

European Crime Prevention Network

Good practice template

The European Crime Prevention Network (EUCPN) serves as a conduit for good practices in crime prevention. These good practices rely on current evidence and other quality criteria that assist the target groups in selecting effective preventive action to address their own crime problem in their own context. It simultaneously facilitates efforts at knowledge synthesis across projects.

This template serves as a formal framework for extracting information on the nature of potential good practices. All questions are to be completed in English.

With this completed template, the applicant aims to

Share good practice for inclusion on the EUCPN's channels (Knowledge centre, newsletter, publications, etc.)

Participate at the European Crime Prevention Award (ECPA)¹

The applicant gives permission to publish this information and her/his contact details on the EUCPN's website.

General information

1. What is the name of the intervention?

MERCADORIA HUMANA 4 (Human Merchandise 4) - Awareness Project on Human Trafficking

2. Country of application

Portugal – Central Region

3. Who is responsible for completing this template?

Organisation responsible for this application: Associação Saúde em Português

Contact person: Ana Figueiredo

Address: Av. Elísio de Moura, N.º 417 R/Ch Loja 3 3030-183 Coimbra | Portugal

Contact details: +351 960 092 989 | +351 239 702 723

E-mail (if possible, add institutional e-mail): info@saudeportugues.org

If different, please provide contact details to ask for additional information:

4. Timing

Start date of the intervention: 18/12/2019

Is the intervention still running: Yes No

If not, please provide the end date of the intervention: Click or tap to enter a date.

5. Where can we find more information about the intervention? Please provide links to the intervention's website or online reports or publications (preferably in English).

Recognizing that Human Trafficking (THB) is a heinous crime that violates all fundamental rights, preys on vulnerabilities, and spreads due to its opacity, Saúde em Português (NGO) initiated an intervention focused on awareness, information, and prevention of this crime in 2010, which they named "Mercadoria Humana." This intervention, in conjunction with the Shelter and Protection Center for male victims of this crime, which they have been managing since 2013, and the experience of their staff in promoting training and capacity-building for professionals in this area, justify the overall action of this NGO.

The project "Mercadoria Humana 4 - Human Trafficking Awareness Project" (MH4) corresponds to the 4th edition of this intervention, which took place from 2019 to 2022 under the scope of the POISE/ Portugal 2020 program, in the Operation Typology: 3.16 Technical and Financial Support for NGOs.

The mission of this intervention was to unveil this phenomenon, promote knowledge, and disseminate information to prevent potential victimization, repeated victimization, empower professionals to recognize potential victims, report cases, prevent secondary victimization, and alert society to its individual and collective responsibility in combating this crime.

Not all victims always perceive themselves as such, for various reasons, such as a lack of knowledge of the law and/or the language, fear of aggression/threats from exploiters, or lack of documents. Therefore, the community must play a more active role in this fight, and strategic professionals must have a more attentive eye to prevent and report certain situations.

Similar to previous interventions, MH4 always look to combine information with visuals to make the message more impactful. Having previously used dramatic art, campaigns in public transportation, and radio spots, this edition continued to utilize visual arts (creating a new exhibition), photography, while simultaneously conducting awareness webinars with national and international guests, a human trafficking awareness campaign in football, a website that compiles up-to-date information on THB, and multilingual and Braille brochures.

The target audiences of this intervention were: (1) **individuals in situations of greater vulnerability** (unemployed individuals, homeless people, migrants, refugees, vulnerable workers), (2) **adolescents and young people** (students from primary, secondary, vocational, and higher education), and (3) **strategic professionals** (social workers, educators, healthcare professionals, law enforcement agencies, justice system, employment, sports). In addition, **community** engagement (4) was crucial across all these target groups.

This intervention took place during the COVID-19 pandemic, which required adjusting initially planned methodologies. However, this adaptation allowed the discovery and exploration of other strategies and reaching a large and more diversified audience.

It's worth noting that these interventions aimed to create resources that could be used, made available, and disseminated after the funding period. These include two photography exhibitions: "Mercadoria Humana" and "Também acontece aqui," multilingual brochures (in 10 languages), Braille brochures, videos in Portuguese Sign Language, online availability of webinars, and the creation of a website that assemble diverse information on the topic: mercadoriahumana.org.

To achieve the planned objectives, collaborative efforts were made with local, national, and international entities. Awareness actions were designed based on the characteristics and needs of each audience, adapted to local realities, and conducted in easily accessible places, workplaces, or educational settings, supported by adjusted, adapted, and inclusive methodologies, dynamics, language, and resources.

Monitoring of the MH4 project, based on evaluation questionnaires for the beneficiaries of the actions and external project evaluation, allowed for an objective assessment, demonstrating the effective fulfillment of the defined objectives.

Description of the crime problem(s) the activity wishes to address

7. What problem does the intervention wish to address? Please elaborate on its nature, scale, context, involved actors (offenders, victims, other involved parties), causes, risk and protective factors, etc. **(Max. 200 words)**

During the 2019 diagnostic phase, and in line with ongoing trends, human trafficking (THB) remains a significant issue, largely characterized by a lack of awareness, resulting in an increasing number of identified victims. In Portugal, the majority of presumed victims have been males, and labor exploitation is prevalent. This exploitation primarily affects immigrant workers in seasonal agricultural campaigns, intensive labor in construction, football, domestic servitude, and the hospitality sector, with instances of national workers (internal trafficking).

Various actors were engaged using a combination of online and in-person methodologies:

More Vulnerable Groups: These individuals are often lured by false job offers, including young people who are highly exposed to social media. Providing them with information and knowledge about the modus operandi could prevent trafficking situations and potential re-victimization.

Strategic Professionals: These professionals are trained to identify potential victims, report and refer them, and empower them to prevent secondary victimization.

Community: Raising awareness within the local community and encouraging them to actively report and adopt preventive behaviors.

This intervention was sustained through partnerships with strategic entities, always involving local professionals from areas such as education, social work, healthcare, labor, law enforcement, and the justice system to reach the primary recipients.

8. Was the problem and its context analysed before the intervention was initiated and in what way (How, and by whom? Which data were used?)? If so, in what way did this analysis inform the set-up and implementation of the intervention? (**Max. 150 words**)

The problem and context were analyzed before the intervention was implemented. The Human Resources of this NGO, armed with knowledge from previous interventions, direct experience with these victims, national reports, and in alignment with national guidelines and international reports, were able to contextualize the problem. While the intervention aimed to address THB in a general sense, there was always a specific focus on labor exploitation.

This focus influenced the selection of locations for action implementation. Taking into account the work done by other Portuguese NGOs, efforts were made to avoid duplicating interventions. Therefore, the MH4 project was carried out across the entire Central Region of Portugal, particularly in areas where such interventions had not yet been conducted.

Identifying the problem also helped define the target public and, at the same time, identify partner entities for action implementation, making it easier to reach the intended public.

9. What is/are the objective(s) of the intervention? Please, if applicable, distinguish between main and sub-objectives.¹ (**Max. 150 words**)

MH4 focused on addressing structural points related to **awareness and information**, with the main objective being:

To prevent, raise awareness, and inform strategic groups and more vulnerable populations about Human Trafficking, particularly labor exploitation, as well as to hold everyone accountable and alert them to their civic responsibilities regarding this public crime.

The sub-objectives:

¹ **Main objectives** define what changes you desire with respect to the previously defined problem and/or within the target group. In other words, if you achieve these strategic goals, then the project achieves its purpose of preventing and/or reducing crime or fear of crime.

Sub-objectives are more short-term and establish the objectives of specific actions. Achieving these goals is necessary to achieve the main objectives.

1. To raise awareness and inform more vulnerable groups about THB, preventing victimization, their exposure to potential risk situations, and repeated victimization.
2. To promote competencies and knowledge about the phenomenon of THB and indicators of situations that may constitute the crime of trafficking among strategic professionals, with the aim of reporting it and preventing secondary victimization.
3. To hold everyone accountable and alert them to their civic responsibilities regarding this public crime.
4. To disseminate and provide information about THB and reporting mechanisms.
5. To unveil the phenomenon of THB in sports, particularly in football

Description of the way in which the intervention addresses the identified problem(s) and why it is expected to be effective

10. What is the target of the intervention? Please motivate your answer (**Max. 150 words**)

- Universal prevention: the intervention targets potential offenders and victims in the general population, or general places or systems.
- Selective prevention: the intervention targets groups whose members have a higher risk of committing deviant behaviour or being victimised, or specific places or systems that are at an increased risk of becoming the scene of a crime.
- Indicated prevention: the intervention targets individuals who are already exhibiting problem behaviour, with the aim of preventing re-offending, or those systems or places that are the scene of crime.

Motivation:

The identified problem centered around the lack of information about this crime. This implies that more vulnerable groups may more easily become involved in criminal networks, and that professionals/society may not be able to recognize/report this crime.

Based on indicators related to these victims, groups at higher risk were identified: unemployed individuals, homeless people, migrants, individuals with cognitive impairment, lacking family support, with low or no education, children/youngsters exposed to the internet for extended hours without supervision.

To address this problem, actions were taken to disseminate information about this crime, its

modus operandi, national responses for seeking help, and reporting.

Partnerships were established with organizations to reach these public. Additionally, strategic professionals from various fields were engaged, assuming that a higher number of informed and empowered professionals may be associated with a higher number of victims being identified. The community was also involved, encouraging a more active role in reporting.

11. How is the intervention expected to achieve its goals on a practical level? In other words, what are the activities of the intervention, its outputs and its outcomes? If possible, you can describe the **Logic Model**² of the intervention here. (**Max. 200 words**)

Through partnerships, impactful actions were organized. A specific time frame was defined to simultaneously engage various target groups in various activities. During the photography exhibition, to which the community was invited, awareness activities took place in schools within the same area, involving individuals in more vulnerable situations and strategic professionals. Partners were asked to support the promotion of these activities and the distribution of informative brochures (multilingual and in Braille). A greater concentration of activities related to the theme involving such diverse target groups was considered the foundation for effective dissemination of this information. By maintaining contact with these entities/professionals, current and relevant information was regularly emailed to complement the implemented actions.

This intervention allowed to address more specific aspects of this crime, overcoming temporal and geographical barriers by conducting webinars with national and international guests, and these sessions were recorded and made available online. Furthermore, a website was created that compiles updated information on THB and offers direct access (mercadoriahumana.org).

The development of a new photography exhibition and brochures represents resources that can continue to be used by us or other entities that may request them.

12. How is the intervention expected to have an effect on the identified problem? In other words, is the intervention based on any particular **crime**

² A **Logic Model** represents the relationship between the project's key activities and the intended outcomes in a way that shows the underlying logic behind the project. It usually presents this relationship in a diagram that plots the resources that the intervention employs (i.e. inputs), the action designed to achieve the outcomes (i.e., activities), the expected and unexpected changes produced by the activities (i.e., outcomes), and the units of service or products (e.g., the number of workshops with young people to prevent juvenile delinquency, the number of talks with elderly people to prevent victimisation through fraud and theft, etc.) that the activities generate (i.e., outputs).

prevention/reduction mechanism(s)³ or principle(s)? Please, also explain if and how the activation of this/these crime prevention mechanisms is dependent on the particular context of the intervention (**Max. 200 words**)

To address the limited and distorted knowledge about this crime, efforts aimed to diversify information dissemination methods to reach a larger and more diverse audience.

The aim was to protect vulnerable targets by providing them with information that would enable them to understand the crime, know who to report to for help, and adopt preventive behaviors. Awareness-raising activities were planned specifically **for groups in situations of greater vulnerability**, as they are more easily lured by fraudulent offers. Additionally, **young people**, who are exposed to social media, were targeted, as providing them with access to information could reduce and prevent new victimization situations.

It's important to note that most reports come from third parties rather than the victims themselves. Therefore, awareness-raising activities for professionals from various fields were crucial, given their role in reporting/signaling (presumed) victims. An increase in situations reported to the 24-hour hotline was observed after their participation in these activities.

A photography/art exhibition tour in accessible community locations and informative material production engaged a broader audience. Webinars, a website, and social media campaigns spread the message globally, reaching countries of origin, transit, and destination.

Description of outcome evaluation results or indications of theoretical plausibility

13. Has there been an outcome⁴ or impact⁵ evaluation? and what were the main results? Please, also describe which indicators were used to measure the effects of your intervention. (**Max. 300 words**)

The guidelines from the funding entity required the establishment of a target for the outcome indicator, which is "Individuals reached who recognize the importance of the

³ **Mechanisms** are how the intervention has its effects on a particular problem, within a specific context. For a list of potential mechanisms, see final page of this document.

⁴ **Outcome evaluation:** Measures the **direct effect** (i.e., extent of the changes) **of the intervention on the target group, population, or geographic area**. The information produced by the outcome evaluation determines at what level the **objectives were achieved**.

⁵ **Impact evaluation:** Measures **long-term effects** of the intervention on the target group, as well as **indirect effects** on the broader community. The information produced by the impact evaluation determines at what level the **ultimate goals** of the intervention were achieved.

organization's intervention." It was assumed during the application process that 93% of the participants would recognize the importance of the organization's intervention on this issue. Therefore, considering the diversity of the involved audiences and the format of the sessions, whether in-person or online, questionnaires (printed/digital) were made available.

The questionnaire used to assess the overall effectiveness of the awareness-raising activities consisted of questions that evaluated various domains and should be answered on a five-point Likert scale. Additionally, there were two questions related to the recognition of the organization's crucial role in conveying information about THB and the interest in participating in potential future actions, which should be answered on a dichotomous agreement or disagreement scale (Yes/No).

From the data analysis, it was found that the expected outcome had been exceeded. In other words, in the category of "Individuals reached who recognize the importance of the organization's intervention," the execution rate exceeded the contracted rate in the application by five percentage points (98.7% compared to the contracted 93%).

Regarding to the knowledge questionnaires administered before and after each activity, professionals showed improved understanding in areas where they lacked knowledge. This included procedures for victims returning home, the majority gender of victims in Portugal, and the existence of a National Plan on THB. Post-intervention results significantly improved compared to pre-intervention ones.

Furthermore, it should be noted that the intervention had a positive impact, as there were subsequent contacts for the organization to conduct new actions, and there was an increase in contacts to report situations of THB.

14. If applicable, please provide more information on the quality of the evaluation(s). For example: who conducted the evaluation (internally or externally?), what evaluation approach (pre-post-test design, randomised controlled trial, theory-based evaluation,...) was selected, what data and data collection method(s) were used, etc. **(Max. 150 words)**

This intervention was based on evaluation: internal, external, and target group, and from its inception, it was accompanied by external evaluators. Over the course of 36 months, monitoring and project development initiatives were carried out, ensuring ongoing assessment and the possibility of resulting adjustments. A tool was created to quickly access the execution of actions as planned in the application.

Evaluation resources were developed to assess knowledge about Human Trafficking (pre- and post-tests adapted to each target group) and **project activities**. These resources were administered by the project team but supervised by external evaluators.

Internally, planning and progress assessment meetings were conducted to ensure the smooth execution of activities.

Meetings with external evaluators allowed for monitoring, adjustments for the improvement of the intervention, and subsequent evaluation. This contributed to enhancing data collection instruments that, beyond the number and satisfaction of participants, aimed to measure the engagement of various audiences.

15. If no outcome or impact evaluation has been conducted, are there any theoretical indications that the intervention might be successful? If applicable, please motivate these indications. **(Max. 150 words)**

Although knowledge evaluation questionnaires (pre- and post-tests adapted to each target audience) were developed and despite the particular analysis related to strategic professionals, it's worth noting that these completed resources are in the possession of Saúde em Português and can serve as a basis for more specific assessments and analyses in the future.

16. Has a cost-benefit analysis⁶ been carried out? If so, describe the results of this analysis, including how and by whom it was carried out. **(Max. 150 words)**

A cost-benefit analysis was not conducted.

Description of the nature of the intervention, its original context, and its implementation

17. What are the costs of the intervention in terms of finances, material and human resources? If needed, please provide an adequate timeframe to contextualise the costs (e.g. cost per participant, cost per month of keeping the project running, cost including/excluding personnel costs) **(Max. 150 words)**

⁶ **Cost-benefit analysis:** A type of economic evaluation that compares the direct and indirect cost of the resources employed in the intervention, with the equivalent economic value of the benefits. If no outcome evaluation has been conducted, a cost-benefit analysis is simply not possible.

Rubric	cost / 36 months	Cost/ months
1. Personnel costs related to the project (personnel salaries, accommodation, meals, and transportation)	70 521 €	1959€
2. Direct expenses for project preparation, development, monitoring, and evaluation (project promotion, acquisition, development, and reproduction of educational resources, purchase of books and technical documentation, acquisition of teaching materials)	27 143 €	754€
3. Rent, leases, and amortization (rental of equipment directly related to the operation, facility rent)	7240 €	201€
4. General expenses (water consumption, electricity, communications, general equipment and facility maintenance expenses, expenses for consumable materials and non-durable goods).	5087 €	141€
Total:	109 992 €	3055€

18. Were external reviewers, evaluators or researchers involved in the evaluation, and if so, what was their role in the evaluation? (**Max. 150 words**)

The intervention involved external evaluators from the Faculdade de Psicologia e de Ciências da Educação da Universidade de Coimbra. While the evaluation was carried out by internal resources from Saúde em Português (including the administration of pre and post-tests and the action evaluation questionnaire), a commitment was made by all those involved in data collection and processing. They agreed to follow the instructions provided by the team of external evaluators, who had access to the original questionnaires (which they also supervised). The external evaluators oversaw the construction of databases, ensured data entry according to strategies recommended by the specialized literature on database supervision, reached inter-judge agreements, and were present at various stages of data processing and statistical output production, guiding the presentation of results in the report.

19. Which partners or stakeholders are involved in the intervention and why? What is the level of their involvement? What was their role in the evaluation? How well does this partnership function in practice? (**Max. 200 words**)

The identification of entities for establishing partnerships was crucial for the presentation of the intervention, the execution of activities, and the achievement of objectives. These partnerships involved municipalities, schools, immigrant associations, NGOs, health centers, Observatory on Trafficking in Human Beings and law enforcement agencies. The contributions of these partnerships had various levels of involvement, including:

- Presentation by local partners about concerns/specificities related to potential Human Trafficking situations.
- Scheduling activities according to local specificities or strategic dates.
- Facilitating access to the target groups of this intervention (professionals, students, vulnerable groups, and the community) and ensuring their engagement.
- Providing infrastructure (auditoriums, rooms, etc.) for conducting awareness-raising activities and exhibitions.
- Providing human resources to assist with the logistics involved in preparing and supporting the activities, as well as in promoting the activities.
- Making communication channels (website, social media, mailing lists) available for the dissemination of the activities.

20. Describe the implementation of the intervention's activities and its outputs⁷.
(Max.200 words)

Over the course of 36 months in the Central Region, the intervention achieved the following:

- 10 awareness-raising activities for people in vulnerable situations, involving 164 individuals.
- 30 awareness-raising activities for students, engaging 1,472 students.
- 17 online awareness-raising activities for strategic professionals (across various fields), involving 295 professionals.
- 8 webinars with national and international experts, addressing specific issues related to Human Trafficking, with 1,209 participants. These webinars are available online at <https://www.youtube.com/@NGOsaudeportugues>.
- 1 awareness-raising campaign titled "Don't let your dream become a nightmare" which became a national campaign on European Anti-Trafficking Day, October 18th.
- 1 website/information and prevention kit on Human Trafficking: mercadoriahumana.org.

⁷ **Outputs** refer to the units of service or products (e.g., the number of workshops with young people to prevent juvenile delinquency, the number of talks with elderly people to prevent victimisation through fraud and theft, etc.)

- 1 touring exhibition called "Mercadoria Humana" visited 7 municipalities between 2020 and 2022.
- The creation and inauguration of a photography exhibition titled "Também acontece aqui";
- The production of informative brochures in 10 languages ((PT, EN, FR, ES, MAND, DE, BUL, RO, RU, UCR) and in Braille.
- The production of captions and brochures for the exhibition in Braille.
- Regarding the number of activities, the overall execution rate was 135%, and concerning the involved recipients, it reached 431%.

21. Has there been a process evaluation⁸ and what were the main results? Please, also describe what indicators were used to measure the implementation of your intervention? **(Max. 300 words)**

Process evaluation has been present since the beginning of this intervention, with a dedicated activity for preparation, organization, and planning. A cohesive and flexible team, open to the inherent fluctuations and duration, proved to be of great importance during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Bi-weekly team meetings were held, sometimes involving other members of the NGO, to ensure that the intervention was unfolding as planned and to identify any deviations that may have occurred.

These evaluation moments allowed for planning and assessing the progress of the intervention and its activities. Meeting minutes were prepared, instruments were constructed to evaluate the activities, and pre and post-tests assessing knowledge of THB were created to aid in preparation and impact evaluation. A tool was developed to assess the status of the intervention, based on indicators such as:

- Number:
 - of actions conducted
 - of participants and districts involved
 - and diversity of professional areas covered
 - of news articles in local media

⁸ **Process evaluation:** A process evaluation documents **how the activities were implemented** in order to determine any deviations from the original planning. It facilitates finding explanations for when the results of the intervention are not as expected.

- of materials produced

- Established protocols
- Location of established partnerships
- Meetings held
- Diversity of materials produced

The objectives and targets were significantly exceeded compared to what was initially planned, resulting in the following outcomes:

- Exceeded the number of target recipients in awareness-raising activities,
- Establishment of a touring exhibition that covered all districts in the Central Region,
- Creation of products and resources that can be disseminated and replicated,
- Diversity of partner entities,
- Development of multilingual and inclusive materials,
- Creation of a national awareness-raising campaign,
- Development of a more current photography exhibition on THB,
- Creation of a THB website,
- Availability of webinars online.

When certain actions fell short of expectations, strategies were adjusted to ensure the achievement of objectives. Evaluation of actions by beneficiaries and supervision by external evaluators allowed to readjust and improve future actions.

22. If applicable, please provide more information on the quality of the evaluation(s). E.g., what data and data collection method(s) were used, what research methodology, etc. **(Max. 150 words)**

Participants in awareness-raising sessions were sent surveys (pre-tests) on THB in advance to assess their knowledge. At the end of each session, they received another survey (post-test) to answer based on what they had learned during the session.

They also completed an evaluation survey of the session, where they assessed the session based on 11 statements and their level of agreement, on a Likert scale ranging from 1 (Strongly Disagree) to 5 (Strongly Agree).

They also answered closed-ended questions (Yes/No) about the NGO's evaluation, provided open-ended responses about what they had learned, and had the opportunity to provide opinions and suggestions for future actions.

All surveys were developed using Google Forms and consisted of closed-ended questions, open-ended responses, evaluations on a scale of 0-5, and true/false questions.

The data obtained were entered into SPSS/Excel databases, under the supervision of external evaluators.

23. What, if any, contextual factors/circumstances may have caused this project succeed in your own country/region/locality that won't necessarily exist when practitioners in other places try to replicate it? If applicable, mention organisational, institutional, and socioeconomic contextual factors. **(Max. 150 words)**

Saúde em Português has been working in this field for over a decade, focusing on awareness, training, and the care and protection of victims of human trafficking. This extensive experience has allowed the organization to be recognized for its work and has helped to empower its staff in the field of human trafficking. This recognition and expertise may have also contributed to the creation of an attractive and impactful identity, leading to the development and production of all necessary materials for project promotion, demonstrating its efficiency.

Regarding the resources created, the fact that they can be easily shared and accessed has facilitated their dissemination, especially considering the use of new technologies. The emphasis on proximity and tailoring the intervention to local specifics, involving partner entities from the outset, has generated a sense of ownership and active participation among these partners.

Additional ECPA questions

24. How is the intervention innovative in its methods and/or approaches? **(Max. 150 words)**

The intervention is innovative because it allowed:

- Activities to be conducted across all districts of the central region, reaching areas where there was little awareness of human trafficking. This contributed to the geographical decentralization of the intervention and used non-formal, inclusive, and interactive teaching methods based on meaningful learning.

- The execution of a pioneering campaign in the field of human trafficking in football, involving the Portuguese Football Federation, sports associations, social media, and institutional networks.

- The creation and dissemination of free webinars, synchronously with recordings, making the content accessible to a broader audience.

The creation of a website with informational and preventive material on human trafficking: mercadoriahumana.org.

- The development of inclusive materials for awareness (in Braille) and multilingual resources.

- The ONG's YouTube channel made available eight webinars with content on the topic of human trafficking.

25. How is the intervention relevant for other Member States? (**Max. 150 words**).

This intervention, mentioned in the GRETA Report (2022), can be highly relevant for other Member States facing similar issues and adaptable to address similar challenges in other regions.

Funding for this initiative was provided through the Portugal 2020/POISE framework, supported by the European Social Fund.

Valuable, sustainable products and resources can be used by interested entities seeking reliable information in the field of prevention, identification, and reporting. These resources can be shared, replicated, and adapted, including:

- Multilingual and inclusive materials.

- Photography exhibitions.

- A campaign on human trafficking in football, including multilingual materials.

- Webinars, which may require subtitles or translations into the language of each Member State.

The "mercadoriahumana.org" website is accessible and plans include an English translation. The methodologies employed, the combination of multiple activities simultaneously, the in-person/online nature, venue diversification, and the use of strategic partnerships can serve as a model for other Member States.

List of potential crime prevention mechanisms⁹

- **Establishing and maintaining normative barriers to committing criminal acts**
 - e.g. 'Offenders, we are watching you' campaigns
- **Reducing recruitment** to criminal social environments and activities by eliminating or reducing the social and individual causes and processes that lead to criminality
 - e.g. social and financial support for disadvantaged families
- **Deterring** potential perpetrators from committing crimes through the threat of punishment
 - e.g. decreasing the time between arrest and punishment
- **Disrupting** criminal acts by stopping them before they are carried out
 - e.g. increasing police patrols in vulnerable areas
- **Protecting vulnerable targets** by reducing opportunities and make it more demanding to carry out criminal acts
 - e.g. placing locks and cameras
- **Reducing the harmful consequences** of criminal acts
 - e.g. initiatives to recover stolen goods
- **Reducing the rewards** from criminal acts
 - e.g. restorative justice programmes
- **Incapacitating** (or neutralising) perpetrators by denying them the ability (capacity) to carry out new criminal acts
 - e.g. imprisonment of key gang members
- **Encouraging** desistance from crime and rehabilitating former offenders so they are able to settle back into a normal life
 - e.g. prison rehabilitation programs



This tool was funded by the European Union's Internal Security Fund — Police.

⁹ T. Bjørge, *Preventing Crime: A Holistic Approach*, Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan, 2016.