are not determining for the individual assessment of child victim. Furthermore, taking into account child's sexual orientation and religious beliefs may create bias and lead to discriminatoty results.</i>
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Question 15 - What should Karina be familiarised with before the beginning of the proceeding?	With the characteristics of the accused person (social status, criminal records etc.) and approximate duration of the proceedings. Wrong answer - leads to a short explanation and Q16.	With the layout of the court or other facilities, the roles and identities of the officials involved. Right anwer - a short explanation why it is the right answer and leading to Q16.	With the layout of the court or other facilities as well as with the statement of the accused. Misleading answer - leads to a short explanation and Q16.
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Points

Explanations

0	5	2
<i>The characteristics of the accused person are irrelevant for the child victim of crime.</i>	<i>In accordance with the Council of Europe Guidelines on Child-Friendly Justice the child should be familiarised with the layout of the court or other facilities, the roles and identities of the officials involved before the beginning of the proceeding.</i>	<i>It is partially true as the statement of the accused person is irrelevant to the child victim.</i>

Question 16 - After the individual assessment of Karina is conducted.....?

a dedicated expert should be identified to monitor the follow up actions and measures	a social service expert should monitor the follow up measures.	a dedicated expert should be identified to monitor the follow up measures only in case Karina wishes so.
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Right answer - a short explanation why it is the right answer and leading to Q17.

Misleading answer - leads to a short explanation and Q17.

Wrong answer - leads to a short explanation and Q17.

Points

Explanations

5	2	0
<i>An actor should be identified with the responsibility to monitor follow up actions. This actor should be in charge of ensuring that the child is properly informed of decisions made and that decisions are actually implemented. This professional should remain the same person throughout the management of the case. This is an essential element to make the child feel safe and supported, and to develop their trust in the system.</i>	<i>It is not mandatory a social service expert to follow-up the case. It can be any other relevant expert as long as it is important actor that has the authority and the means to demand action from others since protection measures often involve various agencies.</i>	<i>It is an essential component to have a follow-up monitoring to prevent secondary victimisation. Such follow-up will ensure that the child's changing needs are respected within the course of time.</i>

A short introduction to the chapter will be provided in order to give context to the participants

Question 17 - Children heard by trained professionals are... less frightened and intimidated as well as more informed. more informed and more eager to cooperate to the investigative authorities. tend to be more frightened due to the extensive information they are provided with.

Right answer - a short explanation why it is the right answer and leading to Q18. Misleading answer - leads to a short explanation and Q18. Wrong answer - leads to a short explanation and Q18.

Points

Explanations

5	2	0
<i>The appropriate training of officials and professionals is a central aspect of a child-sensitive justice system. It is also of particular relevance to the assessment of child's individual needs. A system in which children feel safe, listened to, and supported, primarily rests on the people who interact with them and/or make decisions concerning their situation and well-being.</i>	<i>While it is true that a trained professional will inform the child victim in an appropriate manner, this does not automatically lead to making her more eager to share her story.</i>	<i>This is not true as trained professionals know that they have to provide the child victim only with appropriate and sufficient information without unnecessary details or such that might further traumatise the victim.</i>

Question 18 - The trainings of professionals conducting child interviews should be focused on?	Interview techniques and collaboration between the competent agencies.	Interview techniques and the various types of support that can be used, including non-verbal communication.	Techniques for "soft" pressure on the child with respect to the collecting of more information.
	Misleading answer - leads to a short explanation and Q19.	Right answer - a short explanation why it is the right answer and leading to Q19.	Wrong answer - leads to a short explanation and Q19.

Points

Explanations

2	5	0
<i>Collaboration between the relevant authorities is not always part of professionals' trainings.</i>	<i>Training should focus on interview techniques and the various types of support that can be used, including non-verbal communication. Training should include considerations regarding re-traumatisation and secondary victimisation. Professionals need to be trained in sharing information with a child in a way that he/she can fully understand depending on their age, maturity and situation.</i>	<i>This is completely unnecessary. It might also lead to the reversed effect, meaning that the child might become reluctant to disclose information as children are sensitive and easily feel external pressure.</i>

Question 19 - Should Karina undergo a specialised treatment for victims of human trafficking?	Yes, as such training will help her to overcome the consequences of the crime	Not until she turns 18 years old.	Yes, but only with the permission of her legal representative.
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Points

Explanations

Right answer - a short explanation why it is the right answer.

5

As Karina is a victim of trafficking she needs special support in order to strengthen her psychological condition. It is considered that such support groups are helpful and effective method to deliver the necessary support and understanding.

Wrong answer - leads to a short explanation.

0

The fact that the victim has not reached adulthood is not vital in deciding whether or not to undergo specialised treatment of victims. It should be noted that such treatment is usually adapted to the personal characteristics of the victim.

Misleading answer - leads to a short explanation.

2

There is no explicit requirement that each decision concerning the victim should be agreed with her/his legal representative.

Story

You are a
professional
dealing with a
child victims
of crime

Lawyer

You are presented with a case of domestic violence child's hearing

AIM: Decide about the next steps of handling the case, individual assessment to determine the best interest of the child, the to involve other experts, referral procedures & safeguards

Case scenario 3 - Domestic violence

Alexander is 15 years old and lives with his parents and an 11-year-old brother in the outskirts of the city. His father is a successful lawyer and has a good income that allows the family to have a rather high standard of living. His mother works as a shop assistant. The father has been having a problem with alcohol abuse for many years. Sometimes he drinks a lot and gets extremely aggressive. When this happens, a minor mishap at home prompts an outbreak of violence. He loses control and beats his sons and wife. The whole family is afraid of him when he gets into this mood. Alexander's mother feels ashamed of her husband's uncontrolled aggressions and outbreaks of violence and hides this from

other family members and friends. She depends emotionally and financially on her husband. After each violent event, she accepts her husband's apologies and his promises that it will not happen again.

One evening, the father came home from the office highly aggressive and found the dinner burned on the stove in the kitchen. He noticed that something was not quite all right and eventually found out that his youngest son, Tomas, had been caught stealing in a shop and was reported to the police. Tomas was not good at school and his father was upset with him about that, as he wanted him to graduate from school with excellent grades and proceed to study at the university. This evening, the father started hitting Tomas until the boy was on the floor and did not move and the father was still not stopping to hit him. Alexander was scared and upset and intervened so that the father turned to him and started beating him. The violence stopped only after about half an hour. Alexander and Tomas were both badly hurt and injured. Their father was however always conscious of not hitting their faces so that the signs of violence could not be spotted by people at school or on the street. The next morning, when the boys left the house at the usual hour to go to school, they decided to not return home after school but to take the bus to where their uncle lived. They had a good relationship with their mother's brother and trusted him to help them and to know what was the right thing to do. They were too scared to return home.

Their uncle found the two boys in front of this door when he returned home after work that evening. He took them in, listened to them and decided to let them stay overnight. He called the boy's mother, his sister, informing her that the boys were at his home and would stay there for the night. The next day, he decided to call a lawyer to get some information and advice on how to behave in this situation.

A short introduction to the chapter will be provided in order to give context to the participants

Case scenario 3 - Domestic violence

Question 1 - As a lawyer who should you contact in the first place?

Answer 1

Social services

Right answer - a short explanation why it is the right answer and leading to Q2.

Answer 2

Police

Misleading answer - leads to a short explanation and Q2.

Answer 3

Teahcer

Wrong answer - leads to a short explanation and Q2.

Points

Explanations:

5

The first contact of children victims of crime should be with specially trained professional from the social services. Then, they will proceed to contact all the competent actors, in accordance with the children's needs and best interest determination.

2

The police is a feasible option. However, it is not the best one since the children might be discouraged to speak/share when put in front of someone in an uniform and within a formal environment.

0

The teacher's involvement is not always necessary. It might be desirable at some stage of the process.

Question 2 - To what extent the children should be involved during the proceedings?

The children should be involved at every stage of the process

Misleading answer - leads to a short explanation and Q3.

The children should not be involved at all as this may lead to secondary victimisation

Wrong answer - leads to a short explanation and Q3.

The involvement of the children in the proceedings should be appropriate to their needs

Right answer - a short explanation why it is the right answer and leading to Q3.

Points

2

0

5

Explanations:

Indeed, the children should be involved in the process and informed about it but only to the extent corresponding to their needs and capacities to cope with. Rather than being involved at every stage and overwhelmed by the process.

The child needs to be an active participant in the proceeding according to the child-friendly justice concept.

This is the correct answer as it reflects both- the child's involvement in the proceeding while taking into account their particular needs and current condition. It should also be noted that ~~a~~ the child has the right to be informed of their rights and the developments of the proceedings at every stage.

Question 3 - Would you prioritise any of the principles of child-sensitive justice in that particular case?

Yes, appropriateness and accessibility of the justice.

Yes, but in the same time all children's rights should be considered.

No, the principles are not legally binding rules.

Misleading answer - leads to a short explanation and Q4.

Right answer - a short explanation why it is the right

Wrong answer - leads to a short explanation and Q4.

Points

2

5

0

Explanations:

The key principles of child-sensitive justice should be always considered in the process. However, these principles should be taken into account on their own rather than together with children's rights.

The key principles of child-sensitive justice should be always considered in the process along with children's rights.

Not taking into account the respective principles might further harm and traumatise the children.

Question 4 - Which of the following aspects are not in accordance with the child-friendly justice concept?

Presence of both parents during the interview

Best interests of the children; diligence and speediness of the process; accessibility to justice; age consideration; adapted to the needs and rights of the victims; right to actively participate in the proceedings

Best interests of the child; age consideration; adapted to the needs and rights of the victims; parents active participation in the proceeding

Right answer - a short explanation why it is the right answer and leading to Q5.

Wrong answer - leads to a short explanation and Q5.

Misleading answer - leads to a short explanation and Q5.

Points

Explanations:

5

The parental interests may diverge. Also presence of the parents might prevent the children from speaking up their mind, freely.

0

All of the abovementioned aspects should be taken into account.

2

The parents' participation in the proceeding is not a requirement.

A short introduction to the chapter will be provided in order to give context to the participants

Question 5 - Who should always be present at children victims' interviews?

Professionals specially trained for interviewing children victims

The police officer who conducted the first interview, whether or not he/she is specially trained

Their mother and psychologist

Right answer - a short explanation why it is the right answer and leading to Q6.

Misleading answer - leads to a short explanation and Q6.

Wrong answer - leads to a short explanation and Q6.

Points

Explanations

5

2

0

These are the actors who should be familiar with all the relevant aspects to ensure child-friendly approach is applied throughout the whole process.

If the police officer has created a stable and trustworthy relationship with the children, he/she might be the right person to conduct the interview. However, if the police officer is not properly trained, this might traumatise the children.

The presence of ~~any~~ either one of the parents might prevent the children from being open and sharing the whole story. Children are usually very sensitive. In that particular case, there is a clear conflict between the parents, so the presence of either of them might be considered as an obstacle.

Question 6 - Which of the following does not represent multi-disciplinary and interagency cooperation in terms of victim support?

The cooperation between the different agencies and the prison authorities

The cooperation between the victim, his/her family and the different agencies involved

The cooperation between various agencies working together to support the child victims of crime

Right answer - a short explanation why it is the right answer and leading to Q7.

Misleading answer - leads to a short explanation and Q7.

Wrong answer - leads to a short explanation and Q7.

Points*Explanations*

5	2	0
<i>The prison authorities are not supposed to be part of the process for individual needs assessment and protection of child victims. So, they do not take part in the multidisciplinary approach.</i>	<i>This one is partially true as it involves the responsible institutions and the victim. However, the involvement of the family is not necessary in every single case and depends on the situation.</i>	<i>This is wrong as it is a comprehensive definition of multidisciplinary cooperation, including interagency collaboration focused at the best interest of the child victim.</i>

Question 7 - Is there a specific feature in facilitating effective multidisciplinary cooperation in the case of the siblings?

Yes, the timely intervention of social services, legal counselling, police and health services should happen simultaneously for both children whenever possible. Right answer - a short explanation why it is the	No, the procedure in the case of a child with or without siblings is the same. Misleading answer - leads to a short explanation and	Yes, siblings should be brought, separately, to the various relevant institutions. Wrong answer - leads to a short explanation and Q8.
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Points

5	2	0
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Explanations

It is worth noting that there is no strict rules in terms of how to organise the multidisplinary cooperation in case of siblings. However, in each case it is important to ensure that timely actions and respective protection measures (e.g.legal counce) are undertaken for all involved parties. In case of siblings keeping them together for as long as possible is essential for their wellbeing.

There is no concrete requirement about the way one s should implement multidisciplinary cooperation for siblings. It is rather desirable in some cases.

Siblings are supposed to be kept together as long as possible. They are considered as support to each other.

A short introduction to the chapter will be provided in order to give context to the participants

Question 8 - Should a legal representative be appointed to the siblings in that particular case?

It is advisable to do so as there is a conflict between the parents

Only if the uncle advises them to do so

It is not necessary

Right answer - a short explanation why it is the right answer and leading to Q9.

Misleading answer - leads to a short explanation and Q9.

Wrong answer - leads to a short explanation and Q9.

Points

5 2 0

Explanations

The child victim is entitled to receive assistance and support by a legal representative. Such representation will ensure that the interests of the children are adequately represented in that particular case as there is an evident conflict of interest between both parents.

This one is misleading as the appointment of legal representative is not compulsory and depend on the individual situation. Moreover, in that case the uncle might be considered as a guardian.

The appointment of legal representative should be considered as this is an essential right of children as victims of crime. The aim is to ensure that the children will have adequate representation and support.

Question 9 - Which procedural safeguards should be put in place prior to and during the individual assessment?	Timely actions, provision of accessible information, legal representation, privacy & confidentiality	Provision of legal representation and presence of the mother	Provision to the children with all the available information regarding the proceedings
	Right answer - a short explanation why it is the right answer and leading to Q10.	Misleading answer - leads to a short explanation and Q10.	Wrong answer - leads to a short explanation and Q10.
Points	5	2	0
<i>Explanations</i>	<i>All of the abovementioned principles and safeguards should be respected before and during the process of conducting an individual assessment as a guarantee for compliance with the principle of the best interests of the children.</i>	<i>The appointment of a legal representative of the child victim is a good practice. For example, in case that there is a conflict of interests between the child victim and his/her parents. However, in such cases, the presence of the mother might be contradictory to the interests of the children.</i>	<i>Children victims of crime should not be provided with all of the information gathered by the authorities within the criminal proceedings as the latter might lead to negative consequences on their psychological wellness. In that sense, the provision of all information to children in any case is not in compliance with Article 3(2) of Directive 2012/29/EU as the communication with the child victim must take place considering the personal characteristics of the victim. Moreover, the application of such an approach might lead to contradiction with Article 18 of the Directive as it might result in additional harm or even in secondary and repeat victimisation.</i>

Question 10 - How would you avoid harmful practices during the court hearing of the

Prevent the children victims from meeting the offender in person while in court.

Question the siblings together by all the parties during the court hearing.

Ensure that siblings are accompanied by their parents.

Right answer - a short explanation why it is

Misleading answer - leads to a short explanation and Q11.

Wrong answer - leads to a short explanation and Q11.

Points

5

2

0

Explanations

It is essential to prevent children from meeting the alleged offender. As this might prompt fear, trauma and unwillingness to testify later on. It will also prevent secondary victimisation.

It is advisable that children victims are not questioned multiple times by different people. Through this practice secondary victimisation will be avoided as well.

The presence of the parents might prevent children from being open and share their account of the entire situation. Children might demonstrate reluctance in the presence of parents.

Question 11 - What safeguards would you apply in the course of the court hearings of siblings victims of crime?

Ensure both children are kept together throughout the entire process.

Guarantee siblings are provided with sufficient and appropriate information by a trained professional.

Ensure that siblings are not questioned multiple times.

Wrong answer - leads to a short explanation and Q12.

Right answer - a short explanation why it is the right answer and leading to Q12.

Misleading answer - leads to a short explanation and Q12.

Points

0

5

2

Explanations

This is not a necessary requirement during court hearing. It is advisable to keep children together in terms of not feeling lonely, but it is valid mainly for the interview stage and afterwards.

Children victims have the right to receive sufficient and appropriate information (e.g. about the phases of the proceeding, their rights, about available protective measures) throughout the proceeding. In the best case scenario persons informing children should be properly trained for the purpose (e.g. victim support service, judges).

Multiple interviews of child victims are not advisable, but in some cases such might be necessary to verify the authenticity of the story.

A short introduction to the chapter will be provided in order to give context to the participants

Question 12 - What should not be taken into account during the individual assessment?

The opinion of their mother.

The personal characteristics of the offender (the father), the severity of the crime and the fact that victims are offender's children.

The personal characteristics of the siblings; the type or nature of the crime and the circumstances of the crime.

Right answer - a short explanation why it is the right answer and leading to Q13.

Misleading answer - leads to a short explanation and Q13.

Wrong answer - leads to a short explanation and Q13.

Points

5

2

0

Explanations

The individual needs of child victims are many and wide-ranging (Right to an adequate standard of living; Right to education; Right to access to health care; Right to protection & rehabilitation; Right to be heard). All of them should be considered during the individual needs' assessment. However, the opinion of the parents is not considered as a determining factor in the process.

This is partially true as the severity of the crime and the relationship between the victim and offender are important indicators in determining the needs of the children. However, the personal characteristics of the offender are not crucial in that stage of the process.

These elements are essential and interconnected to one another. Their detailed exploration will help the professionals to identify children's needs.

Question 13 - What should you consider when identifying the vulnerability level of the victims who are siblings?

The opinion of the mother about her children's condition.

The children's relationship with their parents.

The individual characteristics of the children, including their development capacities, autonomy and resilience.

Wrong answer - leads to a short explanation and Q14.

Misleading answer - leads to a short explanation and Q14.

Right answer - a short explanation why it is the right answer and leading to Q14.

Points

0

2

5

Explanations

In that particular case, there is an existing conflict between the mother and the father, who is actually the offender.

The relationship of the child victims with their parents is an important aspect in determining the individual needs of the children. However, it is not essential in determining children's level of vulnerability.

The concept of vulnerability is a complex one, including all of the abovementioned aspects which need to be taken into account.

Question 14 - What would be a major risk for the children in that particular case?

Retaliation

Re-victimisation and retraumatisation

Discrimination

Misleading answer - leads to a short

Right answer - a short explanation why it is the right

Wrong answer - leads to a short explanation and Q15.

Points

2

5

0

Explanations

This a potential risk due to the relationship between the victims and the offender. However, it is not the major one.

The major risk is related to re-victimisation and retraumatisation of children in that specific case. This due to the fact that children might be interviewed on multiple occasions depending whether they are referred to the correct authorities or not, primarily. The traumatisation might occur from the fact that children are victims of their father.

In that particular case the risk of children being discriminated against in any way is highly unlikely due to the situation and their personal circumstances.

Question 15 - How would you guarantee child-sensitive communication during the interview?

By ensuring the presence of the mother.

If the interview is carried out by specially trained professional within child-friendly facilities.

By the use of communication technologies like video recording.

Wrong answer - leads to a short explanation and Q16.

Right answer - a short explanation why it is the right answer and leading to Q16.

Misleading answer - leads to a short explanation and Q16.

Points

Explanations

0

The presence of the mother might prevent the child to speak up . It is usually avoided to have either of the parents during the interview. In relation to domestic violence, it would be important to also assess the level of risk of the mother of repeat domestic violence.

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The interviewer ~~is~~ has a crucial role to predispose the children to share openly what happened. Additionally, the main principle in child-sensitive communication is the conditions under which the interview takes place (e.g. child-friendly facilities, confidentiality, etc.

2

These can be used under certain circumstances as a protection measure. For example, during the court hearing. The use of communication technologies will allow the victim not to be present in the court room and avoid the possibility of meeting with the offender. It is highly unlikely to be applied in that case as the initial interviews are usually conducted face-to-face in order to establish better connection with the child and predispose them to sharing.

Question 16 - Which children's personal characteristics will you consider?

Sexual orientation, ethnicity and religion.

The age of the children, chronicity and severity of the crime experienced, the relation of the children with the perpetrator (their father).

Maturity of the children, gender identity, ethnicity.

Wrong answer - leads to a short explanation and Q17.

Right answer - a short explanation why it is the right answer and leading to Q17.

Misleading answer - leads to a short explanation and Q17.

Points

Explanations

0
The abovementioned characteristics are not predetermining for carrying out effective individual needs' assessment of child victim of crime. Furthermore, the sole consideration of sexual orientation, ethnicity and/or religion might result in biased results.

5
All mentioned characteristics are interconnected and determine the potential short and long-term effects for child victims of crime. These will help the professionals to identify children's individual needs.

2
This answer is partially true as it contain charactersitics which are both relevant and irrelevant for assessing the individual needs of child victims.

Question 17 - How would you conduct the interview of the children victims of domestic violence?

By using semi-structured interviews, adapting the communication style and interaction with the children.

By using suggestive techniques.

By protocolling each and every step of the interview.

	Right answer - a short explanation why it is the right answer and leading to Q18.	Wrong answer - leads to a short explanation and Q18.	Misleading answer - leads to a short explanation and Q18.
Points	5	0	2
<i>Explanations</i>	<i>This is true as adapting the communication style in light of the personal circumstances and characteristics of each individual child is crucial in predisposing the child to share. It also helps in building a rapport with the children to ensure their dignity, trust and protection needs are guaranteed.</i>	<i>Using that technique during interview with children might lead to bias in their testimony.</i>	<i>Protocolling is an important element of the interview. However, it is of utmost importance to have in mind the particular circumstances and to adapt to them and not just rigidly stick to interview guidelines and protocol. Furthermore, such (standardised) protocols have to be well-edited so that, professionals are clear why they ask specific questions in a given way.</i>

Questions 18 - What specific protection measures should you apply?

To inform children and involve them in the process of determining their best interests.	To adapt the methods to children's age, maturity, needs and evolving capacities, while ensuring a child-friendly environment.	To ensure the involvement of the parents of the siblings victims.
Misleading answer - leads to a short explanation and Q19.	Right answer - a short explanation why it is the right answer and leading to Q19.	Wrong answer - leads to a short explanation and Q19.

Points

2	5	0
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Explanations

Children victims should be appropriately and sufficiently informed about all relevant aspects (their rights, available support, potential outcome). It is also important for children to understand the process of proceedings and to know the involved parties. On the other hand, too much information might be confusing, especially if specific terminology is used.

Protection measures are usually applied as an outcome and/or follow-up to the individual assessment. Therefore, the abovementioned aspects considered during the assessment should also be considered in identifying the respective measures.

It is wrong as the mother will be biased as she is also a victim of the father. Additionally, there is an apparent conflict of interest between both parents and their involvement might make children feel anxious and insecure.

A short introduction to the chapter will be provided in order to give context to the participants

Question 19 - Which professionals dealing with children victims should receive specialised training and additional guidance?

Only the social support services.

The police, court staff, lawyers, prosecutors, judges and other practitioners involved in supporting child victims.

The police and social support services.

Wrong answer - leads to a short explanation and Q20.

Right answer - a short explanation why it is the right answer and leading to Q20.

Misleading answer - leads to a short explanation and Q20.

Points

0

5

2

Explanations

For the effective protection of child victims, the involvement of professionals from various disciplines is required. Therefore, training only the social support service professionals is absolutely insufficient.

All professionals dealing with children, including the police and court staff, lawyers, prosecutors, judges and other practitioners involved in supporting child victims must receive appropriate and specialised training. Additional guidance, job aides, supportive supervision or other tools, as relevant, should support training and professional practice.

It is partially true since the police and social support service are not the only professionals dealing with child victims.

Question 20 - What is the purpose of training officials and professionals working with and for children?

To be able to implement a child-friendly approach, to be familiar with the relevant legislation, policies, regulations, to be able to establish effective and sensitive communication with children.

Right answer - a short explanation why it is the right answer.

To be able to determine the best interest of the children .

Misleading answer - leads to a short explanation.

To empower professionals to make decisions about the children.

Wrong answer - leads to a short explanation.

Points

Explanations

5

The appropriate training of officials and professionals is a central aspect of a child-sensitive justice system for victims of crime and it is of particular relevance to the assessment of individual needs.

2

A specific training on the rights and needs of children, and on how to communicate with them, is critical to prevent secondary victimisation, to collect evidence and to determine the child's best interests.

0

The purpose of the training is to empower children (e.g being properly supported) rather than empowering professionals themselves.