

European Crime Prevention

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?

A nationwide training project entitled IDENTIFICATION OF VICTIMS OF TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS AS THE BASIS FOR GETTING SUPPORT BY THE INJURED PERSON

2. Country of application

POLAND

3. Who is responsible for completing this template?

Organisation responsible for this application: National Police Headquarters

Contact person: captain Aleksandra Borucka, Project Manager

Address: National Police Headquarters

Contact details: Puławska 148/150, 02-624 Warsaw; phone: +48 47 72 133 19

E-mail (if possible, add institutional e-mail): aleksandra.borucka@policja.gov.pl

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

4. Timing

Start date of the intervention: 5/10/2021

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).

<https://policja.pl/pol/aktualnosci/209591,Rozpoczecie-realizacji-projektu-pn-Identyfikacja-ofiar-handlu-ludzmi-jako-podsta.html>

<https://policja.pl/pol/aktualnosci/224211,Realizacja-dzialan-w-projekcie-pn-Identyfikacja-ofiar-handlu-ludzmi-jako-podstaw.html>

<https://policja.pl/pol/aktualnosci/218097,Identyfikacja-ofiar-handlu-ludzmi-jako-podstawa-uzyskania-wsparcia-przez-pokrzyw.html>

<https://policja.pl/pol/aktualnosci/225669,Miedzynarodowa-konferencja-zamykajaca-projekt-pn-Identyfikacja-ofiar-handlu-ludz.html>

<https://swietochlowice.pl/wiadomosci/urząd/identyfikacja-ofiar-handlu-ludzmi-jako-podstawa-uzyskania-wsparcia-przez-pokrzywdzonego/>

<https://gniezno.sr.gov.pl/spot-identyfikacja-ofiar-handlu-ludzmi-jako-podstawa-uzyskania-wsparcia-przez-pokrzywdzonego-portal-policjapl,new,mg,1.html,700>

https://www.czerwin.pl/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=1242:identyfikacja-ofiar-handlu-ludzmi-jako-podstawa-uzyskania-wsparcia-przez-pokrzywdzonego&catid=2&Itemid=128

<https://www.ostrowmaz24.pl/art/42159/dzialania-w-ramach-projektu-pn-identyfikacja-ofiar-handlu-ludzmi-jako-podstawa-uzyskania-wsparcia-przez-pokrzywdzonego>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hSfsZG5YIq0>

The project did not include the construction of a website or a subpage of the project.

The so-called milestones of the project were reported in press releases at www.policja.pl.

6. Please give a **short summary** of the intervention (**Max. 600 words**).

A nationwide project entitled. "*Identification of victims of trafficking in human beings as a basis for getting support by the injured person*" is an intervention, preceded by an analysis of documents, aimed at increasing the effectiveness of the police in identifying the victims of this crime. The project is dedicated to two target groups:

- 1) criminal and preventive service officers involved in coordinating the prevention and combating of trafficking in human beings at regional and local level;
- 2) persons aged 16-45 who are leaving or intending to go to work abroad, including, in particular, students of the last classes of vocational/technical/medium schools, university students, economically disadvantaged people and the unemployed.

The whole project is based on a significant evidence base, including evaluation of international and national documents, analysis of ongoing cases and discussions with national experts in the field of trafficking in human beings (scientists, police officers, representatives of foundations).

The programme included:

- * development of educational materials, including a handbook on preventing and combating trafficking in human beings (in an electronic version), dedicated to police officers and an information and educational brochure on the phenomenon of trafficking in human beings and the rights of victims of this crime, prepared for the purpose of distribution by police during meetings with the public, preventive actions or in cooperation with government institutions, local government units or non-governmental organisations;
- * 21 editions of two-day specialist training for 756 officers/employees of the criminal service and the police's preventive service, dealing with the coordination of prevention and combating crime of trafficking in human beings at regional and local level;
- * development of a spot on the prevention of trafficking in human beings and its broadcast on websites, in cinema halls before film screenings, on national television, as well as on the websites and social media of the organisational units of the Police and partners of the Police - public offices, non-governmental institutions, partners of activities, etc.
- * international events – study visits to Poland, Spain, the Netherlands, Romania and Italy and an international conference in the area of human trafficking.

All these activities focused on systematising specialist knowledge in the Police on trafficking in human beings, training coordinators in a uniform manner throughout the country, giving the target group 16-45 years of impulse to awaken awareness of threats by modern slavery. The project uses modern, workshop methods and offers methods of practical cooperation between law enforcement agencies, NGOs and the academic community in preventing and combating trafficking in human beings, especially labour exploitation.

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.

The crime of trafficking in human beings is a form of modern slavery, constituting one of the gravest crimes, grossly detrimental to fundamental human rights, including the inalienable right of every person to freedom and dignity, guaranteed by numerous international agreements, as well as by the Constitution of the Republic of Poland. Every year millions of people around the world become victims of traffickers who use a range of measures to recruit and use them effectively: women and men, adults and children.

The diversity of forms of exploitation, cross-borders, the diversity of the means of violence used by perpetrators, the difficult, sometimes conflicting emotions of victims, as well as the heterogeneous perception of social practices between regions of the world – all this makes human trafficking a challenge for the international community, authorities and law enforcement agencies. In addition, the multi-stage and complex nature of this crime often hinders the accurate identification of trafficking in human beings, including the identification of victims of this offence.

Currently, Poland is not only the country of origin of the victims, but also a transit country through which victims are transferred from Eastern Europe or Asia to Western Europe and the destination country for victims used mainly in prostitution and forced labour.

The time of implementation of the project tasks occurred at a special moment, when the war in Ukraine is ongoing, and as a result, tens of thousands of people seek refuge in Poland. These are to a large extent women and children, and therefore the most vulnerable to becoming victims of trafficking. That is why now, as never before, it is so important to be aware of human trafficking and to be able to identify this phenomenon.

In Poland, assistance to victims of crime (safe shelter, legal, psychological, medical, social, financial assistance) is provided by non-governmental organisations, which have received grants from the Fund for Victims' Assistance and Post-penitentiary Assistance to provide free assistance to victims of crime. However, the condition for the provision of any specialised assistance to the victim of trafficking in human beings is its identification, i.e. formal recognition by law enforcement authorities.

Identifying victims of trafficking in human beings, initiating, implementing and coordinating preventive measures undertaken to counter trafficking in human beings or identifying places and facilities that are reasonably suspected of being present in them by perpetrators of trafficking in human beings or victims of this crime, are some of the tasks of police officers under Order No 14 of the Chief of Police of 22 September 2016 on the performance by the police of certain tasks in the field of detection of trafficking in human beings. On the basis of it, both in the criminal, investigative and preventive service, in each provincial police command and in the district police command, units or coordinators were appointed.

There are at least several reasons for the development of human trafficking and forced labour. We can include, for example, poverty, gigantic economic differences, or globalisation. The world has shrunk, we live in a global village where many things happen faster and more efficiently. But at the same time, the consequences of this global village are not positive for everyone. Therefore, among the reasons for trafficking in human beings are economic factors, consumer behaviour, inefficient protection of labour rights, labour migration and social consent to exploitation.

In order to systematise the factors that promote the emergence and development of trafficking in human beings and forced labour in the world, they can be divided into two categories, push factors and pull factors.

1. Push factors:

- a) poverty,
- b) unemployment,
- c) discrimination (e.g. on grounds of sex),
- d) low level of education,
- e) lack or low awareness of potential victims,
- f) corruption,
- g) it is not possible to legally reach the so-called countries from the West,
- h) wars and armed conflicts,
- i) poorly developed welfare system.

2. Pull factors:

- a) the demand for cheap labour,
- b) the need for certain "illegal" services (e.g. prostitution),
- c) increasing competitiveness of goods and services,
- d) "galloping" consumption (cheap-more),
- e) ineffective law – lack of sufficient protection for victims of forced labour,
- f) lack or low awareness of consumers of certain goods or services.

Hence, constant education of both law enforcement agencies and citizens, as well as a range of actions taken to raise public awareness about the phenomenon are the most important protective factors.

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 issue of modern slavery, including, above all, the identification of victims of trafficking in human beings has been thoroughly analysed. The project team took note of a number of international and national documents, carried out an evaluation of ongoing cases, held discussions with international and national experts in the field of trafficking in human beings

(scientists, police officers, representatives of foundations providing assistance to victims of human trafficking).

An in-depth analysis of cases of trafficking in human beings, in particular labour exploitation, pointed to key problems – insufficient substantive preparation of police coordinators in the area of preventing and combating trafficking in human beings and the need to sensitise citizens to the symptoms of this phenomenon, overthrowing myths and misconceptions, hints about their rights and where in a situation of danger they can seek help. Therefore, the project was dedicated to two completely different target groups and in order to achieve the objectives left behind, a separate action was planned for these groups. All tasks planned under the project were completed with an indicator higher than expected.

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

The main objective of the project is to increase the effectiveness of the Police in identifying victims of trafficking in human beings.

Specific objectives of the project:

- 1) increase the competence of police coordinators for preventing and combating trafficking in human beings in early identification of victims and meetings with the public;
- 2) creating an impulse to raise awareness of the threats of modern slavery among people leaving or carrying with the intention of going to work abroad.

The sub-objectives included an increase in knowledge of trafficking in human beings (manual and brochure and spot), an increase in the practical skills of officers in contact with the potential victim of this crime and increased competence in conducting meetings with the public (training), reaching the spot to as many citizens as possible and attempting to raise awareness of people at risk of trafficking in human beings, especially labour exploitation (emission on the Internet – over 4 million unmissed views on one of the largest Internet portals in Poland, two-week broadcast in cinemas immediately before films, monthly broadcast on nationwide television) and exchange of experiences and best practices in the field of preventing and combating trafficking in human beings (international conference, study visits to Poland, the Netherlands, Spain, Romania and Italy). All sub-targets were met, with an indicator higher than expected.

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.

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:

Identification of victims of trafficking, i.e. formal recognition by law enforcement authorities is a condition for providing assistance to the victim. However, this task is extremely difficult due to the variety of forms of use, cross-border nature, differentiation of the means of violence used by perpetrators, difficult, sometimes conflicting emotions of victims (e.g. fear, shame), as well as the differing perception of social behaviour depending on the region of the world. In addition, the multi-stage and complex nature of this crime often hinders the accurate identification of trafficking in human beings, including the identification of victims. Therefore, it is crucial to constantly educate the public and improve the competences of police officers, including, above all, coordinators in the field of prevention and fight against this crime. The use of modern, activating methods and the use of various means of communication can contribute to the success of the project. It is also important that the products (i.e. brochure, spot) are tools in preventive work and can be used repeatedly even after the project is completed.

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**)

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

In order to achieve the general objective, i.e. to increase the effectiveness of the Police in identifying victims of trafficking in human beings, it is necessary to introduce into the service pragmatics the developed model for training officers and conducting meetings with the public, with the specific objective:

- efficient knowledge based on the developed manual and on the innovative training courses/workshops, as well as
- good positioning of the spot and the use of different ways of reaching society with film material (Internet, cinema, television) and brochure (picnics dedicated to preventive measures, meetings with society, stands in employment offices, cities, etc.).

The expected values of indicators, regarding the tasks which have already been completed (number of trained officers, number of unmissed spot views, number of presented brochures) have been not only achieved, but even exceeded. The long-term outcome (not required in the ISF call) – the number of identified victims of trafficking in human beings in 2025 compared to 2022 – has not yet been verified, but foundations providing assistance and support for victims of this crime indicate that the number of people turning to aid institutions is increasing, which may indicate that awareness of this phenomenon is increasing. In addition, the evaluation conducted after each training and after the international conference showed that the knowledge and skills of police officers – coordinators of the human trafficking area – have significantly increased. The training is currently being evaluated, as at least 8 months after completion of the training have elapsed.

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 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**)

The introduction to the work pragmatics of the developed model of training police officers and conducting meetings with the public, as well as conducting a spot campaign aimed at reaching the largest possible audience and attempting to raise awareness of people at risk of trafficking in human beings, in particular labour exploitation, is based on the mechanism

(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).

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.

of disrupting activities by carrying out a number of preventive actions and informing citizens about what trafficking in human beings means, as well as how to protect themselves from the mechanisms used by the perpetrators and what are the rights of the victim of human trafficking. The campaign keeps normative barriers to committing criminal acts.

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 project is still underway, and for this reason no evaluation of results or impact has been carried out. However, the evaluation of the activity carried out immediately after each training showed that the participants of the training assessed very positively both the quality of the workshops carried out, the innovative working methods used and the trainers of experts. Similarly, the evaluation of the international conference showed that the objectives of the action have been achieved. The training is currently being evaluated at least 8 months after the completion of the training, which will indicate how the workshops have affected the day-to-day work of the coordinators. It should be emphasised, however, that the assumed measurement indicators from tasks already completed (number of trained officers, number of unmissed spot views, number of brochures submitted) have not only been achieved but, more importantly, increased. The long-term outcome (not required in the ISF call) – the number of identified victims of trafficking in human beings in 2025 compared to 2022 – has not yet been verified, but talks with representatives of NGOs supporting potential victims of trafficking in human beings show that more and more people are applying for support to the foundation. This may indicate that citizens' awareness and knowledge of this phenomenon is increasing.

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

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.

controlled trial, theory-based evaluation,...) was selected, what data and data collection method(s) were used, etc. **(Max. 150 words)**

Internal evaluation was carried out in the project. The project budget did not involve an evaluation, hence the project manager, together with the project team, evaluated both international and national documents and cases conducted by the police, held discussions with international and national experts in the field of trafficking in human beings (scientists, police officers, representatives of foundations providing assistance to victims of this process), so that the project was based on the latest knowledge, was innovative, targeted at relevant target groups and implemented new methods/tools of working with society in this area. The training is currently being evaluated at least 8 months after the completion of the training, which will indicate how the workshops have affected the day-to-day work of the coordinators.

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)**

As described in point 13, the evaluation of the activity carried out immediately after each training showed that the participants of the training evaluated very positively both the quality of the workshops carried out, the innovative working methods used and the experts conducting training. The training is currently being evaluated at least 8 months after the completion of the training, which will indicate how the workshops have affected the day-to-day work of the coordinators. It should be emphasised, however, that the assumed measurement indicators from tasks already completed (number of trained officers, number of unmissed spot views, number of brochures submitted) have not only been achieved but, more importantly, increased. Similarly, the evaluation of the international conference showed that the objectives of the action have been achieved. The long-term outcome (not required in the ISF call) – the number of identified victims of trafficking in human beings in 2025 compared to 2022 – has not yet been verified, but talks with representatives of NGOs supporting potential victims of trafficking in human beings show that more and more people are applying for support to the foundation. This may indicate that citizens' awareness and knowledge of this phenomenon is increasing.

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)**

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

The project was implemented in accordance with the planned budget on the basis of estimates prepared for the submitted tender. All savings made were allocated with the consent of the controlling authority to additional tasks or to increase/diverse ways of reaching the established target group with the spot. According to the quarterly reports audits carried out so far, no irregularities have been identified and the funds allocated are spent fairly and rationally. It is worth adding that all the basic tasks have been completed in a timely manner, the implementation of additional tasks ends.

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**)

The project was implemented on the basis of Financial Agreement No 0109/PL/2020/ISF of 5 October 2021 as part of the Internal Security Fund: instrument for police cooperation, preventing and combating crime and crisis management.

The total cost of the project exceeded PLN 1.5 million. The budget included production and broadcasting of a spot, organisation of international events (conference, study visits), preparation and printing of information brochures, preparation of a handbook and building a model of training of coordinators in the area of trafficking in human beings and organisation of 21 editions of specialised training, including employment of external trainers.

It is worth noting, however, that trainers who are experts of the Police did not receive any payment, they carried out an additional task within the service. The access of all officers to the training venues was a cost borne by the police, outside the budget of the project.

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

Internal evaluation did not involve the employment of external reviewers or evaluators,

is simply not possible.

however, the whole evaluation was consulted with the project partner, i.e. University of Warsaw. The analysis of documents and numerous discussions with the researcher on trafficking in human beings resulted in a final evaluation survey provided to participants of trainings or international conferences.

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**)

Alongside the police, also the following partners participated in the project:

- University of Warsaw, Faculty of Political Science and International Studies, Centre for the Research of Human Trafficking in the field of co-creating a manual for officers, a lecture delivered during an international conference and consultations on the evaluation of activities in the project;
- "Time of Freedom" Foundation – established, among others, to provide support to victims of trafficking in human beings, as part of the project involved in conducting workshops for officers during specialist trainings.

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

Due to the fact that the project was dedicated to two different target groups, the activities were adjusted accordingly.

For police officers, who are coordinators of the subject of trafficking in human beings, educational and information materials were prepared, including a manual, only for internal use and a brochure. In addition, for the first time in history, all coordinators (local and regional) in the country were systematically trained in a uniform manner. It is worth emphasising that for the first time the training also included both the preventive arm and the criminal division of the Police. The way of conducting the training was innovative and strongly activating, and the scope was extremely comprehensive. The training was of great interest, the rate of people who completed the training was higher than expected.

The actions taken towards the second target group (implementation and broadcasting of the spot and the implementation of preventive meetings using the brochure) were also implemented with a higher rate than initially assumed. The professionally developed and

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.)

prepared spot has been broadcast so far on the Internet (more than 4 million unnoticed views) and in cinema halls, we are currently waiting for TV broadcast. In addition, the spot received a translation (subtitles) into English, Ukrainian in connection with the war activities and a large group of Ukrainian citizens residing in Poland, as well as Romanian and transferred to preventive actions carried out by the National Agency against Trafficking in Human Beings of the Ministry of the Interior of Romania. The Spanish subtitles are currently being translated into the planned campaign of the Ministry of the Interior and Administration.

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)**

All activities carried out so far have been subjected to assessment and audit by the project supervisor. The description of the completed tasks and the implemented measures in the quarterly system were handed over to the Centre for European Projects of the Ministry of the Interior and Administration. The assumed measurement indicators from tasks already completed (number of trained officers, number of unmissed spot views, number of presented brochures) were not only achieved, but more importantly, increased. The long-term outcome (not required in the ISF call) – the number of identified victims of trafficking in human beings in 2025 compared to 2022 – has not yet been verified, but talks with representatives of NGOs supporting potential victims of trafficking in human beings show that more and more people are applying for support to the foundation. This may indicate that citizens' awareness and knowledge of this phenomenon is increasing.

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)**

The internal evaluation has been described above.

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

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.

organisational, institutional, and socioeconomic contextual factors. (**Max. 150 words**)

The success of the project was primarily to carry out comprehensive, diverse and innovative activities to various target groups. The crime of trafficking in human beings due to the diversity of forms of exploitation, cross-borders, the diversity of the perpetrators' means of violence, the difficult, sometimes conflicting emotions of the victims, as well as the heterogeneous perception of social practices between regions of the world poses an increasing challenge for the international community, authorities and law enforcement agencies. In addition, the multi-stage and complex nature of this crime often hinders the accurate identification of trafficking in human beings, including the identification of victims of this offence. Therefore, carrying out small, individual actions might not produce the intended results. In addition, the focus in the project of people from the scientific community, non-governmental organisations, police or the world of culture, as well as the new tools and forms of reaching out to citizens, resulted in the project being promoted on social media, television or praise and proved to be a considerable success.

Additional ECPA questions

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

The innovativeness of the project is manifested in a comprehensive approach and the use of various and so far unused channels of distribution and promotion of activities and conducting for the first time uniform specialist training for police officers, who are coordinators of the subject of trafficking at local and regional level by experts of the scientific community, non-governmental organisations, police. The workshop methods used in the trainings allowed to actively acquire knowledge and improve practical skills to identify victims of trafficking in human beings. The project focused on professionalism, hence, for example, the spot was created by the award-winning and award-winning graduate of the Warsaw Film School.

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

The crime of trafficking in human beings is a form of modern slavery, one of the gravest crimes, blatantly violating fundamental human rights. It is a cross-border crime, and therefore various environments, including law enforcement agencies, numerous national and international institutions, NGOs and academic centres, should make a continuous effort to prevent trafficking in human beings and to identify the victims of this crime efficiently. The exchange of knowledge and experience and the use of developed, effective methods of

educating both officials and members of society in the European arena on the European arena can contribute to reducing the number of victims.

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. Bjørgero, *Preventing Crime: A Holistic Approach*, Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan, 2016.