

European Crime Prevention Award (ECPA) Annex I - new version 2014

General information

(Informacje ogólne)

1. Please specify your country.

(Kraj pochodzenia:)

Poland

2. Is this your country's ECPA entry or an additional project?

(Czy jest to zgłoszenie projektu krajowego czy też projektu dodatkowego? Tylko jeden projekt może być zgłoszony do konkursu, a maksymalnie dwa inne projekty mogą być zgłoszone do zaprezentowania na Konferencji Dobrych Praktyk.)

National project / ECPA entry

3. What is the title of the project?

(Tytuł projektu:)

Educational and Proactive Programme - *Safe Haven (Bezpieczna Przystań)*



4. Who is responsible for the project? Contact details.

(Kto jest odpowiedzialny za projekt? Dane kontaktowe:)

Municipal Police Headquarters in Katowice, Prevention Department
40-038 Katowice, ul. Lompy 19
Project Coordinator – Junior Inspector Małgorzata Biernacka, phone: 32/ 200 21 98
Katowice City Hall, Emergency Department
40-028 Katowice, ul. Francuska 70
Inspector Joanna Pruchniewska, phone: 32/705 46 19

5. Start date of the project? (data-dd/mm/yyyy) Is the project still running? (*Kiedy projekt się rozpoczął? Czy wciąż jest prowadzony?*)
 If not, please provide the end date of the project.
 (*Jeśli nie, proszę wskazać termin zakończenia projektu.*)

The project has been scheduled for 2015–2016.
 In the first quarter of 2015, an analysis was carried out investigating the threat of crime against the elderly in Katowice, based on statistical data provided by the Municipal Police Headquarters in Katowice, and identifying the needs of the community of elders; consultations were carried out with representatives of elders' organisations and institutions concerned. A coalition of project partners was set up, which made it possible to adopt an interdisciplinary approach to the broadly defined issue of elders' safety.
 The project began with a social debate "Katowice – bezpieczną przystanią dla seniorów" (Katowice – Safe Haven for the Elderly), which took place on 22 May 2015 at the Municipal Police Headquarters in Katowice. The debate engaged representatives of institutions involved in aiding the elderly and improving their safety, including representatives of Katowice City Hall, the Municipal Welfare Centre in Katowice, State Fire Service – Municipal Headquarters in Katowice, Metropolitan Curia of the Katowice Archdiocese, Municipal Public Library in Katowice, Printing and Mechanical Schools Complex in Katowice, Elders' Council of the City of Katowice. During the debate, the guests discussed the safety of the elderly in Katowice from the perspective of institutional measures.
 The project continues and it is scheduled for completion by the end of 2016; it was drawn up in the first quarter of 2015.

6. Where can we find more information about the project? Please provide links to the project's website or online reports or publications (preferably in English).
 (*Gdzie można znaleźć więcej informacji o projekcie? Proszę o podanie linku do strony internetowej projektu lub internetowej publikacji (najlepiej po angielsku)*)

For wider promotion of information about the project, a subsite was added to the website of Municipal Police Headquarters in Katowice:

<http://www.katowice.slaska.policja.gov.pl/k14/prewencja/bezpieczna-przystan-pro>



The screenshot shows a website with a header for 'MISJA MIEJSCA POLICJI W KATOWICACH' and a search bar. The main content area is titled '"BEZPIECZNA PRYZYTAŃ" - PROGRAM PROFILAKTYCZNY DLA SENIORÓW'. It features a 'Kalendarium spotkań z seniorami' section with several event listings, including 'Bezpieczna przystań - spotkanie z seniorami' and 'Spotkanie z seniorami'. On the right side, there is a 'PROGRAMY PROWADZONE' section listing various activities like 'BEZPIECZNA PRYZYTAŃ - PROGRAM PROFILAKTYCZNY DLA SENIORÓW', 'NIE BIAŻĄCIE AKCEPTUJESZ', 'JAK UNIKAĆ ZAGROZEŃ', 'POMOC DLA OSÓB PROSTYTYW', 'OSZUSTWA BAMBOMBOWE', 'ZAGROŻENIE TERRORYSTYCZNE - CO ROBIĆ?', 'BEZPIECZNA ROBIETA', 'BEZPIECZNY TELEFON ROBOBOTOWY', 'OBYWATELSTWO PRAWA POSADACZY PŁYWA', and 'POLECAMY'. The footer contains contact information for the 'Kontakt "Policjanci, który mi pomógł"'.

<http://www.katowice.slaska.policja.gov.pl/k14/informacje/wiadomosci/143330,Katowice-bezpieczna-przystania-dla-seniorow.html>

<http://www.katowice.slaska.policja.gov.pl/k14/informacje/wiadomosci/142346,Bezpieczn-przystan-spotkanie-z-seniorami-w-Bogucicach.html>

<http://www.katowice.slaska.policja.gov.pl/k14/informacje/wiadomosci/143360,Spotkanie-z-seniorami-na-osiedlu-Witosa.html>

<http://www.katowice.slaska.policja.gov.pl/k14/informacje/wiadomosci/145424,Z-seniorami-o-bezpieczenstwie.html>

<http://www.katowice.slaska.policja.gov.pl/k14/informacje/wiadomosci/145424,Z-seniorami-o-bezpieczenstwie.html>

<http://www.katowice.slaska.policja.gov.pl/k14/informacje/wiadomosci/151541,Policjanci-i-strazacy-w-bibliotece.html>

<http://www.katowice.slaska.policja.gov.pl/k14/informacje/wiadomosci/152361,quotBezpieczna-Przystanquot.html>

<http://katowice.slaska.policja.gov.pl/k14/informacje/wiadomosci/153446,I-Katowicki-Dzien-Aktywnego-Seniora.html>

<http://www.katowice.slaska.policja.gov.pl/k14/informacje/wiadomosci/156904,Spotkanie-z-seniorami-na-Osiedlu-Paderewskiego.html>

<http://www.katowice.slaska.policja.gov.pl/k14/informacje/wiadomosci/157372,Z-seniorami-o-bezpieczenstwie.html>

<http://www.katowice.slaska.policja.gov.pl/k14/informacje/wiadomosci/157301,Kurs-samoobrony-dla-seniorow-oraz-osob-niewidomych.html>

<http://www.katowice.slaska.policja.gov.pl>

<http://bytom.slaska.policja.gov.pl/>

<http://bedzin.slaska.policja.gov.pl/ka1/informacje/wiadomosci/161118,Zadbajmy-o-bezpieczenstwo-naszyc-seniorow-w-Dniu-Babci-i-Dziadka.html>

<http://dabrowa.slaska.policja.gov.pl/ka8/informacje/wiadomosci/161134,Zadbajmy-o-bezpieczenstwo-naszyc-seniorow-w-Dniu-Babci-i-Dziadka.html>

<http://jaworzno.slaska.policja.gov.pl/k11/informacje/wiadomosci/161123,Przy-okazji-Dnia-Babci-i-Dziadka-zadbajmy-o-bezpieczenstwo-naszyc-seniorow.html>

<http://lubliniec.slaska.policja.gov.pl/>

<http://piekary.slaska.policja.gov.pl/>

[http://raciborz.slaska.policja.gov.pl/k20/informacje/wiadomosci/161623,Dzisiaj-](http://raciborz.slaska.policja.gov.pl/k20/informacje/wiadomosci/161623,Dzisiaj-Dzien-Dziadka-zadbajmy-o-bezpieczenstwo-naszyc-seniorow.html)

[Dzien-Dziadka-zadbajmy-o-bezpieczenstwo-naszyc-seniorow.html](http://raciborz.slaska.policja.gov.pl/k20/informacje/wiadomosci/161623,Dzisiaj-Dzien-Dziadka-zadbajmy-o-bezpieczenstwo-naszyc-seniorow.html)

<http://rybnik.slaska.policja.gov.pl/>

<http://zywiec.slaska.policja.gov.pl/>

<http://tarnowskiegory.slaska.policja.gov.pl/k26/informacje/wiadomosci/161550,Dzisiaj-Dzien-Babci-zadbajmy-o-bezpieczenstwo-naszyc-seniorow.html>

The information on measures undertaken as part of the project has also appeared on the Facebook page of the Municipal Police Headquarters in Katowice:

<https://www.facebook.com/policjkatowicepl/>



and in the local media: in a local newspaper “Nasze Katowice” (circulation: 30,000 copies), 3 articles appeared: April 2015 – “For Elders as a Warning”, November 2015 – “For Elders”, January 2016 – “Let's Look after our Elders' Safety”.

<https://www.katowice.eu/miasto/gazeta-miejska>



as well as websites of project partners and entities involved in ensuring the safety of the elderly.

<http://www.mops.katowice.pl/node/58>

<http://mojekatowice.pl/i,bezpieczna-przystan,100,841737.html>

http://mojekatowice.pl/p,s,informacje_wyszukiwarka,szukaj,Bezpieczna%20Przysta%C5%84.html

<http://katowice.dlawas.info/wiadomosci/bezpieczna-przystan-w-katowicach-z-seniorami-o-bezpieczenstwie/cid,7902,a>

<http://www.infokatowice.pl/2015/09/07/bezpieczn-przystan-w-katowicach-ruszaja-spotkania-z-seniorami/>

<http://www.aktywni-seniorzy.info/wrzesniowe-spotkania-z-seniorami-w-bibliotekach-w-ramach-programu-bezpieczn-przystan/>

<http://www.aktywni-seniorzy.info/czerwcowe-spotkania-z-cyklad-bezpieczna-przystan/>

<http://mbp.katowice.pl/kalendarium/szczeg%C3%B3w%C5%82y%20wydarzenia/19/2%7C17/bezpieczna-przystan>

<https://www.facebook.com/oktagon.szkolenia/>

http://www.swsz.katowice.pl/utw/menu-Harmonogram_zajec-13384618937331.html

[osci i zjedz obiad z seniorem](#)

http://www.strazmiejska.katowice.pl/aktualnosci/galeria_foto/idg:97.

In the local media:

Read more: <http://www.dziennikzachodni.pl/wiadomosci/katowice/a/zjedz-obiad-z-seniorem-w-katowicach-rusza-niezwykla-akcja,9962094/>

<http://www.radio.katowice.pl/zobacz,19195,Zjedz-obiad-z-seniorem.html>

http://www.radiopiekary.pl/wiadomosci,2280,katowice_zostan_pogromca_samotn

The image shows a screenshot of the 'wyborcza.pl KATOWICE' website. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the logo 'wyborcza.pl KATOWICE' and a search bar. Below the navigation bar, there is a main headline: 'Policja apeluje do seniorów: Bądźcie ostrożni [QUIZ]'. To the right of the headline, there is a small image of a red Mazda3 car with the text 'MAZDA3 LUCKY CHARACTER'. Below the headline, there is a large image showing a group of people sitting at a table, possibly in a restaurant or cafe, with a 'POLICJA' sign visible in the background. To the right of the main image, there is a section titled 'NAJCZĘŚCIEJ CZYTANE' (Most Read) with a list of five news items. The first item is 'Wyniki wyborów 2015. Oto wszyscy nasi politycy za Śląska i Zagłębie. Kim są?'. The second item is 'Wyniki wyborów 2015. Oto największy przegrani. Nie pomogły układy w partii'. The third item is '14,8 mln sędziów w 2015. Oto nasi sędziowie z województwa śląskiego'. The fourth item is 'Wyniki wyborów 2015. Oto nasi senatorowie z województwa śląskiego'. The fifth item is 'Dyrektor Centrum Onkologii w Gliwicach stał wrogem'.

7. Please give on a page description of the project. Max. 600 words.
(Ogólny opis projektu – maksymalnie 600 słów.)

The "Safe Haven" programme targets the elderly and all inhabitants of Katowice who care for the safety of elders. It aims to increase the safety and sense of security among elders, to limit the number of crimes involving them. Elders seem to be incomparably more vulnerable emotionally to becoming a victim of a crime or a prohibited act, compared to other social groups. According to statistical data, elders are the age group most frequently victimised by impudent mugging and "grandparent scams". In view of demographic changes and the increased number of elders in society, ensuring the safety of this social group has become extremely important. Thus, police officers from Katowice have prepared the "Safe Haven" programme. The programme aims at teaching safe behaviour to elders and strengthening social engagement with the safety of elderly relatives, neighbours, and friends. Proactive education includes lectures and distribution of posters and leaflets in residential areas, libraries, healthcare centres, engaging the local media (city newspaper "Nasze Katowice", websites of project partners), and using altar announcements at churches. The programme has a social and interdisciplinary character. Its innovation consists of involving many institutions and entities, but above all members of local community in the process of improving elders' safety in the public space. Apart from traditional education by police officers and firefighters, who teach safe attitudes, the programme focuses on strengthening social bonds, better use of existing social and cultural solutions improving elders' participation to combat anonymity and isolation leading to elders' victimisation. Under the programme, police officers educate elders on how to care for their safety on an everyday basis, what to pay attention to when at home, in the streets, shopping, travelling using public transport, at hospitals and healthcare centres, when using the Internet, withdrawing cash from ATMs, and how to safely allocate money or conclude agreements and loans. The lectures have used elements of the country-wide campaigns: "Sprawdź zanim podpiszesz" (Check before You Sign), "Dokumenty zastrzeżone" (Confidential Documents), "Nie daj się zrobić w słupa" (Don't Be Fooled into Being a Straw Man). Police officers warn against con artists pretending to be grandchildren, thefts at hospitals and healthcare centres; they educate the audience about safety in traffic in the case of unprotected participants – under the "Rok pieszego" (Pedestrian Year) campaign – and drivers, e.g. at fairs, elders may check their responsiveness using a Piorkowski-type machine. Police officers are joined in their efforts to improve elders' safety by firefighters, who explain to the programme participants the basic rules of conduct in case of fire and warn against carbon monoxide poisoning. The programme participants are equipped with both knowledge, know-how, and safety gadgets: personal alarms, umbrellas and bags with reflective elements, "Safe Haven" multimedia safety guides. The articles and appeals published in the local media and websites target elders and the entire society of Katowice and they are intended to direct their attention to elders' safety, invite them to devote time to the issue and support elders. Establishing intergenerational social bonds has been made possible under the joined action "Zjedz obiad z seniorem" (Eat Dinner with an Elder) and the "Safe Haven" programme. The "Safe Haven" programme focuses especially on popularising and promoting these issues. A special outreach campaign "Seniorze uważaj! Nie daj się oszukać" (Elder, Watch Out! Don't Be Fooled) has been conducted under the programme to warn against grandparent scams. The involvement of many institutions: public transport enterprises, housing cooperatives and communities, offices and media enabled broad promotion. Notable is also inclusion of municipal libraries network in the programme. Lectures for elders are held there and proactive information are disseminated through posters, leaflets and bookmarks.

I. The project shall focus on prevention and/or reduction of everyday crime and fear of crime within the theme.

(Projekt powinien koncentrować się na zapobieganiu przestępczości i/lub ograniczeniu przestępczości i poczucia zagrożenia, w ramach tematu konkursu).

8. How does the project contribute to crime prevention and/or reduction of crime or the fear of crime? Max. 150 words.

(W jaki sposób projekt przyczynia się do zapobiegania przestępczości i/lub ograniczania przestępczości i poczucia zagrożenia? Max. 150 słów.)

Educational measures and outreach campaigns carried out under the programme increase proactive awareness of the elderly and contribute to strengthening safe attitudes. The programme consists in educating elders about safe conduct at home, in the streets, in shops, in public transport means, at hospitals and healthcare centres, when using the Internet, at the ATM; it also teaches how to safely allocate one's savings or conclude agreements and loans, how to behave in case of fire and carbon monoxide poisoning.

Participants in the programme are equipped with elements increasing safety: personal alarms, which generate noise in case of threat, objects with reflecting elements increasing visibility in the streets, multimedia guides to safety.

The programme helps promote issues related to elders' safety, increasing social interest and involvement in matters concerning the elderly.

The project supports activating elders, prevents their social and digital exclusions, and minimises the causes of elders' victimisation.



9. How is the project contributing to raising citizens' awareness of crime prevention? Max.150 words.

(W jaki sposób projekt wpływa na podnoszenie świadomości społeczeństwa w zakresie zapobiegania przestępczości? Max. 150 słów.)

The programme focuses on measures popularising the topic of elders' safety. Press articles and appeals target the elderly and the entire society with a view to making society more attuned to elders' problems. The programme has engaged the local media (Radio Piekary, Radio Katowice, newspapers: Gazeta Wyborcza, Nasze Katowice, Głos Św. Ludwika), websites of offices, institutions, associations, social media, where educational and proactive information are published. Under the programme, a "Safe Haven" subsite has been added to the website of Municipal Police Headquarters in Katowice and a guide has been published. Information is disseminated via appeals at churches and church notice boards. Among others, proactive campaigns have been organised to warn against grandparent scams. Such campaigns have made use of posters hung in offices, public transport means (buses, trams), staircases, churches, libraries, retirement clubs, healthcare centres, public buildings. Elders discuss safety with police officers and firefighters, volunteers, relatives and neighbours.



II. The project shall have been evaluated and have achieved most or all of its objectives.

(Projekt powinien być uprzednio poddany ewaluacji oraz osiągnąć większość, lub wszystkie zakładane cele)

10. What was the reason for setting up the project? What problem(s) did it aim to tackle?.

(Jakie były przyczyny powstania projektu? Jakie problemy miał rozwiązać?)

The most important reason for the project are demographic changes in society leading to an increase in the number of persons over 65 years old. In Katowice, which houses around three hundred thousand residents, there are over sixty thousand people at the age of 65+, most of which are women. Increase in the number of elder residents is a reason why the city authorities and institutions responsible for social policy should focus special attention on developing systematic measures for this group of residents.

The programme guarantees the right of older people to be independent, to participate in society, have appropriate care, as well as the right to self-fulfilment and dignity and the citizens' right of being safe: "Considering that the exercise of the following rights should be based upon solidarity and responsible citizenship implying an equal acceptance of duties, citizens of European towns have a right to: SECURITY – to a secure and safe town, free, as far as possible, from crime, delinquency and aggression" (THE EUROPEAN DECLARATION OF URBAN RIGHTS arising from the European Urban Charter, adopted by the Council of Europe's Standing Conference of Local and Regional Authorities of Europe (CLRAE) on 18 March 1992). This declaration explicitly obliges the city authorities to carry out programmes stabilising security. Ensuring safety is one of the main tasks of the state; by the same token, the obligation to ensure public safety rests with local administration authorities.

Another reason for creating the proactive programme improving elders' safety was the fact that older people are predestined to become victims due to their age, lower physical, psychic and emotional fitness; in response to numerous signals indicating such demand in the elders' community. Statistical data obtained from the Municipal Police Headquarters in Katowice indicated that older persons are the group that is most exposed to frauds, including grandparent scams. Elders are unprotected participants in road traffic, where accidents involving pedestrians count as the most tragic consequences. Legal changes regarding the obligation to wear reflecting elements outside of the built-up area became a great chance for promoting their use on an everyday basis and to improve the safety of the elderly in road traffic. Screening of multimedia materials during meetings is a great way to show differences in visibility of persons without reflecting elements and persons wearing such elements. Statistical data also show that elder drivers are culprits of many road accidents. In the light of the above, the programme has covered measures that check the responsiveness of elders, their eye–hand coordination and, to an extent, their response to simple visual stimuli. This means we can show elders who are active drivers how their responsiveness has changed and make them aware of the dangerous consequences of such changes in road traffic.

Another reason for the programme was the number of cases filed with the Municipal Consumer Advocate regarding agreements and loans concluded by elders as well as safe financial instruments. This topic was included in the "Safe Haven" programme with the cooperation of the National Bank of Poland.

New threats await elders in the area of new technologies. An increasingly larger number of older people are using the Internet. The Internet gives amazing opportunities but also leads to new dangers. It thus becomes necessary to educate elders about how to safely manage the Internet and use its resources.

11. Was the context analysed **before** the project was initiated? How and by whom? Which data were used? Max. 150 words.

*(Czy problem był analizowany **przed** wdrożeniem projektu? Jak i przez kogo? Jakich danych użyto? Max. 150 słów.)*

The programme implementation was preceded by a thorough analysis based on statistical data from the Municipal Police Headquarters in Katowice, environmental information from the Municipal Welfare Centre, elders' institutions and elders. The analysis indicated that elders are most vulnerable to frauds, including grandparent scams. Such data confirm the information obtained from the Municipal Consumer Advocate and elders' associations. Older people often fall victim to rashly concluded agreements and loans. Statistical data show that a large portion of persons aged 65+ are victims of mugging. Elders also participate in road traffic. Statistical data show them as both the injured parties and offenders in road accidents, as pedestrians and drivers. The project launch was preceded by a coalition for the increase of the level of safety among old people. Police officers' meetings with residents, a cycle of social debates organised in specific districts of Katowice, have enabled identifying safety needs of elders.

12. What were the objective(s) of the project? Please, if applicable, distinguish between main and, secondary objectives. Max. 150 words.

(Jakie były cele projektu? Jeśli to możliwe rozdziel cele główne od drugorzędnych. Max. 150 słów.)

Main objectives of the Safe Haven programme:

- increase the safety and sense of security among the elderly;
- prevent social and digital exclusion of elders.

Specific goals of the programme:

- strengthen safe behaviour among elders, encourage them to be more careful when it comes to their own safety, property and close surroundings;
- educate about basic rules of safety when concluding agreements and loans and safe allocation of money;
- educate about how to safely use the Internet;
- improve elders' safety in road traffic – the role of reflecting elements, the basics of the “Pedestrian Year” campaign;
- increase the level of elders' safety during the heating period – the “Nie dla czadu” (No to Carbon Monoxide) campaign, promoting safe behaviour in households.

13. Did you build in internal goals to measure the performance of the project? If so, please describe at what stage of the project and how you measured whether the project was moving in the planned direction. Max. 150 words. *(Czy stworzyłeś cele*

wewnętrzne do pomiaru stopnia realizacji projektu? Jeśli tak, proszę opisać, na jakim etapie realizacji projektu i w jaki sposób mierzyłeś, czy projekt jest realizowany zgodnie z planem. Max 150 słów.)

The realisation of the project has been determined by specific goals. These goals are fulfilled in a similar way throughout the period of the programme. Realising all specific goals makes it possible to reach main objectives of the programme. In the course of the programme, the project coordinator regularly monitors the number of goals already met, those being realised and those remaining to be fulfilled, and adapts the monthly schedule of the planned measures to the results. Partial evaluation of the effectiveness of the measures undertaken is also carried out on a regular basis.

14. Has there been a process evaluation? Who conducted the evaluation (internally or externally?) and what were the main results? Max. 300 words. *(Czy przeprowadzona została ewaluacja procesu? Kto przeprowadził ewaluację i czy było to robione wewnętrznie czy zewnętrznie? Jakie były główne wyniki? Max. 300 słów.)*

A complete evaluation of the project is carried out following its completion by the entities involved in its realisation and representatives of elders. Regular partial evaluation of specific measures, both inside and outside, will be carried out during the programme. Evaluation consists of collecting the opinions of external entities regarding the relevance of the topics of lectures, difficulty of the information given, preparation and competence of the lecturers and the effectiveness of knowledge and skills transmission. Such evaluation has the form of opinions collected during and after the meetings as well as phone calls, e-mail and comments left on social fora.

15. Has there been an outcome or impact evaluation? Who conducted the evaluation (internally or externally?), which data and evaluation method were used and what were main results? Max. 300 words. *(Czy została przeprowadzona ewaluacja wyniku projektu i skuteczności (wewnętrzna lub zewnętrzna)? Które dane o metodach oceny były wykorzystane i jakie były główne rezultaty? Max. 300 słów.)*

A complete evaluation of the project is carried out following its completion by the entities involved in its realisation and representatives of elders.

Regular partial evaluation of specific measures, both inside and outside, will be carried out during the programme. The evaluation consists of collecting opinions of external entities regarding the quality and effectiveness of measures undertaken. Such evaluation has the form of opinions submitted to the coordinator during the meetings and information given by phone, e-mail and in comments on social fora, from persons participating in the project, engaged in carrying out measures, as well as volunteers and based on the regular statistical analysis of events. The analysis of statistical data indicates continual increase in the awareness of elders in the area of dealing with grandparent scams. A decrease in the number of road accidents involving pedestrians caused by pedestrians and drivers is also visible. The number of pedestrians injured in road accidents has also decreased, which could testify, among others, to the increased visibility of pedestrians as unprotected participants in road traffic. Visibility is affected predominately by the use of reflecting elements given to elders in the course of the project under the motto of "those visible from a far will make it far".

In the fourth quarter of 2015, the participants in the programme took an evaluating survey assessing the extent to which the information given under the programme have been internalised and assessing practical competences acquired by the participants. The evaluation showed that knowledge transmitted during lectures and through the guide websites regarding safe attitudes and skills enabling one to deal with danger was internalised by 95% of participant to a great extent. Persons who acquired the highest level of competence received a prize in the form of carbon monoxide detectors and umbrellas with reflective elements.

III. The project shall, as far as possible, be innovative, involving new methods or new approaches.

(Projekt powinien być innowacyjny i zawierać nowe metody lub nowe podejścia do problemu)

16. How is the project innovative in its methods and/or approaches? Max. 150 words.
(W jaki sposób projekt jest innowacyjny w swoich metodach i/lub podejściu? Max. 150 słów.)

The "Safe Haven" programme adopts an innovatively comprehensive and interdisciplinary approach to elders' safety. This broad approach links teaching safe attitudes, typical for safety programmes, to acquiring social competences and to measures directed at social adaptation and re-adaptation of elders and preventing their digital exclusion. The programme focuses on using not only traditional tools of proactive education, i.e. meetings and lectures, but also innovative tools of transmission, the mass media, social media, multimedia guides for mobile devices, and outreach campaigns, which have an unprecedented reach. Another advantage is involving elders' communities and numerous institutions and entities working with elders, including churches and public library network, hospitals and healthcare centres, and primarily, making the entire society, relatives, neighbours, the young generation more attuned to the needs of elders. Worth noting are the unique proactive materials given to the participants (carbon monoxide detectors, umbrellas, bags, reflective bands, paper and multimedia safety guides).

IV. The project shall be based on cooperation between partners, where possible.

(Projekt, w takim stopniu jak to możliwe, powinien opierać się na współpracy z partnerami.)

17. Which partners or stakeholders were involved in the project and what was their involvement? Max. 200 words.

(Partnerzy lub podmioty, którzy brali udział w projekcie oraz ich zaangażowanie w projekt. Max. 200 słów)

The programme has a social and interdisciplinary character. It is coordinated by police officers from the Municipal Police Headquarters in Katowice; they are joined by firefighters, with whom they hold lectures, proactive stands, organize quizzes checking knowledge of safety, give professional advice regarding fire safety and carbon monoxide poisoning. Also involved are the Municipal Welfare Centre employees, who share their knowledge of a broad spectrum of services and benefits available to elders. The City Hall in Katowice allocates funds for the programme, supports promotion and dissemination. Involving the Metropolitan Curia of Katowice Archdiocese has enabled effective dissemination of educational and proactive information by means of appeals to the parishioners, announcements on display boards and parish websites, and helped organise meetings with elders. Involving the network of Municipal Public Library is an innovation. Lectures for elders are held there, leaflets and proactive bookmarks are disseminated. Printing and Mechanical Schools Complex in Katowice is a partner of the programme and offers support in distributing educational and proactive materials, thus engaging younger people and helping them contribute to the project, become more attuned to elders' needs, and establishing an intergenerational dialogue. Involvement of volunteers from the "Eat Dinner with an Elder" action in proactive education of elders is also innovative. Joining the outreach campaign of the "Podaruj Nadzieję" Foundation, KZK GOP (Municipal Transport Union of the Upper Silesian Industrial District), Tramwaje Śląskie (Silesia Trams), housing cooperatives and communities, hospitals, healthcare centres, elders' associations.

V. The project shall be capable of replication in other Member States. (Projekt powinien nadawać się do powielenia/wdrożenia w innych państwach członkowskich.)

18. How and by whom is the project funded? Max. 150 words.
(*Jak i przez kogo projekt jest finansowany? Max. 150 słów.*)

The "Safe Haven" project is financed by the City of Katowice under the Programme for Crime Prevention and Protection of Citizens' Safety and Public Order (Resolution of the Katowice City Council No. XXI/407/16 of 27.01.2016), which is adopted each year by the Katowice City Council.

In 2015 a sum of PLN 7,000 was safeguarded for the above task in the above Programme, and in 2016 – a sum of PLN 8,500.

Additionally, the financing of the outreach campaign using posters "Elder, Watch Out! Don't Be Fooled" was aided by the "Podaruj Nadzieję" Foundation, which supplied PLN 1,845.

19. What were the costs of the project in terms of finances, material, infrastructure and human resources? Max. 150 words.
(*Jaki był koszt projektu w odniesieniu do finansów, materiału, infrastruktury i zasobów ludzkich? Max. 150 słów.*)

Total cost of the project is PLN 17,345, of which PLN 7,000 was spent in 2015, and PLN 10,345 in 2016.

The programme's budget finances the purchase of proactive materials: carbon monoxide detectors, umbrellas, eco-bags, band with reflecting elements, posters, leaflets, proactive boards, bookmarks, multimedia guides to safety, which will be available in a mobile version as well.

The project is based on using own resources (labour and funds) of programme partners and supportive entities. For this reason, specific forms of programme realisation do not generate additional costs.

20. Has a cost-benefit analysis been carried out? If so, describe the analysis, including how and by whom it was carried out and list the main findings of the analysis. Max. 150 words.
(*Czy została przeprowadzona analiza korzyści i kosztów? Jeśli tak, proszę opisać analizę, w tym w jaki sposób i przez kogo została przeprowadzona i wymienić główne wnioski. Max. 150 słów.*)

Cost assessment will be conducted in full upon project completion; at present, notably, the project cost is very low compared to the number of recipients:

- as of today, the meetings and lectures have been attended by 620 people,
- under the outreach campaign “Elder, Watch Out! Don't Be Fooled”, 10,000 posters have been disseminated, 650 bookmarks printed; articles have appeared on the websites of Voivodeship and Municipal Police Headquarters in Katowice, webpages of 11 Silesian police stations, the Facebook page of Municipal Police Headquarters in Katowice (MPH Katowice),
- 3 articles in “Nasze Katowice” (circulation: 30,000 copies), each in “Głos Św. Ludwika” (1,000 copies),
- the “Nie daj się złodziejowi” (Don't Be Fooled by a Thief) campaign in hospitals, healthcare centres – 12 boards, 50 posters,
- promotion on websites of partners of supportive entities.

The MPH Katowice website has ca. 300,000 hits, posts on Facebook have ca. 90,000 readers.

21. Are there adjustments to be made to the project to ensure a successful replication in another Member State?

(Czy należy dokonać zmian w projekcie, aby zapewnić pomyślne wdrożenie go w innym państwie członkowskim?)

No, the “Safe Haven” programme is a universal project; it may be successfully used in other member states. European countries are culturally close, and the threat of crime against this age group is equal in Poland and other member states. They result from older persons' liability to fall victim to a number of crimes. The basis of this phenomenon is, among others, lower physical, mental and emotional fitness of elders, which is exploited by offenders. The tools and solutions used in the programme are meant to have a global reach, as a result of which they may be used in other countries.

22. How is the project relevant for the other Member States? Please explain the European dimension of your project.

(W jaki sposób projekt jest istotny dla innych państw członkowskich? Proszę wyjaśnić europejski wymiar projektu.)

European societies are communities where demographic changes similar to those in Poland take place. As a result of ageing societies, the number of older people is on the increase, which is why the issue of preventing crimes against the elderly is equally current in all member states. Innovative solutions and tools used in the programme may be imported to each of the European countries with much success. The programme focuses not only on traditional ways of reaching the elderly, but above all on imparting a global social message inviting increased social sensitivity to problems faced by old people, increased interest in this topic, as well as engaging people and inviting their support, time and attention, creating intergenerational bonds and establishing symbiotic relationship that allows for mutual advantages for different groups in society. An important element of the programme is its cosmopolitan character, and its reliance on modern media to promote educational and proactive information.

Please provide a short general description of the project (abstract for inclusion in the conference booklet – max. 150 words)

(Proszę przedstawić krótki ogólny opis projektu (streszczenie do umieszczenia w broszurze konferencyjnej – max. 150 słów)

The programme aims at increasing the safety and sense of security among elders and preventing their social and digital exclusion. Such broad definition of the aim determines its interdisciplinary character and social engagement. Traditional realisation forms, i.e. meetings, lectures at retirement clubs, libraries, open universities, interweave with innovative solutions, namely organisation of dinners with elders, creation of an intergenerational platform for social operation, proactive quizzes and crosswords. The proactive effect is conditional upon educating elders, reaching their relatives, friends, neighbours, and increasing their attunement to elders' problems. As a promotion tool, the programme relied on cooperation with the local media, project partners' websites, and social media. Outreach campaigns are conducted in offices, hospitals, healthcare centres, public transport means, churches, libraries, residential buildings. Project participants receive proactive materials: carbon monoxide detectors, umbrellas, bags, reflective bands, the National Bank of Poland publications on safe finances, proactive bookmarks, multimedia safety guides for elders.