

Government programme for containment of crime and anti-social behaviours

“Safer Together”

PROGRAMME CONTENTS

1. GENERAL OUTLINE OF THE “SAFER TOGETHER” PROGRAMME	2
2. PROGRAMME OBJECTIVES.....	2
3. ENTITIES ENGAGED IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROGRAMME.....	3
4. MAIN ISSUES AND FIELDS OF ACTIVITY	4
4.1 SAFETY IN PUBLIC PLACES AND IN THE PLACE OF RESIDENCE	5
4.1.A. VIOLENCE IN THE FAMILY.....	9
4.2 SAFETY AT SCHOOL	10
4.3 SAFETY IN THE PUBLIC TRANSPORT FACILITIES	12
4.4 ROAD TRAFFIC SAFETY	14
4.5 SAFETY IN BUSINESS.....	15
4.6 PROTECTION OF NATIONAL HERITAGE	16
5. BANK OF GOOD PRACTICE.....	17
6. ACTIONS FOR PROMOTION OF THE PROGRAMME	18
7. MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF THE PROGRAMME	
IMPLEMENTATION	19
8. FINANCING OF THE PROGRAMME	20

1. GENERAL OUTLINE OF THE “SAFER TOGETHER” PROGRAMME

The feeling of safety or lack of such feeling determines life quality and society development. Therefore, protection of public safety and order is one of the main tasks of the state.

No circumstances can release the state institutions from responsibility for these tasks. The Police and other units responsible for public safety and order should not be replaced by citizens or civil society organisations. If the Police and other units win citizen trust, if we start acting together, we can build a more stabile society. In order to do so, the Police should improve its effectiveness. It is also necessary to ensure mechanisms of continuous cooperation of the Police with state and local administration, civil society organisations and active individuals in order to improve safety. This cannot be achieved overnight. However, if we really start to cooperate, we may reach the purpose of safer life in Poland.

The “Safer Together” programme is aimed at limiting the scale of phenomena and behaviours which meet with common opposition and the feeling of insecurity. The programme is in line with “National Development Strategy 2007-2015”, adopted by the Council of Ministers. One of its priorities is “Building an integrated social community and its safety”, for which the “Safer Together” programme is the most suitable. According to the document that “in cooperation with the local communities we should aim at creating effective local safety systems and support actions to improve local safety, and especially aiming at limiting of common crimes most intrusive for the citizens.”

Implemented with an appropriate diagnosis of risks and social expectations the Programme may cover numerous fields and be open to any institutional and civil initiatives. The security built up in such a way will be regarded by the society as common good.

2. PROGRAMME OBJECTIVES

- 2.1. Improvement of real safety in Poland.**
- 2.2. Improvement of the feeling of security among the inhabitants of Poland.**
- 2.3. Prevention of crime and antisocial behaviours through more proactive and dynamic cooperation of the state administration with self-governments, NGOs and local communities.**

2.4. Improvement of the Police image Police and social confidence in Police and other services acting on behalf of public order and safety.

3. ENTITIES ENGAGED IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROGRAMME

The **Minister of Interior and Administration**, who is the main coordinator of activities implemented under the Programme, will appoint a coordinating team in consultation with the Chief Commander of Polish Police. The team will consist of representatives of the Ministry of Justice, Ministry of National Education, Ministry of National Defence, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Sport and Tourism, Ministry of Labour and Social Policy, Ministry of Economy, Ministry of the Environment, Ministry of Culture and National Heritage, Ministry of Transport, Ministry of Construction and units reporting to the Ministry of Interior and Administration. In each of these ministries a competent minister will appoint a coordinator authorised to cooperate with the Ministry of Interior and Administration.

At the voivodship level, the tasks under the Programme will be coordinated by the **voivode** with the support of a team consisting of the representatives of, above all, self-government administration, the Police, State Fire Service and Border Guard. The team will initiate and coordinate tasks under the programme within the voivodship and collect information needed for its implementation and then submit reports and conclusions to the Minister of Interior and Administration.

Poviats and communes should join the programme on voluntary basis. PR activities will be aimed at, *inter alia*, the establishment of a certain “trend” among self-government units for “Safer Together”. The Programme should be an efficient tool to support implementation of the statutory activities of the government and self-governments aimed at public safety and order.

The **staroste**, as head of the safety and order commission, should have the leading role in the implementation of the programme at the poviat level. The commission consisting, among others, [Article 38 a of the Act of 5 June 1998 on poviat self-government (Dz. U. of 2001 No 142 item 1592)], of the representatives of the Police, State Fire Service and public prosecutor’s office, should support the staroste in the Programme implementation.

In the gminas “Safer Together” action tasks will be initiated and implemented by **the village administrative representative** (mayor, president of the city). He may be supported

by a commission of the gmina (town/city) council, as well as by the persons and institutions acting for the sake of safety.

The tasks under the Programme may be implemented by work groups consisting of the representatives of entities responsible for safety and experts who have been invited to cooperate. Depending on the level of task implementation the activities of working groups should be synchronised with works of the above mentioned teams and commissions.

Civil organisations, churches and religious associations should be partners of the state administration in the Programme implementation. Voivodes and starostes should solicit for promotion of the "Safer Together" idea among them.

Cooperation of the Police under EUCPN (EU Crime Prevention Network), set up by the EU Council Decision of 28 May 2001, as a result of the implementation of the Tampere summit decisions, will be strengthened. The main tasks of EUCPN include prevention, with particular focus on the behaviours of minors, urban crimes and drug crimes at the EU level, as well as the support for the national and local programmes and initiatives.

4. MAIN ISSUES AND FIELDS OF ACTIVITY

In order to identify a complete picture of social threats and needs in the safety area, apart from statistical information, reliable opinion poll results and carry out social dialogue and work at local level (e.g., in the form of housing estate groups) are needed. It is also extremely important to take advantage of the activity and expertise of district constable.

Reliable implementation of the Programme will require cooperation with scientific institutions, *inter alia*, Instytut Wymiaru Sprawiedliwości [Institute of Justice] at the Ministry of Justice, especially for the crime threats and social needs in terms of safety protection.

On the basis of present knowledge of the condition and feeling of safety, areas of the Programme and trends in the activities of entities committed to the Programme were identified. Each undertaking requires a problem to be diagnosed, specified reasons of its occurrence, possibilities of counteraction and allocation of tasks to prevent or eliminate threats. The framework character of the Programme needs to be underlined. Local conditions must always be taken into account. When designing these tasks, partners must be taken into account that will support the activities. The cooperation of the Police with Commune (City) Guards and Military Police, as well as Border Guard, in selected areas should not be forgotten.

Citizens have to be convinced that they can be partners for the Police and other institutions protecting public safety and order - also in the context of enforcing their duties.

In order to increase the awareness of the society, in 2007 the Ministry will prepare manuals, among other things, on the following issues :

- How to notify the authorities of a crime;
- What to do when being witness of a crime or offence;
- What are the methods of preventing crime;
- What are the rights of crime victims;
- How to file a complaint about the activities of a Police officer or other institutions responsible for the safety of citizens.

By the end of 2007, each Police unit will have publicly accessible information desks.

The most important areas which require intervention under the Programme include the following:

4.1 SAFETY IN PUBLIC PLACES AND IN THE PLACE OF RESIDENCE

Problems

1. Continuous risk of common crimes, still high levels of hooliganism and pathologies.
2. Increasing danger of crimes committed by persons under the influence of alcohol or drugs.
3. Lack of reliable analysis of the real level of crime and offence risk.
4. Anonymity, apathy, lack of sense of responsibility for common good, which result in "silent acceptance" of crimes and offences.
5. Lack of adequate and efficient reactions to information on an offence, particularly on the offences such as violations of public order and pathological behaviours or acts.
6. Inappropriate organisation or development of public spaces and housing estates, which favour anti-social behaviours, crimes and offences.
7. Lack of coordination of activities, as well as passivity and low efficiency of the entities responsible for safety [Police, Gmina (City) Guards] and public space (e.g., those responsible for the state of roads, order, lighting and sanitary conditions). Lack of their cooperation with local communities and organisations.
8. Ineffective organisation and deployment of the Police prevention forces, including community intervention patrols, resulting, among others, from the following:
 - Routine, lack of good analysis and coordination in the duty organisation;
 - Too frequent lack of reaction, or ineffective reaction, particularly to the so-called petty crimes and offences;

- Rather ineffective official monitoring, all too frequent cases of tolerating pathologies within the service.
9. Still low level of social confidence in the public safety and order services, insufficient readiness for partnership based undertakings.
 10. Poor legal regulations which do not help fight the crime and pathologies in cooperation with the public.
 11. Numerous pubs, bars and night shops, which are often centres of pathological behaviours or disturbance of public order.

Tasks

1. Reliable analysis of threats to safety and real needs of local communities in the safety area.
2. Reliable analysis of the condition of Police prevention services and identification of main problems and assessment of the cooperation with Gmina (City) Guards and other public order and safety protection services.
3. Integrated organisation and deployment of the forces:
 - Based on analyses which include data and experience of various Police organisational units, as well as on the crime threat maps developed in cooperation with non-Police entities and containing information obtained, *inter alia*, following public debate and investigation into the needs and problems of the society;
 - to ensure coordination of the individual organisational Police units;
 - to ensure communication between various institutions and entities acting for the sake of safety, with the aim of joint planning and coordinating the activities and assessing the results achieved.
4. Increase in the number of patrols of the Police and other entities **in places and in time**, where they are the most needed, by means of:
 - a more effective use of the Police human resources;
 - more extensive participation of the Border Guards in the implementation of Police tasks (such as detentions, searches, controls, patrols) as well as administrative and public order related activities, particularly in the border areas (the need to amend the Act on Border Guard);
 - Use of Military Police resources and services;
 - Transfer of a part of Police duties to other entities, such as Border Guards (escorting of foreigners compliant with the responsibilities of Border

Guards, guarded centres for foreigners, custody for deportation), Prison Service (convoys from and to the penitentiary units).

4. Promotion and effective use of technical possibilities, particularly visual monitoring of public spaces correlated with appropriate organisation of the Police forces and Gmina (City) Guard.
5. Strengthening the role of Police units on duty, particular emphasis on collection of information on crime/offence in a professional manner, including information on public order violations and pathological acts and behaviours.
6. An active district constable, who identifies local public safety and order problems, provides important information based on the reconnaissance of the district and launches local safety initiatives.
7. Development of local threat and pathology information systems with the assistance of: housing estate councils, village administrative representatives, taxi companies, etc.
8. Improvement of the quality of task implementation through the following:
 - Strengthening of a systematic official monitoring as a permanent element of the Police service organisation, including improvement of the briefings quality;
 - Firm stigmatising and elimination of the cases of pathologies, passivity and lack of reactions to the public safety and order threats.
9. Development of the mechanisms of cooperation of the self-government administration, Police, Gmina (City) Guards and private transporting companies, in particular taxi companies.
10. Increase of the responsibility of Police (with the integrity and cohesion of the forces maintained) and other units responsible for safety and order.
11. Systematic control of the pubs, bars and alcohol selling points in terms of: authorisation for alcohol sale, compliance with sanitary, epidemiological and building standards (cooperation of the Police with self-government administration, Sanepid, PIH [State Trade Inspection], PINB [Poviat Construction Supervision Inspection], etc., is necessary).
12. Preparation and promotion of solutions which improve safety in the public spaces and allow to partially eliminate anonymity, such as: promotion of so-called safe architecture, lighting and information notices.
13. Support for and promotion of the activities which allow to develop social bonds following national public campaigns under the National Programme for the Prevention of Violence in the Family.
14. Creation and promotion of the Bank of Good Practice.
15. Launching and running an interactive Internet site.
16. Organisation of conferences and seminars to promote and educate.

17. Monitoring of the law and initiating its modifications to improve the effectiveness of activities.
18. Education for safety.
19. Initiating and conducting works in the area of devastated facilities repairs, emphasis on responsibility for order maintenance.
20. Introduction of effective methods and measures for technical security of property (e.g. marking).
21. Development of effective mechanisms to ensure safety during public mass events.

Methods of support for the tasks implementation

1. Review of the existing and development of the new more efficient regulations in terms of methods and forms of patrol and district constable services.
2. Ensuring the consistency of prevention tasks implementation by the Police at the national level, with their adjustment to the local needs, coordination of the work of prevention forces and criminal forces:
 - improved reaction to every notification (i.a., advice, intervention);
 - development of a uniform procedure for the duty officer of a Police unit when answering information.
3. Development and implementation of a concept of better IT resources use to facilitate the organisation of the Police preventive forces (analysis and assessment of the threats).
4. Change of the formula of competitions for the community police officer of the year and patrolling couple of the year (from 2007 onwards - stress on practical aspects and promoting professionalism and appropriate stand when on duty).
5. Consistent promotion of professionalism and commitment to the service (motivation awards, promotion opportunities).
6. Development of a reliable and transparent partnership with self-government administration, while keeping the Police integral and objective:
 - Development of joint safety programmes (including the financing of workplaces or overtime of the Police) in connection with development of monitoring systems;
 - premises provided by the self-government authorities for **complaint and information centres**, where complaints may be submitted (dedicated telephone numbers) about such issues as lack of the Police or Gmina (City) Guards reaction and comments concerning safety and order may be provided;

- establishment of the housing estate groups of the representatives of Police, Gmina (City) Guard, self-government administration, urban services, communities, housing cooperatives, associations and parish councils, whose activity would be to assess safety of housing estates to assess the safety condition of the housing estates;
 - Rewarding of the authors of the best local initiatives in the area of public safety and order.
7. Recording and storage of all 112 and 997 emergency numbers calls.
 8. Systematic encouraging of the citizens to inform the Police about crimes and pathologies, e.g., under the “React, Notify, Don’t Tolerate” programme.

Responsible entity: Minister competent for internal affairs.

Cooperating entities: ministers competent for: social security, education and upbringing, health, transport, construction, spatial development and housing, Minister of Justice, the Chief Commander of Polish Police, Chief Commander of the Border Guards, Chief Commander of the Military Police, voivodes, local self-government units, PKP SA Group companies and transport companies..

4.1.A. VIOLENCE IN THE FAMILY

Problems

1. Lack of or passive reactions to and tolerance for violence in the family and pathological behaviours.
2. Poor activity of institutions responsible for the identification of the needy and for providing aid to victims of family violence.
3. Lack of effective cooperation between institutions responsible for fighting family violence.
4. Low level of social awareness and knowledge about behaviours, reactions and activities that are results of family violence.

Tasks

1. Promotion of appropriate family life models (based on mutual support, respect, partnership, ability to solve conflicts without violence), etc.
2. Trainings for victims of violence in the family in respect of legal procedures.

3. Improvement of the effectiveness of Blue Cards procedure and strengthening of the cooperation of civil institutions and civil organisations which provide legal, psychological and social assistance for persons suffering from family violence.
4. Arrangement of dedicated trainings for persons who to seek to contain the phenomenon.
5. Support for local social initiatives aimed at preventing violence in the family.
6. Contracting out to NGOs the tasks associated with training, advisory services, aid to persons suffering from family violence.
7. Raising awareness of the symptoms of family violence among medical staff of the basic health care units and hospitals.

Responsible entity: Minister competent for social insurance under *National Programme for the Prevention of Violence in the Family*.

Cooperating entities: ministers competent for: internal affairs, education and upbringing, health, Minister of Justice, Chief Commander of the Polish Police, voivodes, local self-government units, social partners, including NGOs, churches and religious associations.

4.2 SAFETY AT SCHOOL

Problems

1. Crimes and offences in schools and their surroundings.
2. Easy access to alcohol and drugs in the school environment.
3. Inappropriate social reaction to the symptoms of pathological phenomena near schools.
4. Poor cooperation between persons and institutions responsible for safety at school, and in particular between “headmaster – teachers, students, parents and Police”, low level of mutual trust, which may result in:
 - the lack of possibilities to identify the existing problems;
 - fear, unwillingness to appropriately deal with alarming phenomena.
5. Tolerance for pathological behaviours.

Tasks

1. Reliable analysis and identification of problems in the area of school security, not only at the general level, but also with reference to particular schools and their surroundings.
2. Containment of the number of crimes and offences in the schools and in their surroundings.

3. Development of effective and accountable mechanisms of cooperation between the headmaster (teachers), parents, students, the Police and Gmina (City) Guards in the area of safety at school.
4. Improvement of the effectiveness of school protection:
 - school patrols, police stations in the most vulnerable areas and locations;
 - joint responsibility of the police officers and Gmina (city) guards for individual school regions;
 - Popularisation of visual monitoring of entrances to the public and non-public schools and educational entities for children and youth.
5. Consistent reactions to pathologies and development of the conviction that they are not tolerated.
6. Containment of the availability of alcohol and drugs in the school environments.
7. Systematic safety monitoring of schools and their surroundings, in particular the way to and from school.
8. Education for safety, including medical education, with particular focus on the first aid.
9. Raising awareness of the symptoms of school violence among school nurses.
10. Dissemination of the preventive programmes in schools to contain aggression among young people and their use of psychoactive substances (alcohol, drugs).
11. Improvement of the legal system so as to provide legal guarantees for the protection of children and youth.
12. Use of the mass media for promotion of pro-social behaviour models.

Methods of support for the tasks implementation

1. Establishment of school groups consisting of school headmasters, teachers, parents, Police and Gmina (City) Guard in order to:
 - carry out joint risk analyses;
 - develop school safety programmes;
 - assess the safety of schools and their surroundings.
2. Initiation and implementation of the surveys on safety at school (such as, e.g., the survey "Opinion of students, teachers and parents concerning safety at school", carried out by Ośrodek Konsultacji Dialogu Społecznego [Centre for Consultation and Social Dialogue] in May 2005).
3. Promotion of effective solutions in the area of school safety:
 - "Safe School" competition.

4. Expansion of the cooperation with NGOs and Catholic Church institutions to ensure safety at school and in its surrounding.
5. Cooperation with civil organisations and catholic Church bodies to propagate pathology-free leisure time activities.
6. Arrangement of local and voivodship level forums for the exchange of information, good practice and school safety assessment.

Responsible entity: minister competent for education and upbringing, minister competent for internal affairs.

Cooperating entities: ministers competent for: public administration, social insurance, health and physical culture and sport, the Chief Commander of Polish Police, voivodes, local self-government units, social partners, including NGOs, churches and religious associations.

4.3 SAFETY IN THE PUBLIC TRANSPORT FACILITIES

Problems

1. Permanent risk of common crime in the trains (despite a reduced total number of offences and, at the same time, better detectability in this category of offences), particularly an increased number of:
 - Common offences, including pickpocketing,
 - Disturbances of public order, in particular acts of hooliganism,
 - Excesses of youth groups at railway stations and stops.
2. High level of crime threat, minor offences and other socially unacceptable acts in the public transport facilities:
 - robbery, theft, extortion racket,
 - vandalism, devastation,
 - verbal aggression (insults, taunts).
3. Disturbances of public order during movements of participants of mass events (festivals, concerts, sports event).
4. Threat to the safety of many persons resulting from theft and devastation of the elements of public transport infrastructure.
5. Indifference of the public transport employees to violation of law, especially lack of reaction against passenger robbing, acts of hooliganism and vandalism.

Tasks

1. Solid analysis of threats, carried out jointly by the Police, the Border Guards, administration responsible for transport, railway guard, railway companies – determination of routes, places, dates and nature of the most serious threats.
2. Similar analysis of public transport in cooperation with self-government administration and with reference to the opinion of residents.
3. Organization of service according to identified threats. The use of the Border Guards for the implementation of safety protection tasks.
4. Systematic evaluation of the results of activities and possible corrections.
5. Promotion of the technical means of safety support (e.g. communication security systems).

Methods of support for the tasks implementation

1. The implementation of tasks included in the “Agreement on cooperation for strategy to improve safety within the railway areas”, concluded by the Chief Commander of Polish Police, Chief Commander of Border Guards, Chief Commander of Military Police and Spółka PKP SA. on 6 July 2004.
2. Intensification of the actions aimed at crime and pathology combating in the public transport facilities (agents, officers in uniforms) in cooperation with the carriers at such time and place where threats occur most often, inter alia during the weekends, etc. (e.g. “communication” action).
3. Implementation of the efficient methods and means of property technical protection (e.g. marking of the infrastructure elements, installation of video monitoring in the vehicles and at the stations, provision of the communication means) with simultaneous control, e.g. of collection points of non-ferrous metals or scrap in order to eradicate stolen goods handling (e.g. propagation of the property identification - the DNA Programme).
4. The use of the Border Guard for protection communications routes of special international significance against crime (inspections on the roads, at the bus and railway stations).
5. Development of an efficient communication system with the carriers participation to inform about threats and pathologies in the public transport facilities using technical means:
 - trainings for the public transport staff in responding to the threats and pathologies.

Responsible entity: the minister competent for internal affairs.

Cooperating entities: the minister competent for transport, the Chief Commander of Polish Police, the Chief Commander of Border Guards, the Chief Commander of Military Police, the railway security guard, companies of the PKP SA. Group, including rail carriers, voivodes, local self-government units, transport companies.

4.4 ROAD TRAFFIC SAFETY

Problems

1. Large number of road accidents, particularly with fatalities.
2. Large number of drivers under the influence of alcohol or other similarly acting substance.
3. Excessive speed of vehicles and numerous cases of drivers who do not wear seat belts.

Tasks

1. Increase in the number and intensification of the activity of police patrols on roads, particularly in the large cities (intensification of detecting the use of psychoactive substances by the drivers, intensification of vehicle speed control together with permanent implementation of automatic supervision).
2. Streamlining of actions associated with the technical control of vehicles.
3. Intensification of checks of the carriers in terms of observance of the provisions of the Road Transport Act (cooperation of the Police and Inspectorate of Road Transport).
4. Education intended to turn the drivers into conscious and cultural traffic participants who respect the law and the rights of other traffic participants.
5. Dissemination of principles of road lifesaving and first aid.
6. Promotion of actions for traffic safety.
7. Stricter regulations with respect to those who break traffic regulations and cause the most serious and frequent road accidents (e.g. persons who drive vehicles under the influence of alcohol or intoxicants and do not wear seat belts).
8. Streamlining of the fine collecting system in order to convince the drivers that punishment for infringement of regulations is severe and inevitable.

Methods of support for the tasks implementation

1. Inclusion of “Road safety education” into the “Education for Safety” Programme.
2. Implementation of preventive programmes for traffic safety.
3. Development and implementation of rules for providing safe space for road users.

Responsible entity: the minister competent for internal affairs, the minister competent for transport.

Cooperating entities: the ministers competent for: public administration, construction, spatial and housing development, education and upbringing, health, the Minister of Justice, the Chief Commander of Polish Police, the Chief Commander of Border Guards, the Chief Commander of Military Police, the Chief Commandant of the State Fire Service, the chief inspector of road transport, voivodes, local self-government units, social partners, including non-governmental organisations, churches and religious communities.

4.5 SAFETY IN BUSINESS

Problems

Protection of small and medium enterprises against extortions, assaults and common crime.

Tasks

1. To ensure availability and transparency of the business activity records, permit and licence issuing procedure (e.g. by the implementation of the internet records – task mainly for self-government administration).
2. Arrangement of transparent communication between the Police and entrepreneurs through:
 - involving reliable entrepreneurs in cooperation for safety,
 - joint identification of the most essential problems in order to safely run fair business activity.
3. Increased police supervision of the areas where business activity is particularly endangered..

Methods of support for the tasks implementation

1. Elaboration of the safety guide for small entrepreneurs (2007).
2. Arrangement of dialogue and partnership forums for safety by self-government administration with the participation of entrepreneurs, Police, public order services and inspections.
3. Elaboration of new tasks for the district constable - appointing of so-called returning officers in powiat, district and municipal Police headquarters for entrepreneurs at risk.

Responsible entity: the minister competent for internal affairs.

Cooperating entities: the ministers competent for: public administration, economy, the Minister of Justice, the Chief Commander of Polish Police, local self-government units, economic organisations and institutions, entrepreneurs.

4.6 PROTECTION OF NATIONAL HERITAGE

Problem

Systematic destruction of national heritage throughout the country, especially wooden historic churches, which results in the loss of property (theft, damage, lost, illegal export, fires).

Tasks

1. Interinstitutional coordinated initiatives aimed at the monument protection, such as joint inspections and controls of the facilities where cultural goods are collected, carried out by representatives of the voivodship conservation officers, the Police and the State Fire Service.
2. Promotion of the modern technical safety systems (including monitoring) intended to protect against natural disasters as well as human criminal activity, e.g. theft, devastation.
3. Continuation of the systemic registration of collections, including photographic and descriptive documentation, including marking of movable objects.
4. Trainings, publications, cooperation with the dedicated structures of the ministry of culture and national heritage, associations, societies, etc.
5. Improvement of the exchange of information about stolen and searched historical objects on the basis of Article 23(2) of the Act of 23 July 2003 on the protection and guardianship of monuments.
6. Establishment of a central system of information on permits issued for export of the objects of historical value.
7. Actions aimed at the establishment of a dedicated unit for fighting crime associated with historical objects in the penal prosecution body structures .

Methods of support for the tasks implementation:

1. Possible modifications of and further implementation of the National Programme for Culture “Protection of historical objects and national heritage in 2004-2013”.
2. Bank of Good Practice – examples of proper cooperation.
3. Systematic informing of the reporting units and institutions on the importance of the problem of improvement of national heritage protection condition.

Responsible entity: the minister competent for culture and protection of national heritage, the minister competent for internal affairs.

Cooperating entities: the ministers competent for: public administration, the Chief Commandant of the State Fire Service, the Chief Commander of Polish Police, the Chief Commander of Border Guards, Chief of the National Civil Defense, local self-government units, churches and religious communities, institutions of the department of culture and national heritage: Centre for the Protection of Public Collections, National Heritage Board of Poland, museums, organisations and associations of security companies protecting persons and property, Forest Guard, National Parks Guard, Customs Service, Military Police, organisations for cultural heritage protection, collecting associations, media.

5. BANK OF GOOD PRACTICE

The basic condition for the effectiveness of the “Safer Together” programme is an exchange of good experience in fields which the programme concerns. Therefore, the Department of Public Security of the Ministry of Interior and Administration will develop, mainly on the basis of the Internet, a Bank of Good Practice, which will combine the state experience (including the Police and the existing base of the Preventive Service Office of the Police Academy in Szczytno - *Centrum Monitorowania Inicjatyw Obywatelskich na Rzecz Bezpieczeństwa Społeczności Lokalnych* [Centre of monitoring civic initiatives for safety of local communities]), self-government administration and social organizations. Also a modern interactive website will be created, which will include, among other things, a discussion forum. Debates and conferences will also be carried out at the local and national level.

The Bank of Good Practice is supposed to be a base of proven safety improvement initiatives, which the local communities will be able to use to solve specific problems in their area. The bank will be established at the central level and will contain examples implemented mainly at the local level.

- The Bank of Good Practice will be promoted via the Internet, mass media, training courses, conferences,

- Local lessons of good practice, delivered by crime prevention experts or authors of recommended solutions, are expected,
- An initiative will be stored in the Bank of Good Practice provided that its effectiveness in respect of assumed objectives and achieved effects will have been verified,
- The Bank of Good Practice should also contain examples of effective experience of other countries concerning implementation of the safety improvement policy.

6. ACTIONS FOR PROMOTION OF THE PROGRAMME

Properly selected and prepared campaign promoting principles and aims of the programme is very important for its implementation. A team of experts responsible for creating and implementing the promotional campaign “Safer Together” should be appointed to this end.

The programme should have its own logo on all relevant materials to allow its identification.

The promoting campaign must be clear, comprehensible and motivating to behave properly as far as personal safety and safety of environment are concerned. The society should be shown that it is not only worth to cooperate with the services responsible for safety but also to look after one’s own safety in his/her environment.

National, regional and local mass media provide the best opportunity to reach the recipient. The programme promoting campaign must meet the media expectations and even encourage them to respond to these problems, which are important from a public point of view. The spokesmen of voivodes will have an essential role in this respect. We cannot forget that the media message should be uniform on the regional and national level. Efforts should be made to take the programme (entire programme or its individual areas) under the media patronage of television, radio stations and newspapers.

It would be also good to become involved in the implementation of social and educational programmes dealing with issues addressed by “Safer Together”. The experts, who implement and are familiar with the programme, should participate in occasional discussions, debates, interviews dedicated to the safety problems and organised by the media.

The “Safer Together” programme should also be promoted via television and radio advertisements as well as using the possibilities of outdoor advertising. The NGOs and various social groups should be involved in actions carried out under the social campaign.

The programme implementation should include development of a website, which would be active, frequently updated, graphically interesting, and rich in content of interest for individual groups of recipients. The website should contain a link to the Bank of Good Practice. Entities participating in the programme implementation should publish educational and promotional materials concerning the individual areas of “Safer Together” on their websites.

7. MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF THE PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION

7.1. Factors of evaluation

- level of crime and offences risk according to the police statistics,
- opinions of the residents on the safety condition; particularly, surveys on the sense of threat expressed by the residents based on the National Crime Survey in Great Britain,
- opinions of the residents on the actions of the Police and other safety and public order services as well as their assessment,
- actions undertaken and carried out by the particular entities under the programme and extent of their cooperation (including, among others, an increase in the number of preventive patrols, development of civic initiatives),
- development of technical solutions for safety,
- changes in the infrastructure to create the safe space,
- Implementation of changes in education and education system proposed under “Safer Together”.

7.2. Entities responsible for evaluation of the effects

They should be the entities operating under the programme – a team of the Minister of Interior and Administration, teams created by the voivodes. If a local self-government authority accedes to the program implementation, such entity would be the staroste with the assistance of the poviat safety and order committee, the village administrative representative (mayor, president of the city), appropriately. Every six months the Minister of Interior and Administration will submit programme implementation assessment to the Council of Ministers.

7.3. Periodicity of evaluation

- centrally - after carrying out more important surveys of public opinion,
- randomly – in relation to specific areas (e.g. changes in the infrastructure, juvenile delinquency, etc.),
- every quarter the voivodes present the analysis and evaluation of the programme implementation with suggestions concerning corrections and further actions,
- Every six months the minister competent for internal affairs will request other members of the Council of Ministers, who are involved in the programme implementation, to express their opinion on the need to amend the regulations remaining within their competences in the scope resulting from the programme implementation.

The appointed coordinating team will monitor the legal state with respect to the implementation of the programme tasks and the need to take legislative initiatives will be signalled to appropriate entities.

8. FINANCING OF THE PROGRAMME

Financing of the government crime containment programme and asocial behaviours “Safer Together” has been spread out over nine years. A number of undertakings carried out under the programme become a part of tasks of particular units and may be implemented as part of current activity.

Section 754, part 42 „internal of matters” of the draft public budget for 2007 provides for an amount of PLN 320 thousand for the implementation of the “Safer Together” programme as a part of the implementation of new tasks, including:

Information campaign	-PLN	150
thousand		
Organisation of a national conference	-PLN	100
thousand		
survey of the public opinion		
on the citizens’ sense of threats and security	-PLN	50 thousand
development of an interactive website	-PLN	20 thousand

Total: -PLN 320 thousand

The abovementioned amount will be planned in the budget of the Ministry of Interior and Administration every year for the entire period of the programme implementation and will be allocated for actions at the central level (information and promotion, coordination tasks, public opinion research).

At the same time it is necessary to stimulate local communities and to provide financial mechanism which would encourage for the completion of undertakings proposed under the programme. To this purpose an amount of PLN 3 million was secured in the 2007b public budget within the special reserve (part 83, section 758, chapter 75818, item 54) for the implementation of the "Safer Together" programme. In next years the amount of PLN 320 thousand is expected to be maintained for the purpose of the implementation of tasks at the central level (information campaigns, public opinion survey, etc.); the amount of PLN 3 million will be also retained for the tasks implemented with the use of special reserve funds. The special reserve funds will be transferred to the voivode budgets and allocated for subsidies intended for co-funding of the tasks carried out by the public benefit organisation under the programme for . Besides, in order to devolve or to implement jointly the tasks specified under the programme, the voivodes will be able to conclude administrative agreements with the local self-government units. In the task implementation reports the voivodes will present uptake of the financial means from the special reserve to the Minister of Interior and Administration.

Activity areas in which the "Safer Together" programme tasks implemented by the public benefit organizations (subsidies) and local self-government (administrative agreements), will be co-funded:

- 1) analysis of safety threats and diagnosis of the local communities needs in the safety area,
- 2) implementation of undertakings concerning broadly defined education for safety, with particular focus on children and young people (including medical education and first aid issues),
- 3) initiation of undertakings aimed at the prevention of violence in the family and actions for raising of social awareness in this respect (including, among others, education of the victim/witnesses of violence on rights and legal procedure to which they are entitled, counselling, trainings for persons working with violence victims, etc.),

- 4) initiation of undertakings aimed at the prevention and containing of children and young people crime, at schools in particular, including counteracting peer violence as well as raising awareness of the negative effects of alcohol, drugs and intoxicants,
- 5) actions intended to promote right models of behaviours, explicitly negating all signs of violence and pathology,
- 6) promotion of solutions which improve safety in the planning of public space, promotion of so-called “safe architecture”, proper illumination, marking, increasing safety in school surroundings, etc., ,
- 7) Promotion of the use of technical means (inter alia monitoring) to improve the public safety,
- 8) development of the local systems of information about threats and social pathologies,
- 9) promotion of the property safeguarding principles (marking, etc.),
- 10) undertakings intended to promote safety during the mass events,
- 11) promotion of the technical means intended to support the public transport safety,
- 12) education intended to turn the drivers into conscious and cultural traffic participants who respect the law and rights of other traffic participants, including dissemination of lifesaving principles,
- 13) actions aimed at the promotion of business transparency principles,
- 14) initiation of the actions intended to protect the historical objects as well as promotion of the modern technical safety means (including monitoring) against natural disasters and human criminal activity.

Structure of co-funding rather than financing the whole implementation of tasks is to motivate the NGOs for search of alternative sources of financing.

The programme established by the Council of Ministers to implement the “National Development Strategy 2007-2015” as a long-term programme will be included in the Budget Act and in the in part 42 of Appendix to the Budget Act , internal affairs, section 754, chapter 75495. Funds for its implementation will be allocated in the framework of expenditure limits for a given budget year included in the list which constitutes an appendix to the Budget Act in accordance with the provisions of Article 117 of Act of 30 June 2005 on Public Finance (Dz. U. No 249, item 2104, as amended).

Expenditure from the public budget for the programme implementation during the implementation period, i.e. 2007-2015, will amount to PLN 29,880,000 in total, i.e. from 2007 to 2009, and will be distributed as follows:

- 2007 – PLN 3,320,000,
- 2008 – PLN 3,320,000,
- 2009 – PLN 3,320,000.

In 2010-2015 the amount by analogy - PLN 3,320,000 every year.

