



European Crime Prevention Award (ECPA)

Annex I

Please answer the following questions in English language.

- 1. Is this your country's ECPA entry or is it an additional project. (Only one ECPA entry per country plus up two other projects)**

This is Hungary's ECPA Entry.

- 2. What is the title of the project?**

Don't do! Don't tolerate! (Together for the future)

- 3. Please give a short general description of the project.**

In accordance with the provisions of the Police Act of 1994 (Act XXIV of 1994 on the Police) and within the framework of the National Strategy for Social Crime Prevention, the Crime Prevention Department of the Budapest Police Headquarters, a regional police agency, pursues comprehensive crime prevention activities in the capital city by coordinating other departments of service. The protection of particularly high-risk groups is a priority. The aim is to prepare prevention programmes, maintain signalling systems, provide analyses, instruct professionals, build up extensive relationships and raise the population's level of demand for safety.

When preparing the programme, special attention had to be paid to criminal data regarding young people in order to prevent them becoming victims or delinquents. An important element was community building so that the achievements could be sustainable.

Data reflect an almost consistent distribution of crimes, about 8% having been committed by juvenile delinquents; on the other hand, an average of 4% of the victims were under age. Crimes against peers have doubled. In cases when violence is used as a tool, the value of the damage is diminishing. Young people even use knife or other tools suitable for causing death or inflicting heavy bodily injury.

Organised crime is becoming increasingly frequent; in many cases young people committing crime on several counts aimed at regular financial gain, shared the same interests, planned their fleeing route in advance and intentionally avoided committing criminal actions in the neighbourhood of their homes. The means and the target of the crime, and the vehicle used for fleeing were all chosen consciously, which supports the theory of organised crime. Another important element is violence. Other people's possessions are often taken away with fight and violence.

In the past few years the number of violent actions against public officials – including teachers – has risen, similarly to school violence and violence against property. This negative tendency

is strengthened by an increasing gravity of violence, the serial character and the growing number of girls amongst perpetrators. The victims of attacks against persons are often the perpetrators' acquaintances, school- and classmates, or peers from reformatory institutes. Bodily injuries and truculence are often preceded by protracted – lasting for a period of several years or months – conflict situations. Amongst crimes against property, blackmailing is most frequently committed against fellow-students, and it can last for a long time before a teacher or a policeman is informed. The problem is that young people rarely trust teachers, educators or policemen.

Looking for a solution – the programme

The situation in Budapest cannot be considered critical, but the citizens' subjective sense of security is rapidly decreasing due to deteriorating living conditions, perceived or real sense of insecurity and the vast number of criminal acts transmitted by the media. The Crime Prevention Department of the Budapest Police Headquarters cooperates with a number of educational institutions and with the members of the child protection signalling system. While trying to find solutions for problems that have emerged during the case discussions, a small group has formed whose members started to meet regularly to organise common actions and help each other in their attempt to provide protection for problematic juveniles by the exchange of knowledge and experiences. This formed the basis of the "Group for the Protection of Youth" (Fiatalokat Védő Csoport) and a two-step project, each element of which consists of 8 modules. Named "Don't do! Don't tolerate!" (Ne tedd! Ne tűrd!) in 2011, the project aimed at controlling and eliminating school violence, providing teachers with effective conflict resolution and communication techniques and in particular, reaching the students themselves. The project is based on a complex community conflict management method aimed at prevention of crime related to juvenile delinquency and in this regard also in connection with burglaries. The project is also aimed at raising awareness both within the target groups and the relevant professionals, and helps to be able to understand each others perspective.

The eight modules are closely connected to each other. Each programme element served as a motivation for the target groups, since both teachers and students felt that they receive help for managing their everyday tasks and there is someone to turn to. During the project period a common email list was created on the basis of the participants' email addresses, which facilitates the continuous communication with them.

The target group of the second phase of the programme was District XIII in Budapest. This district was chosen partly because the model school of the first phase was located here and partly because there has already been an antecedent of cooperation in this location.

Local organisations of the Roma minority also joined the project because everyone realised the importance of offering solutions for difficult situations of arising tension between different cultures, as in many other countries this phenomenon also exists in Hungary.

Our tools were not restricted to traditional techniques we also added arts, humour and drama. In this respect we got invaluable help from the Faculty of Education and Psychology of Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest. Since the first moment of planning, lecturer Judit Hegedűs has contributed to the realisation of the programme with her constant professional assistance and constructive criticism. In this regard many of her students took an active part in the programme on their field work, making our work much easier.

4. Please describe the objective(s) of the project?

The aim of the project was to set up such an exemplary complex prevention programme which on one hand develops the cooperation and communication within the child protection signalling system and on the other hand, gives assistance to educators in managing pre-criminal situations. The multi-component and successive elements of the project aims at turning children to law-abiding youngsters, developing career guidance, shaping positive attitudes and helping the work of the educators.

The project also aims to inform the citizens so that they could understand the work of the Police, know their rights, and learn how to avoid dangerous situations.

In the second phase of the project we strengthened the cooperation with the representative of the largest minority in Hungary, i.e. the Roma Minority Self-Government. After evaluating the results of the first phase, there was a request from the part of the participated educators' namely they expressed the need for techniques with which they could reach Roma families and Roma youngsters more effectively.

We found important that those who are working for the safety of Budapest as well as the citizens could identify their prejudices against the Roma minority, and get to know each other's problems and attitudes.

In this regard, we would like to achieve that citizens are turning with greater confidence to the police, to the minority self-government and other offices and services. With this we can facilitate the communication between the Roma and non-Roma population of the district, strengthen their sense of safety, promote a less biased way of thinking and to mobilise the community by reaching out to families.

5. How was the project implemented?

The project was born due to the enthusiastic work of policemen and child protection professionals. The problems they encountered gave impetus to the formation of a little team called the *Group for the Protection of Youth*. At the beginning of 2011 we set up 8 modules, which targeted all age-groups. The *Group for the Protection of Youth* held regular meetings. Cooperation with NGOs strengthened the good relationship between various organs.

Modules in Step One:

1. Group for the Protection of Youth

The prime mover of the project was the created forum where policemen and child protection professionals could hold a dialogue about the next tasks and about the problems they encounter. The members of the Group formed teams that organise various actions and programmes.

2. Interactive Police

The Crime Prevention Department of the Budapest Police Headquarters has developed a special crime prevention programme, available for several age groups which is suitable for a large audience and it is also interactive and personal. On the event for the secondary school students certain dangerous situations and criminal actions committed against juveniles were presented in an interactive by the members of the Hungarian National Ambulance Emergency Service, of the Fire Service, as well as police dogs. Participants can thus "experience" how can

someone become a victim of a crime, how perpetrators are caught by the police and what kind of police measures are applied against them. The aim of the programme is to introduce the work of the Police to the audience and make them realise that their deeds do have consequences.

Interactive Police is a road show embellished with stage elements. The first „performance” took place in a comprehensive school in District VII, where 250 students aged 14–16 waited eagerly for the „police show.” The speaker in an enjoyable form shared his message about becoming a victim, pre-criminal and dangerous situations, and the two paths: one leading to the world of the family, friends, studies and work, and the second leading to the swamp of exclusion, loneliness and remorse, from where the return is very difficult. Robbery, school fights and theft were demonstrated in the form of role plays and situation practice. The Tonfa Section of the National University of Public Service presented self-defensive techniques used during police measures. Explosive experts explained what citizens should do in case of a bomb alarm. The module was later enriched with other elements: participants could get acquainted with the work of the Hungarian Ambulance Emergency Service and learned what to do with injured people. The Fire Service modelled a disco accident. Student had a good opinion of what they saw during the module, after which they discussed their experiences with the professionals.

3. Strayers (Csellengők) – a series of action

Youth protection actions serve multiple purposes. Supporting effective cooperation and further relationship development between local authorities through working together on criminal frequented areas. Joint problem solving, however, strengthens the constructive aspect of crime prevention. This series of this action provided us a better understanding of the causes and reactions to straying. Youth protection actions aim at preventing crimes (driving back robbery, preventing crimes related to drugs, preventing young people from becoming victims, recognising and controlling pre-criminal situations), tracking down wanted persons (missing juveniles), supervising arcades and gaming rooms, and, with the cooperation of local authorities and child protection professionals, addressing young people.

4. Teacher training (ERRE: Erőszak – Remény – Együttműködés / Violence – Hope – Cooperation) - a joint programme of the Police and their civil partners

The aim is to enable teachers and educators to recognise and control school violence. The course is held by professionals of the Group for the Protection of Youth and other experts in the field. An important element is “mental tactics”, developed by reputed Hungarian expert, József Végh, who also offered to participate in the programme.

The two-day course was held in the building of the model school. The aim of the training was to „teach” teachers conflict resolution and problem solving techniques. Participants came up with a number of problems to discuss, and they could practice the techniques of violence-free conflict resolution. At the end of the course, participants were asked to fill in an efficiency survey. They all agreed that they had learnt something new, they had been given practical and usable information, and that there is need for such courses. They outlined the importance of trainings and supervisions. A great achievement of the course was that participants could see that there is someone to turn to if they have any problems. Moreover, we strengthened the connection network, which is an essential part of effective work. We are planning to publish a guidebook which will contain the lessons plans and all the lectures. We have already got in touch with the participants via e-mail.

5. Preparing educational material for threatened young people and their educators.

Preparing educational materials with special attention to the peculiarities of the capital city. Designed for institutions working with disadvantaged and at-risk young people, they aim at preventing young people from becoming victims or perpetrators, as well as controlling school violence. The educational material is strongly related to the Interactive Police module. Investigating the issues emerged there it can be considered its next "chapter".

6. Shooting a film

The film shows localities and interviews related to the project. The film can be seen here: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Mjzl6WqmDOQ>

7. Contests for young people – art as the main topic.

We have launched a contest with the title „Requiring more than 8 days healing” (Nyolc napon túl gyógyuló...), with which we try to encourage young people to produce works of arts and writings related to the topic. The participants described dangerous situations in which they got involved in – even as perpetrators – and how they solved them. By reading each other’s stories, people can improve their self-defence skills and learn how to be more considerate.

8. Final conference

Is the forum where experiences can be summarized and transmitted in such way for the professionals and educators living in Budapest so that they can benefit from these achievements.

Modules in Step Two:

1. Forum

Early in 2012 we made a meeting with Roma minority representatives in Budapest, and—utilizing our experiences—we defined the next eight steps (*Together on the road towards a common future*) with a focus on District XIII. The forum consists of professionals working in the capital city and in its districts in the field of crime prevention, public safety, social work and child protection, as well as the members and leaders of minority self-governments. The forum is supposed to share the experiences of various professional fields, collect relevant facts and data, and make surveys. The forum meeting will be held three times during the project period. Its primary aim is to develop joint thinking, to consider solutions that allow for the interests of the community and to nurse a more human-centred attitude.

2. Training

Organising such training which seeks to promote community building and conflict resolution. The participants will be policemen, citizens of the Roma minority, child protection professionals and experts working in the social sphere.

Its aims:

1. to raise the awareness of the importance of the relationship, cooperation, and communication between Roma citizens and policemen;
2. to weaken existing prejudices between them;

3. to promote effective communication and the desire for joint problem resolution so that members of the Forum could operate as „safety points” in their neighbourhood and act as community-building forces.

This training was organised in the model school in District XIII, in Mándy Iván Vocational School. According to the agreement, 12 Roma citizens, 6 policemen, 4 social workers and 2 employees of the self-government, divided into two groups, took part in the training. Most of the Roma participants had an educational background of primary school (2 people had GCE). Among the policemen there were 4 non-commissioned patrol officers, and 2 officers working in the field of criminal investigation. All the representatives of the self-government had a university or college degree. The average age of the group is between 30–35. The heterogeneous composition of the group reflected the composition of the district’s population.

The aim of the first day was to make participants acquainted with each other and create a trustful atmosphere, which helped them become more open and relaxed during the exercises. On the second day participants could learn various communication techniques and conflict resolution strategies, but while doing so, they had to realise that they were unable to solve a certain situation without knowing each other’s opinions. With the help of this day’s assignment, the two trainers reinforced their discovery that normal communication is essential for avoiding conflict situations or resolving existing conflicts.

Two topics were discussed in the morning section on the third day: prejudiced behaviour and assertive communication. In the afternoon they discussed the question ‘What’s next?’, and this meant the final section of the programme. Participants expressed the need for including more Roma citizens and policemen in such trainings, and the Roma citizens expressed their wish to have their role in the life of the district.

3. Charity action

The next step of the project was the volunteer day, which served as an opportunity for making the district nicer and better together. Joint thinking resulted in a joint effort: policemen, self-government employees and the local, mostly Roma, residents tried to tidy up a section of Szabolcs street (District XIII) and some courts of its houses. Many of the residents tried to convince their neighbours and explained if they consider the area as theirs, collaboration will improve not only their surroundings but also their quality of life.

4. „Connection” - an open day

Next we addressed the students of the district in the form of an open day. 2012. On 26 April 2012 students from 11 district schools were welcomed in the József Attila Culture Centre in Angyalföld (District XIII) by policemen, employees of the Roma Minority Self- Government of District XIII and students of Eötvös Loránd University. It was an all-day programme where not only the students and pensioners of the districts can take part but also other citizens showing an interest for the event and the organisations cooperating in the project. The aim is to popularise the Roma culture, introduce the tasks and role of various professions and show how people can „connect” to their fellow-beings. The programme includes cooking, workshops, forum conversations and demonstrations, which all help to people understand each other. István Makai, Chairman both of the Roma Self Government of Budapest (NRSG) and the Roma Civic Association opened the day with the motto of the NRSG—„We shall have

a common past also in the future". The children were all excited to try the Interactive Police, the popular programme of the Crime Prevention Department.

The show was followed by a contest where teams from the schools could demonstrate their knowledge at the tents of the social institutions, the civil guard, the Roma Self- Government of Budapest and the Police. As the final event of the successful day, participants of the trainings—Roma people, policemen and civil servants—cooked together and gave a treat to the children, with the help of Romani Platni, the enterprise of Ferencvárosi Tanoda, which runs a home restaurant.

5. Publication

The flyers gave a brief description of organisations and services available in the district and also gives advice on how to pass on our fears.

6. Reception day

The crime prevention counselling service of the district police office has – besides the regular counselling programme – a reception day every month where our officers and other experts of the field meet local citizens.

7. Further training

Further training of the policemen involved in crime prevention and maintaining relations with the Roma minority. The aim is to display the values and achievements of the model project realised in District XIII.

8. Final conference

It is the forum where experiences can be summarized and transmitted to professionals and educators living in Budapest.

6. Were partners involved in planning and/or development and/or implementation of the project? If so, who were they, and what were their roles?

Schools: Experimental locations of the Interactive Police programme:

- Mátyás István Szakképző Iskola és Speciális Szakiskola (Mátyás István Vocational School and Special School)
- Nagy-Szivárvány Alapítványi Gimnázium (Nagy-Szivárvány Foundational Secondary Grammar School)
- Esély Kövessi Erzsébet Általános Iskola (Esély Kövessi Erzsébet Primary School)

Organisations participating in Interactive Police programmes:

- the Police Dog Handlers Subdivision of the Department of Criminal Technology, Budapest Police Headquarters – setting up situations that demonstrate the work of police dogs trained for detecting drugs, guarding and searching for people
- National Ambulance Emergency Service – demonstrating how to save lives and attend injuries, and explaining why injuries inflicted in criminal actions can be so dangerous

- Fire Service, Budapest Headquarters – life-saving from vehicles 10
- Zrínyi Miklós National Defense University (National University of Public Service), Tactical Operational Combat – demonstrating self-defence techniques and certain elements of policeman training
- the Penal Institution of Tököl – displaying a vehicle used by penal institution, introducing this branch of service
- Faculty of Education and Psychology of Eötvös Loránd University – providing training courses and lectures for colleagues, teachers, child protection teachers, and the employees of child welfare services; reading and proofreading related materials; involving university students in organising the programmes of the Department (performing on-site organisational work, administering and evaluating surveys on project evaluation, drawing up charts and providing innovative ideas)
- Victim Support Service and the Probation Supervision Service of the Justice Service of Ministry of Public Administration and Justice – participation in teacher training
- members of the *Group for the Protection of Youth* (schools, child protection centres, child welfare services, regional child protection service, self-governments, civil guard)

Other partners:

- NANE Women’s Rights Association, MONA (Foundation for the Women of Hungary), Lélekben Otthon Non-Profit Foundation, Eszter Ambulance and Foundation, the National Crisis Telephone Information Service for the victims of domestic violence, PATENT legal defense association (for the victims of violence against women) – controlling domestic violence, providing assistance by civilians, offering training courses, lectures and professional materials, preparing studies, setting up programmes, providing legal and mental assistance for victims
- Éltrevaló Egyesület (Vitality Association): producing drug prevention films, which helps students acquire a drug-opposing lifestyle
- *Blue Line* Children Crisis Foundation: presentations in relation to missing children, free and anonymous helpline, webpage, electronic mailing system, teacher training courses, expert-to-expert line

Informing educational institutions in Budapest, distributing leaflets and auxiliary materials:

- the Mayor’s Office of the Municipality of Budapest, Office of *the* Councillor for Public Safety 11

- Social and Guardianship Office of the Government Office of the City of Budapest
- Department of Education, Child and Youth Protection of the Municipality of Budapest

Supporting partners who joined the project period of 2012; they took part in the organisation of programmes and relationship management, and had an active part in reaching the Roma residents of District XIII.

- Roma Self–Government of Budapest
- Roma Civic Association
- Roma Minority Self-Government of District XIII
- Self-Government of District XIII of the City of Budapest
- Department of Social Affairs of the Self-Government of District XIII of the City of Budapest
- Civil Guards Association of Angyalföld
- Police Office of District XIII

7. How did you build in plans to measure the performance of the project? Has the project been evaluated? How, and by whom?

Measuring the effectiveness of the project was performed by the employee of the Department of Crime Prevention, who has a degree in quality management. He is also in charge of the quality management of the Budapest Police Headquarters. We adopted the survey form to analyse the tasks undertaken. We performed measurements in each module: in some cases we measured the direction of changes that had occurred, in other cases we sought to determine the participants' level of satisfaction. Employees and students of the Faculty of Education and Psychology of the Eötvös Loránd University gave assistance in processing this vast volume of information.

8. What were the results? How far were the objectives of the project achieved?

Interactive Police:

In the initial period we could make only output surveys, where students evaluated the elements of the presentation on a scale of 1–5. For the programme of 26 April 2012 both input and output surveys were prepared. The aim of the input survey was to gain information about how children see 12 prevention, safety, whether they talk about dangerous situations with anyone and what they think of discrimination. 200 hundred questionnaires were distributed among the students. We could collect 109 of these questionnaires because the children kept moving from one scene to another rather than listening to a static presentation, so we could obtain only those questionnaires that the children themselves gave to the volunteer helpers. The questionnaires mostly consisted of open questions, and in some cases yes-or-no questions, where students could explain their choices. 72.4% of the students came to the programme with pleasure because they were curious, and 20% had some expectations. Only 7% attended the programme because it was compulsory. 0,6% „considered the programme unnecessary.”

A great part of the respondents have taken part in a conversation on crime prevention. Such conversations took place in the families of two-thirds of the respondents, 80% of whom attended a school workshop related to the topic. Most of them think that it is the adults, especially their parents who are responsible for their safety, and only one-third think that they can do something for their own safety. 88% of them would attend similar programmes, which is very positive in terms of effectiveness. 160 output surveys were collected from 8 schools. They were produced by 71 boys and 89 girls, with an average age of 14 (13–16). The survey was administered by the class masters, who were given the packets after the event.

48% of the respondents said that the programme was very good and it was worth visiting, 32% felt that it was better than they had expected. 80% of the students assessed the programme positively, 9% said it was nothing special, and 3% did not like it at all. 56% of the respondents would gladly talk about the programme to their families, 36% would give an account to their friends and acquaintances, 17% to everyone they know, and 11% to colleagues and classmates who could not attend the event.

On a scale of 1–5, 90% of the respondents evaluated the usefulness of the programme with 4 and 5, and 84% of them considered the presentation intelligible and receptive. 86% got to know dangerous situations that could also happen to them. As many respondents felt that the programme was an interesting experience, providing them with new information. Almost every respond knows now who is the person they have to inform about a criminal action. 84% thinks that it is important to organise similar programmes in the schools. Most of them (80%)

said that the event was well organised. The children described many things as positive: 16% liked the fact that the organisers used situations to demonstrate dangerous situations and to explain what to do. (Their proportion is 23% if we consider all the references to this topic.) They also liked the style of the speakers, the atmosphere of the programme, the guests and the cakes, foods and drinks they were given. Some students saw organisation as a drawback, since, due to limited room, the contest and the concerts were held in the same air space. Therefore, there was a period when the music was too loud for the contestants, who could not enjoy the 13 concerts because of the contests.

Forums:

The input survey was taken from 9 people before the first meeting, but later this number increased to 26. Among the respondents there were 13 women, 12 men and one person did not specify sex. The average age was 44 for the women, 47 for the men. Women had a weaker sense of safety than men, and almost all women gave the answer „partly" when they were asked to what extent they were satisfied with public safety in the district. Every second man answered „satisfied" to the same question. Cooperation was important for all the respondents and they had a positive attitude to the forum.

The output survey was completed by 19 persons: 9 women and 9 men (1 person did not specify sex). The average age was 37 for the women, 37.7 for the men. The women's sense of safety improved; men, however, felt a marked improvement. 74% of the respondents saw a positive shift, which they think will be manifest in the life of the local community. Participants felt that 73.6% of the information they obtained on the criminal situation was appreciable. They received more detailed information about the police; the only people who answered „no" to this questions were policemen. Responses show that it would be a good idea to continue the work of the Forum. The programme was a positive experience for 84% of the participants. For the most part, they had the opportunity to express their opinions, and 94.7% of them gave an account of the programme in their community or organisation. What participants appreciated most was the training module, and they also wish to keep up the dialogue they started. Most participants could expand their connection network, which they wish to maintain in the future.

Training:

The questionnaires completed upon the conclusion of the training shows that we reached our main objective: the training was to have an emotional effect on the participants in terms of tolerance. The survey was not performed immediately after the training (when only a general questionnaire was completed), but later, during a common programme.

The average age of the respondents—9 women and 6 men—was 45. On a scale of 1–5 the emotional effect of the training was evaluated as 4.3, and the training got more than 4 points in terms of information conveyance and new experiences. The experiential character of the training was above average (4.65). One of the most important parameters, applicability, has absolutely positive results: 100% of the respondents stated that they could use the knowledge they gained (60% in their work, 33% in their private lives, 60% in their social relationships and 33% in public life). It suggests that have reached our objective, i.e. facilitate communication between the 14 authorities and the Roma population. 86% of the respondents said that the training changed their understanding of people and events, for 46% quite significantly. 91% of the respondents claimed that the situations used in the training were interesting and experiential. 62% said that they succeeded in accepting with others their opinions, and 80% felt that they had understood and accepted the others' point of view. The various techniques

introduced in the training were considered useful by 80%, and 100% of the respondents thought they would recommend a similar training to other people (mostly to colleagues, then to the neighbourhood, family members and acquaintances). An important achievement is that fact that 86% of the respondents wishes to keep in touch with the other participants of the training. Participants appreciated the level of organisation: the majority of them were satisfied with the venue (94%), the trainer (96%), the content of the training (90%) and the composition of the participants (89%).

Conference:

The following conclusions can be made on the basis of the 25 questionnaires completed after the conference (unfortunately, only a few participants decided to take part in the survey):

The average age of the respondents was 38,3; 72% of the participants were and 28% men.

As for the usefulness of the conference 92% responded positively, the priorities being as follows: in their work, in their social relationships, in their private life and finally, in public life.

On the scale of 1-5, all the lectures were evaluated with more than 4 points. The highest score (4.75) was given to *Interactive Police*, the prevention programme of the Police (presenter: Zoltán Topa police lieutenant), the lowest (4) to the presentation on pressing back human trafficking for sexual exploitation (presenters: Anna Betlen and Lídia Balogh from MONA Foundation).

The usefulness of the programme „*Together on the road towards a common future*” was evaluated with 4.5 points, while the presentations of the conference got an average of 4.6 points. Participants seem to have been satisfied with all aspect of organisation: board (4.9), venue and the level of organisation (4.85), and content (4.5).

Respondents considered the following aspects as assets:

- colourful presentations, brilliant presenters, professional organizers;
- light manner of lecturing, good atmosphere;
- the presenters felt it important to present their programmes;
- the diversity of the participants;
- the diversity of the presentations;
- exemplary project organisation;
- Romas and non-Romas could get to know each other as men of flesh and blood;
- ample useful information;
- the relevant layers of society were addressed 15;
- diverse and interesting programme;
- participants were shown new opportunities to advance the Roma population.

Respondents considered the following aspects as drawbacks:

- Roma participants were not active enough;
- there was little time to share experiences;
- there was no Roma presenter so the participants could not get information about the aspirations of the Roma society.

9. Give a concrete description of the implementation of the project and the references.

„I was happy to have received help and contacts, since now I feel that child protection is not in such a bad situation.”

(opinion of a participating teacher shared via the efficiency survey)

Date and Task

2010:

Formation of the *Group for the Protection of Youth*, designing the project

2010 –September 2012 :

The active work of the *Group for the Protection of Youth*

24 February 2011 – 15 June 2012:

Strayers (Cselleng_k) – a series of action

Organising and performing an action every month

February 2011 – June 2012:

Interactive Police

Organising and giving 20 presentations in the model school and other secondary schools in Budapest: 20 April 2011

27–28 April 2011:

Further training for teachers (38 participants)

Venue: Mándy Iván Szakképz_ Iskola és Speciális Szakiskola (Mándy Iván Vocational School and Special School) Budapest, District XIII, Róber Károly krt. 49–51. Starting at 9:00.

12 May 2012:

Don't do! Don't tolerate! Conference (117 participants)

Venue: Budapest, District XIII, Teve u. 4–6.

Time: 9:00–15.00.

13 October 2012:

Conference – „On exploring school violence” (150 participants)

Venue: Budapest, District XIII, Teve u. 4–6.

Time: 9:00–15.00.

5–6 December 2012:

Conference – „Domestic and international experiences and alternatives in the prevention of juvenile aggression" (150 and 106 participants)

Venue: Budapest, District XIII, Teve u. 4–6.

Time: 9:00–15.00.

29 March 2012:

The first Forum

Venue: Budapest, District XIII, Forgács utca. 18.

10–12 April 2012:

Training

Venue: Mándy Iván Szakképz_ Iskola és Speciális Szakiskola (Mándy Iván Vocational School and Special School) Budapest, District XIII, Róber Károly krt. 49–51.

Starting at 9:00.

17–19 April 2012:

Training

Venue: Mátyás Iván Szakképző Iskola és Speciális Szakiskola (Mátyás Iván Vocational School and Special School) Budapest, District XIII, Róbert Károly krt. 49–51.

Starting at 9:00.

20 April 2012:

The second Forum

Venue: In front of the Police Office of District XIII (Budapest, Szabolcs u. 36.)

Time: 13:00–15.00.

21 April 2012:

Volunteer work

9:00. In front of the Police Office of District XIII (Budapest, Szabolcs u. 36.)

Time: 9:00–12.00.

26 April 2012:

Open day

Venue: József Attila Culture Centre of Angyalföld, District XIII (Budapest, József Attila tér 4.)

Time: 9:00–14.00.

3 May 2012:

Further training

Venue: Budapest, District XIII, Teve u. 4–6.

Time: 8:30–14.30.

8 May 2012:

Conference (145 participants)

Venue: Budapest, District XIII, Teve u. 4–6.

Time: 9:00–14.00.

8 May 2012:

The third Forum

Venue: Budapest, District XIII, Teve u. 4–6.

Time: 14:00–15.00.

May 2010 –September 2011:

Informing participants via e-mail

One of the guarantees for the comprehensiveness and authenticity of the programme were the participants, who are outstanding personalities respected by the profession and the society. Policemen, educators, child protection professionals, trainers, psychologists, Roma community leaders, artists and sportsmen collaborated in the programme. Sustainability has become an important aspect because a need arose before the end of the project to implement the programme outside the reference district wholly or in parts. This demand is not restricted to the capital city; such requests have arrived from several counties.

10. Are there reports or documents available on the project? In print or on the Web? Please, give references to the most relevant ones.

11. How is the project funded? Has a cost-benefit analysis been carried out? If so, how? What were the findings? Please provide supporting information.

The Crime Prevention Department of the Budapest Police Headquarters maintains relations with a number of educational institutions and members of the child protection signalling system. While trying to find solutions for problems that have emerged during the case discussions, a small group has formed whose member started to meet regularly to organise actions and help each other in their attempt to provide protection for problematic juveniles. This formed the basis of Fialalokat Véd_ Csoport (Group for the Protection of Youth). The project was built on human resources rather than financial ones. To increase the effectiveness of collaboration based work, we looked for tenders. We won two tenders of the Ministry of the Interior, totalling 5,500,000 Forints. Adding our own resources, we could add 6,633,221 Forints to our expenses. The two conferences in 2011 could be organised with the support of the Hanns Seidel Foundation.

Expenses often could be cut with the help of our supporting partners. Presenters and organizers of the conference and the *Interactive Police* project did not accept remuneration.

The sum won on the tenders was used to buy technical equipment (laptops, sound equipment, projectors), and cover the fees of trainer and the expenses of catering. 19

12. Please, write a one page description of the project:

While preparing the complex prevention program using the elements already available, we were guided by the main aims of collaboration and complexity. We were aware of the that the success of the prevention programme can only be guaranteed by widespread collaboration, close cooperation of the members of the signalling system, a comprehensive set of aims, the coverage of the target groups and the complexity of methods. The programme, which was launched in 2010, has been enlarged year by year both in its methods and the number of participants. Participation of district police offices, child welfare services and educational institutions increased continuously. The programme maintained the complexity of the set of aims and methods even after this expansion. To date, in addition to the NGOs and public administration organisations, 6 specialised vocational schools, 5 district police offices and 4 child protection service centres have joined the prevention project, which operates in 5 districts of Budapest.

Our short-term aims have been achieved:

- 4032 schoolchildren were addressed and informed in a total of 356 lessons (seven 90-minute workshops per class);
- at schools participating in the programme, trainings were held for 90 teachers in the fields of aggression, drugs and the risks of the internet;
- during the 4 terms 5 meetings were held with parents to provide them with information on how to protect their children;
- after the presentations, workshops and events, 20,000 copies of brochures were distributed among schoolchildren and 5,000 copies among parents and teachers;
- as a closing event of the programme and with the purpose of internalising the knowledge and attracting children to the police force, 20 "*Interactive Police*" presentations were held at 20 venues (shopping centres, cultural centres and schools);

- celebrities who are popular with children also participated in the event;
- throughout the two years, participating children were selected from 3 schools; its advantage is that the audience is more willing to accept values transmitted by their peers, and while practising and acting out the dramaturgical elements they could learn more about crime protection themselves;
- as part of after-school programmes, 29 control actions were held with the purpose of locating missing children: we informed schools, family assistance centres and local councils 330 times. 20 children were found and helped to return to their families or the children's homes;
- through the Strayers Programme (which was scheduled for the academic year), close cooperation was established with the local Child Protection Service and the Department of Education, Child and Youth Protection of the Municipality of Budapest, which resulted in the mapping and sharing of the prevention project in Budapest and the establishment of an information database of missing children;
- our activities were reported in the media on 13 occasions (television, printed press, internet);
- we publish articles in the periodical *Együtt a gyermekvédelemben (Together in Child Protection)*, published by the Faculty of Pedagogy and Psychology of Eötvös Loránd University;
- in order to offer meaningful activities for children's free time and develop their skills, we recruited musical bands for the complex programme;
- a short film was made to introduce the programme;
- a Facebook group was created under the name *Fiatalokat Védő Csoport (Group for the Protection of Youth)*, which has an increasing number of followers;
- a conference was organised to publish our results and summarise our experience for schools in Budapest, district police offices, members of the child protection signalling system and the national crime prevention units;
- in order to enhance communication, besides our website, a profile was created on a community site to maintain connection with other professionals and ensure direct accessibility.

The project named *Together on the Road towards a Common Future* was closely linked with the above programme. It addressed children of Roma origins and aimed at disposing of prejudices, enhancing sensitivity and establishing close cooperation of the police, Roma people and Roma organisations. The complex set of aims thus included the prevention of becoming a perpetrator or a victim, the elaboration of career guidance, the shaping of positive attitudes, newly established strong inter-professional cooperation, prejudices left behind, and growing sensitiveness. The programme sought to create a more attractive and liveable urban environment that could facilitate crime prevention and create common work and common values. Our methodology was enhanced with new elements:

- An open day for the Roma and non-Roma primary school children of Angyalföld, where they could learn about prevention in a playful way. They could see everyday situations which could get them in trouble, and they could see the consequences of student pranks;
- An open day, which brought professions, partner organisations, self-governments and advocacy groups closer to each other. It was an occasion when singers popular with children could have a positive effect on the students' personalities;
- Trainings and forums for the presenters of the district police office and the members of the Roma Self-Government of Budapest joining the programme. The aim was to increase the

participants' sensitivity.

- A joint effort of the Roma population of the district, the district police office, the self-government, the members of our Department and the Roma students: embellishing a section of a street which is considered to be a centre of crime.
- Organising a Children's Day programme in a school of the district with the help of our supporting partners.
- After analysing the results, we shared our experiences with the participants of the final conference.

We are convinced that we can prevent crime and achieve complex objectives only collectively, by active social citizenship and various techniques. The project is complex in terms of its aims, the participants and the tasks. The enthusiasm of the 21 organisations that have joined the programmes ensured the effectiveness that we hoped for. A trustful atmosphere developed between students, educators, child protection professionals and policemen, which could serve as a solid basis of a near and distant future.

Budapest, 18 September 2012

László Oláh police major

Head of the Crime Prevention Department of the Budapest Police Headquarters