

**Inputs for the preparation of the report of the UN OHCHR pursuant to  
Human Rights Council resolution 47/21 on the  
“Promotion and protection of the human rights and fundamental freedoms of Africans and of  
people of African descent against excessive use of force and other human rights violations by law  
enforcement officers through transformative change for racial justice and equality”**

21 March 2022

**OSCE/ODIHR’s Enhancing Stakeholder Awareness for Hate Crime Victim Support  
(EStAR) project**

- Participating States of the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) have committed themselves to take action against hate crimes, including by building the capacity of law enforcement authorities through training and guidelines on effective and appropriate ways to respond to bias-motivated crime, to increase positive interaction between police and victims, and to encourage reporting by victims of hate crime.
- These commitments have been translated into guidance and training materials developed by the OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR) within the framework of its [Enhancing Stakeholder Awareness and Resources for Hate Crime Victim Support](#) (EStAR) project.
- The [Model Guidance on Sensitive and Respectful Treatment of Hate Crime Victims in the Criminal Justice System](#) provides key guidance to law enforcement and criminal justice professionals to aid them in positively and effectively ensuring the sensitive and respectful treatment of hate crime victims within the criminal justice system. The publication provides recommendations to enhance the practical work of law enforcement and other criminal justice professionals so they are able to uphold their obligations and organizational commitments to the sensitive and respectful treatment of hate crime victims.
- The model guidance was used to frame the recently published “[Training on Sensitive and Respectful Treatment of Hate Crime Victims](#)” which provides a step-by-step description of how to conduct training for police, prosecutors and judges on sensitive and respectful treatment of hate crime victims. It aims to improve the knowledge and skills of criminal justice system representatives on how to respond to and interact with sensitivity with hate crime victims. By doing, they can empower victims, prevent re-victimization and build a sense of trust in the criminal justice process.
- The training supports its participants in, among others, understanding how bias against different groups affects attitudes and behaviour when communicating with people and learning about the impact of hate crime on victims, thus contributing to the creation of an organizational culture embedded in a victim-centred approach. A dedicated module of the training curriculum was designed to help the law enforcement agencies in enhancing their efforts to improve institutional and policy frameworks that ensure the sensitive and respectful treatment of hate crime victims in the criminal justice system.

- The training materials and case studies are based on real-life scenarios, obtained by ODIHR from the civil society organizations as part of the annual [Hate Crime Reporting](#) process and researched with the use of open sources. Cases featuring the effects of crimes motivated by bias against persons of African descent form a significant part of the curriculum.

### **OSCE/ODIHR’s Building a Comprehensive Criminal Justice Response to Hate Crime project**

- “Survey on the nature and scale of unreported hate crimes against members of selected communities in Poland” (2018): <https://www.osce.org/odihr/412445>  
This study was commissioned by the OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR) and the Commissioner for Human Rights of Poland, and implemented by Ipsos Poland. One of the selected communities were people of African descent originating from Sub-Saharan states.
- “National Compilation Paper – Poland: Surveying the Nature and Scale of Unreported Hate Crimes against Members of Selected Communities” (2019): <https://www.osce.org/odihr/413924>  
The purpose of this paper is to present the experience of conducting a victimization survey to assess the scale of hate crimes against selected communities in Poland, as well as the social and psychological consequences of such crimes. One of the selected communities were people of African descent originating from Sub-Saharan states. The OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR) and the Office of the Commissioner for Human Rights of the Republic of Poland (OCHR) conducted the survey as part of ODIHR’s project on “Building a Comprehensive Criminal Justice System Response to Hate Crime”.
- “Workshop Report - Poland: Surveying the Nature and Scale of Unreported Hate Crimes” (2018): <https://www.osce.org/odihr/413912>  
In February 2017 the OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR) launched a two-year project titled “Building a Comprehensive Criminal Justice Response to Hate Crime” to help improve the skills of, and collaboration among, criminal justice professionals and the civil society on addressing hate crimes within each of four OSCE participating States – Bulgaria, Greece, Italy and Poland. In order to present and discuss the outcomes and experiences of the project activities in Poland, ODIHR together with the OCHR organized a workshop on 27 June 2018 in Warsaw. One of the selected communities were people of African descent originating from Sub-Saharan states. This report provides a summary of the discussion.