



CENTRE  
INTERNATIONAL  
POUR LA  
PRÉVENTION  
DE LA CRIMINALITÉ

INTERNATIONAL  
CENTRE  
FOR THE  
PREVENTION  
OF CRIME

CENTRO  
INTERNACIONAL  
PARA LA  
PREVENCIÓN  
DE LA CRIMINALIDAD

## ICPC'S 15<sup>th</sup> ANNIVERSARY

**Crime Prevention Across the World:  
Taking Stock, Evaluation, and Future  
Perspectives**

# PROCEEDINGS

*December 7, 8 and 9, 2009  
Montreal, Canada*

## Partners

---



Public Safety  
Canada

Sécurité publique  
Canada

Sécurité publique  
Québec 



Agence canadienne de  
développement international

Canadian International  
Development Agency

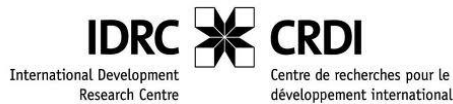
MontrealInternational

Montréal  
tourisme-montreal.org



Canadian  
Heritage

Patrimoine  
canadien



  
Ville de Montréal



Indian and Northern  
Affairs Canada

Affaires indiennes  
et du Nord Canada

DANALCO

ICPC



CIPC

**International Centre for the Prevention of Crime**

<http://www.crime-prevention-intl.org>

ISBN : 978-2-921916-72-1

Legal Deposit: January 2011

The proceedings for the colloquium are available in French, English and Spanish at ICPC on the web: <http://www.crime-prevention-intl.org>. Please note that all the speakers' power points presentations are available on the website and were not added in the printed proceedings.

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

---

<b>1. Introduction.....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>2. Opening Speeches.....</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>3. Programme.....</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>4. Introduction speeches of the plenary sessions.....</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>5. Conclusions and Recommendations.....</b>	<b>83</b>
<b>6. Biographies.....</b>	<b>87</b>
<b>7. Press coverage.....</b>	<b>128</b>

## INTRODUCTION

---

ICPC celebrated its 15th anniversary in Montréal by bringing together nearly 350 participants from 48 countries worldwide. The scale of this event demonstrated how prevention, as an approach to crime and the need for safety, has echoed loudly on all continents. Such extensive representativeness and diversity among participants—delegates of all levels of government, researchers, practitioners—reaffirmed the pertinence and interest of the International Centre for the Prevention of Crime as a platform for international exchange that is unique in the world.

On this occasion, the colloquium focused on the evolution of crime prevention policies and practices over the past 15 years. Works highlighted new trends in prevention, local actions, mediation, the mobilization of local actors, evaluation, public-private partnerships, human rights, urbanisation, and prevention issues within the framework of peace missions. These works have contributed to the drafting of precise recommendations. Some of these recall the proven effectiveness of fundamental methods and values, such as partnered work, integrated approaches, and the importance of local and participatory action. Other recommendations have emphasized new prevention tools, new occupations, new human rights issues, and the impact of international conflicts and organized crime on community safety and human security.

These proceedings provide an account of the event, and are intended to fuel and support ongoing reflection on the themes broached in all events that are continually organized by ICPC.

## OPENING SPEECHES

---

### **Raymonde Dury**

President of ICPC's Board of Directors



*(Greetings)*

As we celebrate ICPC's 15<sup>th</sup> anniversary, I want to pay tribute to Gilbert Bonnemaïson. Gilbert invested all his energy and humanity into our organization. With the help of our founding members, whose contributions are found herein, and the Governments of Canada, Quebec and France, he defined the principles and values that remain at the core of ICPC.

Over the years, we realized that our approach was original, relevant and useful. The idea has always been to provide an international meeting place for crime prevention advocates to exchange information and experience, defend and promote crime prevention and explore new outlooks. By combining theory, practice and reflection, ICPC has created an international cooperation network to further develop its expertise.

I was honoured to follow in the steps of Presidents Gilbert Bonnemaïson and Myriam Ezratty and I am proud to see how far ICPC has come. For fifteen years, we have been gathering material, financial and human resources, mobilizing stakeholders, reaching out to national organisations, creating international partnerships and motivating public authorities and decision-makers. I would like to pay tribute to our first teams and those who followed and worked with me side-by-side: Daniel Sansfaçon for showing me the ropes and Valérie Sagant, our esteemed Director General.

We have of course pursued new initiatives in the past years. We have extended our reach to Latin America, published reports and studies, including the very important International Report on Crime Prevention and Community Safety and contributed to creating the International Crime Observatory. Progress reports are included in this retrospective. But there are still challenges ahead as there have always been: the most substantial being the need to sustain our action. ICPC has never known the peace of regular consistent information, having always needed to dig and search for necessary resources year after year. We are constantly struggling to reduce this vulnerability.

Looking back at my five years as President and the history of my predecessors, I have to thank all those who have shown unparalleled commitment to our organization and its ideas: our members, board of directors, government advisory and policy committees, scientific committee, the City of Montreal for welcoming us, external contributors who have kept us on our toes and enhanced our knowledge and action and finally, our excellent collaborators. My heartfelt thanks to all.

## Fadela Amara

Secretary of State for Urban Policies, *Ministère du Travail, des Relations sociales, de la Famille, de la Solidarité et de la Ville, France*



*(Greetings)*

It is with great pleasure that I participate in this important conference with you today to give concrete expression to the work of ICPC these past 15 years.

Allow me to begin by thanking the Chair for this opportunity to address you at a time when France has adopted an interdepartmental crime prevention plan. This colloquium is also an opportunity for me to pay homage to the first president, Gilbert Bonnemaïson, who passed away nearly two years ago.

Once mayor of Epinay-sur-Seine and deputy of Seine-Saint-Denis for 12 years, in 1982 Gilbert Bonnemaïson chaired the Commission *Face à la délinquance : prévention, répression, solidarité* (Facing Crime: Prevention, Repression, Solidarity). This commission's report was already advocating cooperation between the State and territorial communities, in order to advance prevention policies based on an associative fabric. The forerunner of a new crime prevention approach, Gilbert Bonnemaïson was also the founder of the European Forum for Urban Safety (EFUS) and its president for many years. This is why, once again, I want to wholeheartedly thank ICPC for inviting me to participate and allowing me to discover, through a very full programme, actors and concrete frontline initiatives carried out in Montréal, a city known around the world for its experimentation.

On behalf of France, I want to officially congratulate ICPC for the richness of the work it has accomplished in the past 15 years. The actions it has undertaken in order to draw international recognition to crime prevention as a key and inescapable policy have been essential. This work is all the more necessary in light of the growing sense of insecurity that has developed for many years among fellow citizens with regard to crime and violence.

Each of us knows that crime is a complex phenomenon linked to sociocultural, economic, legal, and historical elements that are specific to each State. But we also acknowledge that these particular situations exist in the context of globalization, which is a common denominator when dealing with crime and violence.

Yet, we know that in this ever-moving world, crime often grows from the disorder born of globalization—the absence of development, of solidarity, and a sense of exclusion. Today we face new challenges that must be met head on. During the past 20 years, we have noted that in numerous fields, and in many places, we lacked a continuous and coherent approach. This explains our inadequacies in terms of results.

Until now, and in numerous fields, policies aimed at preventing violence and crime have consisted only of cataloguing and accumulating measures, either on a case-by-case or ad hoc basis—measures often conceived in the grip of urgency, the day after urban riots, or in the heat of emotions that are generated by serious offences or news events. Every time, we have wavered between a foolishly repressive crime fighting policy or a falsely generous crime prevention policy. It is therefore urgent to implement a policy that reconciles both these approaches—a policy resolutely centered on our notions of both justice and firmness.

And to use the words of the President of the French Republic, Nicolas Sarkozy, to stand just and firm in our approach—a just and firm policy because notions of justice and firmness are neither antinomial nor

antagonistic, and because greater firmness could not be envisioned without greater justice. Firmness and justice are the conditions needed to consolidate a culture of human rights, of our democratic and universal values, and the conditions needed to improve living together in our societies. Once this framework is in place, we must work on a rapprochement of our crime prevention policies.

In addition to providing individual responses, we must insist that this policy also contribute to the development of effective partnerships, closer to the frontlines, and between all concerned actors: the State, parents, territorial communities, associations, social housing landlords and organizations, etc. In the successful advancement of this policy, ICPC is an invaluable tool and a formidable platform for exchanging experiences, good practices, and reflections, and it is important, at the national level, to value acknowledged successes. As an example, the *Secrétariat général du Comité Interministériel des Villes*, which represents France at ICPC, is currently developing two concepts borrowed from the colloquium dedicated to women's safety organized in Mexico in 2008:

- The first is safety audit walks that are presently being experimented in three cities (Dreux, Île Saint Denis and Drancy);
- The second is the video programme called "CAP", aimed at informing and reinforcing women's capacity to act who live in underprivileged neighbourhoods, and which is undertaken in conjunction with the national police and women's associations.

Conversely, ICPC has borrowed certain actions implemented in France, for example social workers in the police force. This action was supported by city policy and the manual developed in connection to prostitution and drug related nuisances, itself the result of an exchange programme between the cities of Bordeaux, Liège and Montréal. In order to highlight the importance of international cooperation, CIV, ICPC, and CNV partnered with the mayor of Paris to organize an important colloquium that took place in Paris on February 12th, 2009, on the topic of effective crime prevention practices.

This spirit of ICPC is one of exchange—always mindful of respect and understanding and enabling of decision-making. ICPC is first and foremost an organization that offers governments and local authorities services and responses which are adapted to their needs and their culture. ICPC is an organization at the crossroads between practitioners, field workers, researchers, and decision-makers—an original and successful alchemy. France will of course continue its financial support of ICPC, but it will also continue to directly contribute to ICPC actions and to its enhancement, both nationally and internationally. France will also favour the membership of new countries.

Dear friends, we have come to understand that crime prevention, like city policy, is a major issue. Both rest on partnered, comprehensive and integrated approaches. They form one issue for all of society, whose cohesion is undermined by violence, inequality, discrimination, and ghettoization. These are truly human issues, because behind the words 'city' and 'crime' there are men, women, perpetrators of violence, victims, parents, and children. Extinguishing crime, eradicating illicit trafficking and the underground economy, ensuring public order without stigmatizing, lending a hand when it is needed and especially when it is not too late, here lies all of the complexity of the problem.

To quote an old African proverb, "It takes a village to raise a child." Crime prevention is a humanism, it is a belief in humanity, a belief in the child of today who will become the adult of tomorrow. But it is also everybody's concern. I thank you, and wish you all enriching and fruitful debates.

## Claude Dauphin

President of the City Council, City of Montreal



*(Greetings)*

On behalf of the Mayor of Montréal, Gérald Tremblay, and in my name, allow me to welcome you to the Montréal City Hall. We are very happy to host this event marking the 15th anniversary of ICPC and the opening of the colloquium, which will begin tomorrow at the Centre Mont-Royal.

We should emphasize that 2009 also marks the 20th anniversary of the First European and North American Conference on Urban Safety and Crime Prevention held in Montréal in 1989, and which became better known as the Montréal Conference. The Montréal Urban Community hosted this conference with the support of the City of Montréal. I take this opportunity to salute Michel Hamelin, present here today, who was, at that time, president of the Montréal Urban Community and who was instrumental in the creation of ICPC in Montréal. The Montréal Conference intended, among other things, to allow viewpoints about crime prevention strategies to be exchanged between Europe and North America. It was also an opportunity to assert the city's central role as a leader in research on community safety for all citizens.

In 1982, the City of Montréal committed to this endeavour by creating Opération Tandem, which then became the *Programme montréalais de soutien à l'action locale en sécurité urbaine* (the Montréal programme to support local action in urban security). Moreover, a few years ago, the City of Montréal adopted its policy for a peaceful and safer city, and more recently it encouraged city boroughs to create local steering committees on safety. The *Service de police de la Ville de Montréal* (SPVM) also recognized the importance of crime prevention when it introduced neighbourhood police services intended to bring actions closer to the population.

These joined efforts make Montréal one of the safest cities in North America. In recent years, crime has decreased 29% in the City of Montréal, and 42% over the last 15 years. Finally, the Montréal Conference also contributed to launching an international movement that favours crime prevention as an adapted response to crime problems. Recall, for example, the *Table ronde sur la prévention de la criminalité* (crime prevention forum) established in Québec in 1993, and which led to the adoption of a departmental crime prevention policy in 2001. At about the same time, in 1994, the Canadian Government established the National Crime Prevention Council, which was followed, in 1998, by the National Crime Prevention Centre (NCPC).

Celebrating an anniversary, whether of a person or organization, gives us an opportunity to take stock of past events and milestones. This is why the International Centre for the Prevention of Crime has brought us together this evening and for the next few days. It is also an opportune moment to remember those who were visionaries, and who often struggled to carry their message of ideals. I am reminded, among others, of Bonnemaïson, Waller, Vézina, Calhoun, Whiskin, Waxman, Marcus... Please allow me a special thought for Gilbert Bonnemaïson who, sadly, has passed, but who left us a legacy that has carried and guided us for 15 years. Gilbert was a PIONEER OF PIONEERS. I believe our friend Gilbert deserves a heartfelt applause! All these reflections and actions have also contributed to laying the foundation for what ICPC would one day become.

The City of Montréal is very proud to be the headquarters of this international organization which continues to grow and develop. During these past years, the proximity of ICPC and my role on the board of directors have allowed me to better understand the Centre's international role, and especially its indispensable role. We cannot deny the need for an organization that takes the time to view what is happening in different countries around the world in areas of crime prevention and human security,

both in terms of knowledge and good practices. The International Report on Crime Prevention and Community Safety represents well the quality and creativity of works led by ICPC.

ICPC's international credibility also attests to the professionalism and attentiveness it affords actors in the field of prevention. ICPC owes this credibility to its entire Team who has never spared any effort to advance knowledge and to share with prevention actors those tools that are most pertinent to their actions. I want particularly to highlight the leadership and commitment of ICPC's Director General, Valérie Sagant. Finally, I invite all those present to regularly call upon ICPC services, and I encourage you to invite your partners to join the ranks of ICPC members. I look forward to meeting with you all again in Montréal 10 years from now to celebrate the 25th anniversary of this very worthy organization. Good evening and good colloquium.

\*\*\*

### **Robert Lafrenière**

Deputy Minister of Public Safety, Quebec



*(Greetings)*

It is a great pleasure for me to join you today, on behalf of Minister Jacques P. Dupuis, for the opening ceremony of the annual colloquium of the International Centre for the Prevention of Crime. The colloquium's theme this year is: "Taking Stock, Evaluation, and Future Perspectives".

These few days of exchange are essential for sharing our perspectives in the field of prevention and the emerging problems linked to crime. I am thrilled to see that many new members have joined ICPC, which favours international representativeness and contributes to an extensive overview of crime prevention worldwide. Such a forum is important for initiating debate on ideas and for the advancement of policies and strategies in different world regions. All organizations present today, though they may be very different from one another, share the same objective and concerns: preventing crime and ensuring a safe and secure living environment for communities.

Keeping in mind the theme of the colloquium, I would first like to recall that ICPC was created in 1994 by the governments of Québec, Canada, and France. This creation responded to a need expressed by local and international practitioners—the need to exchange expertise and receive support in the field of crime prevention. At that time, the benefit of implementing such an organization coincided with a specific context in the field of public safety in Québec, which was experiencing particular turmoil. This context was fuelled, among other things, by the following points of interest:

- The primacy of social intervention for dealing with juvenile delinquency;
- The reform of correctional services based on social reinsertion programmes for adult offenders;
- The introduction of neighbourhood police by SPVM, while Sûreté du Québec (provincial police) was establishing so-called "proximity police".

The Québec government had, in fact, created a crime prevention forum in 1992, the *Table ronde sur la prévention de la criminalité*. The following year, this Forum introduced its report, which was to lay the groundwork for an eventual crime prevention policy in Québec. The whole of this work in crime prevention certainly contributed to the creation of ICPC. From the outset, the Centre was an essential

ally in the field, and in order to support its mission, the *ministère de la Sécurité publique* (MSP) committed to supporting the Centre's international deployment and general administration.

In 15 years, ICPC has gained international recognition as a result of its many accomplishments.

In Québec, the government, and particularly MSP, benefited from close collaboration with ICPC in many fields. For example, thanks to the Centre's support and to its strategic vision, ICPC was notably an important partner in the development of two ministerial policies: one related to neighbourhood police, and the other to crime prevention. ICPC was also an active member of the committee responsible for the coordination and follow-up of local crime prevention strategies, which were established at the municipal level at five pilot sites in Québec (*Comité de coordination et de suivi des stratégies locales de prévention de la criminalité*). We should also note that ICPC was responsible for evaluating the pilot project at these five participating sites.

ICPC has also helped to build the foundation of an eventual crime prevention observatory in Québec that will allow for tracking certain community safety indicators in a given field (crime, riots, nuisances, delinquency). Finally, in June 2009, ICPC was given the mandate to evaluate the implementation process of the *Plan d'intervention québécois sur les gangs de rue*, developed by MSP and its partners, which proposes concrete ways for countering the phenomenon of street gangs. This plan, which foresees investments of \$17 million on a total \$34 million over three years, specifically for prevention, is one of Québec's numerous accomplishments in the field of crime prevention. Maintaining our efforts to stop the expansion of the street-gang phenomenon and preventing youths from joining street gangs is a public safety priority for Québec.

I am particularly happy to announce that a Web-based information portal was launched on November 20th, 2009. The portal makes a broad range of information available to the public, especially to youths, their parents and friends, as well as various practitioners. I invite you to visit our kiosk for more information on this new information tool.

The concerted actions of numerous government and community partners in the field of crime prevention have supported the advancement of knowledge and provided substantial funding in this field. As a result, Québec is able to take increasingly effective actions to ensure a safe climate for all. Over the past two years, MSP has approved over \$5.5 million to support approximately 60 prevention projects, and many others are presently being considered. These sums have helped support many local projects aimed at preventing youths from joining street gangs, as well as the recruitment of youths for the purpose of sexual exploitation. These financial investments are linked to contemporary concerns and to targets that Québec has identified to counter crime.

In closing, on the occasion of this 15th anniversary, I would like, once again, to emphasize the importance of ICPC for the Québec government—the Centre continues to be an esteemed and privileged partner. In fact, we are well aware that a key crime prevention strategy, one which draws from experiences, expertise, and the network of numerous interconnected actors, whether these are near or far, is essential to effectively combat crime.

I also want to sincerely thank ICPC's Director General, Valérie Sagant, for her close collaboration, notably as a member of the *Conseil permanent des services policiers au Québec*, which was established by my predecessor. Ms. Sagant has met important challenges and I wish her great success in her future endeavours. On behalf of Québec's *ministère de la Sécurité publique*, I wish you all a most rewarding colloquium. I am certain that this event opens even further the door to advanced knowledge and provides information that each of you can integrate into your own practices and realities. Thank you for your attention and good colloquium.

## Valérie Sagant

ICPC's Director General



*(Greetings)*

I am happy to share this anniversary with you today and to call attention to the many people who have played an important role in the Centre's creation as well as directors and teams who participated in its development these past 15 years. Of course, some people are absent, but they are indelibly associated with this anniversary. Particularly, Gilbert BONNEMAISON whose commitment, strength of conviction, and vision were at the origins of ICPC, and at the very centre of the creation of local policies in prevention, rehabilitation, and victims' assistance which continue to inspire in France and in countries around the world.

I will very briefly go over these 15 years, which is the success story of a small organization with big ideas. First, a few benchmarks: ICPC started out with little more than \$300,000 of funding and its budget these past few years has been between \$1.5 and \$2 million. This remains very modest, but the ingenuity that is proper to non governmental organizations has nonetheless allowed the Centre to accomplish many projects. Since its inception, the Centre has published compendiums of inspiring practices as well as comparative analyses—more than 20 in the last five years alone—and in 2008 we launched our first International Report on Crime Prevention and Community Safety. Published every two years—the next Report will be presented at the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to be held in April 2010—this Report analyses the perspectives and emerging trends in prevention worldwide. ICPC is not content merely to describe crime; many other organizations do this better than the Centre. Rather, ICPC emphasizes responses to crime and highlights solutions that are experimented around the world. To ensure these works are disseminated and debated, and to identify trends and emerging practices, we have organized numerous seminars, conferences, and workshops which support exchanging and sharing knowledge. Since 2001, our annual colloquiums bring together participants from many countries; 45 countries are represented here today.

The Centre's main activities are organized around three missions:

- ICPC is an information resource centre based on knowledge and evidence;
- ICPC is a centre of expertise that is made available to interested organizations;
- Finally, ICPC conducts missions of cooperation and technical assistance for governments and non governmental organizations.

The quality and usefulness of ICPC's work rests on the quality of its membership and its permanent team. Fifteen years ago, the Centre had about 20 members. Today, its membership includes nearly 50 specialized organizations, research centres, practitioner associations, and international agencies. During the three days of the colloquium, you will also have the pleasure of meeting the 15 invaluable people who are the Centre's team, as well as interns and volunteers who give us such important support. They are at the heart of our success.

ICPC has experienced significant development, and this is certainly due to the quality of those who support, work and partner with us, but also because ICPC has responded, and continues to respond to the needs of the governments, the practitioners, and all of those who work in the field of crime prevention and community safety. What are those needs?

1. First of all, we have to keep in mind that crime prevention is a relatively new concept and field of public policy, which has not existed per se as an academic discipline. ICPC is the only international organization focusing specifically on crime prevention. It provides a "colonne vertébrale" that helps in

the defining and growth of crime prevention. The now traditional distinctions between primary, secondary, and tertiary prevention have been enriched with new notions such as in Latin America *convivencia ciudadana* that refers to the quality of life in a community underlining the importance of the well being of the citizens, and their capacity to interact peacefully together. ICPC has similarly always emphasized community safety as a goal and not just stopping crime. In addition we have seen through our comparative work on community safety and Indigenous peoples that community safety is a more appropriate term to engage diverse groups in dialogue about the nature of crime and victimization issues, because of its focus on community contributions. Strategic and effective crime prevention requires significant changes to the political and budgetary priorities of governments. If this policy has to be “transversal” or multi-disciplinary, perhaps it is time to say it has to become “A” public policy in its own right, not just an appendix to policies on public safety, or justice or social welfare.

2. Secondly, there is a need for collecting, comparing and disseminating knowledge. With the support of its members and among them the three founding governments, Canada, France and Québec, who continue to play a crucial role, ICPC has become a knowledge resource centre of use to all levels of stakeholders: locally based NGOs and local authorities, provincial and national governments, regional and international organizations. What do they want? They ask for the collection and synthesis of relevant information, for analysis, and they anticipate that this will inspire them to initiate work in their own community. . There has been considerable adaptation of initiatives in the field too. For example, “Maisons de la justice et du droit” created in France in the 80s have been developed in Colombia, Argentina, Costa-Rica, Uruguay... We have also become more involved in providing support and analysis in relation to contemporary events. For example, following urban riots in Montreal in 2008, ICPC was invited by the Montreal Police Service, together with the University of Montreal, to provide a comparative analysis of the urban riots in France, the UK, the USA, and in Australia.

3. Thirdly, there is a need for promoting crime prevention with evidence and facts. While some countries and cities began to establish crime prevention policies and strategies almost 30 years ago, many are still quite recent. ICPC was created to promote crime prevention. Certain types of crime prevention are often criticized because they do not provide sufficient evidence that “they work”. Part of the answer is that not enough money is available for evaluation – we will discuss this in more depth at the colloquium. The culture of evaluation has to improve, and we support this evolution by identifying and developing targeted methodologies and tools – adapted to the specificity of the problem. Moreover, the demand for ‘evidence’ is often much higher for crime prevention interventions than for the work of the Criminal Justice System, the Police or the Correctional Services. Providing a space where we can share, discuss and disseminate information, facts, data and evidence, is key to the evolution of crime prevention.

4. Finally, there is a need for operational tools. Crime prevention requires some changes in professional skills and practices. Practitioners, including the police, judges, social workers, and urban planners... all need to shift their perspectives. Some new ‘professions’ have been created. Many of them involve social mediation, conflict resolution, and alternatives to the criminal justice system. Some of them have been created by the municipalities, such as the local coordinators. The role of the cities in crime prevention is at the core of our mission – the round table speakers will certainly underline the significance of local leaders. In this context, many municipalities have assigned new tasks to their staff, and defined new responsibilities. There is a very significant need for training, for technical assistance, for sharing expertise. ICPC provides support to its members and partners in relation to these changes, as well as an international perspective which assists the search for appropriate solutions. We have for instance worked closely with the cities of Bordeaux, in France, Liège, in Belgium, and Montreal to develop a practical manual for local actors facing issues of disorder related to prostitution and drug abuse.

In response to these needs, ICPC has most notably evolved in many Latin American and Caribbean countries. We cannot speak of “Latin America” and the “Caribbean” as a single entity, because the

situation in these countries with regard to violence is very heterogeneous and diverse. For example, the homicide rate in Chile cannot be compared to the homicide rate in Colombia or Guatemala.

Nevertheless, many of these countries have experienced civil wars or have seen their democracies weakened by armed conflicts or by dictatorships which, as a consequence, have led to increased violence—in Guatemala, we speak of a “culture of violence”. ICPC is proud to have many members in Latin America as this is a region with a great spirit of initiative and creativity. Despite the high level of violence in Medellín, Cali, and Bogotá, these Colombian cities were the first to introduce prevention programmes which, after 10 years, have reduced homicides to one quarter of their former number.

Recently, Brazil surprised us with a formidable process of citizen participation with the development of a national public safety policy that mobilized the entire population, various levels of government, as well as professionals working in this field. Chile, for its part, has been applying methods of local policing and alliance with the community for several years, and results have been rigorously demonstrated. In neighbourhoods where these strategies have been introduced, the level of violence has decreased.

It is not possible for me to name all the cities, community organizations, and governments who have implemented interesting initiatives. We will have an opportunity to listen to them throughout the colloquium. But I would like to emphasize that the Centre has a strong presence on other continents. I would particularly like to note the support of our partners in South Africa, in Norway, and in Australia.

Finally, you undoubtedly know that ICPC has worked considerably with the United Nations, and that two UN agencies belong to our membership. The Centre was designed to reinforce prevention within UN reflections, its recommendations, and its programmes. We systematically contribute to their works and together we develop universal standards and tools.

For the past few years, other intergovernmental organizations have realized the importance of prevention and community safety. The Inter-American Development Bank was the first to link social and economic development with the prevention of violence and the reinforcement of rule of law. Today, we work with the World Bank, but also with political organizations such as the Organization of American States and the *Organisation internationale de la Francophonie* in order to advance prevention approaches and partnerships within their programmes. This brief panorama obviously does not do justice to all those who have contributed to the Centre and to its broad palette of activities. I hope that it piques your interest. I have not touched on our numerous future projects, as these will be the subject of my contributions in the days to come! I wish you all fruitful debates and exchanges. Thank you for your attention.



**15<sup>th</sup> Anniversary  
International Centre for the  
Prevention of Crime**

**“Crime Prevention from Across the World: Taking  
Stock, Evaluation, and Future Perspectives”**

**PROGRAMME**



**Montreal City Hall**  
December 7<sup>th</sup> 2009

**Centre Mont-Royal**  
December 8<sup>th</sup> & 9<sup>th</sup> 2009  
Montreal, Quebec, Canada

## **CRIME PREVENTION FROM ACROSS THE WORLD: Taking Stock, Evaluation, and Future Perspectives**

**December 7<sup>th</sup> 2009**

**Venue: Montreal City Hall  
275 Notre-Dame Street East, Montreal**

**December 8<sup>th</sup> & 9<sup>th</sup> 2009**

**Venue: Centre Mont-Royal  
2200 Mansfield Street, Montreal  
<http://www.centremontroyal.com/index.html>**

During the last 15 years, the International Centre for the Prevention of Crime has been at the heart of an international movement aimed at promoting research-based policies and practices that work to prevent crime and build community safety.

The field of crime prevention, including the governance of safety is still relatively new in comparison to other areas of research enquiry and policy development. Over the last 3 decades, countries have witnessed many shifts in relation to crime prevention policy and practice including in leadership, field of action (situational, social, etc), priority areas, implementation, evaluation, and the advent of international norms and standards to guide action. The evaluation of policies and practices, and ICPC's recent *International Report on Crime Prevention and Community Safety 2008* allows us to identify some of the main trends and geographical disparities.

To mark its 15th anniversary, ICPC will focus on the evolution of crime prevention policy and practice and issues on the horizon within and between countries. The successes and challenges of developing and implementing strategic and effective crime prevention in urban and rural areas will be highlighted throughout the programme. The event will also discuss the impacts of issues such as urbanization, proliferation of small arms, migration and the "privatization of security".

The 15<sup>th</sup> anniversary also takes place on the occasion of the 20<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the First European and North American Conference on Urban Safety and Crime Prevention, held in Montreal, Canada in 1989 which led to the founding of the Centre.

# Monday December 7<sup>th</sup> 2009

---

## VENUE: Montreal City Hall 275 Notre-Dame East Street, Montreal

In Honour of Gilbert Bonnemaïson<sup>†</sup>, ICPC's First President

3:00-4:00 pm

---

### Registration of participants

4:00 pm

---

### Welcome Address

*(Simultaneous translation in English, French and Spanish)*

ICPC was founded by the Governments of Canada, France and Quebec, and was received at its creation by the Urban Community and the City of Montreal.

Master of Ceremonies:

**Serges Bruneau**, Director of Programs, ICPC

**Claude Dauphin**, President of the City Council, City of Montreal

**Fadela Amara**, Secretary of State for Urban Policies, *Ministère du Travail, des Relations sociales, de la Famille, de la Solidarité et de la Ville*, France

**Robert Lafrenière**, Deputy Minister of Public Safety, Quebec

**André Gamache**, President-director General, Montreal International, Canada

**Raymonde Dury**, President of ICPC's Board of Directors

4:45- 5:00 pm

---

### Address from ICPC's Director General, Valérie Sagant

*(Simultaneous translation in English, French and Spanish)*

Short presentation of ICPC's 15 years of activities

5:00-5:50 pm

---

### Roundtable: ICPC Celebrates its 15<sup>th</sup> Anniversary: 1994- 2009

*(Simultaneous translation in English, French and Spanish)*

Through a panel of distinguished speakers, ICPC will examine the objectives formed at its creation, as well as their accomplishment.

**Chair:**

**Claude Vézina**, Crime Prevention Consultant, former Deputy Director, ICPC

**Panelists:**

**Irvin Waller**, Professor of Criminology, University of Ottawa, Canada, and Founding Director General, ICPC

**Philippe Yvin**, Director General of Services, Department of Seine-Saint-Denis, France, Gilbert Bonnemaïson's former Director of Cabinet

**Christiane Sadeler**, Executive Director of the Community Safety & Crime Prevention Program of Waterloo Region, Waterloo, Canada

**Michel Hamelin**, Former President of the Montreal Urban Community, Commissioner, Office of Public Consultation, Montreal, Canada

5:50-6:30 pm

---

### Roundtable: ICPC across the World: Experience of Local Leaders

*(Simultaneous translation in English, French and Spanish)*

This session will welcome mayors and local leaders from across the world to share their insights on crime prevention, for which the principles and values conveyed by ICPC on local leadership represent a source of concrete and contemporary inspiration. The impact of local governance of crime prevention is a key issue to examine following 25 years of local leadership models.

**Chair:**

**John Calhoun**, Senior Consultant, Institute for Youth, Education, and Families, National League of Cities, former Vice-President, ICPC

**Panelists:**

**Alberto Weretilneck**, Mayor of Cipolleti, Argentina

**Anna Mtani**, Safer Cities Dar es Salaam International Centre and Network for Information on Crime, Tanzania

**Laurie Gabites**, Manager City Safety, Citizen Engagement Directorate, Wellington City Council, New Zealand

6:30 pm

---

### Welcome Cocktail, offered by the City of Montreal

**VENUE : 275 Notre-Dame East Street, Montreal**

# Tuesday December 8<sup>th</sup> 2009

---

## VENUE: Centre Mont-Royal 2200 Mansfield Street, Montreal

Two days of exchange and debate are organized around the **assessment and evaluation of prevention programmes and initiatives**, as well as on the **evolution of crime prevention perspectives and emerging problems**. Workshop sessions are based on presentations made by researchers, government representatives and practitioners who were mainly selected through ICPC's call for abstracts.

7:45-8:30 am

---

### Welcome and registration of participants

8:30-10:15 am

---

### Plenary Session

#### The Evolution of Crime Prevention Practices and Strategies from across the World

*(Simultaneous translation in English, French and Spanish)*

Location: Salon Mont-Royal 2, 4<sup>th</sup> Floor

Master of Ceremonies: **Serges Bruneau**, ICPC

#### Chair:

**Raymonde Dury**, President of ICPC's Board of Directors

#### Introductory Speaker (30 min.):

**Michel Marcus**, Executive Director, European Forum on Urban Safety (EFUS) and Vice-President, ICPC

#### Discussants (45 min.):

2 discussants will comment on the main presentation and share additional ideas for continued discussion and debate.

**Clifford Shearing**, Director of the Centre of Criminology, Faculty of Law, University of Cape Town, South Africa

**Innocent Chukwuma**, Executive Director, CLEEN Foundation, Nigeria

#### Open discussion (30 min.)

10:15-10:45 am

---

### Break

10:30-11:00 am

---

### Press Conference

Location: Foyer Cartier, 3<sup>rd</sup> Floor

10:45-12:00 pm

---

### 5 Concurrent Workshops: Evolution of Crime Prevention

#### Workshop 1: Local Action and Community Mobilization

*(Workshop only in English)*

Location: Salon Cartier 1, 3<sup>rd</sup> Floor

Community mobilization as a common practice is sometimes easier said than done. While there is international consensus about the use of particular tools and strategies (eg. safety audits, crime observatories) to mobilize a wide range of community partners in the governance of safety, how are these tools being used in communities in crisis, often as a result of high crime?

How can community mobilization help to change the occupational culture of the police? What are the key lessons learned in mobilizing the private sector beyond security provision in helping to sustain crime prevention programming at the local level?

#### Chair:

**Susan Pieenar**, Assistant Commissioner, South Africa Police Service (SAPS), South Africa

#### Rapporteur:

**Juma Assiango**, Urban Safety Expert, UN-Habitat, Kenya

#### Speakers:

**Peter Dinsdale**, Executive Director, National Association of Friendship Centres, Canada

**Kelli Coombs**, Citizen Security Programme, Trinidad and Tobago

**Md. Mkhlesur Rahman**, Deputy Inspector General, Dhaka Range, Bangladesh Police, Bangladesh

**Julie Anne Boudreau**, Professor and Research Chair on Cities and Political Challenges related to Insecurity, National Institute of Scientific Research, Canada & **Amadou-Lamine Cissé**, Advisor on

Partnerships, Ministry of Immigration and Cultural Communities of Quebec, Canada

## **Workshop 2: Development of Social Mediation and Innovative Action in Conflict Resolution**

*(Workshop only in French)*

**Location: Salon Cartier 2, 3<sup>rd</sup> Floor**

While many countries and community safety actors have long recognized the role of social mediation and conflict resolution approaches in crime prevention or community safety strategy, increasingly other regions are focusing their attention on these practices. These practices have become increasingly professionalized, with the proliferation of services and capacity building measures that are responsive to the needs of 'communities of interest' (women, ethno cultural communities, youth, etc). While coordination, implementation and assessment challenges remain, social mediation holds a transformative power for communities that go beyond the reduction of crime and violence rates.

### **Chair and Rapporteur:**

**Anne Michaud**, Consultant on Women's Safety, Canada

### **Speakers:**

**Serge Charbonneau**, Director of the *Regroupement des organismes de justice alternative du Québec* (ROJAQ), Canada

**Ezio Mosciatti**, Architect, and **Rosa Maria Olave**, Psychologist, University of Hurtado, Chile

**Suzanne Djombi**, Communication Officer, CANADEL, Yaoundé, Cameroun

**Éric Lenoir**, Director of the *Direction de la Citoyenneté et de la Prévention de la Délinquance, Agence Nationale pour la Cohésion Sociale et l'Égalité des Chances* (ACSE), France

## **Workshop 3: Prevention Tools: A 15 Year Assessment on Building Capacity of Diverse Actors**

*(Simultaneous translation in English and Spanish)*

**Location: Salon International 1, 3<sup>rd</sup> Floor**

Public policies and practices in prevention are relatively recent, and are still facing many difficulties and resistance regarding their implementation. For 15 years, many tools have been created to facilitate their implementation. Training programs and the exchange of practices have facilitated developments both nationally and internationally. But beyond technical support, those involved in prevention have built and strengthened their skills and abilities to design, implement, and evaluate their prevention activities.

### **Chair:**

**Vincenzo Castelli**, Project Manager, *Onlus Nova Consorzio per l'innovazione sociale*, Italy

### **Rapporteur:**

**Maria Isabel Gutiérrez**, Director, CISALVA Institute, Colombia

### **Speakers:**

**Karine Chayer**, Université de Montréal, Canada Representative, *Action des femmes handicapées* Montreal, Canada

**Garner Clancey**, Director, *CHD Partners*, Australia

**Hasan Alshehr**, Naif Arab University for Security Sciences, Saudi Arabia

**Jorge Araya**, Director of Public Safety Division, Ministry of Interior, Chile

## **Workshop 4: Evaluation Methods for Prevention: Issues and Limits**

*(Simultaneous translation in English, French and Spanish)*

**Location: Salon Mont-Royal 2, 4<sup>th</sup> Floor**

As governments, Donors, international organizations, NGOs, and community members aim to better target their resources towards measures that work through assessment and evaluation, elements of an evaluation culture (claims makers, values, practices, methodology, communication, etc) continue to be subject to debate. How have investments in evaluation research helped to transform government policy on evaluation? How have communities themselves made use of both the positive and less desirable outcomes of evaluation? How have the limits or shortcomings of evaluation been dealt with by different stakeholders (Evaluator, Donor, Program Officer)?

### **Chair:**

**Sylvie Tousignant**, Deputy Director, Police Affairs, Ministry of Public Safety, Quebec, Canada

**Rapporteur:**

**Beth Ulrich**, Director, Crime Prevention Unit, Community Justice Branch, Manitoba Justice, Canada

**Speakers:**

**Maria Jose Alcalá**, Adviser, Ending Violence against Women, United Nations Development Fund for Women

**Daniel Sansfaçon**, Director of Policy, Research and Evaluation, National Crime Prevention Centre, Canada

**Claudio Stampalija**, Director of the Research Centre for the Prevention of Crime, Belgrano University, Argentina

**Peter Homel**, Senior Research Analyst; Research Manager, Australian Institute of Criminology, Australia

**Workshop 5: Partnerships with Public and Private Partners in Crime Prevention: Successes and Pitfalls**

*(Simultaneous translation in English and French)*

**Location: Salon International 2, 3<sup>rd</sup> Floor**

Public and private collaborations in crime prevention have increasingly been recognized as indispensable in implementing and sustaining crime prevention at the local level. They are facilitated in different ways whether formal or informal (Business improvement district (BIDs), PPPs, Urban Renewal, Voluntary Sector or Trusts), and raise important questions for crime prevention policy and practice. How can public and private partners work through the assumptions each may hold about each other? How can private actors mobilize other partners towards social crime prevention? Are there limits to who the private sector or community members will partner with in pursuit of crime prevention goals? What safeguards or protocols have been used as part of the process in engaging the private sector in managing safer public spaces?

**Chair:**

**Margaret Shaw**, ICPC

**Rapporteur:**

**Brigitte Raynaud**, Delinquency Prevention Officer, General Secretariat for the Inter Ministerial Committee of Cities, France

**Speakers:**

**Elizabeth Ward**, Chairman of the Board, the Violence Prevention Alliance and Consultant at the Institute for Criminal Justice and Security, University of the West Indies, Mona, Kingston, Jamaica

**Juan Ernesto Galdamez**, (CECI) - Community-Based Crime and Violence Prevention Project, El Salvador(USAID-RT-CECI)

**Jacques Colliard**, Security Centre Manager, International Union of Railways, Paris, France

12:00 pm -1:00 pm

**Lunch and Kiosk Presentation**

The Centre's partners and members are invited to hold an information kiosk where they can inform participants of their work and activities.

**Lunch Location: Foyer International, 3<sup>rd</sup> Floor**

**Kiosk Location: Foyer Mont-Royal 1-2, 4<sup>th</sup> Floor**

1:15-3:00 pm

**Plenary Session**

**Crime Prevention: Future Challenges and New Actors in Crime Prevention**

*(Simultaneous translation in English, French and Spanish)*

**Location: Salon Mont-Royal 1-2, 4<sup>th</sup> Floor**

**Chair:**

**Robert Cormier**, Executive Director of the National Crime Prevention Centre, Public Safety Canada

**Introductory Speaker (30 min.):**

**Barbara Holtmann**, leader of the Crime Prevention Research Group, Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) and Vice-President, ICPC

**Discussants (55 min.):**

4 discussants will comment on the main presentation and conclude the discussion about the future challenges and new actors.

**Dr. Alexander Butchart**, Department of Violence and Injury Prevention and Disability, World Health Organization (WHO)

**Olenka Ochoa**, Human Rights Specialist, Peru

**André-Michel Ventre.** Director of the National Institute of Advanced Security Studies (INHES), France

**Monique Rakotoarison,** Programme Manager UN-HABITAT, Madagascar

**Open discussion (20 min.)**

3:00-3:30 pm

**Break**

3:30-5:00 pm

### **6 Concurrent Sessions: Emerging Issues and Perspectives**

#### **Workshop 6: New Environments**

*(Workshop only in English)*

**Location: Salon Mont-Royal 1, 4<sup>th</sup> Floor**

The transformation of city spaces, with increased urbanization, privatization and demographic shifts are creating both opportunities and challenges for urban governments, especially in mega cities. What tools and expertise are needed to assist megacities in reducing social exclusion? At the same time, crime and insecurity continue to be experienced in different forms by rural and isolated communities. In some communities, the police may be the only representative of the State, and as a result need to be equipped with the right skills and resources to intervene appropriately?

**Chair:**

**Ross Hastings,** Director, Institute for the Prevention of Crime, Canada

**Rapporteur:**

**Ingvild Hoel,** Senior Advisor, Analyses and Crime Prevention Section, National Police Directorate, Norway

**Speakers:**

**Paula Miraglia,** Executive Director, ILANUD, Brazil

**John Domm,** Chief of Police, Rama Police Services, Canada

**Manjula Gumala,** South Africa Police Service (SAPS), South Africa

**Ajay Mehra,** Director (Honorary), Centre for Public Affairs, India

#### **Workshop 7: New Challenges**

*(Simultaneous translation in English and French)*

**Location: Salon International 1, 3<sup>rd</sup> Floor**

With present Intra-state conflicts, mediators are often dealing with warlords, factional leaders, paramilitary forces, and even organized criminal groups. This has increased the complexity of peacekeeping operations. Shifts in the way peacekeeping missions are conducted also suggest improved opportunities for developing a comprehensive approach to assist conflicting countries to develop good governance. While the main functions of peacekeeping include: to establish stability, protection, and build the necessary foundation, what is the potential for prevention to be integrated into peacekeeping missions for the future?

**Chair:**

**Claude Dauphin,** *Président du Conseil de Ville de Montreal,* Mayor of Lachine, Montreal, Canada

**Rapporteur:**

**Markus Gottsbacher,** Senior Program Officer, Peace, Conflict and Development, International Development Research Centre (IDRC), Canada

**Speakers:**

**Samuel Tanner,** post-doctorate, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, United States

**Alys Willman,** PhD, Team Conflict, Crime and Violence, World Bank

**Odd Berner Malme,** Police Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Norway to United Nations in New-York

**Rodrigo Alvarez,** Executive manager of the Global Consortium on Security Transformation (GCST), FLACSO-Chile, Chile

#### **Workshop 8: New Actors**

*(Workshop only in English)*

**Location: Salon Cartier 1, 3<sup>rd</sup> Floor**

The increased recognition of prevention and community safety concerns led to major changes in the role of social actors. This can be seen in the advent of community safety professions around the world. How have diverse actors responded to the challenges? What difficulties remain in embedding crime prevention within certain sectors? How are women increasingly working to form alliances and

partnerships towards effective gender based crime prevention and community safety measures?

**Chair:**

**Slawomir Redo**, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

**Rapporteur:**

**Dorothy Franklin**, Co-chair, CACP Crime Prevention Committee, Canada

**Speakers:**

**Winifred L. Reed**, Chief, Crime Control and Prevention Research Division, National Institute of Justice, U.S. Department of Justice, United States

**Nadine Jubb**, Regional Coordinator of Study on Women Police Stations, Nicaragua

**Adrianus Meliala**, Professor in Criminology at the Faculty of Social & Political Sciences, University of Indonesia, Jakarta

**Marc Parent**, Assistant-Director, North Region, Chief of Community Service, Direction of Operations, Montreal Police Service, Canada

**Workshop 9: New Practices**

*(Simultaneous translation in English and Spanish)*

**Location: Salon International 2, 3<sup>rd</sup> Floor**

There are a number of important developments in the field to better support the work or coordinate the contributions of crime prevention actors. These include the sharing of good practice, the development of specific tools (safety audits, crime mapping), the advent of research action projects and virtual networks. A number of practices are focused on sharing information on the “how to” implement crime prevention and “how to assess” what works. What are some of the main challenges in addressing the gaps between knowledge and action? What avenues remain unexplored in the area of practice dissemination?

**Chair:**

**Chantal Bernier**, Assistant Privacy Commissioner of Canada, Office of the Privacy Commissioner of Canada, Board of Directors Member, Crime Prevention Ottawa, Canada

**Rapporteur:**

**Elena Azaola**, Researcher at CIESAS, President of the Executive Board, Institute of Safety and Democracy (INSYDE), Mexico

**Speakers:**

**Fernando Carrion**, Professor, FLACSO, Ecuador

**Sonja Stojanovic**, Director of the Centre for Civil-Military Relations, Belgrade, Serbia

**Nelson Pellegrino**, Chief of Cabinet, Secretary Justice and Human Rights State of Bahia, Brazil

**Azzedine Rakkah**, Research Director National Foundation of Political Science, Centre for International Studies and Research (CERI), France

**Workshop 10: New Commitments and Challenges for International Frameworks: A Focus on Human Rights**

*(Simultaneous translation in English, French and Spanish)*

**Location: Salon Mont-Royal 2, 4<sup>th</sup> Floor**

The link between Human Rights and Crime Prevention should be obvious and firmly entrenched in action. The UN Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime, including its principles for effective crime prevention is a starting point to draw on existing international frameworks and Conventions for member states. What are some concrete ways to move forward in the advancement of rights of women? Children? And socially excluded populations? How can more direct links be made between the implementation of human rights and crime prevention policy and practice?

**Chair:**

**Claude Levac**, Director, International Relations and Protocol, Sûreté du Québec, Canada

**Rapporteur:**

**Edgar Mohar**, Consultant, Insyde Ideas.

**Speakers:**

**Glenda Cooney**, Partner, Pearcey Cooney Consulting and Training, former Deputy Ombudsman and Deputy Children’s Advocate, Saskatchewan, Canada

**Me. Sidibe Djeneba Diop**, Lawyer, President of the national office of WILDAF, Mali

**Juan Salgado**, Professor, Legal Studies Department, CIDE, Mexico

**Kristina Holgersson**, Superintendent, Stockholm County Police, Sweden

**Katy Rondan**, Sociologist, Study on Trafficking of Children and Sexual Exploitation in Cusco and Lima, Peru

## **Blueprint for Life: Social work through HipHop**

*(Session only in English)*

**Location: Salon Cartier 2, 3<sup>rd</sup> Floor**

BluePrint For Life is considered one of the world's leading companies utilizing Hip hop as both a Community development tool and as a model for alternative education. Blue Print For Life offers dynamic, culturally appropriate programs designed for First Nations and Inuit youth that are founded on HipHop, rooted in traditional culture, and centered around community needs.

### **Chair:**

**Marilou Reeve**, Counsel, Strategic Initiatives and Law Reform Unit, Department of Justice, Canada

### **Rapporteur:**

**Gregory Sloane-Seale**, Programme Coordinator, Project Preparation & Implementation Unit, Ministry of National Security, Trinidad and Tobago

### **Speaker:**

**Stephen Leafloor**, Founder, Blueprint for Life

*With the participation of Indigenous Youth.*

5:00- 5:30 pm

---

### **Kiosk Presentation**

The Centre's partners and members are invited to hold an information kiosk where they can inform participants of their work and activities.

Kiosk Location: Foyer Mont-Royal 1-2, 4<sup>th</sup> Floor

5:30 pm

---

### **End of the day**

6:30-9:30 pm

---

### **Annual Lecture and Official Cocktail**

*(Simultaneous translation in English, French and Spanish)*

### **VENUE:**

**Salles Ville-Marie et Vieux Montréal  
Bonsecours Market  
350, Saint-Paul street East, Montreal**

In collaboration with the Minister of Public Safety, Quebec.

7:00 – 8:00 pm

---

### **Master of Ceremonies:**

**Valérie Sagant**, Director General, ICPC

### **Theme of the lecture:**

**Indigenous Women's Leadership: Building a Culture of Peace**

### **Speaker:**

**Kate Rexe**, Director, Sisters in Spirit, Native Women's Association of Canada

8:00 – 9:00 pm

---

Official Cocktail

## **Wednesday**

**December 9<sup>th</sup> 2009**

---

**VENUE: Centre Mont-Royal  
2200 Mansfield Street, Montreal**

8:00-8:50 am

---

Meeting of the 11 rapporteurs

**Location: Salle Mansfield 2**

8:30-9:00 am

---

**Welcome and registration of participants**

9:00-10:30 am

---

**Forum: Impact of local leadership on prevention and safety policies**

*(Simultaneous translation in English, French and Spanish)*

**Location: Salon Mont-Royal 2, 4<sup>th</sup> Floor**

In collaboration with the City of Montreal and the National Municipal Network for Crime Prevention (Canada)

### **Master of Ceremonies:**

**Serges Bruneau**, Director of Programs, ICPC

**Rapporteur:**

**Joanie Prince**, Analyst and Project Officer, ICPC

**Moderators:**

**Christiane Sadeler**, Executive Director of the Community Safety & Crime Prevention Program of Waterloo Region, Waterloo, Canada

**Patrice Allard**, Chief of Social Development Division, Cultural Development, Quality of Life and Ethno-cultural Diversity Service, City of Montreal, Canada

**Speakers:**

**François Amichia**, Mayor of Treichville, Ivory Coast

**Jean-Yves Jason**, Mayor of Port-au-Prince, Haiti

**Maria Isabel Gutierrez**, CISALVA, Colombia

**Roger Vicot**, Deputy Mayor of Lille, Safety Delegate at the Local Council of Security and Prevention of Delinquency and the municipal police, City of Lille, France

**Anie Samson**, Mayor of the borough Villeray - Saint-Michel- Parc-Extension, City of Montreal, Canada

**Councillor Berry Vrbanovic**, City of Kitchener, FCM's Second Vice-President, Past Chair of FCM's Standing Committee on Community Safety and Crime Prevention, Canada

10:30-11:00 am

**Break**

11:00 am -12:15 pm

**Workshops Report and Proposition of Recommendations**

*(Simultaneous translation in English, French and Spanish)*

**Location: Salon Mont-Royal 2, 4<sup>th</sup> Floor**

**Chair:**

**Erich Marks**, Executive Director, German Congress on Crime Prevention and member of ICPC's Board of Directors

**Moderator:**

**Valérie Sagant**, Director General, ICPC

**Plenary Session of the Rapporteurs from 11 Workshops**

**Open Discussion and Proposed Recommendations**

12:15-1:30 pm

**Lunch and Kiosk Presentation**

The Centre's partners and members are invited to hold an information kiosk where they can inform participants of their work and activities.

**Lunch Location: Foyer International, 3<sup>rd</sup> Floor**

**Kiosk Location: Foyer Mont-Royal 1-2, 4<sup>th</sup> Floor**

1:30 -2:15 pm

**6 Concurrent Sessions**

**Country Sessions: Presentation of Innovative Crime Prevention Experiences**

Organized by government representatives, these **four** concurrent sessions aim to present innovative prevention and community safety initiatives that have impacted communities.

**Session 1: CANADA**

**Location: Salon Mont-Royal 1, 4<sup>th</sup> Floor**

**Presentation by:**

**Mary Ann Kirvan**, Senior Counsel, National Crime Prevention Centre, Department of Public Safety, Canada

**Session 2: FRANCE**

**Location: Salon International 1, 3<sup>rd</sup> Floor**

**President:**

**Hervé Masurel**, *Secrétaire général du Comité interministériel des villes*, France

**Speakers:**

**Thierry Cailloz**, *Attaché de sécurité intérieure, Ambassade de France au Canada*

**Gérard Rolland**, *Directeur de l'Observatoire National de la délinquance dans les Transports*

**Brigitte Raynaud**, *Responsable, Prévention de la délinquance, Secrétariat Général du Comité Interministériel des Villes, France*

**Christian Soclet**, *Chargé de mission citoyenneté prévention de la délinquance, Comité interministériel des villes, France*

### Session 3: BRAZIL

**Location: Salon Cartier 1, 3<sup>rd</sup> Floor**

#### Speaker:

**Sr. Romeu Tuma Junior**, *Secretario Nacional de Justicia, Gobierno Federal de Brasil*

### Session 4: NORWAY

**Location: Salon Cartier 2, 3<sup>rd</sup> Floor**

#### Introductory Presentation and Chair:

**Erling Borstad**, National Police Directorate, Norway

#### Speakers:

**Erik Nadheim**, Executive Director, National Crime Prevention Council (KRAD), Norway

**Ingvild Hoel**, Senior Adviser at the Section for Analysis and Crime Prevention, National Police Directorate, Norway

### “Buzz” Sessions

Designed to foster creativity and responsiveness, the event's "buzz" sessions include a few speakers who provide their short reflections in 5 minutes, on a cross-cutting theme in which the impact on prevention is discussed. The audience is encouraged to respond to these rapidly expressed ideas.

### Session Sustainability

*(Simultaneous translation in English and French)*

**Location: Salon International 2, 3<sup>rd</sup> Floor**

One of the key issues of prevention long identified by stakeholders and researchers is to develop programs over time, to enable them to adapt and to meet various needs.

#### Chair:

**Claude Vézina**, Crime Prevention Consultant, former Deputy Director, ICPC

#### Rapporteur:

**Joanie Prince**, ICPC

#### Speakers:

**Agnès Gnammon-Adiko**, UNDP, Ivory Coast

**Manon Barbeau**, Executive Director, Wapikoni Mobile, Quebec, Canada

**Veika Donatien**, *Groupe d'appui aux rapatriés et réfugiés – GARR*, Haiti

**André le Maître**, Professor, *Ecole liégeoise de criminologie Jean Constant, Université de Liège*, Belgium

**Franz Vanderschueren**, Director of Urban Safety Programme, University Alberto Hurtado, Santiago, Chile

**Fady Dagher**, Chief Commander, Police Unit #30, Montreal Police Service, Canada

### Session International Cooperation

*(Simultaneous translation in English and Spanish)*

**Location: Salon Mont-Royal 2, 4<sup>th</sup> Floor**

Technical cooperation in the field of crime prevention has developed in recent years, and has moved beyond a system of cooperation of rich countries toward developing countries. The benefits and creativity of the practices implemented in the latter are also beneficial to rich countries. Similarly, South-South cooperation has expanded to allow for trade between countries with comparable institutional and financial realities.

#### Chair:

**Marisa Canuto**, Executive Director, Women in Cities International

#### Rapporteur:

**Margaret Shaw**, Director of Analysis and Exchange, ICPC

#### Speakers:

**Claudia Laub**, President, *El Agora*, Argentina

**McClellan Hall**, Project Venture, National Indian Youth Leadership Project, New Mexico

**Marlyn J. Jones**, Associate Professor, Division of Criminal Justice, California State University, Sacramento, United States

**Cynthia Nikitin**, Vice President of Project for Public Spaces, United States

**Vincenzo Castelli**, Project Manager, *Onlus Nova Consorzio per l'innovazione sociale*, Italy

2:15-2:45 pm

### Break

2:15-4:15 pm

### **Working Group Session: Addressing Homophobic Violence in Different Countries**

*(Session only in English)*

**Location: Salle Mansfield 2  
(Limited seating available)**

**Rapporteur:**

**Stéphanie Ferland**, Analyst and Project Officer, ICPC

**Participants:**

**Doug Janoff**, Senior Analyst, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada

**Howard Shulman**, Coordinator of the Toronto Anti-Violence Program at Toronto LGBT community centre, Canada

**Colin Robinson**, Project Coordinator of the Trinidad & Tobago Anti Violence Project (TTAVP)

**Vincent Richer**, *Commandant du poste 24, Service de Police de la Ville de Montréal*, Canada

**Karol O'brien**, *Centre de solidarité lesbienne du Québec*, Canada

**Jason McFarlane**, Programmes Manager, Jamaica Forum for Lesbians All-Sexuals and Gays - J-FLAG

2:45 -4:15 pm

### **Presentation of Tools and Partner Meetings**

ICPC's Annual Colloquium will welcome specific sessions organized with one of our partners. These sessions aim to present tools that support crime prevention practice.

Our partners will benefit from an event favourable to mobilizing on key issues on prevention, in the presence of high-level international experts: members of civil society, practitioners, researchers, and government representatives.

### **Session 5: Safety Tools for Cities**

*(Session only in French)*

**Location: Salon International 1, 3<sup>rd</sup> Floor**

Presentation of the guide **Public Nuisances Related to Drugs and Prostitution: A practical guide for local**

**action**, produced by ICPC in collaboration with the cities of Bordeaux, Liege and Montreal.

**Speakers:**

**Marcel Cajelait**, Counsellor in Community Development, City of Montreal, Canada

**Serges Bruneau**, Director of Programs, ICPC

### **Session 6: Tools for the Police**

*(Simultaneous translation in English, French and Spanish)*

**Location: Salon Mont-Royal 2, 4<sup>th</sup> Floor**

In collaboration with the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police (CACP).

What are the tools available to police services in different communities to develop their practices and improve their professional environments through the integration of their role in crime prevention?

**Chair:**

**Michael Mann**, Deputy Police Chief, Waterloo Regional Police Service, Ontario, Canada, representative of the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police (CACP)

**Rapporteur:**

**Laura Capobianco**, Senior Analyst and Project Manager, ICPC

**Speakers:**

**Abraham Abugattas**, Chief of Cabinet, Sub Secretariat of Carabineros, Ministry of Defence, Chile

**Bjorn Barland**, Professor, Norwegian Police University College, Norway

**Dawei Wang**, Director Professor of Criminology and Director of the Division of Postgraduate in Chinese People's Public Security University, China

### **Session 7: Tools for Cities in Latin America**

*(Session only in Spanish)*

**Location: Salon Cartier 1, 3<sup>rd</sup> Floor**

Presentation of the toolkit « *La clave para municipalidades más seguras en América Latina* »

**Speakers:**

**Veronica Martinez Solares**, *Association internationale de l'aide aux victimes*, consultant World Bank, Mexico

**Ana Maria Diaz**, Organization of American States, (OAS)

**Elkin Velasquez**, Coordinator, Safer Cities, UN HABITAT

## **Session 8: Safety Observatories**

*(Simultaneous translation in English and French)*

**Location: Salon International 2, 3<sup>rd</sup> Floor**

In collaboration with the City of Saint-Eustache and the Ministry of Public Safety, Quebec

Development of a local crime observatory and monitoring tool

### **Moderators:**

**Yann-Cédric Quero**, Senior Analyst and Project Manager, ICPC & **Joanie Prince**, Analyst and Project Officer, ICPC

### **Speakers:**

**Christophe Soullez**, Head of the Department, National Observatory on Crime, France

**Yves Morency**, Chief of Police Service, City of St-Eustache, Canada

**Jean Carrière**, Associate Professor, *Université du Québec à Montréal*, Canada

4:30-5:00 pm

## **Conclusions**

*(Simultaneous translation in English, French and Spanish)*

**Location: Salon Mont-Royal 2, 4<sup>th</sup> Floor**

Master of Ceremonies: **Serges Bruneau**, Director of Programs, ICPC

### **Co-chairs:**

**Raymonde Dury**, President of ICPC's Board of Directors

**Robert Cormier**, Executive Director, National Crime Prevention Centre of Canada, President ICPC's Advisory and Policy Committee, Canada

### **Speakers:**

**Aída Santos de Escobar**, President of the National Council of Public Safety, El Salvador

**Luis González Placencia**, President of the Human Rights Commission, City of Mexico, Mexico

# INTRODUCTION SPEECHES OF THE PLENARY SESSIONS

---

**Michel Marcus<sup>1</sup>,**

Executive Director, European Forum on Urban Safety (EFUS); Vice-President, ICPC



## **CRIME PREVENTION: AN INTERCONTINENTAL JOURNEY**

### ***THE QUEST OF THE GRAIL***

1. Talking about prevention policies in the world is a compulsory exercise if one wants the bases of dialogue between people to progress and prevention to impose itself as one of the major policies of sustainable development. At the same time, it is an intellectual incongruity, for this dialogue imposes a minimum of comparisons between policies. International comparativism is a perilous thing owing to the use of categories that never satisfy anyone. The intellectual immoderateness of the exercise also stems from the fact that our international comparative touches on political science, criminology, penology, the economy, social issues and history as much as on culture. By introducing logic and the dominion of reason into it, we verge on the ridiculous.
2. The difficulty of the exercise sticks out a mile as soon as we pose the problems of language and translation. It is a platitude to say that the same words do not have the same meaning, that several words in one language may be replaced by a single word in another, that 'world English' does not have the precision and poetry of our languages. Marcelo Aebi reminds us that the word 'delinquency' has the same root derived from Latin and the same meaning in Spanish, Catalan, French, Italian and Portuguese, designating a criminal infraction; but in English, it designates illegal acts and anti-social behaviour<sup>2</sup>. All this must be kept in mind in order to introduce more fluid, more imaginative comparative approaches as constantly evolving processes. Our policies are accumulations of facts, factors of social, economic and

---

<sup>1</sup> The professional past of the author of this journey has an impact on the limits of the latter. A magistrate for many years, he was involved in evolutions in thinking about integrating the act of judging into the community and the nature of sentencing. Becoming a promoter of an approach to prevention problems within an urban policy attacking social dysfunctions, he then devoted himself to the implementation of a European prevention policy open to the realities of the world, this profile is too much one of an activist and a militant and not enough one of an erudite and a researcher/seeker.

<sup>2</sup> Marcelo F. Aebi, 'Self-Reported Delinquency Surveys in Europe', report in *Deviance, crime and prevention in a punitive age* (2009), Crimprev final conference

cultural influence, the voluntarism of politicians who defy instantaneous captation and their translation into forms.

3. These prevention policies are rooted in a criminal reality that is poorly measured by national statistics. As the world's leading specialists in statistics remind us, our systems can at best measure trends over the long term, but the disparities in putting together measurement mechanisms are such that we must be quite wary of comparing crime rates for vaunting the merits of a given system. Thus, as Anna Alvazzi del Fratte recalls in speaking of the role of the United Nations in statistics-gathering, let us try to be 'honest brokers'<sup>3</sup>, to borrow Pielke's expression, regarding the application of science in public policies<sup>4</sup>. Let us also be so in the present exercise.
4. The existing attempts at comparative statistics on the European scale reflect a search for indicators going more in the direction of measuring trends. Thus the European Source Book, under the aegis of the Council of Europe (42 countries), publishes trends in the countries in relation to certain types of crime<sup>5</sup>. The variability rate is wide (+ or -10%), allowing each country to improve the gathering of this data. The European Commission<sup>6</sup> has set up 'a comprehensive system of European crime statistics and developing a co-ordinated EU Crime Statistics Strategy'. The text also states that 'the objective of the strategy should be to provide information necessary for analysing trends, assessing risks, evaluating measures and benchmarking performance' to be supported by input from a Crime Experts Group and the EU Crime Prevention Network. Alongside the statistics coming from apparatuses of criminal justice, surveys are being developed to try to reveal the activities of the social body as far as crime is concerned.
5. Victimization surveys are the things that are best shared in the world and used in almost every country. Implemented at all levels—local, regional, national and international—, they apply to topics such as women, young people, ethno-cultural communities, etc. If they often lack regularity, which reduces their potential for measuring evolutions, they bring out the quality of responses from institutions such as the police or justice. The limits of their comparability are not due solely to the size of the sample or to the way responses are collected but especially to the formulation of the questions. 'The object of the question changes from one country to the next. Whereas the Quebec Questionnaire is interested in changes in security, Canada's refers to the perception of the number of criminal acts, while England and Scotland speak of "crime rate" and New Zealand of "crime".'<sup>7</sup>  
The international victimisation survey carried out since the 1990s under the aegis of the United Nations remains a reference, the repetition of which has allowed for providing a foundation for a number of international texts. The Council of Ministers of the European Union mandated the Commission to set up such a tool at the level of the 27 countries. Alongside these surveys are the self-reported delinquency surveys, opinion polls on the perception of crime. Increasingly often, all of these tools take place within territorialized research institutes<sup>8</sup>. The experts say they are pessimistic about the quality of the results

---

<sup>3</sup> 'Role of the UN as "Honest broker" of international crime statistics' in *Crime and criminal justice systems in Europe and North America 1995-2004*, HEUNI, Kauko Aromaa and Markku Heiskanen (ed.).

<sup>4</sup> Roger A. Pielke, Jr, *The Honest Broker: Making Sense of Science in Policy and Politics*, Cambridge University Press, 2007

<sup>5</sup> [http://www.europeansourcebook.org/esb3\\_Full.pdf](http://www.europeansourcebook.org/esb3_Full.pdf)

<sup>6</sup> <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:52006DC0437:FR:NOT>

<sup>7</sup> Les enquêtes de victimation à l'échelle internationale' Under the direction of Serges Bruneau, project director, ICPC 2006

<sup>8</sup> ICPC 'International Meeting on Crime Observatories', Santiago, Chile, March 2009

owing to the extension of security to all the existing fears in our societies. What exactly is being measured when we survey the population? Insecurity or social insecurity?

6. In a world that is commonly acknowledged to be open to all—individuals, communities and states—, and increasingly subject to the sway of complexity and multi-facets, the utopia of unity grows more distant, and the time of binary or totalitarian explanations is vanishing.

Let us put ourselves in the perspective of the representation of a world in the form of a rhizome<sup>9</sup>, a vegetal form that excludes any idea of centre, hierarchical organisation or differentiated temporality, which we are never allowed to see in entirety, having to guess what might constitute common plateaux or rather intersections, made up of common tracks, which can always be dismantled and is connectable and invertible, with multiple entrances and exits and leakage paths, futures of variable intensity. Against the centred (even polycentric) systems of hierarchical communication and pre-established connections, the rhizome is an acentric, non-hierarchical system, defined solely by a circulation of states'.<sup>10</sup> The opposite of graphics, drawing or photography, the opposite of tracing paper, the rhizome relates to a map over which one places tracing paper.

7. When speaking of prevention policies, we must acknowledge that we know nearly nothing about what is going on in Asia; we do not know if prevention is entering a cultural or normative construction on a large part of the planet. Terra incognita! Interest in knowing all the partners of the Prevention Rhizome, we shall speak of a map to draw up for developing relations between continents on which we shall put different tracing paper on which we are likely to accumulate enough common echoes.

Across the countries, we must keep an ear open to the dominant themes, which, repeated in several places, begin to form a dialogue space between those who develop policies and those who work to implement action measures. It is at this price that we can succeed in giving several focal points that will allow everyone to localise his own administrative, cultural crime-prevention system. We are trying to write a waybill, the travel route of a boat, a plane, whatever—there is the idea of a voyage between continents full of adventures, the itinerary of multiple plateaux.

8. Is prevention a new idea, to rediscover, or a rediscovery<sup>11</sup>? Are we in a period of transformation or mutation of prevention content? An historical reminder, however summary, can give us the keys for better following our current evolutions.

Quickly skimming over the movements that were given momentum by European criminologists after the Second World War acknowledges the strong promotion of prevention as policy having to compensate for the poor results of the prison system in reducing crime. The idea of prevention was initially born of the observation, not only of the poor functioning of the penal system but also its intrinsically inefficient nature for improving the person and avoiding reoffending. An article by Filippo Gramatica, founder of the 'social defence' movement, opens with this assertion: 'By the glimmer of human and social reality, it seems that the right to punish as implemented by criminal law must be deemed outdated

---

<sup>9</sup> Gilles Deleuze, Felix Guattari, *Mille plateaux* (Ed. Minuit, Paris); Adam Edwards and Gordon Hughes speak of a 'Deleuzian criminology'.

<sup>10</sup> Idem, p.32

<sup>11</sup> Adam Crawford, 'The preventive turn in Europe' in *Crime prevention policies in Comparative perspective*, Crawford (ed.), Willan Publishing, 2009

and also practically ineffective. The sentence has not only eliminated the phenomenon of antisociality but has perhaps made it more acute.<sup>12</sup> The congress of October 1949<sup>13</sup> held in Liège (Belgium) drew the conclusions from this, by adopting the following resolution: ‘Human solidarity has a duty to the State to promote the conditions necessary for the improvement and fulfilment of the human person and, in particular, to reduce the factors encouraging crime by the general application of preventive measures.’

This resolution was inspired largely by the sociologist Durkheim who made solidarity the basis of society—it was not the contract of J.-J. Rousseau or Hobbes, a thesis fuelling today’s liberalism<sup>14</sup>. This influence also marked the birth of the welfare state after the Second World War, with the approach taking on even greater scope in the 1970s, when we underwent a massive increase in crime, especially in forms linked to ‘the consumer society’.

9. Let us remember this pronounced acknowledgement of the operating state of the penal system—it is going to be at the root of almost all political or criminological stands of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Thus, alternative measures in legal proceedings or the sphere of sentencing are being invented to relieve congestion in the criminal system, swamped by the rise in litigation, and it can be said that restorative justice is being set up to meet victims’ expectations neglected by the penal system.
10. Prevention is always going to suffer from this relation. There is a constant state of tension between prevention and the functioning of the ‘Penal Bloc’. Despite all the criticisms levelled at its functioning, it remains a recourse for politicians in search of visibility and immediate measures. Let us quote one declaration amongst others by the British Home Secretary at the conference of the Conservative Party in 1993: ‘Let us be clear: prison works. It allows us to protect ourselves against murderers, muggers and rapists, and makes those who are tempted to commit offences think twice...’<sup>15</sup> He began a programme of building prisons, calling on the private sector. Let us also recall the peremptory declarations on the war on drugs that found expression in the criminalisation of drug use.
11. This absolute faith in the penal system is not as positive among many criminal justice professionals. Increasingly, many are convinced that crime cannot be eradicated and that the effort should be placed on addressing crime, limit its negative effects and try to reduce opportunities for crime rather than *fight* it. An example is given by the position of all the English police chiefs<sup>16</sup>, hostile to the ‘zero tolerance’ doctrine initiated by the New York police owing to the obligation of results and not the means assigned to the police. From the British Home Secretary’s declaration it is necessary to remember above all the intense satisfaction he expresses when he says that prison ‘...allows us to protect ourselves against murderers, muggers and rapists, and makes those who are tempted to commit offences think twice’. This phrase is a machine of war which we use to prove its falseness; it also obliges us to prove the superiority of a prevention policy, *What works?*... This famous

---

<sup>12</sup> 1 January 1947, *Rivista di difesa sociale*

<sup>13</sup> International Society of Social Defence, *Cahiers de défense sociale*, 1971

<sup>14</sup> Durkheim, *The Rules of Sociological Method* (1895)

<sup>15</sup> quoted by Joanna Shapland and Richard Sparks in *Crime et Justice en Europe depuis 1990*, Editions GERN–L’Harmattan, 1999

<sup>16</sup> ‘Association of chief police officers’ quoted by Shapland in *Politiques pénales et la politique: le cas de la Grande-Bretagne* (1990-97)

report, presented to the United States Congress<sup>17</sup>, represents the opposing view, but is there no other way than opposition between prevention and the penal system? This contradiction between political discourses and discourses from those in the field paradoxically permits international exchanges and the search for consensus other than those that are just for show. It also allows for the rewriting of international texts between shadow and light: the half-light is the place for dialogues and interrogations. But prevention has yet to win, given the little consideration granted it by the world media<sup>18</sup>. Prevention must imperatively find its autonomy in relation to the penal system.

## **OUR BAGGAGE**

### **The route**

12. We must take up again the definition of crime prevention. All the world's criminologists have entered this debate and particularly American and English literature. But, in fact, most of the suggested classifications reflect strategies and methods rather than the terms of a conceptual debate. Indeed, Brantingham and Faust's 1976 distinction<sup>19</sup> is now admitted: inspired by the medical field, primary, secondary and tertiary prevention is admitted, even though debates continue as to the exact definition of their content. But this distinction between spheres of intervention, even including the differentiated intervention of private and public actors, does not give us the tools of autonomy vis-à-vis the penal system.
13. Primary prevention concerns the population in general and aims at dealing with the factors encouraging crime through policies on health, housing, family support, transportation, etc. This primary prevention is close to the content of the welfare state in its social dimension, or to the liberal state in providing the means for favouring the market. France has often been perceived as practising prevention with a dominant social characteristic and only one whose effectiveness is increasingly uncertain. Indeed, most of these measures have no direct bearing on crime but rather have ambitions of better education, better training and better health without targeting a particular public.
14. Secondary prevention aims more directly at potential delinquents. Taking into account the social, cultural, and economic factors allows for targeting publics that are potentially likely to commit crimes. These risk factors can take on psychological or medical connotations, which are conveyed by mechanisms permitting detection in young children. This detection of young people at risk conceals the danger of systematising the approach and categorising 'pre-delinquents', which can result in unfortunate consequences for a child's educational orientation. These actions find a place among the overall social policies by borrowing their human resources and analysis tools. This leads to ethical and political debates between the players of these policies, some not admitting being exploited for purposes other than those for which they chose their profession. There is also serious risk of 'criminalisation' of social policies.

---

<sup>17</sup> Lawrence W. Sherman, Denise Gottfredson, Doris MacKenzie, John Eck, Peter Reuter, and Shawn Bushway, *Preventing Crime: What Works, What Doesn't, What's Promising*, a report to the United States Congress, prepared for the National Institute of Justice (NIJ).

<sup>18</sup> Sílvia Ramos e Anabela Paiva, *Mídia e Violência*, ed. Secretaria Especial dos Direitos Humanos de Presidência da República, 2008 [www.ucamcesec.com.br](http://www.ucamcesec.com.br)

'Sentiment d'insécurité et impact des médias', Belgian Forum for Urban Security, 2009 [www.urbansecurity.be](http://www.urbansecurity.be)

<sup>19</sup> P.J. Brantingham and F.L. Faust, *A Conceptual Model of Crime Prevention*, 1976

15. Finally, tertiary prevention acts on persons known as delinquents or criminals, this knowledge going by way of the penal system. These actions are based on it, either to ensure reintegration in the person's community under the best conditions or to ensure the execution of a sentence favouring reinsertion. Tertiary prevention has supplanted the other forms of prevention in the public debate and views the predominance of the police in prevention actions and having a strong influence on the definition of 'urban security' or 'community safety'-type programmes. It is also that which gives the full content of the United Nations' programmes and its Resolutions.
16. What has been lost sight of in the international debate is the interweaving of prevention and 'repression' to the degree that the latter is only one of the modes of action of the former. Our debates make prevention and repression the focal points of a continuum going from soft to 'hard', ranging from an athletic activity to executing a prison sentence without mitigation. Crime prevention is above all an objective, with punishment only one of the possible tools for achieving the result. Insertion through sports and prison sentences have a value only if they result in reducing the number of crimes more strongly than if they had not existed. Certain forms of repression can have a preventive function just as others can be harmful, a role encouraging crime. Crime prevention is not defined by its intentions but by its consequences. This pragmatism would be only an imposture if we did not make the effort to measure the effects of our prevention policies in their full component. Evaluating is the keyword in the debate. Despite all the difficulties, we must back up the debate on our policies with figures and scientifically established references.
17. Other concepts are incorporated into this distinction between fields of prevention but do not overturn the trilogy. Thus, Van Dijk and Jap de Waard introduced the victims alongside the offenders<sup>20</sup>. R. Clarke, in *Situational Crime Prevention* (1992), when he was running the Home Office's research service, mentions 'urban safety' or 'urban security', 'community safety', '*seguridad ciudadana*', 'human security'... The concepts often describe modes of intervention and strategies rather than coming under, according to their own modality, the three categories of prevention.
18. The United Nations Resolution adopted in 2002<sup>21</sup> offers a reasonable and reasoned basis for prevention and intervention, thereby enabling all countries to build coherent policies:
  - Promote the well-being of people and encourage pro-social behaviour through social, economic, health and educational measures, with a particular emphasis on children and youth, and focussing on the risk and protective factors associated with crime and victimisation (prevention through social development or social crime prevention);
  - Change the conditions in neighbourhoods that influence offending, victimisation and the insecurity that results from crime, by building on the initiatives, expertise and commitment of community members (locally-based crime prevention);

---

<sup>20</sup> 'A two-dimensional typology of crime prevention projects', 1994 *British Journal of Criminology*, 34, pp. 105-121

<sup>21</sup> United Nations Economic and Social Council. 'Action to promote effective crime prevention. Guidelines for the prevention of crime'. UN ECOSOC, 24 July 2002. <http://www.un.org/docs/ecosoc/documents/2002/resolutions/eres2002-13.pdf>

- Prevent the occurrence of crimes by reducing opportunities, increasing risks of being apprehended and minimising benefits, including through environmental design, and by providing assistance and information to potential and actual victims (situational crime prevention);
  - Prevent recidivism by assisting in the social reintegration of offenders and other preventive mechanisms (reintegration programmes)
19. Most prevention policies were implemented beginning in the 1970s. From that time, European and North American countries deployed administrative mechanisms that were more or less light and formalised. Beginning in the Nineties, Latin American and certain African countries joined this movement. It is interesting to note that, subsequent to the Resolutions adopted by ECOSOC in 2005 and 2006, countries were appealed to by means of a questionnaire to find out the state of recommendation implantations. Forty-two countries from all the continents responded to this questionnaire, which generally went unanswered if nothing had been done. A few years earlier, in another UN framework, only seven countries responded, and this progression generated an impressive amount of international literature. But its main characteristic is being particularly homogeneous in its approaches, titles and recommendations; it is singularly difficult to spot theoretical or political cleavages. The process of making the matter more technical in the name of pragmatism is almost completed. We have a large 'tool box' on our worktables, and its quality and pertinence cannot be denied.

### **The international maps**

- Our road maps are largely drawn by international agreements and represent a serious reinforcement to help us spot prevention routes.
- The affirmation of prevention was backed up by three international organs: the Council of Europe, the European Union and the United Nations, with the first serving as a 'pilot fish' for the others in many matters.
20. In 1957, the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe decided to create a committee of experts with a mandate for 'preparing and putting into effect a Council of Europe programme of action in the prevention of crime and treatment of offenders'. The Committee was later named the European Committee on Crime Problems (CDPC). At its first meeting, which took place from 30 June to 3 July 1958, the CDPC drew up a first Council of Europe programme of action, which included, amongst other points, the question of the possibilities of European cooperation in terms of mutual assistance in after-care. This programme was approved by the Committee of Ministers in September 1958.
21. But it was not until 1992 that one of the major organs of the Council of Europe adopted a charter on urban development. The Congress of Local and Regional Authorities laid the foundations of a local prevention and security policy:
- 'Theme 6. Urban security and crime prevention
- A coherent Safety and crime prevention policy must be based on prevention, law enforcement and mutual support.

- A local Safety policy must be based on up-to-date comprehensive statistics and information.
- Crime prevention involves every member of the community.
- An effective urban Safety policy depends on close co-operation between the police and the local community.
- A local anti-drug policy must be defined and applied.
- Programmes for preventing relapse and developing alternatives to incarceration are essential.
- Support for victims is a key component of any local urban Safety policy
- Crime prevention must be recognised as a social priority and command increased financial resources.'

This modest text will serve as a reference to convince the officials of the European Union to take prevention into account and particularly the role of cities in the issue.

22. Several European seminars and conferences<sup>22</sup> refined the idea of creating a specialised network within the Union for exchanging practices and encouraging all levels of governance to become involved in crime prevention. The high-level conference held in Portugal in 2000 particularly emphasised the necessity of a multidisciplinary approach to prevention. Finally, a decision of the Council of European Ministers of 28 May 2001 was taken, institutionalising a network of exchanges between states on crime prevention. In the explanations of the Decision, it is necessary to mention this excerpt that gives a fairly good account of the philosophy adopted by the European Union:

'Society as a whole must be involved in the development of a partnership between local, national and regional public authorities, non-governmental organisations, the private sector and citizens. The causes of crime are multiple and therefore must be dealt with by measures at different levels, by different groups in society, in partnership with the players involved, who have different powers and experience, including civil society.'<sup>23</sup>

23. The adoption of the Treaty of Lisbon was to provide an even stronger foundation for prevention. Article 2 of the Treaty obliges the Union to offer citizens an area of freedom, security and justice thanks to, amongst other things, crime prevention measures<sup>24</sup>. This comes under the competence of the Union and should permit the European Parliament to intervene in this matter, overriding national legislations.

We can thus acknowledge that 27 countries make prevention a priority in their policy, at least in their intentions. This commitment can have an effect of emulation for other countries. Paragraph 5 of Article 2 of the Treaty states this commitment of the Union: 'In its relations with the wider world, the Union shall uphold and promote its values and interests and contribute to the protection of its citizens.' From this, reinforcement in cooperations can be expected.

---

<sup>22</sup> Stockholm in 1996, Noordwijk in 1997, London in 1998

<sup>23</sup> [http://www.eucpn.org/keydocs/I\\_15320010608en00010003.pdf](http://www.eucpn.org/keydocs/I_15320010608en00010003.pdf)

<sup>24</sup> 'Art. 61 paragraph 3. The Union shall endeavour to ensure a high level of security through measures to prevent and combat crime, racism and xenophobia, and through measures for coordination and cooperation between police and judicial authorities and other competent authorities', Treaty of the Union.

24. As of its founding in 1945, the United Nations included crime prevention and the standardisation of criminal justice in its consultative function. In 1955, the UN created a special Committee of experts in charge of proposing international studies programmes and policies in the field of crime prevention and dealing with offenders, which was followed, in 1971, by the United Nations Committee on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ), which became a Commission in 1992.

Made up of high-level government representatives and experts on crime prevention and criminal justice, it meets every other year in Vienna, with a mandate to coordinate the United Nations' actions in the sphere of criminal justice and devote itself to setting up norms and the preparation of United Nations Congresses every five years.

Through the congresses in Havana, Cairo and Bangkok, prevention of petty crime progresses in the corridors of the UN. These different congresses enabled the adoption of a Resolution by the Economic and Social Council in 2002, the first of its kind, with crime prevention its central object. This text is accompanied by a crime prevention guide<sup>25</sup>, and it should be noted that this guide was elaborated in 1995 but never adopted by the Assembly. The UODC received the mandate for the implementation of the text.

The UN texts on prevention are still linked to those concerning criminal justice or police and judicial cooperation in criminal matters. Prevention is not yet a field of development; in that, the international sphere does not distinguish itself from the national level.

25. In the 1980s, the idea that the principles applicable to criminal justice and crime prevention be inserted into the theme of sustainable development progressed. The weakness of all these UN declarations is their failure to ever mention prevention as a guideline for development policies. Thus the Declaration of the Millennium, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 8 September 2000, makes no mention of prevention. The problems of organised crime, drugs and trafficking in human beings are dealt with only in a repressive, and in no way preventive, perspective. It indeed seems that prevention still has problems to get through the circle of practitioners before finally ending up on the table of the politicians, not to mention the enclosures of the UN. The maps of our itinerary are not perfect.

## The networks

26. Since the 1980s, prevention has experienced this abundant movement surprisingly favoured by exchanges not totally correlated with the development of the Internet but based more on dialogues in conferences and seminars. We have to remember the creation of networks such as the ICPC, the European Forum for Urban Security, UN Habitat Safer Cities, and the acceptance of movements such as 'Crime concern' or 'Nacro', opening onto the

---

<sup>25</sup> UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), UN Economic and Social Council Resolution 2002/13: Action to Promote Effective Crime Prevention , 24 July 2002, 2002/13, available at: <http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/docid/46c455830.html>

'We stress the need to consider measures to prevent the expansion of urban crime, including by improving international cooperation and capacity-building for law enforcement and the judiciary in that area and by promoting the involvement of local authorities and civil society.'

10. We recognize that comprehensive and effective crime prevention strategies can significantly reduce crime and victimization. We urge that such strategies address the root causes and risk factors of crime and victimization and that they be further developed and implemented at the local, national and international levels, taking into account, inter alia, the Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime.'

international level. Holding large conferences such as those in Montreal in 1989, Paris (1991), Naples (2000) and Zaragoza (2006) has allowed for the adoption of texts which were quickly disseminated by the various social networks. There were numerous attempts in Latin America to establish city forums in Chile, Argentina, Mexico, and in Africa with the Johannesburg and Dakar conferences. A profusion of initiatives prompted governments and international agencies to rewrite international agreements, which really made prevention come into being or be reborn.

27. The most amazing illustration of this profusion is the curious coupling represented by the International Centre for the Prevention of Crime. Consisting of a mixed network of governments, NGOs, cities and international institutions, this institution marks out its route to the four corners of the world, defying all the laws of political science and international law.

All this movement has rooted crime prevention in the territory, hence emphasizing cities and the role they should play in prevention. The organisation of exchanges between cities by breaking down existing barriers between professions, between the penal bloc and prevention players has increased the number of actions in all spheres.

28. We must stress the important role played by a few academics such as Philippe Robert, Joanna Shapland, Patrick Hebrecht, Adam Crawford, Hans-Jürgen Kerner, Melosi and J.-P. Brodeur in providing the first comparatist approaches, which were the bases of these exchanges.

29. For a few years, this family of prevention militants was not terribly large,<sup>26</sup> but it is completely different today, and now is the time to draw the lessons from the different experiences and the results obtained.

This questioning is all the more important in that it appears that crime has been reduced in the European and North American countries. Setting aside our scepticism regarding crime statistics, we can only observe that overall crime rates are going down. Is this reduction due to the implementation of prevention policy in the principal countries affected by crime? Although the dates between the inauguration of these policies and the drop in crime correspond, we must avoid mixtures that back up the pertinence of our position and remember, in particular, that at the same time, incarceration rates rose considerably in the same countries.

## Knowledge

### Audits

31- As cities, the territory of the crime scene and solutions to devise were displayed before our eyes, it was necessary to gradually constitute instruments for capitalising on the essential components of sociological or criminological analysis that we find in city streets. Bit by bit, this technique of piecing information back together took shape with an aim to setting up coherent, coordinated actions. “Safety audit” “safety diagnosis”—little matter the name—, this magnifying telescope of the real became an exercise largely shared in the

---

<sup>26</sup> May tribute be paid to G. Bonnemaïson, J. Calhoun, N. Whiskin, F. Vanderschueren, I. Waller, Van Dijk, E. Bontempi, R. Hartley, M. Ezraty, J. Connill, C. Vezina, I. Mellup, E. Vetere, C. Laub, Y. van de Vloet, E. Marks and N. Mellor.

prevention and security world. In particular, safety audits allow for centralising information, energy and resources of different organisations and communities in order to be able draw up a complete picture and help organisations with divergent opinions agree on the prioritisation of problems. It establishes the bases of problem-solving, finding the right balance between the different activities of the sectors involved in the Partnership. It is both a diagnosis of the past and a projection into the future, thanks to monitoring indicators. Its complexity is variable, depending on the number of government levels involved in prevention and the number of partners present in the field. Some cities have given this tool a highly democratic design by letting the population share in the safety diagnosis and publishing it on the city's official website. The local security audit, starting from the identification of problems, allows for determining the degrees of involvement necessary of each partner. The aim of the safety audit is to provide a systematic analysis, and its use as a tool in developing prevention strategies is widely recognised by other international agencies, in particular the World Bank, the European Union, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), UN-Habitat, the World Health Organisation, the International Center for the Prevention of Crime and the European Forum for Urban Security<sup>27</sup>. This is a tool in service to urban governance.

### *Research*

30. The establishment of prevention policies and the greater attention paid to crime by public authorities has developed the field of research throughout the world. Although the most advanced countries, in terms of volume of research as well as quality, remain the USA and the UK, other countries are tending to catch up. But if we are to believe the composition of the jury of the Stockholm Prize and the works rewarded by that authority up until now, the Anglo-Saxon influence remains predominant<sup>28</sup>. This preeminence results from an abundance of research on a few topics such as situational prevention, the police and community safety. The dense network of universities and research centres is also due to the greater availability of public/private partnerships for financing research. If we also add the fact that criminology has undergone a serious decline in Europe, we can better explain the overall imbalance. The convergence is based more on thinking about prevention methodology, its territorial base and, first and foremost, on knowledge of crime and the feeling of insecurity. As an example of seeking greater mutualisation of research, we must mention the Crimprev network<sup>29</sup>, which brings together 35 universities and research centres across Europe. The network's objectives are:

---

<sup>27</sup> Sohail Hussain, 'Guide sur les audits locaux de sécurité', EFUS, 2007

[http://fesu.org/fileadmin/efus/secutopics/EFUS\\_Safety\\_Audit\\_f\\_WEB.pdf](http://fesu.org/fileadmin/efus/secutopics/EFUS_Safety_Audit_f_WEB.pdf)

<sup>28</sup> 2010: Professor David L. Weisburd (George Mason University, USA) for a series of experiments showing that intensified police patrol at high crime 'hot spots' does not merely push crime around. 2009: Stockholm Prize in Criminology was awarded to Eugenio Raúl Zaffaroni of the Supreme Court of Argentina, and John Hagan of Northwestern University in Illinois, USA. They received the prize for their pioneering research regarding the causes of and prevention of genocide. 2008: Professors David Olds of the University of Colorado, USA, and Jonathan Shepherd of Cardiff University, UK for their field experiments in policies for crime and injury prevention. 2007: Alfred Blumstein (USA) and Terrie E. Moffitt (UK) for their discoveries about the development of criminal behaviour over the life-course of individuals. 2006: John Braithwaite (Australian National University) and Friedrich Lösel (German citizen from Cambridge University) for their theoretical and empirical predictions about policies for preventing repeat offending.

<sup>29</sup> Crimprev [http://www.gern-cnrs.com/gern/index.php?id=77&no\\_cache=1](http://www.gern-cnrs.com/gern/index.php?id=77&no_cache=1)

'The production of scholarly added value by the systematic use of comparisons within the European Union, thanks to the great variety of situations in the different member countries, which represents a sort of natural laboratory.

'The dissemination of the scholarly added value produced, (a) within the Consortium; (b) more widely, within the scientific community; (c) among officials at different governmental levels throughout Europe; and (d) to the various stakeholders in these subjects (media actors, NGOs, the private security sector or others).

'The development of an interdisciplinary scientific network, susceptible of: (a) gradually integrating competent centres in different countries, starting from a solid core group. A specific emphasis will be put on integrating recent EU members and candidate countries; and (b) establishing relevant scholarly cooperation with centres located outside the Union European, especially in the two Americas, based on long-standing relationships.

'The provision, for officials at various government levels, of methodological skills bearing on assistance in decision-making, measurement of facts and evaluation of public policies, in order to contribute to the work of monitoring centres at supra-national, national or infra-national levels.'

This network has been in operation for four years, and discussion as to its continuation is underway. We must again note the real renaissance of criminology institutes that have managed to reorient their work and congresses for the expectations of players in the field.

### *Training programmes*

31. The mobilisation of universities is also felt in the increase in the number of training programmes at all levels on issues of safety and prevention. These training programmes were set up starting from criminology, law or political science departments,<sup>30</sup> and their increase is essentially due to the appearance of new professions in European cities under the overall term of 'local policy coordinators'. These functions require capacities of crime analysis and means of prevention, open-mindedness to the international scene, taking into account the cultural diversity of cities as well as a capacity for mobilising and running partnerships. Criminology and the law are incapable of providing all the instruments necessary for this exercise. The connection with sustainable development contributes to the diversity of the subjects taught. Transversality, globalise and partnership are the keywords of the training programmes given.

### *Evaluation*

32. Studies concerning the evaluation of prevention policies are the other strongpoint of this knowledge. The promoters of prevention, always having to prove that their actions are more effective than a simple application of criminal law, thus bring pressure to have efficient measurement tools that can be easily mobilised. The application of management rules with the indexation of budgetary resources on results is the second factor contributing to the

---

<sup>30</sup> A good example of these training programmes is that of Hurtado University in Santiago do Chile [http://www.postgrados.uahurtado.cl/personas/cursos\\_detalle.cfm?id=1377%20](http://www.postgrados.uahurtado.cl/personas/cursos_detalle.cfm?id=1377%20)

abundance of evaluations; finally, the general movement towards greater democratic visibility of public policies obliges this effort.

33. The founding evaluation report dates from 1969, an era that witnessed the launching of a large-scale political project in the USA: The Great Society. Campbell, author of a famous report, laid down the principle that a society should experiment in order to progress and, to do so, it was necessary to integrate scientific knowledge in decision-making to validate the experimentations and bring them into general use in society as a whole. It was up to science to make the effort to put itself in suitable terms for the politician to again take its recommendations into account.

The 1997 Sherman report<sup>31</sup>, implicitly responding to the prevailing opinion at the time, which held that nothing in prevention was working, laid the foundations for evaluation by reviewing the evaluative studies carried out in different areas: the neighbourhood, family, school, work, sites propitious to crime, the police. Since then, this methodology has been taken up and developed. Great Britain was, without contest, the country that theorised this model the most and carried it onto the international scene as a reference.

34. A seminar held in the framework of the European Union<sup>32</sup> allowed for making an appraisal of evaluation policies in Europe, and several conclusions can be drawn from the totality of reports. The first is the observation of disconnecting the evaluation process from that of an audit or any operation referring to management objectives. France is an example of this abusive use of the term 'evaluation' to conceal exercises of audits, most often carried out by civil servants<sup>33</sup>.

Evaluation is a process that must be carried out by an independent third party. In the UK, where this respect for externalisation is accepted, the role of the university can lead the evaluator to play an increasingly political role. Tim Hope<sup>34</sup>, basing himself on the assessment of the participation of English scientists, does not hesitate to speak paradoxically about a 'politicisation' of science due to the excessive demand of public authorities, ending up by harnessing all the energy of English research centres. The Labour government 'coupled crime prevention with a highly ideological policy of proof under the auspices of what works'<sup>35</sup>. This danger led, for example, to Belgian universities withdrawing from invitations to tender for evaluations.<sup>36</sup>

35. The evaluation approach presupposes the existence of a statistical apparatus capable of providing the limits of a before-and-after of the action carried out. Such is not the case in a number of countries, which imposes resorting to qualitative analyses having an anthropological, sociological connotation. This is the major part of the object of evaluations in Latin America and makes dialogue difficult between countries; Europe is familiar with this problem as concerns the former communist countries. The limit perhaps only stems from the discrepancy in the level of the evaluation. This process can rely on statistics at the level

---

<sup>31</sup> Sherman et al., *Preventing Crime: What Works, What Doesn't, What's Promising*, Washington DC, 1997, NIJ

<sup>32</sup> Philippe Robert (ed.), *Evaluating Safety and Crime Prevention Policies in Europe*, VUBPress, 2009; book based on a seminar funded by EU Crimprev

<sup>33</sup> Anne Wyvekens, 'Evaluation of safety and crime prevention policies in France' in Robert's book

<sup>34</sup> Tim Hope, 'Evaluation of safety and crime prevention policies in England' in Robert's book

<sup>35</sup> Tim Hope, 'New labour governments have specifically coupled crime prevention (or, as they call it, crime and disorder reduction) with the ideological practice of "evidence-based policy and practice", encapsulating the policy pursuit of "What Works", in *Evaluation of Safety and Crime Prevention in England and Wales*, Criminogische Studies, 2009, VUBPress

<sup>36</sup> Sybille Smeets and Carrol Tange, 'Evaluation of safety and crime prevention in Belgium' in Robert's book

of European cities just as it is impossible for African cities; on the other hand, at the national level, dialogue again becomes possible but limits the comparative field to blocs of public policies.

36. Can a crime prevention action be evaluated in a context where social policy is absent? The use of evaluation stems from ethics or politics, and to evaluate, we must measure. Can this be done with the statistics we have, about which everyone is in agreement when saying that they no longer reflect an activity of institutions but describe criminal reality?

### *Indicators*

Being able to follow the progression of a policy, along with the trends and depth of its impact, is something indispensable, but budgeting for it is even more so. This issue is crucial for prevention, which must constantly prove itself: the costs/advantages ratio, contribution for the community and contribution for the sustainable development of the latter.

37. The financial and economic crisis led to extensive questioning amongst experts. What good are measurement indicators to us if they are incapable of predicting such crises? Even more, we became blind to the movements perturbing individuals and societies, and the indicators we use are very short term. In Paris, at the initiative of the French presidency, an international commission, chaired by Professors Joseph E. Stiglitz and Jean-Paul Fitoussi, proposed a new approach focussing on the distinction between the evaluation of current well-being and the evaluation of its 'sustainability', i.e., its capacity to hold up over time. Present well-being depends on income as well as what people do, their way of life, their appreciation of life and their natural environment. 'Whether these levels of well-being can be sustained over time depends on whether stocks of capital that matter for our lives (natural, physical, human, social) are passed on to future generations.'<sup>37</sup> The stakes consist more of emphasising the measuring of the population's well-being than the production apparatus. Thus should be measured: material living conditions (income, consumption and wealth), health, education, personal activities, participation in political life and governance, social ties and relations, the environment and finally insecurity. It then appears that the methods used for reducing insecurity and particularly prevention must be noted and reworked, taking into account the sustainability of the measurements taken. We are far from the activity statistics of our criminal justice apparatuses.

### *Knowledge for whom?*

38. What is the relation between knowledge and politics? Have prevention and security policies integrated science in their decisions? The answer is rather negative; in any event, the time necessary for evaluation is not that of political agendas. It appears that the results of evaluation function over a longer period and can bring about changes in opinion. Their capitalisation constitutes a leading opinion whose effects are quite obviously aleatory.
39. Knowledge does not influence, but can we do without it? Is proof necessary for making a political decision? No, especially in the area of security, which increasingly belongs to the

---

<sup>37</sup> Joseph E. Stiglitz, Amartya Sen, Jean-Paul Fitoussi, 'Report of the Commission on the Measurement of Economic Performance and Social Progress', Paris, 2009 <http://www.stiglitz-sen-fitoussi.fr/en/documents.htm>

area of risk. Risk-evaluation relies in part on facts but much more on an imaginative universe, that of the person making the decision; and it is known that the imaginative universe in politics is largely fuelled by a certain populism and the hope of not being caught out. This dimension does not belong to intellectuals.

Knowledge in terms of crime has very little outlet in the sphere of decision-making. This question hardly arises when it is a matter of the medical or physical; it always arises for the social sciences and thus for criminology; but it takes a new turn owing to the impact on the future of the organisation of our societies from the question of security.

40. Terrorism, an exacerbated form of insecurity, revealed behaviours and attitudes of political officials that were, to say the least, staggering to us in their obstinate refusal of proof. There is good reason to fear that the whole security question might be subjected to the same approach. Knowledge modifies behaviour and opinions, and multiple experiments tending to enrich the knowledge of citizens' panel demonstrate this possibility. But competition is keen with political or social players arriving on the scene and using rumours or truncated frameworks of interpretation of reality, setting off racial violence and the exclusion of minorities. From election to election, the intellectual handling of security is declining.

## **GOVERNANCE**

### **Governance of security**

41. A whole range of convergences has come to light round the governance of security. According to the United Nations,<sup>38</sup> governance 'is an efficient and effective response to urban problems by local authorities who must answer for their acts and who act in partnership with civil society'. It brings with it 'an evolution from the direct supplying of goods and services by the government to an approach that gives a sense of responsibility'; it functions through 'the decentralisation of responsibilities and resources to the local authorities, incentive to the participation of civil society and creation of partnerships with the goal of achieving common objectives'.

The concept of governance marks a break in the conception of the state's operation; does it go so far as call the form of the state, its definition and role into question? The term suggests an overhaul of competences between powers and their redistribution between the state, civil society and the market. This approach is understandable in the area of providing housing, services and collective goods. Is security part of this 'governance'?

42. At the Rijksmuseum in Amsterdam hangs the famous Rembrandt painting entitled 'The Company of Frans Banning Cocq' but better known as *de Nachtwacht* or 'The Night Watch'. This canvas represents rich citizens patrolling the city to maintain order. Painted in 1642, the scene can be viewed as both the representation of the birth of the police as well as the precedence to the police function of an exercise by citizens of this function of public peace. The latter view is backed up by the survival of citizen participation in a certain number of countries. Today, the objective of many prevention and security policies is to encourage this participation, which has taken both the volunteer form as well as a remunerated form.

---

<sup>38</sup> United Nations, PNUD (Habitat), Global Campaign on Urban Governance, 1999

43. We get by on the common belief that the state has a monopoly on force and, as an indirect consequence, a monopoly on security. The renunciation of defending oneself is accompanied by the guarantee that the state provides the security of property and persons. The other assurance that this state provides is ensuring external as well as internal security. The evolutions noted in all countries show that the state is no longer in a position to take on this monopoly. Through different policies, wherein the dominant theme is partnership and decentralisation, the monopoly has crumbled, its exercise divided up between civil society and the market. In addition, especially in the case of external security, terrorism or organised crime, it is dependent on more or less close cooperation with other countries or entities of international status.

In this original act of transferring security, and thereby of the monopoly of violence, to the state, the deception was to view security reduced to that of the state and no longer that of the citizen. Police forces in the communist countries and Latin American dictatorships all had state security as a mission, to the detriment of the citizens' freedom and security. State security is not totally that of the citizens, and this discrepancy is subject to supervision and democratic debate. In contrast to this state security, we have spoken of human security.

44. Governance arose from the conjunction of the globalisation of our economy, the globalisation of regional conflicts and, at the same time, the general movement of decentralisation and minority mobilisations, not to forget the intervention of new players in handling public policies. Private operators and the market are the principal stakeholders, which does not mean that governance homogenises our perception of the world—there is no universal model. But it involves a deconstruction of the elements making up public policies to construct an adequate methodology, a qualification of the promoters round an overall, sectional methodology<sup>39</sup>.

Governance of the complexity, intersectoral and the structuring between different levels of government, minority mobilisation and the relationship with the market—all that has taken the form of partnership authorities with a central figure: that of the territorial elected official close to problems and driven by a desire to answer questions asked by the electors.

## Partnership<sup>40</sup>

45. The new integrated approaches to urban development are not a matter of a fashion. They stem<sup>41</sup> from the necessity of taking into account the new stakes of city government linked to changes in the process of cities' urban development. Our cities are the worksites where new forms of urban governance are being constructed, urban governance characterised by going from a phase dominated by the pretension of 'making the city' to another, more pragmatic and more complex, of 'making do with the city'.

46. 'Making the city' was based on relatively crude, fatalistic urbanisation processes occurring in virgin lands (massive urbanisation of the first peripheral agricultural belts) and implemented

---

<sup>39</sup> Elkin Velasquez, 'La Governance de la seguridad ciudadana' in *Consolidación de los gobiernos locales en seguridad ciudadana*, Urbal-Red 14 Europea comisión

<sup>40</sup> Recommendation of the Council of Ministers of the Council of Europe, 24 September 2003  
<https://wcd.coe.int/ViewDoc.jsp?id=70083&BackColorInternet=DBDCF2&BackColorIntranet=FDC864&BackColorLogged=FD864>

<sup>41</sup> 'Do contractual and partnership policies favour an integrated and global approach of the combat against social exclusion?' EFUS report for the European Commission, 2001

by a single authority according to linear processes without much overlapping of political or technical responsibilities. On the contrary, 'making do with the city' presupposes making do with the territory, the populations and organisations present (winning back formerly urbanised spaces: real estate rehabilitation, requalification and urban renewal). This approach necessitates the intervention of players acting simultaneously, in partnership and co-production. By definition, it presupposes taking into account the components of urban territories (their social capital, their ecology), and is also a matter of taking into consideration not only spaces and territories but also time, rhythms, cycles, phenomena of resonance or opposition of phase in the activity of urban players. Therefore it is necessary to offer possibilities of play between the multiple interests present on the same territory. Partnership cooperations and associated contractual formulas are the rule. English law made partnership 'obligatory' in all public policy; the other legislations are more along the lines of incitation or encouragement.

47. Transformation of the city, as well as transformation of methods of social regulation, the dramatic rise of individualism and the break in families and communities, which have brought to the fore, by default, the essential role that the old forms of solidarity could have played, can also explain partnership as an attempt at avoiding failure. Indeed, the recourse to the market or the welfare state alone, even overhauled, is not in a position to replace what may be considered the hidden part of the social iceberg, namely the domestic mutual aid and community systems. The reinvention of these largely weakened systems in other forms opens the door, in numerous countries, to a diversity of initiatives from local players (systems of local exchanges, the social, interdependent economy, the community economy, new job pools linked to the multiple forms of social reproduction and urban recycling), all initiatives relying on modes of involvement and voluntary help and eluding monetary exchanges fairly widely to take on contractual or partnership forms.

48. Partnership involves more than an adjustment in the functioning of pre-existing bureaucracies; the end of the state monopoly pushes towards a total overturning. We are all programmed to become 'partners against crime'<sup>42</sup> as we come out of a period when crime was the affair of professionals and enter one where crime and prevention are the affair of all.<sup>43</sup> Complex figures of this partnership are being constructed in all countries. A crossing of the levels of government, a confrontation of the public and private sectors and recognition of the inhabitants' role engender lasting understanding in all fields and particularly that of preventing insecurity.

The introduction of partnership requires an increasingly studied methodology, especially under the impact of English policy, which is very much oriented towards the search for efficiency and accountability. The introduction of this methodology, strongly governed by management imperatives, runs counter to numerous cultures in the world. Few prevention actions are the object of pertinent evaluation in the countries of Southern Europe. Most African or Latin American countries do not have the statistical tools necessary for introducing a technical nature. And above all, the cognitive approach to crime problems is always more a matter of sociology than management.

Considerable research also underscores the persistence, in certain Southern European countries, of a contradiction between the principle of partnership and the conflictual dimension of the policy and the *interinstitutional* defiance that goes hand in hand with it.

---

<sup>42</sup> Adam Crawford, 'Governance and Security' in *Crime and Insecurity*, Adam Crawford (ed.), Willan Publishing, 2002

<sup>43</sup> Gilbert Bonnemaïson, 'Rapport des Maires sur la sécurité', Documentation française

Partnership would then be the arena of a combat waged by partners trying to have a major influence over the others. Without going so far as to assert that the applicable model is the sole expression of 'conflictual partnership', one notes that partnership is sometimes presented as a logical impossibility as soon as its institutionalisation is at stake.

Partnership is also experienced as a 'Trojan horse', introduced into the snare of an overly centralising state. It obliges certain countries to enter into contractual logics that gradually eat away at their centralising logic. But moreover, it can be experienced as an underhanded way for the state to pass off certain functions by economising on budgets.

## Elected Representatives

49. The governance of the affairs of this world witnesses the promotion of civil society as much as that of local elected representatives. Just as the political personnel occupying the benches of parliaments or the corridors of central power are undergoing a crisis of confidence on the part of electors, the political personnel taking care of the affairs of cities and regions are seeing a relative affection on the part of electors, which is kindled by the link of proximity<sup>44</sup>. Running into local officials in the street, being able to question them in an immediate report and obtaining responses—even unsatisfactory—gives one's vote a content, a reason to vote and—why not?—perhaps reason to stand for the next local elections oneself. The most significant evolutions in the perfecting of democracy and its use are recorded in the forms of exercise of the mandate of territorial representatives. All these reforms and evolutions endeavour to maintain the link of proximity with the elector. The challenge is important in large cities and urban conurbations where the relationship with the elector is most often remote.

This evolution must also take into account the recourse to communication techniques that can allow hopes of greater citizen participation in decision-making<sup>45</sup>. All these evolutions are little recorded on the national scale and even less on the European scale. It is easier to record constitutional changes affecting the fundamental balance of powers between them than daily improvements in democracy at the local level. And yet, one does sense that here, too, the future of major social questions is being played out, such as the integration of immigrants or security. Security or crime prevention is no longer in itself the domain of competence of a single holder of power. Several levels of government are concerned by the implementation of security measures, but it is increasingly the local level that predominates in the analysis and follow-through of measures. The local representative is increasingly obliged to take into account spheres of action that the law or budgetary rules do not necessarily grant him.

50. For it is the elector who 'lays down the law', and the elector is little concerned with the often-complex dividing up of administrative competences between levels of power. He will tend to sanction the closest elected representative electorally, for the latter shares with him all the problems of daily life and is supposed to have an interest in resolving those

---

<sup>44</sup> The regular Eurobarometer survey of February 2007 confirms the attachment of European citizens to local and regional democracy illustrated by the confidence rate they accord local and regional elected representatives (50%) in comparison with their country's government (34%) and the European Union (47%).  
[http://ec.europa.eu/public\\_opinion/archives/eb\\_special\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/archives/eb_special_en.htm).

<sup>45</sup> 'The role of local officials in crime prevention' (FESU, 2004), supported by the European Commission, relates the studies carried out in nine European cities. <http://fesu.org/fileadmin/efus/pdf/Elus%20locaux%20VF.pdf>

problems<sup>46</sup>. So it is that an issue as clearly defined as that of security has left the 'private preserve' of the police and also become that of the mayors.

This new positioning of elected representatives is not always conveyed by the representatives' stranglehold over new sectors of competence but, at minimum, it obliges them to take an interest in what is being done by all the agencies involved in these security issues. Are these new competences exercised differently from the old ones<sup>47</sup>? We would need an international research institute to record that evolution.

## **COMPASS ROSE**

From East to West and South to North, our routes cross and intersect four questions that serve as points of reference for our policies as well as objectives to surpass.

### **The City**

'Human establishments'<sup>48</sup> that have turned into cities; cities have multiplied and got larger, covering ever-greater areas, absorbing most of the world's population and, in some cases, going beyond the capacities of their countries to manage them, becoming world-cities, city-states. How can the question of security not be inscribed in their territory, their streets, their neighbourhoods? The management of cities strikes state organisations, obliging them to delegate and transfer powers, which were previously kingly.

Urban security revives the question of the city, its functions, contradictions and evolution. Security has become a condition of the city and its renewal, an element of its identity and the competition between cities and between urban projects.

51. The social preoccupation with crime and insecurity invites us to re-examine what creates tension in cities, their inequalities, contradictions and dichotomies. Nowadays, how do poor and rich coexist, young people and adults, men and women, native-born and immigrants, the settled population and nomads, day life and nightlife, norms and the law? To ask the question means shaking up urban projects (renewal, construction, planning) that still have trouble integrating and therefore anticipating the dimension of the conflict. Too many projects reason in weightlessness and broach security only in technical terms limited to the work (solidity, fire...), underestimating the interferences between the different spaces to which they are connected. Not asking the question about conflict in urban programming and management means taking the side of a fictional consensus and creating public spaces incapable of making the tensions of the city visible and receiving them.

52. A normative approach to the city is not enough for creating security

Public health standards in the 19<sup>th</sup> century contributed—not without violence—to shaping our cities. In turn, crime prevention and insecurity have been the object of normative work

---

<sup>46</sup> Claudio Martini, President of the Emilia Romagna Region, '...Starting in the 1990s, security policies became the centre of electoral campaigns in Italy.' Conference on 'Role and competences of supra-local authorities in urban security', Florence (Italy), 22-23 February 2004.

<sup>47</sup> W. Shon/Schön ???, 'Report on the Partnership Approach in Crime Prevention – Germany', European Committee on Crime Problems, Council of Europe, 2001

<sup>48</sup> Expression used by the United Nations

concerning materials and urban planning<sup>49</sup>. This approach is interesting in that it encourages thinking about the environments propitious to crime and the feeling of insecurity, and allows for disseminating quality standards.

The formalist (and normative) approach to the security/urbanism pairing is a delusion if the requalification of a space is not itself continuously adapted to the evolution of the demand and population. Without this adaptation, a space, even of great quality and appropriated by its users, can turn against its population and become an area of insecurity. The introduction of safety standards in town planning makes sense only in the framework of a dialogue between the local territory and the most central level where arbitrations modifying flows and populating are carried out. 'Gated communities' are examples of a unilateral, private appropriation of urban space.

53. The security of a space is guaranteed not by its being granted sanctuary status but by its vitality and the vitality of the interactions and exchanges with other spaces (public, semi-public or private). That presupposes a capacity for managing politically, socially and technically the tensions and frustrations arising from differences in development between the city's neighbourhoods or spaces. The articulation of the public offer, the volunteer offer and the commercial offer of security participates in this capacity. In the metropolis of Buenos Aires, 500,000 people live on a surface area of 323 km<sup>2</sup> or 1.6 times the area of the capital with its population of 3 million<sup>50</sup>. 'Never since the 1890s have wealth and luxury consumption been so isolated and enclosed. The spatial logic of economic liberalism brings the most extreme colonial outlines back into force. Everywhere, the rich and near-rich are closing themselves off in sumptuous enclaves, cities of leisure activities and enclosed replicas of California suburbs. Meanwhile, the poorest stand on the other side of the fence, their sole presence justifying the retreat of those living in grand style behind their fortifications. The rich can extricate themselves from the mould of urban working-class life thanks to the creation of transportation networks and independent security systems.'<sup>51</sup>

54. The principle of urban governance presupposes that the active participation of the inhabitants becomes a priority of policies public  
Community participation is defined as a process by which people are put in the capacity of getting truly, actively involved in the definition of stakes that concern them, in the decision-making on the factors that affect their lives, in the formulation and development of policies, the planning, development and providing of services. Yet few stakes concern people more, few factors affect their lives more than security.  
Strategies concerning prevention and security tend increasingly to articulate two distinct objectives: reducing individual risks (e.g., health risks linked to drugs) and reducing social nuisances linked to those risks. This reasoning calls for taking greater interest in the social and community dimension of insecurity, wondering about the role that can be played by civil society taking charge of it, and bringing civil society into the decision-making process.  
The initiative of the participation process and its steering is primarily incumbent upon the local authorities who, more than others, have a position of responsibility in the framework of their urban management. They act in the name of the inhabitants and are accountable to them.

---

<sup>49</sup> 'Situational prevention'

<sup>50</sup> 'Enhancing urban safety and security', Global report on human settlement, UN-Habitat, 2007

<sup>51</sup> Mike Davis, *Evil Paradises, Dreamworlds of Neoliberalism*, The New Press, New York, 2007

55. All our cities are familiar with brutal contrasts between clean, well-maintained, supervised neighbourhoods and those that more closely resemble dumping grounds or human garbage tips. Behind this fundamental inequality are concealed all the mechanisms feeding poverty, the impossibility of their inhabitants' leaving those neighbourhoods and the deepening of inequalities. To face up to this worldwide phenomenon, two approaches are at work.<sup>52</sup> Either one deems it advisable to reconstruct the neighbourhood, renovate it, and turn the slum into decent housing, hoping that from this rebirth of the neighbourhood will ensue a rebirth of the inhabitants; or one bets on personal development alone as being likely to make the person the active agent in the transformation of his place of residence or a change of residence. The USA embodies this latter model<sup>53</sup>, whereas France and Great Britain would embody the former<sup>54</sup>. Many parallels exist between the two, but what should be stressed is putting the person forward as the player in his change (empowerment) and consequently, the change he contributes to introducing into his environment. These principles are to be found in all the policies implemented in the socio-economic sphere and in the sphere of security and prevention. For example, the fight against the drug traffic can take the form of an occupation, in all its forms, of the street, the public space, etc<sup>55</sup>.
56. In this framework, the police again take on a role based on problems encountered and no longer on infractions. Their modus operandi is to contribute to reinforcing the community in its fight against insecurity and not feeding the judicial machine in a kind of automaticity. The authors of the 'broken window' theory insisted on this point: 'the very essence of the role of the police in maintaining order lies in the reinforcement of the community's self-control mechanisms'. And this maintaining of order is not an abstract order but that of the neighbourhood subject to the protection of individual rights: 'arresting a drunk or a vagabond who has hurt no one may seem unfair and, in a sense, it is, but sitting idly by before a gang of drunks or vagabonds can lead to the destruction of a neighbourhood'.<sup>56</sup> When the New York police proclaim this theory in the name of 'zero tolerance', all reference to community will have disappeared and we will have no more than a simple exercise in modernisation of the management of the police supported by a reinforcement of repression over people. Situational prevention offers a different perspective depending on whether it lies within a strategy of defending spaces or aid to community development. The issue of repression also changes meaning if it is exercised with the support of the community and not 'by the increase in the number of arrests with an uncertain judicial destiny, which will increase anxiety more than reassure the inhabitants'.<sup>57</sup>

### The Market and Security

57. It is a recent discovery of the importance of the phenomenon, or rather a rediscovery of old forms of regulating conflicts in public areas, that have perpetuated and developed in certain countries. Increasingly, the market has become the interlocutor of the public authorities. It is difficult to define the private sector; the sole pertinent criterion is still to define it as what is not

<sup>52</sup> Jacques Donzelot, *Faire société, la politique de la ville aux Etats-Unis et en France*, Ed. Seuil, Paris, 2003

<sup>53</sup> 'Community Development Corporation'

<sup>54</sup> 'Policy of the City' or 'urban renewal unit'

<sup>55</sup> 'Take back the streets', an operation launched by the CDCs in the 1990s

<sup>56</sup> J.Q. Wilson and G.L. Kelling, 'Broken Windows', *The Atlantic Monthly*, March 1982

<sup>57</sup> J. Donzelot

public, i.e., defined by a statutory law, constitutive of services of general interest. But the overlapping of the two sectors is ever greater, the forms of intervention having become so much more complex, especially with the introduction of management techniques that lead the public sector to 'sell' its services or delegate a certain number of its functions in exchange for remuneration.<sup>58</sup> All stages of the criminal justice system are touched by this privatisation. The maintaining of order and the public peace, investigations in the event of offence, crime prevention, alternative forms of justice such as mediation, restorative justice, the carrying out of sanctions, the prison administration, reintegration of former convicts, or taking charge of minors. Each of these areas has given rise to practices permitting the accumulation of know-how, often lost in the civil service but constituting prevention methods that sometimes elude the transparency necessary for public monitoring.

58. Most authors cite the development of the private sector in the 1990s. The study of the business figures of a few large groups indeed shows a separation. So it is in Europe that we have gone from 600,000 private guards to a million in less than five years. For all European countries<sup>59</sup>, there are 1.3 million private guards for 1.6 million policemen, with two countries, Poland and Great Britain, having the opposite ratio. For all of Latin America, evaluations were 1.6 million five years ago. In the US, there are 2.7 private guards for every policeman, in Canada, two; South Africa has three private guards for each policeman. Why this development that touches all parts of the world? Several hypotheses have been advanced, but none is sufficient to explain everything.

59. The increase in crime but, even more, the increase in fear. Although European countries are witnessing a stabilisation of crime, certain forms, such as interpersonal violence, continue to rise. Latin America and certain parts of the Caribbean are still in a period of high growth, whereas China also gives a hint of a considerable increase. But even more, it is fear that surrounds the problem of crime and motivates a certain number of individual or collective behaviours. At the same time that the majority of inhabitants of this planet are experiencing development opportunities unimaginable fifty years ago, an emancipation vis-à-vis shackles linked to traditions, culture, or sexuality, today they are experiencing a collapse of social ties and an increase in distrust, which drives them to a demand for security, a laying-bare of the risks they are running. There ensues a pressure on the public authorities to guarantee that their development occur without risk. It seems that the more freedoms, autonomy and pleasures a person gains, the more he or she feels in insecurity. This irrefutable fact has two possible conclusions: either the recourse to more or less programmed eruptions of violence, or to a nagging demand for assurance and reassurance vis-à-vis the politician. Thus can often be explained the violence surrounding sports or the massive use of drugs and alcohol in a festive atmosphere. This can also explain the vote for parties developing extreme security solutions. The demand for rules is as strong as the demand for freedoms. One guesses that the heightened demand for security is not entirely satisfied by the public response. A permanent state of tension has grown up between security and freedom.

---

<sup>58</sup> Ronald van Steden, *Privatizing Policing, describing and explaining the growth of private security*, Legal Publishers Bju, 2007

<sup>59</sup> Source: SEESAC South-eastern and Eastern Europe Clearinghouse for the control of small arms and light weapons, Belgrade

60. Most cities are made up of centres surrounded by neighbourhoods that are quite divided between rich and poor, this division favouring territorial defence strategies<sup>60</sup>. The form of cities has reduced areas of encounters and concentration. Vast urban areas are occupied by private properties, leisure areas, shopping areas, transportation and education. These spaces are quite susceptible to degradations, minor disorders and abnormal behaviour. They call for, on the part of users, visible, efficient regulation. The police have never carried out this function. The priority of its interventions is to arrest criminals not ensure public peace in these areas. The private or semi-public sector, proprietor of these spaces, has taken on the function of constable<sup>61</sup>.
61. A criminal justice system glutted and inadequate for meeting security demands  
This situation is getting worse owing to the restriction of police budgets. Numbers are no longer increasing, and the cost of a policeman is estimated at nearly three times that of a private guard. The first effect of the existence of a private sector is to weigh on the working conditions and salaries of the public sector. Regardless of profession and country, apart from the functions of the upper managerial staff, the salaries of the private sector are much lower. This introduces a profitable, perhaps short-term, break for public budgets but is harmful in the framework of overall economic balances.
62. The misunderstanding is all the greater as the population asks the police to fulfil missions that were never their province: the role of the police has never been to check that a shopkeeper indeed locked the door of his shop. The police have, in addition, got rid of a certain number of missions<sup>62</sup>. Thus, many studies show that the police no longer respond in the case of an alarm being set off. Police visibility in the streets has diminished, whereas the populations unanimously demand that 'on-the-beat' visibility. There are other cases where the population has legitimate mistrust of its police. In countries where corruption of public authorities, and especially the police, is notorious, the population prefers to directly pay for a private police. This is a situation that is also encountered in countries having had authoritarian regimes and where the police played the role of repressing citizens.
63. The government's choice to resort to the private sector is the other explanation for the development of private security. The example of Great Britain with its 'new public administration' policy<sup>63</sup> shows us the scope of this delegating to the private sector, as well as its limits. From the transfer of prisoners to carrying out documentation tasks in courts and the police, by way of prisons or taking charge of sexual offenders, the range is quite open. It is difficult to evaluate results, even though it is recognised that a certain number of services have been improved. But does this delegation signify an abdication of the state? The ultra-liberal concept of 'the minimum state', defended by Hayek, has always included the necessity of keeping the maintaining of law and order under state control<sup>64</sup>. Thus, Tony Blair's Labour government multiplied the organs intended to supervise the carrying-out of delegated tasks, and public/private partnership became the key word of management policies. But is this enough to prevent attacks on civil rights and freedoms?

---

<sup>60</sup> These strategies are also apparent in the choice of implantation of transportation lines by the refusal to let poor neighbourhoods benefit from them for fear of seeing the poor invade the wealthy neighbourhoods.

<sup>61</sup> Law Commission of Canada, *In search of security: the role of police forces and private agencies*, Ottawa, LCC, 2002

<sup>62</sup> Mark Button, *Private Policing*, Willan Publishing, 2002

<sup>63</sup> 'New Public management' (NPM)

<sup>64</sup> F.A. Hayek, *The Constitution of Liberty*, Routledge & Keegan, London, 1960

64. The last factor concerns the intrinsic development of security enterprises; '9/11' represented a powerful boost, and multinationals such as Group 4Falk, Securitas, Securicor and Wakenhut sprang up. The first is present in more than 50 countries and employs 125,000 people in activities ranging from security to prison management by way of rescue services and fire-fighting. The turnover in this branch of industries taking on tasks delegated by the military is growing rapidly, with nearly 20 billion dollars to the present day for almost 1,000 companies. Special UN operations in countries getting over a crisis are increasingly being carried out by private operators; the war in Iraq has served extensively as a training ground. The volume of interventions also brings with it heightened professionalisation; the sector is suffering from a recognition crisis as to the qualification of its employees. The development of numerous university training programmes attests to the training effort<sup>65</sup>. For many policemen and civil servants, the private sector offers professional openings, which often poses conflicts of interest. This proximity favouring the development of an investigation function in private groups, most of the counterfeiting cases coming to the attention of the police are investigated beforehand by private services. This internationalisation of groups favours the elaboration of joint methodologies and often imposes 'seizures of power' or a 'private security government' on countries with weak or easily corruptible state structures.

Criticism of this trend towards privatisation of security comes not only from a few activists: professionals such as police officers or social workers are often in a position of antagonism, which puts in check the partnership formulas developed in the cities, at the field level.

65. The functioning of the private sector is linked to a process of productivity and unicity, which is detrimental to a prevention function. Contact with a young drug addict in a public area or with a young person to convince him to cooperate in an integration process or make him agree to reduce the noise he is making does not come about in a counted, defined time that can be measured in advance. Listening, an indispensable element in the prevention function, is difficult to subject to productivity or, even worse, to an extreme specialisation of listening. The private agent is subject to a contract defining the service for which he is paid; he protects only those who pay him, and his rules of intervention are dictated by commercial interest. This specialisation is antinomial to the overall listening required by a young person who is suffering.

66. The increase in prevention and security agents makes up a puzzle leading to confusion in the public's mind. The various statutes and different uniforms worry the citizen more than they reassure, and all the more so in that the official police practically no longer appear in those areas open to the public. So it is with nightlife in cities, which is entirely regulated by doormen of nightclubs who exercise their ascendancy over behaviour, admittance and exclusion.

67. The private sector is an industry built on fear and the elimination of risk. To sell itself, it must play on the population's fear reflexes even if it means increasing fear with an alarmist discourse. It sells its services with the aim of getting rid of its client's fear and thereby promises a crimeless society. Insurance companies have nourished this risk refusal, which is a transformation of the precaution principle. They impose security equipment and services,

---

<sup>65</sup> Report of the Confederation of European Security Services and the Institut des Hautes études de sécurité intérieure, Paris, on 'The contribution of private security to public security in Europe', December 2008

supported by the jurisprudence of the courts<sup>66</sup>. They have favoured the introduction of what is called 'situational prevention', which is only in part the introduction of safety rules in architecture and town planning. They have also contributed strongly to auto theft by playing on the amounts of insurance premiums. This is a function that costs companies and individuals ever more dearly<sup>67</sup>. This tracking of risk is also a way of killing the vitality of creation. The 'safety utopia' described by Bouteillier sounds like a nightmare<sup>68</sup>. 'Too much security' stifles civil liberties and, in particular, individual freedom.<sup>69</sup> Can an industry hope to continue to prosper on one matter, crime, which will always be the reflection of our miseries and social dysfunctions?

68. The junction with the military security sphere is increasingly powerful and raises other questions; this junction comes about through the police function. Wolfgang Wodang, parliamentarian and author of a study for the Council of Europe, writes 'that the recourse to "Private Military and Securities Companies" services, especially in "weak" or "fragile" states, accentuates the reduction of the state's role, the weakening of public governance and the lessening of its capacity to resolve conflicts by civilian ways. This use leads to an erosion of public order and eventually makes the state disappear.'<sup>70</sup> In addition, this junction favours the spread of strategies and a technology that one would think to be reserved for war. In face of the urban riots that France has experienced, French policemen are retrained in territorial occupation and surveillance strategies conceived for Afghan or Iraqi cities<sup>71</sup>. All this can be seen as concerning only the police in charge of maintaining order, but the relationships of minorities and young people in particular with the police are conditioned by this approach. After such interventions, prevention players have considerable difficulty in pursuing their actions.

69. The most immediate conclusion we need, regardless of the degree of our countries' involvement in privatisation, is the necessary regulation of this market as well as the choice of delegating prevention and security functions that can be exercised by the private sector. Democratic supervision of the nature and content of the contracts signed with the private sector should be the object of publications and discussions at the level of their application. But above all, if we wish to be logical, it is necessary to 'officialise' public/private partnership by a national and local organisation of relations, by drawing up codes of ethics, and also by setting up procedures enabling people to have easy recourse against abuses; the other project of this collaboration is the precise determination of the powers of constraint that private agents can have over people as well as their powers of investigation. The sharing of information on private life is the most ticklish dossier of the partnership.

---

<sup>66</sup> The courts of New York call into question the responsibility of building owners in the event of burglary. Every building now has its contract with a security firm.

<sup>67</sup> As the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa notes, this cost is considerable: the security industry in South Africa is estimated to turn over between R10 billion and R18 billion (about US\$ 3 billion) equivalent to about 3% of GDP. 'Crime and development in Africa', UNODC, Vienna, 2005

<sup>68</sup> Bouteillier, J.C.J., *The safety utopia: Contemporary discontent and desire as to crime and punishment*, Dordrecht, Kluwer Academic Publisher, 2005

<sup>69</sup> 'Too much security?', *International Journal of the Sociology of Law*, 2003, pp.155-184

<sup>70</sup> Wodang Wolfgang-Political Committee 'Private military and security firms and the erosion of the state monopoly on the use of force', Council of Europe, 16 Dec. 2008

<sup>71</sup> Use of drones, ballistic helmets, laser-sight launchers, etc. Report of 8 February 2008 of the Direction centrale de la Sécurité Publique, published by Mediapart <http://www.mediapart.fr/journal/france/180308/violences-urbaines-police-et-crs-veulent-de-nouveaux-moyens-de-riposte>

70. Does privatisation lead to the disappearance of the protector-state? It seems that even in countries that have developed this action most, the state preserves a certain number of prerogatives, beginning with the one that consists of putting an end to the partnership. 'A complex network combining public and private is emerging. In many urban areas, one notes the birth, no longer of dual but of complex policies: the public police subcontract services from the private police; in certain cases, the private police help the public police in their investigations. The private police carry out tasks that were the exclusive domain of the public police, and private organisations sometimes hire the services of the public police for private functions.'<sup>72</sup> That can be seen as a state refocusing some functions with the aim of better achieving them, but what the state must not forget is to guarantee to all its citizens, regardless of their origins, equality in the access to prevention and security.

### The Penal Bloc

71. Made up of the police, all the agencies vested with the power of coercion and the system of sentence enforcement, the penal bloc is defined as a combat area. In addition to the physical enclosure of imprisonment, which has become the principal and almost sole sentence in the 21<sup>st</sup> century; there is the institutional enclosure of a network of agencies; finally, an enclosure of judicial reason thinks of criminal law as a specific entity, having few relations with the other judicial and social standards. This autonomy raises the question of the connection that must exist between this bloc and prevention. But again, it is necessary to define the field of prevention in relation to the penal bloc. This irrefutable fact is perhaps in the process of changing.

72. The lack of convincing results in the functioning of the Penal Bloc is leading states to redeploy their efforts towards prevention actions aimed at sharing the security 'burden'. This evolution, marked by institutional reorganisations, the launching of action plans, creation of national entities, communication and cooperation between countries, is occurring as the result of a situation that certain authors have described as the era of 'penal populism' and the predominance of the 'penal state' to the detriment of the social state. This evolution also seems to be occurring in Canada and the US. It is more difficult to detect in Latin America.

73. In our democracies, where equality among citizens is the rule, the functioning of the penal bloc never was. Whether it be in the functioning of the police or access to the courts, poverty has always kept poor people from being respected users and, as in wars, has always made them cannon fodder<sup>73</sup>. The over-representation of minorities in prisons, illiteracy, joblessness and the land-less condition flourish within the walls of the penal bloc. War strategies have invaded the command posts. From war to drugs by way of increasingly frequent interventions by armed forces in poor neighbourhoods, without overlooking exceptional legislations that become the norm, police who have replaced the patrol with task forces, and the tightening of detention systems, the penal bloc sometimes looks like an army at war against its own people. Social inequality is henceforth magnified by the functioning of the penal system.<sup>74</sup> The emergence of *pandillas* appears facilitated by a prison

---

<sup>72</sup> Law Commission of Canada, 'In search of security: the roles of public police and private agencies', Ottawa, LCC, 2002

<sup>73</sup> The average rate of access to justice in Latin America is 22%, according to the 2007 Latinobarometro, quoted in the UN-Habitat report 'Guia para la prevención local'. It is 10 points for Brazil as opposed to 38 for Venezuela.

<sup>74</sup> 'Hacia políticas de cohesión social y seguridad ciudadana', UN-Habitat, Universidad Alberto Hurtado, 2009

system favouring the reinforcement of gangs. Most of the Africans living in urban areas have no access to legal services<sup>75</sup>.

74. In the most developed systems, victimisation surveys always show the large discrepancy between the facts reported by people and those handled by the criminal system.<sup>76</sup> This cut is all the more poorly perceived in that the politicians' discourse tends to lead one to believe in a forthcoming end to this irrefutable fact. The public still requests the visibility of police uniforms in the streets, which is less and less within the means of the police whose numbers tend to decrease and whose preoccupations are far from those of the inhabitants. Although the Penal Bloc is undergoing numerous reforms, the number of incriminations is increasing and the media are attentive to its functioning, that does not make it a player open to social realities or particularly to the concerns of preventive policy. The relationship with the community and civil society remains largely absent<sup>77</sup>.
75. The other characteristic of the penal 'bloc' is the lack of attention paid to victims up until now. Europe has witnessed clear improvement in this area, the improvement having come about primarily under the impetus of women and the lack of consideration accorded to sexual offences. The reception of victims has improved, in particular thanks to structures intended to help and take care of them overall. The reception in police stations tries to take into account the traumatised state in which the victim may be. Certain legislations grant victims the right to give their opinion on reduced sentencing. Very few grant financial compensation in case of default on the part of the perpetrator of the damages<sup>78</sup>. But the most promising leads of the past few years—restorative justice and mediation—remain on the fringes of the penal bloc. Through the face-to-face confrontation that it organises between the victim and the perpetrator, mediation has an extraordinarily civic role. It is a course in public spiritedness and allows for introducing a dialogue where none existed, to again give to the perpetrator a sense of the other's dignity; it establishes a social tie in communities. Able to be exercised at all levels of the penal bloc, it could become the true offer of conflict-settlement before the more classic offer of justice. It still remains too limited to experimentation, and when international texts demonstrate concern about this issue, it is always presented as a solution for unclogging the prison system. A managerial view always wins out but not sufficient to impose its becoming an ordinary procedure.
76. Turned towards serious crime, the priorities of the penal bloc are not those that citizens wish for in their daily life<sup>79</sup>. Investments within the police forces increasingly go to equipment backing up specialised investigations. Justice has set up 'short trial circuits' for minor cases, thereby revealing the premisses of summary justice; the police are inventing procedures for lodging complaints by Internet, whereas fine-collecting is being entrusted to automated systems. The personalisation of the justice service is disappearing. Trying to face up to this non-response or its insufficient responses, system managers are automating proceedings, shortening waiting periods and thereby gradually reducing what jurists call respect for the principle of contradiction.

---

<sup>75</sup> *Pauvreté urbaine et accès à la Justice en Afrique*, collective book, Sankoré L'Harmattan, Paris, 1995

<sup>76</sup> Research report: a comparative analysis of the European crime and safety survey, European Commission, Brussels, 2005

<sup>77</sup> Joanna Shapland, *Justice, community and civil society, a contested terrain*, Willan Publishing, 2008

<sup>78</sup> France has the most complete legislation in Europe

<sup>79</sup> Wesley Skogan and Kathleen Frydl (ed.), *Committee to Review Research on Police Policy and Practices*, National Research Council, 2004

77. This poor response on the part of the penal bloc brings about the development of what Mark Button calls 'vigilantism'. Born in the USA, it designates movements of individuals who, for lack of an official authority, take the law into their own hands to apply it. This action is always collective and presupposes organisation and premeditation. The most spectacular examples were provided by the 'Lawmen of São Paulo' and the 'exterminators of Baixada Fluminense' in 1993<sup>80</sup>. Most African cities are familiar with this type of 'summary justice', and Europe, too, has been the setting for these movements but integrates them into official structures. Thus, the French and British police forces integrate volunteers authorised to accompany patrols, whereas Italy voted a law authorising citizen patrols at night. Of course, citizen participation does not lead to arrests and sanctions. The courts punish this type of behaviour, even more so when it is individual. More spontaneously, mothers may occupy a public area to disturb a drug scene; citizens regularly occupy a street to prevent relations between prostitutes and their clients and obtain their departure, like fathers occupying the space at the foot of blocks of flats to hinder gatherings of young people. We have no visibility on the development of such movements, but their continued existence should lead us to better broach the issue of citizen and community participation in the functioning of the penal bloc, but by opening up the possibility of the strong development of forms of justice and community police.
78. Canada provides us the premisses of what could become a public integration policy within the citizens' penal bloc, 'community courts' or 'sentencing circles', and 'community forums' being the best-known examples of this<sup>81</sup>. The authors make the distinction between initiatives taking place within the penal bloc and those having a fairly large degree of autonomy.
- Dialogues have gradually been established round prevention policies between the penal bloc and field players working in our city streets. A partnership is taking shape which can be made mandatory in the case of the Netherlands and England or on a more voluntarist basis in the case of France and Spain. Determining crime-reduction strategy is discussed and finalised, and from this come partnership actions, touching the sphere of victims, participation in the prevention training programme with young people, learning about legality and prevention of reoffending. The 'Houses of Law and Justice' set up in France, the Netherlands<sup>82</sup> and Belgium reflect Justice's leaving its boundaries to go and meet the community. Great Britain has instituted a Criminal Justice Consultative Council, the territory being divided up into zones (local criminal justice boards), presided over by a judge and in charge of identifying the problems encountered such as, for example, receiving witnesses. These Councils bring together several partners, but their very limited budget restricts the scope of their action.
79. Pressure on the penal bloc from the political personnel and public opinion through the intermediary of the media is intense. Questions of security and crime have become central in all elections, this translating into an acceleration of legislative reforms to define or redefine offences; modifying procedures to speed up judgements; delegating functions to third parties, especially from the private sector; and refocusing on the 'primary' (with the difficulty of determining what is primary and secondary in questions of crime). But that translates by a demand for certainty in administering sentences, a reinforcement of

---

<sup>80</sup> <http://www.conflicts.org/index708.html> Angelina Peralva, 'Violences urbaines, démocratie et changement culturel : l'expérience brésilienne' in *Culture et Conflits*, Paris, 2005

<sup>81</sup> Isabelle Bartkowiak and Mylène Jacoud, 'Next direction in Canadian Justice: from state workers to community representatives' in *Justice, Community, Civil Society* (Shapland)

<sup>82</sup> Holland: 'Justice in the Neighbourhood'

sentences by the legislator and also sentences handed down by the courts. All this movement has little justification in the crime statistics, which, after a sharp rise up until the 1990s, tended to drop. Thus, Great Britain, experiencing its highest crime rates, saw them rise sharply up until the Nineties and since '97 has witnessed a decrease of more than 30%.

80. Can this reinforcement of repression and the increased attention paid to certain forms of prevention be explained by the crisis of the politician brought about by the revelation that our states are less and less capable of protecting citizens from potential risks in the sphere of employment, ensuring our pensions and covering health expenses? 'The Emperor's New Clothes'? Perhaps under the impact of globalisation and the belated discovery of the interdependence of economic and financial movements. '9/11' and the financial crisis have accentuated the states' increasing inability to assume responsibility. Henceforth, politicians fall back on topics they think are more within the reach of their speeches and acts. Crime is one of those topics, along with immigration. These phenomena are felt like aggressions coming from the outside world and are often confused in the discourse: the criminal is necessarily someone from somewhere else. Immigrants are first viewed as vectors of organised crime or human trafficking and not as potential economic development or exchanges<sup>83</sup>. The administrative organisational chart of the European Union reflects this prejudice. The immigration question is connected with the sphere in charge of judicial, police and crime-prevention cooperation. It is not surprising that politicians throughout Europe indulge in 'penal populism', playing dangerously with racism and the exclusion of minorities.<sup>84</sup>

81. Beyond politics and the guarantee that the bellicose discourse against crime reassures citizen and politician alike, is there agreement between the socio-economic state of our countries and the sensitivity to crime and demand for more repression? Two authors, Cavadino and Dignan, set forth the hypothesis of a 'penal globalisation' phenomenon, based on the observation that prison sentences are increasing in many countries and that this increase corresponds to development models characterising the social and economic policies of those countries<sup>85</sup>. Starting from indicators such as the neo-liberal nature of economic and social policy, the differences in revenues, state/citizen relations, inclusion/exclusion, political orientations and penal ideology, they group countries into four large categories: the neo-liberal states, exemplified by the US; the corporatist and conservative states such as Germany; the social-democratic states; and finally, the oriental corporatist states (Japan). This classification enables them to note that all the countries coming under the 'neo-liberal' heading have the highest incarceration rates. Registering the fact that many countries have had considerable rises in the prison population (Great Britain saw the number of its prisoners double in less than ten years), the authors conclude that the more a country evolves towards neo-liberalism, the more its prison population swells. Many criticisms can be levelled at the authors as to their definition or methodology. The incarceration rate in the US is so high that it is difficult to put it in the same category with states such as Great Britain, South Africa or Australia<sup>86</sup>. It is obvious that other cultural factors should be mentioned, but as concerns Europe, it is interesting to note that all the

---

<sup>83</sup> Michel Marcus, 'Sécurité et démocratie à l'épreuve de la violence', Council of Europe, 2003

<sup>84</sup> The example of Gipsies is a sad summary of this litany of accusations as to their nature, which 'encourages crime', and the impossibility of integrating them.

<sup>85</sup> Michael Cavadino and James Dignan, *Penal system: a comparative approach*, 2006

<sup>86</sup> 2005-06: USA: 736; South Africa: 335; England and Wales: 148; Australia: 126

countries of the former communist bloc, where ultra-liberal policies were applied so as to quickly put them into positions of competitiveness, soon occupied the front ranks in terms of imprisonment. Poland and Hungary are exemplary in this regard: respectively 222 and 150. Prison indeed serves as a regular outlet of a whole population not taken care of by a sufficient social network. The question of the social state's validity arises.

This type of analysis reminds us of the penal bloc's strong involvement in the social and economic policies of our countries. It tells us that our duty is to enlarge the circle of our questioning and go beyond, being a matter for professionals, their daily routine giving free rein to the ways of working of which they are the playthings.

## Social Issues

82. The link between crime and development signifies that fighting crime and creating safer environments is an investment that is beneficial to all and especially the poorest. It is therefore a priority for public authorities at all levels, including those in charge of criminal justice and urban management, as well as for a wide range of social and economic services. The 'security of individuals and their living environment' is one of the standards on which the UN-Habitat's campaign for urban governance is based, being deemed fundamental for the creation of the 'inclusive city' where everyone, regardless of his or her state of health, gender, age, race or religion, is entitled to participate productively and positively in the possibilities that the city has to offer<sup>87</sup>.
83. The social issue is defined by the lacks and exclusions undergone by persons in relation to the averages of living as defined by national or international standards. The European Commission defines social exclusion as a multidimensional phenomenon that emerges from several types of destitution and the obstacles encountered—most often combined—, which prevent people from participating and fully benefiting from fields such as education, health, the environment, housing, security, culture or access to rights.

All these elements are found in the National Action Plans against poverty and social exclusion that were submitted in June 2001 to the European Commission by the member states. The principal risk factors in social exclusion identified therein are:

- long-term unemployment;
- the fact of living with limited resources on a long-term basis;
- the weakness of academic qualifications and leaving the educational system early;
- the fact of living in a vulnerable family;
- disability;
- poor health;
- drug use or alcoholism;
- precarious housing;
- racism;

The concentration of these elements is most often encountered in parts of territories that are most frequently present in our cities. The fact of living in these neighbourhoods further reinforces the impact of these exclusionary factors, were it only the absence of services equal to the stakes.

---

<sup>87</sup> 'The World Campaign for Urban Governance'. UN-Habitat, Nairobi.  
<http://www.unhabitat.org/pmss/getPage.asp?page=bookView&book=1537>

84. The connection between the social question and crime prevention is a complex one, feeding, in particular, the thinking of framers of political policy evaluation. Is the scope of a country's social policy not determining in relation to crime prevention?

If this connection had to be illustrated, the analysis of fear of crime would suffice to show it. Surveys on the feeling of insecurity constantly bring forth the question 'Are we in the process of measuring fear of crime?'<sup>88</sup> 'Fear of crime and the feeling of insecurity are the parallel manifestations of a more general syndrome of insecurity, which can be explained only in light of social changes.'<sup>89</sup> The evaluation policies of prevention actions constantly run up against the interaction of different policies, which was made very clear in the Sherman report.<sup>90</sup>

It is commonly agreed that the countries of Northern Europe represent models where the social question is most developed. Assistance policies greatly reduce the risks that a citizen runs in his or her life. Family, health and training policies round and on the occasion of work are strong, and conditions for obtaining assistance are unrestrictive, being considered a right for all inhabitants of those countries. It is probable that this type of model of society, called 'social democratic', leaves little room for the deployment of a crime-prevention policy. These social policies have the scope and flexibility to adapt to situations presenting the greatest risks for individuals, third parties and society. The very characteristic role of the national crime prevention councils, created quite some time ago<sup>91</sup>, is revealing of this situation. The essential function of these councils is one of studies, economic forecasting and, above all, teaching and diffusing prevention messages. They advise orientations taken by the criminal justice system; to this function is added another, touching on methodology and the organisation of prevention. Inversely, countries little covered by social policies, such as the USA, have a broader field for crime prevention. Thus, the numerous support programmes for young single mothers in the US, in the circle of crime prevention, are not the object of this spotting in the Nordic countries; or else, actions consisting of taking young people in hand after school, which come under policies of the national education department.<sup>92</sup> 'Tell me what your ordinary policy is for the fringes of the population with particular problems, and I will tell you the importance of your prevention policy.'

85. The parallel between social policy and prevention policy is not without danger. The economic and financial crisis results in decreases in social aids and the raising of thresholds for qualifying for them. It ensues that the population takes a dim view of the efforts deployed for the reintegration of young delinquents, seeing crime as a bonus for benefiting from aid and support in the access to certain services. Similarly, it considers prisons too 'luxurious' (television, showers...); another illustration by Mrs Thatcher's first Home Secretary in 1993 who asserted: 'Prisoners enjoy a level of material comfort that taxpayers

---

<sup>88</sup> Klaus Sessar and Helmut Kury, 'Risk and insecurity as broader concept behind fear of crime and punitiveness', contribution to the European project 'Assessing Deviance, crime and prevention in Europe' (Crimprev), 2009

<sup>89</sup> H. Hirtenlehner, 'Disorder, social anxieties and fear of crime.' in H. Kury (ed.), *Fear of crime, punitivity*, Bochum Brockmeyer, 2008

<sup>90</sup> 'Simply comparing the return on investment of each crime prevention policy to its alternatives can mask another key issue: the possible interdependency between policies, or the economic and social conditions required for a specific policy to be effective. Crime prevention policies that are not delivered in a program may fail to prevent crime in a community where children grow up with daily gunfire. A chain gang may have little deterrent effect in a community with 75% unemployment a vacuum.' Lawrence W. Sherman, 'Thinking about Crime Prevention' [www.ncjrs.gov/works](http://www.ncjrs.gov/works)

<sup>91</sup> The National Prevention Council of Sweden, created in 1974, was the first in Europe.

[http://www.bra.se/extra/pod/?action=pod\\_show&id=8&module\\_instance=11](http://www.bra.se/extra/pod/?action=pod_show&id=8&module_instance=11)

<sup>92</sup> US National Crime Prevention Council <http://www.ncpc.org/programs/teens-crime-and-the-community>

have trouble comprehending.<sup>93</sup> In France, it is difficult to communicate on training programmes for delinquents in the mountains or in foreign countries, enabling them to confront realities other than those of their neighbourhood.

86. Another, more serious consequence stems from the cumbersomeness of the organisation of social policies and, more precisely, the cumbersomeness of the departments providing services and aids. The lack of flexibility and reaction facing particular situations makes dealing with certain social situations difficult. This claim is accentuated by neo-liberal criticism, which views it as a demonstration of the necessity of less state and the need to reduce these services in favour of the private sector. The other peril of this difficulty in communicating with the public is that crime prevention is ignored and sacrificed when budgetary restrictions must be carried out.

87. Over the past few years, this crisis of the welfare state, combined with a dramatic rise in resorting to sanctions to give people a sense of responsibility, has translated into a 'penalisation of social life' movement.

The increase in the number of bills can be observed in all countries: twenty-odd bills for England, and thirty for France in the last ten years. Laws applicable to minors have gone through upheavals throughout Europe, especially by registering a lower age of criminal responsibility. A certain number of legal rules concerning the protection of people's private life have been called into question. In the name of security, exchanges of information about individuals focussing on their private and sex life go beyond the rules established in the framework of social policies. Certain authors place this 'subversion' in the development of a criminalisation of social life<sup>94</sup>. Abnormal daily behaviour of persons is more or less targeted by criminal law, hence a continuous flow of laws whose object is to figure out and govern behaviours. The justification given is the necessity of adapting the laws to new forms of crime. A strengthening of laws can be conceived of for new forms of crime, but the movement applies more to petty and 'average' delinquency than to crime per se and as such seems like the mark of states making citizen supervision an object of government. The action of politicians is reduced to announcing laws and playing with scales of sentencing that are becoming increasingly complex. Repression is the order of the day and is manifested in several ways: the lowering of the age of criminal responsibility<sup>95</sup>; lengthening of sentences<sup>96</sup>; the increase in the number of penal incriminations; the calling into question of criminal irresponsibility in case of madness; the calling into question of judges' responsibility<sup>97</sup>; and the application of exceptional measures to common law<sup>98</sup>. Since 2002, France has had 30 reforms in criminal procedure and 40 in criminal law!

Social life finds itself attacked by a perversion linked to the administration system based on the non-enforcement of laws. Thus, that translates by changes in the appellation of social actions into so-called security and prevention actions, the motive being that it is easier to

---

<sup>93</sup> *The Observer*, 22 August 1993

<sup>94</sup> Denis Salas, *La volonté de punir, essai sur le populisme pénal*, Hachette Pluriel, 01/2008

<sup>95</sup> CE report of October 2008 by the rapporteur on human rights concerning Great Britain, remonstrating on juvenile justice and the age of criminal responsibility, encouraging the English to adopt a threshold of 14-15 years, the European average.

<sup>96</sup> Establishment of the precaution period for persons guilty of sexual abuse, permitting administrative sentence prolongation. This only shows the obvious lack of treatment in prison.

<sup>97</sup> Sanction given to a Spanish judge, Juana Gálvez, for not having incarcerated the presumed killer of a child, 20 October 2008; in France, judges have been repeatedly called to order subsequent to releases of prisoners.

<sup>98</sup> Development of files, prolongation of police custody time limits for acts of destruction committed on the occasion of collective violence.

obtain subsidies under this appellation. Numerous actions concerning immigrant populations are financed by 'security' budgets, this also leading to role confusions amongst social workers most of whom reckon they were not hired for crime prevention but social prevention. The increase in the number of ethics charters indicates that, in the midst of these confusions, local players are seeking to define new rules.

88. Rare are the decriminalisation processes. This movement was current in the 1970s when decriminalisation was strong, particularly regarding morals or in 'mass' litigations. As a current exception, mention must be made of the example of Portugal where the change in strategy concerning drugs whose beneficial effects are hailed by the entire scientific community<sup>99</sup> has made the logic of fundamental, and in particular, social rights prevail over the criminal logic stemming from international conventions on narcotics. By decriminalising drug use in 2001, social law overrides criminal law, through the notion of 'the user's social and health protection'.

89. Outside of Europe, the question of the coexistence of social policy and crime prevention is raised just as much, but not in the same terms, owing to the little structuring of a public policy or a choice of organisation by the state. Thus, as Robert Castel reminds us, 'the social state formed itself at the intersection of the market and labour. The stronger it was, the stronger the dynamics that it regulated: economic growth and the structuring of the employees' condition. If the economy re-autonomises itself and the employees' condition crumbles, the social state loses its integrating power'<sup>100</sup>. For a certain number of countries, the construction of this trio came about more belatedly or even has never occurred. The market alone exists everywhere with states searching for their role. Social issues belong to non-institutional players and international organisations. Thus, in the countries freed from the communist regime, the role of associations, foundations and NGOs is extremely important in the spheres of health and family aid. These organisms work with state bureaucracies, but the strategic plans and management of these policies remains insufficient, were it owing only to the lack of civil servants. The problem of coordination arises, along with the problem of mid- and long-term objectives.

Latin America is often in this kind of situation: the social question is delegated to NGOs most of whose financing is provided by international backers, which makes efforts at coordination between structures of the public authorities difficult, as well as between the NGOs themselves. Many efforts are made to attempt lasting coordination. In addition, many of these NGOs have no direct objective touching on crime prevention and can rightly claim to belong to governances that are more social. The issue is changing under the impact of the expansion of the drug traffic, as well as the appearance of youth gangs. Specific structures are then created with the difficulty of finding specific financing. The economic crisis that is going to strike Latin America this year, after six years of growth, leads to fears of a considerable increase in poor workers (earning less than two dollars a day), and women and children will be the first victims of this crisis<sup>101</sup>. Particularly to be feared is the growth of *pandillas* (nearly 80,000 people), which are also organised forms of survival for abandoned young people, in addition to their criminal activities.

---

<sup>99</sup> Glenn Greenswald, *Drug decriminalization in Portugal*, Cato Institute, Washington, April 2009

M.L. Cesoni, 'L'incrimination de l'usage de stupéfiants dans sept législations européennes', *Groupement de recherches Psychotropes, politique et société*, Paris, no. 4, 2000

<sup>100</sup> Robert Castel, *Métamorphoses de la question sociale*, Ed. Fayard, 1995

<sup>101</sup> [http://www.undp.org/french/economic\\_crisis/overview.shtml](http://www.undp.org/french/economic_crisis/overview.shtml)

90. It would be a mistake to think that the improvement in living standards and social conditions would suffice to bring down crime rates. If that were the case, European countries would have very low crime rates. Inversely, poverty does not automatically engender a rise in crime; other cultural, community and social factors intervene to act on this correlation. Thus, the high number of homicides in certain Latin American countries stems in part from the urban guerrilla wars of the 1970s-80s. The cultural problem is just as important in the crime problem: 'Crime is not a tumour or an epidemic but a painful interpersonal or community problem—a close, daily, quasi-domestic reality, a community problem that no one in the community can resolve. A social problem, which, when all is said and done, calls for diagnosis and treatment.'<sup>102</sup>

The question of individual and collective values arises in the recourse to crime in order to survive in poverty. One too often forgets this dimension in the analysis of poverty. The respect of one's body is, for example, one of those important qualities in a young person capable of turning him or her away from drugs or prostitution. Antanas Mockus, mayor of Bogotá in the mid-Nineties, successfully launched strong actions touching the culture of the law and the development of civic responsibility. Nicaragua achieved a strong decrease in the number of *pandillas* and *maras* by developing dialogues between the police and young people, establishing partnership policies resorting to the arts and culture, and offering opportunities for training and jobs. Even so, it is necessary to have aid actions, making use of all these factors. The search for respect is a theme we continually encounter in all the phenomena of youth gangs. Thanks to the group and its strength through violence, the young person hopes to see himself respected by the Other and be recognised. Between poverty, social policies and crime, the margin for carrying out efficient actions is narrow but it does exist.

'Prevention and security policies are incapable of preventing the devastating effects of socio-economic conditions weighing on certain social groups or certain urban areas. Those policies must not serve to mask the absence of social and economic policies or, worse, the accumulation of segregative decisions and practises.'<sup>103</sup> The absence of social policy, or its dismantling by laws of the market, considerably reduces the capacities of a prevention policy, but its affirmation is necessary.

## **STORM WARNINGS**

### **The Traceability of Man**

91. Chicago authorities<sup>104</sup> have just begun a study of 10,000 students aimed at spotting those likely to be victims of fatal violence. Five hundred cases of fatal violence were studied, bringing to the fore that the victims are Black men, having numerous days of truancy and warnings at school, and living in destructured families. The study's goal is to provide means of defence to potential victims, in particular by giving them a police phone number. This example illustrates a tendency to set up processes allowing for spotting persons likely to be delinquents or victims, with the objective of focusing prevention actions on them. In

---

<sup>102</sup> García-Pablos de Molinas, *Tratado de criminología*. Tirant Lo Blanch, Valencia, 2003

<sup>103</sup> P. Robert in Robert's book

<sup>104</sup> *New York Times*, 2009

<http://www.nytimes.com/2009/10/07/us/07chicago.html?pagewanted=1&tntemail0=y&r=1&emc=tnt>

addition, the detection of certain factors leading to deviant behaviour or to becoming a victim can be undertaken—relatively early in certain cases—in the life of these people. Violent behaviour is detectable quite early on in certain children and can be reduced by personalised support. Even then it is necessary to determine the nature and number of these violence-generating factors or symptoms allowing for detecting a predisposition to behaviour dangerous for others. The World Health Organisation has looked into these problems of violence and transposed its methods, elaborated in the public health sector, to that of violence prevention<sup>105</sup>. It has built an ecological model of violence helping to understand the causes and effects of interpersonal violence and promoted a multi-sectorial approach to health public; but it affirms that this strategy must remain distinct from a crime prevention strategy.

92. What the WHO did not foresee is that the players participating in its strategy are, for the most part, involved in crime prevention strategies (housing, police, social action...). In the field, this leads to confusions and vigorous refusals to apply 'early' intervention techniques. In addition to the socio-economic factors are psychologising factors. The presence of the 'penal bloc' in these alliances gives little assurance to the social sector of a predominance of the health and social logic. This debate also concerns the evolution of our societies, in particular under the impact of the insurance logic, which increasingly governs social life and is symbolised by the principle of precaution. The notion of 'public at risk' concentrates all the debates.

The reign of the law of series, nurtured by numerous actuarial studies consisting of accumulating the risk factors of unexpected appearance concerning situations covered by insurance, allows for spotting persons at risk and eliminating them from insurance systems or increasing their financial contribution. This system breaks formal equality between persons, with reimbursement of care being increasingly dependent on risk factors. This managerial logic has penetrated all areas of social life under diverse appellations and finds a way to apply in the sphere of crime. Starting from factors determined by international doctrine and taken up by large international organs like WHO, efforts can be concentrated on population categories, but there is considerable danger of blindly transposing analyses that depend closely on social, cultural and economic conditions. The fact of keeping a child in a single-parent household takes on a possibly negative sense only when combined with other socio-economic factors. In the study carried out by the Chicago authorities, the fact that victims belong to destructured families or are on the verge of dropping out of school can also be found in the profile of perpetrators of aggressions.

93. Behind this managerial orientation of public policy, the question arises of recording personal data, which allows for the development of the system. The claim to intervene before the offence requires putting together databases, many elements of which already exist in developed countries. The identification of persons who are the object of prevention measures is predominantly linked to a request for social services. To be entitled to a particular service, a social investigation is often begun, allowing for collecting data on one's private life. To this first circle of population is added a population that the social services spot, specifically based on behaviour or situations that can be translated as abnormal behaviour. The 'profiling' of these population categories has consequences on the nature of their rights and services. This profiling is also coupled with the cartography of crime applied

---

<sup>105</sup> 'Preventing Violence', a guide to implementing the recommendations of the world report on violence and Health, WHO, Geneva, 2004

to the city, drawing up a list of acts committed as well as, increasingly often, the domiciles of the perpetrators<sup>106</sup>. In the US and UK, there are numerous Internet sites that put the addresses of 'sexual predators' online. The paradox is that to be able to target fringe groups and minorities, a file on the entire population is necessary. Six million people in Germany, nearly ten million in England, 14 million in France and 25 million in the US are the object of varied files permitting cross-checking.

94. The recourse to genetic analyses is spreading massively. Originally intended for sexual offences, DNA is now used for many other infractions. 'The DNA databases were built initially to deal with violent sexual crimes and homicides,' stated Harry Levine<sup>107</sup> in the *New York Times*. 'Over time more and more crimes of decreasing severity have been added to the database. Cops and prosecutors like it because it gives everybody more information and creates a new suspect pool.'<sup>108</sup> There is nothing objective about these databases in their piecing-together operation. A report of the House of Commons showed that 42% of Black men have their genetic profile on record as opposed to only 6% of Whites. Does this discrimination reflect the functioning of the criminal justice system or the reality of crime? In fact, it has been noticed, for example, that members of sexual offenders' families also go into the DNA databases.

The supervisory organs of the computer-processing of personal data admit that it is impossible to check these files. Users of these files are increasingly numerous, not counting those who feed them. Are we becoming a society of genetic surveillance (to parody Michel Foucault's expression)?

Under the impact of '9/11', the notion of risk has taken on a singular turn,<sup>109</sup> and risk-reduction strategies have been called into question. Thus, in the sphere of drugs, what predominates is a discourse of head-on war waged by 'czars'. Is it possible to construct policies reinforcing social cohesion with prevention tools that divide, isolate and pre-condemn people?

### Without Risk-Taking

95. Former American Defence Secretary Donald Rumsfeld advocated a doctrine of immediate action against all risk, even those not yet known, thereby introducing the future into the present. He made present the future consequences of an eventuality that may or may not occur, totally indifferent to any calculation of probability. The precaution principle is acquainted with the boundaries of the action of public authorities and imposes an obligation on them to prevent serious, irreversible damage in the areas of the environment and public health. The triggering of this principle relies on scientific knowledge and the advice of experts, underscoring a lack of knowledge or inadequacy. Rumsfeld sweeps away all expertise and knowledge: for him, a 1% risk is enough to warrant taking action. Terrorism and security are domains of exercise of this anti-intellectual refusal of the knowledge of risk; people are judged in terms of what they might do<sup>110</sup>, and uncertainty becomes the motive for action. This governance of uncertainty implies a fearsome concentration of means on

---

<sup>106</sup> An example of this is given for the city of Rotterdam by René van Swaaningen: 'Sweeping the street: civil society and community safety in Rotterdam' in *Justice, Community and Civil Society*, J. Shapland (ed.), Willan Publishing, 2008

<sup>107</sup> Professor of sociology at City University of New York

<sup>108</sup> *New York Times* 18 April 2009 [http://www.nytimes.com/2009/04/19/us/19DNA.html?\\_r=1&th&emc=th](http://www.nytimes.com/2009/04/19/us/19DNA.html?_r=1&th&emc=th)

<sup>109</sup> Corey Robin, *Fear: The History of a Political Idea*, Oxford University Press

<sup>110</sup> Adam Crawford 'Governing perceptions of crime and insecurity in the age of uncertainty' in *Deviance, crime and prevention in a punitive age*, a seminar hosted by ICCR at the open university, June 2009

certain individuals. Up until now, uncertainty was conveyed by the fact that prevention actions kept a range and an imprecision in their targeting. Now, uncertainty is targeted, and increasingly, fringe populations must be targeted in the name of preventive suspicion<sup>111</sup>. Power (quoted by Crawford)<sup>112</sup> states that we have gone from a period of risk-management to a governance of uncertainty, but this does not signify the replacement of one system by another! One of the effects of this evolution is found in politicians' speeches, perfectly illustrated by former Prime Minister Tony Blair. Questioned as to his motivations for starting the war in Iraq on mere information, he replied: 'Here is the intelligence. Here is the advice. Do you ignore it? But, of course intelligence is precisely that: intelligence. It is not hard fact. It has limitations. But in making that judgement, would you prefer us to act, even if it turns out to be wrong? Or not to act and hope it's OK? And suppose we don't act, and the intelligence turns out to be right. How forgiving will people be?'<sup>113</sup> This theory of 'but if' is devastating; European politicians get themselves elected on the theme of security and this same discourse: 'Imagine had I not acted... Had I not made this law...' Would that the prevention process benefit from the same boldness! Thus it is, in recent years, that European governments are experiencing intense legislative activity in the name of domestic and international security. The annihilation of risk kills pardon, the inherent risk-taking in all human relations.

This tracking of uncertainty carries over into international relations and particularly in world policy of controlling migratory flows. This policy has definitively gone under the control of interior ministries from that of development ministries. This leads rich countries to increasingly impose on migratory countries control policies of their population. A law-and-order ascendancy has seen the day in all countries, and this all the more so in that the question of organised crime is one of the other storm warnings on our prevention policies, being increasingly linked to migratory policies.

## GPS<sup>114</sup> of Violence

96. The violence that seems to be submerging a certain number of countries, and the durability of organised crime in countries having gone through civil policies are grounds for being fearful as to the continuity of prevention policies. The homicide rate in Latin America and Africa is perplexing regarding the capacity of those countries to find a territorial unity, one of population—in short, their capacity to develop policies of 'living together'. Even though cities are experiencing spectacular improvements (e.g., Medellín and Bogotá<sup>115</sup>), the questions that arise call into question the internal balances of those societies and the future of their police and justice apparatuses, facing up to massive problems of corruption. How to develop policies of access to law, education and legality, of respect for the law when, from generation to generation, the only law that counted was that of the street, the gang, the Mafia? How can social policies stand up to the ascendancy of the drug networks? Rare are the struggles within a country that are not accompanied by solid connections with drugs for financing arms, the frameworks of movements; how can one imagine that, in case of victory, these ties be broken?

---

<sup>111</sup> Follow the debate in many countries on the nature of sentences to inflict on sex offenders.

<sup>112</sup> M. Power, *Organized Uncertainty: Designing a World of Risk Management*, Oxford University Press, 2007

<sup>113</sup> <http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/uk/4443386.stm>, quoted by Crawford

<sup>114</sup> Global Positioning System

<sup>115</sup> ICPC 'International Report on Crime Prevention and Community Safety: Trends and Perspectives', 2008

It is in the Taliban-controlled zone of Afghanistan that heroin production (80% of world's production) is concentrated. There is a drug geography but it is one made up of multitudes of enclaves 'under the influence'.

Africa offers the case of a non-producing continent but is a place of transit and, increasingly, consumption. 'Finally, Western Africa countries are perceived as having a permissive working environment for drug traffickers due to widespread corruption and poor law-enforcement structure. Many countries in the region face difficulties in controlling their territory, to administering justice and are plagued by corruption. The case of Guinea-Bissau provides examples of the consequences of the difficulties for weak states to enforce the law. In September 2006, the authorities of Guinea-Bissau seized 670 kg of cocaine. Two Latin American persons were arrested but soon after freed, while the drug consignment disappeared, and the case was filed. It was only in early September 2007 that investigations resumed into the alleged involvement of several high-level officials of the Government of the former Prime Minister in the disappearance of the drug. In April 2007, the police in Guinea-Bissau seized another consignment of 635 kg, but the traffickers escaped with the remainder of the consignment, believed to total around 2.5 mt of cocaine (which had been flown into a military airstrip) because police did not have the manpower or vehicles to give chase.'<sup>116</sup> 'In 2005, confiscations of cocaine reported by African countries represented only 0.3% of seizures round the world totalling 756 tonnes. This tiny percentage was probably more representative of the weaknesses of African drug-control agencies in effectively fighting against the cocaine traffic on their territory than the real extent of the phenomenon.'

97. As the 2009 UNODC report<sup>117</sup> acknowledges, most of the means allocated by the states go to the fight against the drug supply: 'Countries are frequently criticised for failing to hold up their end in cooperative supply control efforts, but rarely is a nation taken to task for doing too little in prevention and treatment. Partly as a result, in most countries, far more resources have been assigned to supply-reduction than to demand-reduction.' An American study shows that total spending on drugs, alcohol and tobacco was close to 357 billion dollars, supported by the cities, states and national levels, and that of this amount only 2% of the budgets was assigned to prevention!<sup>118</sup> Moreover, the balanced approach that should be the rule in policies is not to be found in the International Convention linking states. Perhaps it would be urgent to undertake a campaign to have the Convention changed on this point.

The debate between those who would like to 'legalise' drug use to put an end to its harmful effects, especially as concerns corruption, and the upholders of a line of maintaining prohibition, often overlooks this preventive aspect that is necessary regardless of the solution chosen. A noteworthy Australian study<sup>119</sup>, supported by figures, reminds us of the important role that drug consumption plays in the commission of offences and crimes. More than half the perpetrators of burglaries are heroine users! Drugs are still the most decisive factor in crime.

And getting out of the crisis is further obscured by the underlying drop in the price of drugs sold in our streets. From the index of 100 in 2000, the price of ecstasy has dropped to 50,

---

<sup>116</sup> 'Cocaine Trafficking in Western Africa: Situation Report', UNODC, October 2007

<http://www.unodc.org/pdf/dfa/Cocaine-trafficking-Africa-en.pdf>

<sup>117</sup> World Drug Report 2009 UNODC <http://viewer.zmags.com/publication/a8a299fc#/a8a299fc/178>

<sup>118</sup> National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse, Columbia University, 2009

<http://www.casacolumbia.org/templates/Home.aspx?articleid=287&zoneid=32>

<sup>119</sup> Australian Institute of Criminology, 'Drug use monitoring in Australia'. The study was carried out amongst prisoners.

cocaine to 60, and heroine to 80 on the European market. The estimated amount of this market is between, 160 and 200 billion Euros!<sup>120</sup>

Are our prevention policies adapted for facing up to this problem?

98. Increasingly linked to this phenomenon are the development of gangs and their recourse to violence generated by drug trafficking. Although observers concur in describing gang violence as essentially provoked by the search for respect and preservation of a territory, trafficking engenders blind violence. Arrests, prison stays and death are increasingly accepted by the young people in these gangs. Their territory has changed and, for some of them, has become international: the *Maras* of El Salvador are also in Barcelona and Madrid. Estimated at 80,000 individuals, these gangs, having left Honduras, Guatemala and El Salvador for the USA, then sent back to their countries, are the object of dialogues between governments, the tone being rather repressive. But, so far, the zero tolerance and '*Mano dura*' policies have been a failure<sup>121</sup>. The city of Barcelona has set up an authority for dialogue with the *Maras* and achieved a certain success in integrating them into programmes helping find employment or training.

This phenomenon of gangs and organised gatherings of young people is spreading across Europe. It seems to express a search for bonds and solidarity that social or family structures no longer offer.

From the analysis of these phenomena, organised crime, trafficking, gangs and collective violence, several remarks should alert.

99. The first is based on the observation that domestic security is merging with external security. That is translated by an alignment of the former with the latter and a 'militarisation of responses'. Under the combined effect of the increase in military interventions under the UN or some other flag, the recourse to increasingly sophisticated materials invented by the militaries, and governments' very 'head-on' conception in their 'fight against crime' that presides over the world of reason, a militarisation of thought and action is spreading. This process always proceeds by publicly designating a threatening adversary. A mobilisation is always decreed, and victory bulletins issued. 'Delinquents are henceforth less often represented in the official discourse as socially-deprived citizens who need support. One prefers to depict them as guilty individuals, without merit and dangerous.'<sup>122</sup> Is this how we treat our fellow citizens, even were they involved in criminal careers? This is the price for mobilising electors.

The nature of actions undertaken is also military in character. Re-establishing or maintaining order denotes military and not civilian operations. In Europe, the authorities often speak about winning back neighbourhoods, the latter being represented as lawless areas, implying that the law of criminals holds sway. Following the 2007 urban riots in France, the police, called 'forces of order', were equipped with drones<sup>123</sup> to fly over the neighbourhoods; international seminars were organised between police forces to draw lessons from the way French paratroopers had maintained order in Algiers in 1960. This work doctrine also presided over UN reconstruction operations, whose programmes never include the 'crime

---

<sup>120</sup> 'Final Evaluation of the Drugs Action Plan 2005-2008', European Commission {COM(2008)567}

<sup>121</sup> UN Report, January 2009

<sup>122</sup> David Garland, *The Culture of Control: Crime and Social Order in Contemporary Society*, Oxford University Press, 2001

<sup>123</sup> Remote-controlled flying machine, equipped with cameras

prevention' section<sup>124</sup>. It is at work in the Mexican *favelas* and streets. The world is deconstructing and reconstructing itself on a model resulting from military reflexes as well as under the sign of crisis and urgency.

100. Governments give the impression of lurching from crisis to crisis, and the tools, as conceptual as intervention, belong to the world of urgency and therefore temporary by nature. 'Governments, struggling to confront the current storms, go from one series of emergency measures to another, from one ad hoc crisis-management campaign to another.'<sup>125</sup> These operations increasingly mix civilian and military means. Urgency is antinomial of prevention, which is naturally lasting.
101. The second questioning on the treatment that we reserve for this violence is the tendency to divide up our responses depending on the type of crime manifested. Our criminal justice systems' pursuit agencies have become specialised according to the types of crime, and the 'noble' parts of our systems are, of course, reserved for the professional elites. These breaks lead to losses of information within systems, compromising their effectiveness and, above all, leading to a partial view of the phenomena, which is quite detrimental to effectiveness.
102. There are more and more plans for everything, strategies for all types of crime, but less and less of an overall, integrated approach. The effect of hierarchies between crimes is to treat the local level—the street or neighbourhoods—as reserved for what is disdainfully called 'daily' crime. Thus we lose sight of the fact that trafficking in human beings or terrorism have, certainly, an international dimension but are also local problems and that this echelon is in a position to make its contribution to solving the problem. The fact that young men living in our neighbourhoods and communities blow themselves up with a bomb should make us question our communities' capacity to generate a radicalisation of violence<sup>126</sup>. We can apply this questioning to many criminal acts.
103. The storm zone or trouble spot is the result of the objectives of public policies and particularly those of prevention. Barring the limiting of the notion of prevention to an immediate group of acts preventing taking action, the other prevention spheres place 'bets' on individuals and the possibility of their becoming aware of the malice of their behaviour jeopardising social cohesion, in relation to the confidence binding citizens to one another. Can this awareness, the possibility of amendment and of non-reoffending exist without reference to morals and the values on which our societies are founded? The question is often asked by field players; comparing the profits from drug-trafficking and the modest amounts of social aid, the conclusion encourages an ambient pessimism: What can be done? This attitude neglects the people concerned and their conception of morals and dignity. As a social worker from Rio de Janeiro said: 'Must you despise them totally to no longer perceive their humanity, their sensibility, their search for good?' Gangs are motivated by a frantic, mortal quest for respect. Since we can't be respected individually, let's be respected as a group; let's impose this respect by force and violence. In violence, it is necessary to remain reasonable and always look for the Why of this violence. Several causes have been isolated.<sup>127</sup> Thus, going underground (ETA or IRA) leads to isolation and a pressure

---

<sup>124</sup> Exception for Serbia

<sup>125</sup> Zygmunt Bauman, *Le présent liquide, peurs sociales et obsession sécuritaire*, Ed. Seuil, 2007

<sup>126</sup> Frédéric Esposito, *Cities Against Terrorism*, Ed. Forum, 2007

<sup>127</sup> 'Deviance, Crime and Prevention in a Punitive Age', ICCR Open University, June 2009

inferred from the feeling of being tracked, which is formidable as regards violence. The multiple, accumulated humiliations to which sexual or ethnic minorities are subjected can result in extreme actions if the social system offers no compensation; the permanent situation of inequality can find compensation in dealing with collective violence, which is flaunted thanks to the media—such is the case with hooligans. The group in itself is a potential ‘incubator’ of violence combined with assertions of virility.

## Fear

104. Fear is omnipresent. Is it the counterpoint to the weakening of our nations? Where does this decline come from? Two factors are mentioned most frequently: the first, and doubtless more important, is the environmental factor. Perceiving that the world could end sooner than we would have imagined fifty years ago shakes up our certitudes. The failure of governments confronted with catastrophes such as the floods in Mumbai or New Orleans revealed a lack of foresight and a state of unpreparedness that make us fear the worst for what we are being promised as a result of climatic warming.

The second example of this lessening of the state is the governance of the world economy and particularly finance. The state’s bailing out of the banks gives the impression that the game can resume again up until the next, more serious crisis. Despite the large differences existing between the development of states and the solidity of their assets, they all appear subject to the same questionings. The shocks represented by terrorism, and the multiplication of conflicts within countries (and no longer *between* countries) heighten the citizens’ loss of confidence in their leaders’ ability to address their fears. Tim Hope clearly showed that the more the English government talked about security and passed laws, the more the feeling of insecurity continued to climb, with a subsequent decline in the confidence of British citizens in their government’s capacities. The International Crime Survey shows a singular inversion in the feeling of confidence in the authorities and the fear felt; it is the countries with average crime rates that have experienced the greatest collapse in confidence.

But to these fears before world events, other fears, including those of crime, are cynically built up to win people over to shaky policies. Corey Robin<sup>128</sup> showed how fear has always been a political principle of government and always served to mobilise the peoples’ energies. But he also shows how much fear characterises not only totalitarian states but also infiltrates our democratic states and that the law and judicial arsenal can be turned round to feed this fear.

105. In what way might we be in a regime of fear? Everyone would be afraid, but one feels fear only if facing a repressive power, dark forces that oppose liberation of one’s life forces. Government by crime is more a government of anxiety. We have come out of an era when we fought for convictions, commitments and liberation of the body and mind. Although some of us remained passive, it was obstacles and fear that prevented from acting; to fight meant calling into question one’s social future, family and job, taking risks. But the person’s convictions have become doubtful, and the agents of social order have disappeared; fear has turned into anxiety. Where there had been presence, there is now absence; where there had been fear of ‘tomorrow’, there is only anxiety. In France, this change is revealed in the debate on identity.

---

<sup>128</sup> *Fear, the History of a Political Idea.*

The most urgent political question has become that of belonging and exclusion, no longer one of equality or the dividing up of power. It is a matter of knowing on which side of the boundary I am, knowing who is on the same side and the others regarding the boundaries that divide our mental, political space and policy. In the post-cold-war world, the most significant differences between individuals are not ideological, political or economic but cultural. Yet, given that individuals are not sure of what they are, they need to know it in relation to others and what one is not. Anxiety as to boundaries pushes states to step up efforts to protect them. Policy tries to respond to this need for identity by defining the individual in relation to the nation or to other forms of cultural grouping, including religion. Withdrawal into the family, community or village is experienced as a return to basics or one's roots, a return to a past when positive identity values existed and civil society knew only dialogues and conversations between people concerned with an immediate good.<sup>129</sup> Faced with what can be analysed as a numbness or dullness, some liberals, dissatisfied with the effects of the triumph of capitalism and the market, and with the era of consumption, wanted to give new life to a combatant liberalism. It is necessary to bring back fear, the sole irrefutable argument for any policy aimed at preventing it. The notions of good and right are the object of endless controversies; fear and terror put an end to all contestation. It is easier to diagnose illness than health; 'we are defending our honour and protecting our health. Illness and humiliation imply an offensive attitude. It is easier to identify offensive situations than defensive situations, for the former are based on an obvious contrast between the aggressor and the aggressed, whereas in the latter, there is not always an identifiable aggressor.'<sup>130</sup> Solidarity with victims of cruelty is sought, less out of reflection or philosophical argument than in the capacity of the imagination to view persons who are totally foreign as brothers in suffering. 'Are you suffering?' becomes the question brought by policy that transforms victims into a herald of compassion and constantly reascent action of the 'Never again'. 'In the 20<sup>th</sup> century, the idea of human universality is based less on hope than on fear; less on an optimistic faith in Man's aptitude for good over the fear aroused by his aptitude for evil; less on a vision of Man as a player of his history than a being who remains a wolf for his fellow creatures. The steps that led to this new internationalism are called Armenia, Verdun, the Russian front, Auschwitz, Vietnam, Cambodia, Lebanon, Rwanda and Bosnia. Men, women and children, civilians or soldiers: this century of total wars has made victims of us all.'<sup>131</sup>

106. The victim is the cornerstone of our discourses on security; it is also the one that structures our prevention policies and the discourse of politicians. But this is not only the person as victim who is invoked but also his identity; our identities as children, women and men are victims of attacks of annihilation by threat of the Other. The Other has become the great figure of menace and anxiety. Our politicians endeavour to respond to it under the eye of the media, which report the pain of the loss of identity of one towards the whole human community. The 'Rumsfeld' system of constant fear-creation has its ideological roots in this hard-line liberalism. Is it surprising that a large number of security and prevention policies

---

<sup>129</sup> The World Bank defines civil society as 'the web of associations, social norms and practices that comprise activities of a society as separate from its state and market institutions. A "healthy", powerful civil society requires institutions with strong intellectual, material and organisational bases, reflecting social diversity. It also requires an open, constructive interaction between the civil society organisations (CSOs) and the state and market sectors. Civil society includes religious organisations, foundations, guilds, professional associations, labour unions, academic institutions, media, pressure groups and political parties.' Glossary of key terms in social analysis. <http://web.worldbank.org/>

<sup>130</sup> Avishai Margalit, *The Decent Society*, Cambridge, Harvard University Press, 1996, p. 5 quoted by Corey Robin.

<sup>131</sup> Michael Ignatieff, *The Warrior's Honor: Ethnic War and the Modern Conscience*, New York, H. Holt, 1997

advance the threat to our values from organised crime, in the same way that terrorism threatens our democratic values?

Might the common denominator of our governments be the anxiety born of crime? Might anxiety have become the centrality of our public policies? Might crime and insecurity have priority over the other areas of public policies, social issues and freedoms? Our citizenship would no longer only be the product of a history that instituted civil citizenship but then political and finally social. 'Government by crime'<sup>132</sup> would be the birth of another citizenship as yet unspeakable, a citizenship that would accept the prospering of that intercontinental archipelago of places of detention.

## **THE BLACK HOLE**

107. The Black Hole is quite obviously prison. Imprisonment remains the cornerstone for settling conflicts in our societies and is developing to such a degree that one may wonder whether the British Home Secretary has not won. Might prison have a usefulness for stamping out crime? If so, what purpose would prevention serve?

Let us quote the imprisonment figures of only the countries seated round the table of the International Centre for the Prevention of Crime. Between 1992 and 2008, the growth rates of their prison populations were between 30 and 85%. Not one of the countries examined saw any decrease; only Hungary, with a high incarceration rate had no increase.<sup>133</sup> Nearly 650,000 people are released from American prisons every year; approximately as many from local prisons. According to figures from the Bureau of Justice Statistics, nearly 50% reoffend within three years. The United States spends more than \$50 billion a year for its prison system. The general feeling is that, beyond the figures, everyone feels that it is not working and that the road taken is the source of perils.

108. The story in Finland offers reason to hope. That country has succeeded in achieving a continual decline in its prison population whereas it had been one of the highest in Europe in the 1980s (120); its current rate is 67. The priority was set by defining 'the clogging of prisons as a problem that had to be settled and can be.'<sup>134</sup> This awareness led to conducting a 'reductionist' policy for twenty years, via three large types of reform aimed at reshaping 'the structure of the penal system and substitution solutions in determining the sentence'; changing 'the penal value and level of punishments in certain categories of offence'; and modifying 'the execution of prison sentences and the regime of conditional release'. 'The most decisive element underlying all these changes is probably the common political will to reduce the incarceration rate', 'shared by civil servants, judges and prison authorities, and—equally important—by politicians, at least to the degree that they did not oppose proposals for reform that the functionaries of the justice ministry were setting up.'

The execution of prison sentences has changed considerably in numerous countries; the sentence fits more closely into a reintegration process of the person in the community. Thus, it would be interesting to cross figures concerning prisoners in semi-freedom. The sentencing system has also improved, and prevention of reoffending has become an integral

---

<sup>132</sup> J. Simon, *Governing Through Crime*, Oxford, Oxford University Press, 2007

<sup>133</sup> King's College London <http://www.kcl.ac.uk/depsta/law/research/icps/worldbrief/>

<sup>134</sup> Tapio Lappi-Seppälä, *Regulating the Prison Population—Experience from a Long-Term Policy in Finland*, Ottawa Conference, 2000

part of prevention policies. Behind the figures, there is a reality that is difficult to render. These are all motivations and reasons for resisting the prison temptation.

109. The other story is yet to be written. It will take place in Asia, a terra incognita as regards prevention. Over the same period under consideration (1992-2008), China remained singularly stable, and India maintained a very low incarceration rate (currently 33). So what is going on? What are they doing? Do the values on which those societies are based provide an explanation? Are they then engaging in prevention?

What is increasingly bringing us together and what makes sense in the globalisation process is the sharing of the idea that our development must not mortgage the development of future generations. Since the Brundtland Report<sup>135</sup>, we should take into account this generational tie of 'progress', should that notion still be credible. The actions set in motion are shedding light on the appearance of common 'world' property, the profound nature of which is to not be entirely submissive to the rules of the market for general interest ensures their continuity and their being added in an intergenerational passage. Like water, air and public health, security belongs to this domain. The fields of action concerned are the economy, ecology and social issues, and a certain number of principles of action are born, the best-known being the principle of precaution, its interest being to introduce scientific knowledge into decision-making policy. The other principle is to involve civil society in elaborating decision-making.

110. All social, economic and industrial policies are being reviewed by the standard of durability. This concept is the result of pessimistic observations made on the long- and even medium-term future of our planet and the running of our societies. The awareness that measures having immediate positive effects can have totally negative long-term effects is a novelty for decision-making policy. The responses we currently have for violence and crime have not come under this re-examination that is, however, crucial. Thus, the recourse to imprisonment, satisfying in a short term, generates an increase of social risks in the long term. It is time to place security amongst the long-term stakes and revise our propositions in view of our current deadlocks and failures, of the embedding of insecurity in the mental and institutional landscape. Security must become enduring; the reform of institutions and new measures to be taken must resolutely be inscribed in a positively stable future.
111. How can we know if the measures and policies implemented are going in the direction of sustainable development? Every branch of sustainable development is subjected to this exercise for which indicators backed up by figures are not enough to characterise its success. Thus the UK can boast about its good results backed up by the drop in criminal acts, but with a dizzying rise in the number of prisoners and the lengthening of sentences. Prison not creating any more miracles for reintegration than in France, one may think that the future of the population momentarily imprisoned is going to weigh heavy on the social development of English cities. Hence the necessity of having a qualitative approach to durable security. Thus, it is also important to know how well people are received in a police station, for we now know the quantitative importance of the absence of complaints lodged in our cities.
112. What might be the virtuous circle of security? Acting for the short term necessarily means repressing, forbidding, sanctioning and arresting. Acting for the long term means foreseeing whilst acting on the causes producing harmful behaviours. The repercussions are obviously

---

<sup>135</sup> Report of the Prime Minister of Norway, 1987

different in public opinion, but do they really believe that they can win citizen confidence in the state with the short term alone? Logic would have it that one represses at the same time as preventing. That means that repression, by its intensity or definitive character, does not shut the door to the choice of a durable prevention solution. There is a particular repression and a general prevention to implement. The public policy that is beginning to come into being owing to climatic warming illustrates this double aspect: acts of repression in an attempt to reverse a trend that is accelerating—that of global warming—and a multisectorial prevention policy. No one is calling this choice into question so why not apply this outline to insecurity? We deplore the politicians' lack of courage; as easy as it is to feel compassion or pity for the victim of physical or mental handicaps, so is the discourse pitiless for the criminal offender. In his last book<sup>136</sup>, American President Barack Obama opens a door of hope when he confesses to having frequented the world of drugs in his youth; few politicians, except when constrained or forced, show us their hidden face and above all share lessons of life that they have drawn from it. The impact of Obama the man on the cultural approach to crime is still to come.

Prevention falls within the logic of sustainable development, not only through the domain of social action but also through the methodologies of knowledge of insecurity, which we have raised in this travel warrant/waybill. When one sees the geo-spatial consequences of international conventions on drugs or the scope of the status given victims of trafficking in human beings, one easily realises the necessity of thinking the future when we adopt our reduction of insecurity policies.

Prevention is a pillar of sustainable development. It would be a new approach helping to free our minds from the shackles of suffering and prison. It should be the object of our next travel route.

---

<sup>136</sup> Barack Obama, *Dreams from My Father*, 2005

## Barbara Holtmann

Leader of the Crime Prevention Research Group, Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), Pretoria, South Africa and Vice-President, ICPC



### **FUTURE CHALLENGES AND NEW ACTORS : FROM CRIME PREVENTION TO SAFE COMMUNITIES**

A child with a heartbreakingly innocent and optimistic face speaks to the camera. He tells how his involvement with a project has changed his life. He says that before he was involved with the project, he was doing “nothing really”, just hanging about. Now he is busy, he has a purpose, he looks forward to getting up every day because he has somewhere to go and friends who expect him there. He says he knows that if he takes drugs or gets in a fight, he won’t be allowed to go on with the program so he stays away from the guys in his neighbourhood who look for trouble. He says he wants his little brother to come to the project too.

The project of which he speaks is in Brazil<sup>137</sup> and is full of action and camaraderie and purpose and positive reinforcement. Yet it could be anywhere – and what he describes is a comprehensive set of objectives for crime prevention: inclusion, busyness, positive self esteem, deterrence from “bad” behaviours, resilience, purpose and positive role modelling (Shaw & Travers, 2007, Shaw 2001).

Having said that, I wonder what else there is to say about where we are going with this thing called crime prevention, maybe it is in fact that simple? But of course it’s not that easy; we don’t start with a clean page where only our youth are in need of intervention, there’s a world of need for change, shift of investment and intervention out there and it comes in all shapes and forms. And however positive the response to any programme, there is no template for perfection – many debates inform our perspectives on “best practice”.

“Best practice” is in itself worthy of debate. Speaking from the perspective of the south, it occurs to me that what is often coined “best practice” in the north is very smart practice, sophisticated, well resourced, beautifully designed – perhaps we might call it Rolls Royce practice. But on our dusty roads down there in the south, the Rolls Royce is not necessarily the sensible or best choice for delivery; very often what we need more aptly described as purpose built, pick-up truck practice.

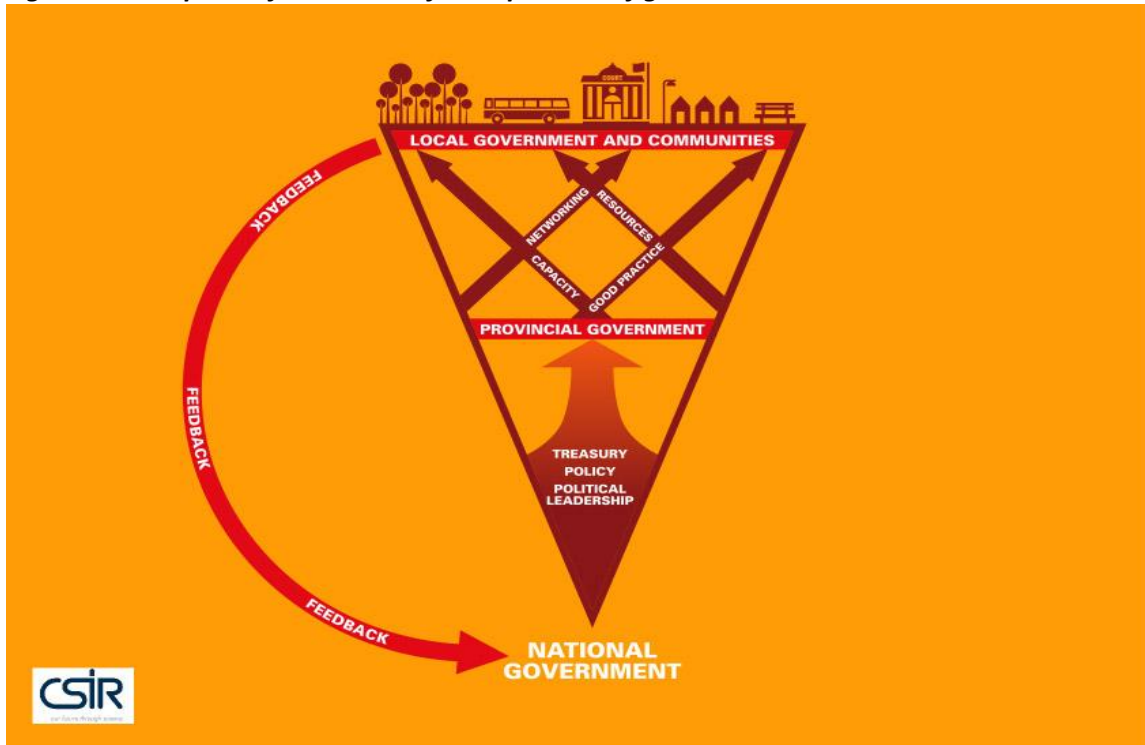
Crime and unsafety are experienced at local level and it is in this experience that learning about both the causes and the systemic dysfunctions that perpetuate and even increase levels of criminality, are to be found. This paper suggests that it is here too that solutions should be explored and implemented and that this learning should then be used as the basis for a regional, provincial, national or federal strategy. It also argues for a paradigm reversal regarding the conventional way in

---

<sup>137</sup> JEPOM: the Jovenes en Ejercicio del Programa de Orientacion Municipal, a project aimed at youth in Sao Vicente, Brasil. Available at [www.subsecar.cl/html/noticia.php?id=604](http://www.subsecar.cl/html/noticia.php?id=604)

which a pyramid is typically used to represent government, where almost inevitably world wide, national government is presented as being at the pinnacle and local government – and thus the people – at the bottom. Here presented is an argument for a more community focused representation of government, with national government at the bottom of the upside-down pyramid, charged with the difficult task of maintaining the balance of the pyramid.

**Figure 1: The upward flow model of multiple tiers of government**



The role of national government is interpreted as providing political leadership and guidance which is translated and enacted through policy and a statutory and legislative framework, and enabled through the treasury function. It requires the maximum focused effort of national government for these functions to flow upwards in a supportive enabling stream, through provincial government to local government and communities. Provincial or regional government is a virtual environment that can only achieve its objectives at local level. Its objectives are set in terms of the policy guidelines and legislative framework of national government and can be achieved through four key mechanisms:

1. The identification, implementation, testing and roll out of good practices
2. Provision of resources for implementation
3. Capacity support, capacity building, expertise and guidance
4. Networking of what works and what does not work in local communities.

This last is possibly the most important function of all – to ensure that each local environment need not go through all the learning from the beginning, nor travel down every cul de sac before learning that a particular path leads nowhere.

If all tiers of government achieve their roles in contributing to safety, then communities will be on “an even keel”, a balance will be achieved. Feedback from the people to national government in the

form of democratic elections will assist in providing political stability, while the learning that is achieved at local level will also feed back vital learning into national policies and treasury allocations. The needs of local communities will be better served as a result of this feedback flow; policies, budgets and resources will respond to what must be done at local level and will be more effectively and appropriately managed.

Local governments thus empowered could deliver goods and services to communities, and engage in partnerships with communities to uplift and sustain safety intervention and programmes. Almost every local government or municipality with which we have engaged in the course of our work has in its vision and mission a variation of “a safe and secure town/village/community/environment/city”. Yet for many the enactment of that vision is fraught with challenges and obstacles.

This model provides a rationale for addressing safety as a local issue before it is addressed as a national issue; national strategies will emerge appropriately from local experience.

### **International experience; opportunities and risks**

The International Centre for Prevention of Crime (ICPC) has over the past fifteen years provided invaluable insights about crime prevention, that have allowed us glimpses into the challenges and successes of crime prevention interventions and programmes of many diverse and fascinating communities. Over the past fifteen years members have debated the universality of the causes of crime and violence and responses to crime and violence, versus the need for individual and country-specific researches and strategies. While I believe neither approach is right or wrong, it is undoubtedly true that countries in post-conflict states and communities who have suffered socio-political oppression and deprivation cannot be ‘fixed’ through the application or even adaptation of strategies that work in developed countries with stable, peaceful communities. Many risk factors require intervention that is completely unnecessary in developed countries. These may however have resonance in developing countries such as Latin American states and in communities such as the Aboriginal communities of Australia, the Maori of New Zealand and Indigenous peoples of North America (Capobianco et al 2009). In all these examples there is a historical dearth of protective layers of social support, low opportunity, there are poor levels of education, poor access to health care, inadequate delivery of services, and inequitable criminal justice (Homel et al 1999). Significantly, all these latter countries and communities suffer high rates of victimisation and high rates of offending behaviours. In the case of communities, they contribute disproportionately to prison populations in their countries (ibid).

It is at least possible that the success of strategies in such countries as, for instance Norway, Canada or Australia can be attributed more to the safety nets and sophisticated infrastructure and systems in those societies than to the strategies themselves. Such societies benefit from the protective layers of centuries of uninterrupted investment in delivery of the services and access to basic rights that have built resilient communities and promoted safe peaceful development and prosperity.

Crime reduction policy involves a basic philosophic tension between two perspectives: the crime prevention approach and the law enforcement approach. The crime prevention approach is based on the notion that crime is caused by social, economic and environmental conditions and that it is by rectifying these problems that crime can be addressed (Du Plessis & Louw 2005, Waller et al 1997). The law enforcement approach, on the other hand is based on the idea that the best way to reduce crime is by arresting and convicting criminals, thus combating crime (McKenzie 1997, Sherman et al 1996, Rauch 2005).

The difference between security and safety lies perhaps in that security, on the one hand focuses on known risks and protecting ourselves from these known risks. Safety, on the other hand, focuses on the elimination of risks and is premised on the notion that striking a balance between criminal justice spend and crime prevention investment will provide an opportunity to change levels of unsafety, if properly framed (Waller, 2006, Badenhorst 2009).

The focus of crime prevention is thus shifting from prevention of crime and violence to concentrating on enhancing safety in communities. There has also of course been a realization that crime prevention is not only the responsibility of the police and the criminal justice system but includes whole government and indeed whole society role-players (Waller et al, 1997, ICPC 2006).

**From National Strategy to Local Interventions (theory to practice, community participation, local safety plans, local safety visions, situational CP, local indicators)**

There is no dispute that community involvement has become an essential ingredient of crime prevention in all kinds of partnerships involving municipalities, the police, schools, health and social services and the private sector.

Significant responses to the issues of community crime prevention include (ICPC 2006):

- A significant focus on local ownership of crime prevention and safety strategies at local level. Without local understanding and commitment, interventions are unlikely to be sustained. Communities need to believe that strategies resonate against their specific needs, that their context and their interpretation of unsafety and safety are visible in the way in which things will change.
- Communities believe that they have a role to play, that they are assets in the change that is required. It is no longer acceptable for government to do things to communities, they must act with them, building skills and capacities so that when they move on to new priorities, they leave behind the capability to sustain the change that has been initiated.
- Communities do not want to be consulted. They want to be involved; they want to be able to measure their own contribution to stronger social networks and increasing trust between local partners.
- Partnerships are essential to improved safety. While often we tend to focus on coordination, we should be concentrating on collaboration. Nobody wants to be coordinated. Natural systems do not rely on coordination, they work because of mutual dependencies and the obvious benefits of collaboration over isolation.
- Social mediation is an invaluable tool in maintaining and building partnerships and community relationships, offering understanding and the opportunity to build from a base of compassion and consideration rather than from conflicted places.
- The role of women in communities, as mediators, care givers, facilitators, teachers, volunteers and creators is recognised more and more – women who are not competing with men but who offer different and important skills and experience and characteristics, essential to building community networks.
- Perhaps most significant to this discussion is however the recognition of the role of all sectors of government at local level. We cannot talk about safety without including the issues of rural and urban development, shelter, health, education, social services, infrastructure, service delivery, utilities, transport, business opportunities, skills development, sports, arts and culture – the list is inexhaustible.

How then do we practically define local crime prevention or safety strategies?

The recognition of all these elements has at times led us down the path of almost impossible complexity and unmanageability. Add to this the assertion that communities should be involved in the design and implementation of crime prevention programmes to ensure that the objectives of the initiatives are valued by the community, activities are culturally appropriate and that participation is convenient and within resource limitations and we may be crippled by our own demands (Rauch 2005, Du Plessis & Louw 2005, Sherman et al 1996).

In studies conducted in various communities in South Africa over almost a decade, we engaged a methodology of gathering data through requiring participants at workshops to draw pictures of “what it looks like when it’s fixed”. This exercise was used to achieve a better balance in terms of inputs; typically at consultative workshops there were those who did not speak or contribute during discussions, whereas there were those who spoke a great deal. Sometimes this was because we have eleven official languages and as many as five or six can be represented in one room at any time. Perhaps because of the massive gap between those who are educated and those who are not, it was often teachers, police members or prosecutors who spoke and often unemployed or low-skilled community members who did not. In asking participants to draw, working in groups of four or five, a broader range of inputs were elicited (CSIR 2006).

A useful pattern emerged; participants were encouraged to draw a vision with no boundaries and no constraints, yet each time, regardless of the group and circumstances of their environment, the results were so similar as to be almost generic. Interestingly, the images reflected not a vision of utopia, but a poignant, needs based and quite sensible place in which people could live, move, learn and work together without fear. For the most part, the vision drawings were predictable in nature; children played happily in ordered streets, houses had their own garden spaces, open and unbarred windows, neighbours talking and walking together, family picnics in the park, safe well lit transport hubs, schools with children learning peacefully in classrooms, children playing sport in the school grounds, vegetable gardens, shops, factories and bed and breakfasts... yet there were some elements that jarred and demanded further enquiry.

It appeared that even in the warm, peaceful and often jovial state that settled on the participants during the exercise, they could not imagine life without the negative impact of alcohol abuse and dependence. They drew drinking taverns with rows of taxis to take drunken people home, a clinic to take care of drunken people who were stabbed in fights, police to intervene in fights and crèches to protect small children while their mothers got drunk. Police regularly confirmed this picture, saying that over 90% of violent crimes were directly related to alcohol abuse (CSIR 2006). When asked at one such workshop, “what happens to the picture if you take the taverns out of it?” everyone laughed. They could not imagine such a circumstance. However, once the discussion began in earnest, they were excited and creative in seeing the possibilities for a different way of life.

Communities understood the connections between substance abuse and unsafety, the impact of inadequate transport infrastructure, poor access to health, few leisure choices, poorly supervised and under-challenged youth, to unsafety (CSIR 2009).

Over the years we learned

- that what people wanted was a peaceful life with opportunity to contribute and to perform as a part of a productive family group within a community;
- that although people did not necessarily think in terms of a holistic approach to safety, they had made the connections between health, education, identity, busyness and access to services as being a part of what would improve local safety. When asked to draw a safe place, they did not draw a place that was secured by public or private security forces, rather a place where there was a low need for security services.
- Communities defined the role of the police in a way that aligned with their mandate and responsibilities; to provide trustworthy, transparent services, to be accountable and enable effective and equitable criminal justice.
- In assessing the role of the police, we realized we could not under-estimate the importance of community; the quality of policing is directly impacted by the quality of community engagement. Effort spent in developing and formalizing partnership with community should be seen as an investment in better policing; without it the task of crime prevention becomes more and more impossible.

### **A Safe Community of Opportunity**

Thus it was that we began to talk about a Safe Community of Opportunity, in which communities could find and design their own destiny, work with government to build the protective layers that will ultimately lead to resilience and a balance between criminal justice and prevention.

Although there are widely various public authorities that contribute to safety, police are still perceived to be primarily responsible for prevention policies. Police services are generally seen as the natural crime prevention actors but their prevention role is rarely clearly defined and contained within a policing mandate, often spilling over into social services, education and even health or sports. Over the past decade there has been a growing debate about this creeping role (Van der Spuy & Ronsch 2008). There is recognition that police can and appropriately should only play a more limited role according to their central responsibility for law enforcement, itself a key element in prevention.

It is however often in the definition of roles for other sectors that the complications arise, with burdensome demands for coordination functions. Government departments must act according to their mandates and must perform against strategic objective that relate to their core functions. We have learned that it is not realistic to expect all sectors to focus on safety; health will always focus on health, education on education. As the safety sector it is our role to apply a safety lens to the work of others and make the connections between each sector and safety clear and measurable within rather than additional to the functions of that sector.

In this way, we can support the need of the social sector to intervene for teenage pregnant girls so that they become better mothers, because we know that this will contribute to the safety of the child and reduce the risks of immediate victimisation as well as later problematic behaviour. We can support the health sector to provide adequate nutrition for children because we know that without it children cannot concentrate and their risks are increased. We can support the education sector to provide a full day of activities for children because we know how important it is for them to be constructively engaged and the extent to which a school that is the centre of community contributes to local safety. We know that for children to learn to love to do things and do them well is essential to building resilience against later offending behaviour. We can support local government in



The forty eight (48) elements in this model do not represent an action plan, rather a reflection of what must be in place for a community to be safe and for members of that community to access opportunities that will result in growth, peace and dignity and poverty alleviation. For each element, the relevant departments and other role players (such as those in civil society) and their mandates are identified. In the central field of the model is the infrastructure and service provision that underpins it all – without which none of the elements can be achieved. If we replace the central “safe community of opportunity” circle with the different role players, one after the other, the model offers the opportunity to plot the relationship with each against each of the forty eight elements and to identify those for which each has a mandate and contribution to make (Holtmann 2009).

### **Safe children & functional families; the essential core of safe communities**

We will hear over and over at this conference and other around the world that a very large number of the world’s child population is exposed to victimisation that is compounded by various risk factors and adverse conditions that will make them vulnerable to engage in criminal behaviour and become criminals. Society tends to ignore the needs of children while they are vulnerable victims, but once they tip over into offending behaviour, they are quickly identified as a problem and society demands that the police act against them (Holtmann 2008). Once children have offended they are often stripped of their status as children and the right to be treated as children. Even their own communities demand that they be treated (punished) like adults; the courts often treat them as miniature adults (Badenhorst 2009). The risks that define their lives make it likely that they will become parents at an age and stage in their lives when they are inadequately prepared to break this cycle, and so it goes on.

Karr-Morse and Wiley (1997: 219) tell us:

*“Our children are the barometers of our nation’s strength, their caregivers charged with a role of fundamental significance. Here in the arms of those first rocking our future lies the potential to protect against the rending of society by unsocialized aggression. In order that our babies grow into voting adults who care about such issues and who have the capacities for complex problem solving, the basic ability to connect with other people, to empathise, to regulate strong emotions, and to perform higher cognitive functions must be the intended lessons of the hands that rock the cradles”.*

Families need to be cradles of nurture (Karr-Morse & Wiley, 1997, CSIR 2009). Communities must be built on the foundation of caring, functional families. To achieve such communities, we need governments to focus on providing practical supportive leadership in developing protective layers of social fabric and opportunity for all (Griggs 2003, ICPC 2009, Husain, 2007). The challenges of the future include new aspects such as the impact of climate change on poor communities and the harsh reality of exclusion for many communities from the opportunities implicit in the age of technology and globalisation. Before we even contemplate these vast issues, we need to pause and acknowledge that despite our best efforts, we have not yet achieved the basic precondition for safety, the family as a cradle of nurture (Miller & Benson 2001, Shonkoff & Phillips 2000). We cannot afford to give up. Each one of us has a vital role to play, whatever our skills and talents.

It is perhaps in this universal usefulness that our salvation may lie. In a meeting with women participating as community mediators in Santiago de Chile<sup>138</sup> last month, we discussed the difficulties and challenges of their role. I said it must take some bravery to perform their role in communities where there are many marginalized youth, troubled and troublesome young people, drugs, and gangs. The response of an older woman who was part of the group was so poignant that I must give her the last word on this topic of future challenges and role players.

She said:

*“Oh no, it isn’t hard. I thought my time of being useful was over, then I joined this project and I learned new skills. Now, I am useful and busy every day dealing with real problems, helping people find solutions. I am busier than I have ever been. It’s like winning the lotto”.*

## References

Allen, P.M (2001) The Dynamics of Knowledge and Ignorance; Learning the new Systems Science. Integrative Systems Approaches to Natural and Social Dynamics. H.M.W. Matthies, J. Kriz, Berlin, Heidelberg, New York, Springer: 3 - 30

Badenhorst, C. 2009. Draft National Policy Framework for Child Justice. Department of Justice and Constitutional Development, South Africa.

Capobianco, L. 2009. Community Safety and Indigenous People: Sharing Knowledge, Insights and Actions. In collaboration with Margaret Shaw and Valerie Sagant. International Centre for the Prevention of Crime.

CSIR Crime Prevention Research Group, 2006. Local Crime Prevention Strategies for Five Municipalities in the Central Karoo, Unpublished.

CSIR Crime Prevention Research Group, 2009. Local Safety Strategies for Twenty Four precincts in the Western Cape, Unpublished.

Du Plessis, A & Louw, A. 2005. Crime and Crime Prevention in South Africa: 10 Years After. Available at :

[http://www.iss.co.za/dynamic/administration/file\\_manager/file\\_links/WORLDCRIMCONFAUG05.PDF?link\\_id=24&slink\\_id=245&link\\_type=12&slink\\_type=13&tmpl\\_id=3](http://www.iss.co.za/dynamic/administration/file_manager/file_links/WORLDCRIMCONFAUG05.PDF?link_id=24&slink_id=245&link_type=12&slink_type=13&tmpl_id=3)

Griggs, R 2003. Lessons from Local Crime Prevention. Open Society Foundation of South Africa.

Holtmann, B. 2008. Why Law Enforcement is Not Enough. Lessons from the Central Karoo on Breaking the Cycle of Crime and Violence. SA Crime Quarterly No. 23. March 2008.

Holtmann, B. 2009. PhD Thesis Draft, Strategy for a safe South Africa: Safe Communities of Opportunity.

---

<sup>138</sup> This is a Community Mediation project under the auspices of Franz Vanderschueren, Director of Urban Safety Programme, University Alberto Hurtado, Santiago de Chile

Hamel, R., Cashmore, J., Gilmore, L., Goodnow, J., Hayes, A., Lawrence, J., Leech, M., O'Connor, I., Vinson, T., Najman, J., Western, J., 1999. Pathways to Prevention, National Crime Prevention Publications, Australia.

Husain, S. 2007. Guidance on Local Safety, European Forum for Urban Safety (EFUS) Available at [http://www.urbansecurity.org/fileadmin/efus/secutopics/EFUS\\_Safety\\_Audit\\_e\\_WEB.pdf](http://www.urbansecurity.org/fileadmin/efus/secutopics/EFUS_Safety_Audit_e_WEB.pdf) Accessed on 8th November 2009.

International Centre for the Prevention of Crime. 2005. Urban Crime Prevention and Youth at Risk. Compendium of Promising Strategies and Programmes for around the World. Available at <http://http.crime-prevention-intl.org>. Accessed on 19 August 2009.

International Centre for the Prevention of Crime. 2006. Communities in Action for Crime Prevention. ICPC Sixth Annual Colloquium. Canberra, Australia. 14 – 15 September 2006.

International Centre for the Prevention of Crime. 2005. Urban Crime Prevention and Youth at Risk. Compendium of Promising Strategies and Programmes for around the World. Available at <http://http.crime-prevention-intl.org>. Accessed on 19 August 2009.

Jimerson SR, Morrison GM, Pletcher SW and Furlong MJ. 2006. Youth Engaged in Antisocial and Aggressive Behaviours: Who are they? Handbook of School Violence and School Safety, New Jersey. Lawrence Erlbaum Associates pp3 – 17.

Jonson, B (2005) Design Ideation: the conceptual sketch in the digital age. Design Studies Vol 26 No 6 pp 613-624.

Karr-Morse, R. & Wiley, M, 1997. Ghosts from the Nursery, tracing the roots of violence. The Atlantic Monthly Press, New York.

McKenzie, .D,L. 1997. Criminal Justice and Crime Prevention Preventing Crime: What Works, What Doesn't, What's Promising in LW Sherman et al, National Institute of Justice, US Department of Justice, Washington. p 422.

Miller, B.C., Benson, B. 2001. Family Relationships and Adolescent Pregnancy Risk: A Research Synthesis. Development Review, 21

Parry, C. D. 2005. "Substance abuse intervention in South Africa." World Psychiatry.(1): 34-35.4

Rauch, J. 2005. Changing State: Crime Prevention Policy in South Africa. Available at <http://www.issafrica.org/CJM/corrections/prisoncrowding/conf05/rauchbook.pdf> (retrieved on 13 October 2009).

Shaw, M. 2001. Investing in Youth: International Approaches to Preventing Crime and Victimization. Available at [http://www.crime-prevention-intl.org/publications/pub\\_7\\_1.pdf](http://www.crime-prevention-intl.org/publications/pub_7_1.pdf) (retrieved on 21 August 2009).

Shaw, M. & Travers, K. 2007. Strategies and Best Practices in Crime Prevention in particular in relation to Urban Areas and Youth at Risk. Proceedings of the Workshop held at the 11<sup>th</sup> UN

Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, Bangkok, Thailand 18<sup>th</sup>-25<sup>th</sup> April 2005. Montreal: ICPC. Available at <http://http.crime-prevention-intl.org>. Accessed on 19 August 2009.

Sherman, LW; Gottfredson, D; Mackencie, D; Eck, J; Reuter, P & Bushway, S. 1996. Preventing Crime. What works, What doesn't, What's Promising. A Report to the United States Congress.

Shonkoff, J.P & Philips, D.A. 2000. From Neurons to Neighbourhoods: the Science of Early Child Development. Washington: National Academy Press

Tomlinson, M., & Landman, M. (2007). 'It's not just about food': mother-infant interaction and the wider context of nutrition. *Maternal and Child Nutrition*, 3, 292-303.

United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child. 1990. General Assembly Resolution 44/25. Available at <http://www.unhchr.ch/html/menu3/b/k2crc.htm>.

Van der Spuy, E & Röntsch, R. 2008. Police and Crime Prevention in Africa: A Brief Appraisal of Structures, Policies and Practices. Thematic Analysis Report. International Centre for the Prevention of Crime.

Waller, Irvin (2006) *Less Law, More Order*, The truth about reducing crime, Praeger Publishers, Westport, CT.

Waller, I; Gauthier, LA; Hicks, D & Sansfacon, D. 1997. International Centre for the Prevention of Crime. 100 Best Practices as of October 1997. p. 20-21

Young, J, 2002, Crime and Social Exclusion, *The Oxford Handbook of Criminology Third Edition*, 2002, eds Maguire et al Oxford.

## RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

---



The 2009 ICPC annual event was the occasion to mark the 15<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the ICPC, with more than 300 participants from 50 different countries. This event took place in Montreal, from December 7<sup>th</sup> to 9<sup>th</sup>, on the theme of the evolution in crime prevention policies and practices over the past 15 years. The new trends in prevention, action at the local level, mediation, mobilization of local players, evaluation, public/private partnership, human rights, urbanization and peacekeeping missions were among the main topics tackled during this 15<sup>th</sup> anniversary. In response to the evaluation questionnaire, 92%<sup>139</sup> of the respondents said they had increased their knowledge of challenges and problems linked to crime prevention and security. Furthermore, 90% surveyed affirmed that the information delivered would be useful in their work environment.

The event allowed ICPC to formulate precise recommendations in keeping with the topics brought up in the different sessions and workshops.

### RECOMMENDATIONS

#### Workshop 1

On the topic of Local Action and Community Mobilization, all the presentations underlined the importance of youth participation through the development of social, cultural and recreational programmes as a means to increase their involvement into the community. Lack of trust and interaction between communities and local authorities was noted as the major obstacle to mobilizing communities. Recommendations were made on working to increase perception of safety and collective advocacy with a greater engagement of law enforcement authorities through the adoption of a partnership approach to policing.

#### Workshop 2

As for social mediation, presenters in the session said that there is great need for acknowledging social mediation as an integral part of crime prevention strategies. At present, social mediation programs are not sufficiently recognized by local authorities. Participants also suggested the need to reinforce the training, supervision and development of this practice. To do so, the professionalization of mediation would be one avenue to explore. Finally, a recommendation was made for the need to document experiences, develop exchanges at the international level, and develop evaluation tools and indicators on strengthening social cohesion to measure the effects and impact of social mediation approaches.

#### Workshop 3

Concerning tools in crime prevention, workshop participants expressed the need to be made more aware of the tools that are currently available in order to improve urban safety. Emphasis was placed on the necessity of sharing leadership among different partners in cities, and ending

---

<sup>139</sup> Sample of 100 participants having voluntarily agreed to answer the event's evaluation questionnaire.

centralization processes in order to achieve a higher level of effectiveness by reinforcing the powers of decentralized echelons.

#### Workshop 4

The workshop devoted to evaluation attracted a large number of participants, given how insufficient its implementation in prevention still seems. Participants recalled that it was necessary to conduct more evaluations of prevention policies and practices. The need for diversifying methods and approaches and adapting to financial constraints was also emphasized.

#### Workshop 5

Regarding public/private partnerships, presenters discussed the conditions for success in such partnerships. Taking as an example three distinct projects taking place in three different countries, it was possible to identify successful conditions: making companies aware of integrating a prevention/security aspect in their strategy; the training of local actors to be able to establish partnerships; the assurance, for companies, of obtaining tangible results; and training personnel in notions of prevention and security were also identified.

#### Workshop 6

The exchanges devoted to urbanization and crime described the problems of segregation and lack of confidence among the population towards the police. It was therefore proposed to take this into consideration, during the development of all policies or strategies, and urban development plans, while involving several partners coming from different backgrounds (e.g., police, community organizations, institutional settings, etc.) in order to show to advantage the innovative preventive action brings to each partner. To achieve this, several resources must be made available, since prevention programs alone are not sufficient for the task.

#### Workshop 7

The focus on peacekeeping missions and the organizations that carry out these activities must be more sensitive to the social, economic and political context in which they intervene. They must also inspire trust in citizens. The presenters also called for better coordination of resources deployed during peace keeping missions.

Finally, it was recommended that peace keepers act in an inclusive manner, and to ensure measures to engage young people in decision-making, especially in post-conflict societies.

#### Workshop 8

A focus was on new actors in prevention, and participants stressed the importance of continuously developing partnerships that adapt to emerging safety threats, and assess needs to develop appropriate interventions in response to them. Emphasis was also placed on the necessity of working more closely and systematically with researchers, citizens, human rights advocates and defenders and civil societies.

#### Workshop 9

Regarding new practices, participants noted that prevention policies must be based on empirical data having a multidisciplinary orientation, benefiting from the support of various sectors and able to carry out a rigorous evaluation of the results. A recommendation was made, calling for reform of national laws in order to develop an overall alternative to incarceration, which results not only in over-populated prisons but also in considerable social damage and costs. Furthermore, it appears necessary to better adapt public policies to new situations such as specific violence that occurs in border areas or the reconstruction of police forces and their integration of preventive objectives in post conflict countries, having experienced police forces that were less than democratic.

### Workshop 10

When broaching the topic of Human Rights, the important role played by international standards and conventions in setting a framework to protect vulnerable and marginalized populations was underscored. However, promoting human rights and achieving the protection of socially excluded populations has been difficult to achieve in numerous countries mostly due to a lack of political will to respond to the issue. Consequently, a need for stronger efforts to deliver messages to politicians and to mobilize adequate resources was mentioned. The inclusion of Crime prevention as part of human rights policies is recommended, as crime prevention is also a strategy to protect and empower local communities.

### Workshop 11

Stephen Leafloor, founder of Blue Print for Life; a group that engages Aboriginal youth in using hip-hop as a medium for healing and empowerment. The group uses traditional culture (dance, throat singing and sport) infused with hip-hop, to teach young Aboriginal youth on building leadership and teamwork skills, to redirect energy and engage in social change, and build respect, confidence and appreciation for their cultural heritage. This initiative is highly innovative and sustainable, whereby young participants transfer their knowledge and skills to their elders, thus impacting on the entire community (intergenerational effect), as well as other communities. In this case, engaging and helping vulnerable youth requires practice and action-oriented initiatives that include sport, dance and song, which should also be culturally appropriate and sensitive. Furthermore, smaller-scale initiatives are more effective in such communities (i.e. Aboriginal), and should include intergenerational links by strengthening ties between young people and adults in order to help the community as a whole, and provide effective and sustainable results.

### “Tools in Latin America” Workshop

Organized to respond more specifically to the context of Latin-America, including various partner's needs of tools and reference material to help better guide them in implementing prevention strategies, this workshop allowed for presenting different practical tools in greater detail. ICPC's adapted toolkit, the “Key for Safer Municipalities in Latin America” was, presented by Esteban Benavides. *The Implementation of Municipal Prevention Plans in Chile* was presented by M. Jorge Araya, Director of the Public Security Division of Chile's Ministry of the Interior. *A Diagnosis of Needs as Regards Crime Prevention in Mexico*, was presented by Verónica Martínez Solares, founder of the CLAVE organization, *The Development of a Tool for Diagnosing Vulnerabilities Linked to the Presence of Organized Crime in Colombia and Nicaragua*, was presented by Elkin Velázquez, coordinator of UN-Habitat “Safer Cities” program. The report of this session was written by Ana Maria Diaz, specialist in public security of the Organization of American States (OAS).

## **CONCLUSIONS**

In conclusion, Valérie Sagant emphasized that new themes must be explored in a joint, preventive perspective to respond to the evolutions in crime and citizens' expectations. Organized crime now constitutes a major challenge in many countries. This includes not only the transnational and world economic level, but also includes local impact, in different communities where it takes root, recruits young members, or unloads its illicit products. Organized crime also reinforces and feeds the corruption of public authorities, which, as we know, provokes great citizen distrust of institutions. This lack of trust represents a near-insurmountable obstacle for preventing and fighting crime and fuelling feelings of insecurity in general. This is one of the themes examined in the *International Report on Crime Prevention and Community Safety: Trends and Perspectives*, which the ICPC will publish in 2010.

Secondly, the situation in fragile States and countries getting over international or civil conflicts also is a challenge. In these situations, attention is often given in priority to the (re)construction of institutions, maintaining order and the reinforcement of national and central capacities. Without denying that these are necessities, it now seems essential for us to better take into account the local situations and capabilities of local players to help contribute to community safety. For the past few decades, the proven tools of partnership and co-production of security, neighbourhoods have demonstrated their possible adaptation to crisis and high-level crime situations. Joint contributions allow for beginning fast, concrete actions of prevention and reduction of violence that constitute the foundation for all other development.

Finally, the third theme that still seems fully topical: the quality of relations between the police and the community was identified as a major condition in the implementation of prevention and daily safety strategies. This condition appears universal even though applying to extremely different contexts ranging from situations where certain police services are seriously and predominantly corrupt and violent and commit illegal actions in an almost institutionalized way, as in certain countries of Central America, to situations where the police services are generally virtuous—cases of corruption involving only isolated individuals—and whose action is supervised by democratic rules but whose intervention methods nonetheless give rise to debates and considerable mistrust, particularly on the occasion of arrests or operations resulting in the death of citizens. Here again, public trust in the governing institutions is an indispensable condition for any safety environment.

Regarding methodologies, a few clear observations were discussed following from 15 years of prevention:

- The simple “diagnosis – action – evaluation” methodology applied at the local level, to different life environments of communities, allows for responding to the real needs of the community.
- Partnership is indispensable but cannot really fulfil all expectations without strong political leadership.
- Finally and above all, emphasis must be placed on the absolute necessity of conceiving, implementing and evaluating prevention and security strategies involving the consultation and participation of young people. This inclusive and participative approach is not idealistic but pragmatic and aims to improve the effectiveness of policies, reinforcing their legitimacy and sustainability.

These observations require ICPC and its activities to evolve. Thus, we endeavour to collect, as systematically as possible, information targeting only prevention practices and policies through the *International Report*, now published every two years, and more sporadic questionnaires and surveys with existing crime observatories throughout the world (since 2007) and above all with municipalities since that year. Finally, this year we are launching our own international observatory of prevention policies (see the section on “Center of Knowledge”).

These tools enable us to better account for evolutions and trends and shed light on the most promising practices. The Centre fulfills a unique mission by favouring exchanges of knowledge between all regions of the world on topics linked to prevention and daily security, and the Annual event and other events organized by the ICPC allow these exchanges to be more concrete and operational.

## Presentation of Speakers

---

Please note that only the biographies of those speakers available at the time of printing are included. Some biographies are not available in the three working languages of the ICPC.

### A

---

#### **Abraham Abugattas Jimenez**

Abugattas Abraham Jimenez is Chief of Staff of the Undersecretary of Police at the Ministry of National Defense, Chile. He is an Implementation Planning Engineer and Social Development Practitioner. Mr. Abugattas has a master's in Social Policy and Local Management from ARCIS University. He has completed diplomas and certificates in Community Security and Public Safety at the University of Alberto Hurtado. He has also worked in the design of public policies to reduce crime within the rule of law at the University of Chile, and in the design of local management and participation programs at the University of La República.



#### **Fadela Amara**

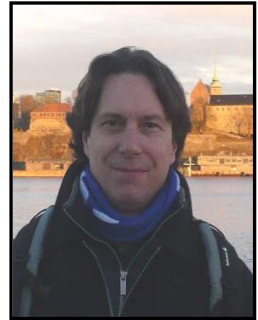
Secretary of State for Urban Policies, *Ministère du Travail, des Relations sociales, de la Famille, de la Solidarité et de la Ville, France*

*Mme. Fadela Amara est Docteur honoris causa de l'Université libre de Bruxelles. Mme. Amara a cumulé plusieurs fonctions au cours de sa carrière. Elle a notamment été nommée membre du comité de parrainage de la Coordination française pour la décennie de la culture de paix et de non-violence, de l'Observatoire de la parité entre les femmes et les hommes et du collège de la Haute Autorité de lutte contre les discriminations et pour l'égalité (Halde). En 2000, elle a été élue présidente de la Fédération nationale des maisons des potes (FNMP), puis de 2003 à 2007, de l'association Ni putes ni soumises (NPNS). Mme. Amara a également initié, en 2003, le Tour de France de l'association NPNS. Depuis 2001, Fadela Amara est Conseillère municipale de Clermont-Ferrand. De juin 2007 à janvier 2009, elle a occupé les fonctions de Secrétaire d'Etat chargée de la Politique de la ville, auprès de la ministre du Logement et de la Ville. Mme. Amara est actuellement Secrétaire d'Etat chargée de la Politique de la ville, auprès du ministre du Travail, des Relations sociales, de la Famille, de la Solidarité et de la Ville.*



## **Patrice Allard**

Patrice Allard has been working in social sciences at the municipal level for over 15 years. As Division Chief, he supervises programs, projects and activities related to crime prevention, urban cohabitation, local development, equity, and accessibility, the fight against poverty and social exclusion and intercultural relations. He is active in creating new projects such as the Montreal Monitoring Program and Street Gangs Action Plan. Since 2008, he is Co-president of the Canadian Municipal Network on Crime Prevention. He was in charge of urban safety from 2000 to 2005 and helped develop the Montreal Program for citizen action on urban safety in the boroughs (Tandem) recognised as a good practice in 2004 by UN-HABITAT as well as social mediation pilot projects, and the Street Gangs Executive Committee. He has a BA in Communications (UQAM) and a certificate in Animation and Cultural Research and has worked in communities and institutions. He regularly represents Montreal in national and international networks.



## **Rodrigo Álvarez**

Executive manager of the Global Consortium on Security Transformation (GCST) and coordinator of the Non-proliferation and disarmament project.

Rodrigo has a master's degree in international political economy from the University of Tsukuba, Japan, a PhD in political studies from the University of Auckland, New Zealand, and a master's degree in international studies from the Institute of International Studies of the University of Chile. He is a journalist with a degree in communication sciences from the Diego Portales University. He obtained a grant from the IDB and the government of Japan, as well as the NZAID grant program, financed by the government of New Zealand. He was officially invited to the Forum of Young Leaders APEC-2002, which took place in Monterrey, Mexico. He teaches in journalism schools of both the university Alberto Hurtado and the University of Santo Tomás. Previously, he worked as a professor in the School of Political Sciences of the Diego Portales University and as a professor and researcher for the Centre of Asia-Pacific Studies of the Institute for International Studies of the University of Chile, as well as in the journalism schools of the Diego Portales and Desarrollo universities.



## **Jorge Araya**

*Director, División de Seguridad Pública del Ministerio del Interior, Chile*

### **Hasan Al-Shehri**

Hasan Al-Shehri holds a Bachelor of Arts in Security Sciences from the King Fahad College (1976) and in Public Administration from the King Abdulaziz University (1981), Saudi Arabia. He also holds an M.Sc in Computer and Information Science (1986) from the University of New Haven, USA, and a Ph.D. in Computer Science (1997) from Wayne State University, USA. Since 1999, Mr. Al-Shehri is an Assistant Professor at the Naif Arab University. He is Deputy Dean at the Studies and Research Center, Naif Arab University for Security Sciences. Since 2003, he worked for the Computer and information technology Department at the Arab Open University, Saudi Arabia. He is also the author and co-author of numerous publications, both in English and in Arabic.



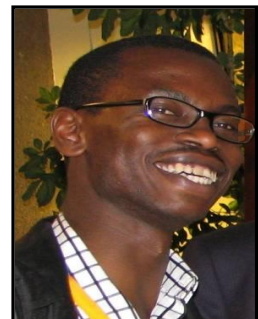
### **François Amichia**

François Amichia has a Ph.D from the University of Nice (France) in Contemporary History and since 1981, is a professor and researcher at the Institute of African Art and Archaeology (IHAAA), Cocody University. He is very active on the Côte d'Ivoire political scene: Mayor of Treichville since 1996, President of the Côte d'Ivoire Forum for Urban Safety (FISU) since 1998, President of the Côte d'Ivoire Union of Cities and Municipalities since 2000 and President of the Treichville Communal Fight against AIDS Committee since 2004. He has also recently become Vice-President of the Partnership for Municipal Development (PDM).



### **Juma Assiago**

A social scientist by profession, Mr. Assiago is an urban safety and youth expert with UN HABITAT. He joined UN-HABITAT in 1999, working in the area of urban safety and youth programming. He is tasked with assisting governments and other city stakeholders to build capacities at the city level to adequately address urban insecurity and to contribute to the establishment of a culture of prevention in developing countries. He has served in various UN inter-agency coordinating processes and technically supported various international youth crime prevention and governance processes. He is also involved in developing youth safety tools and approaches in urban contexts. His main thematic area of focus is on the use of social, institutional and situational crime prevention measures to reduce youth crime and delinquency at the local level. He has also participated and presented papers in several international conferences on youth and children empowerment. He is also currently involved in the strategic planning process of the Safer Cities Programme which among others is developing tools and a network structure taking into consideration the governance of safety and safety in urban spaces.



## Elena Azaola

Elena Azaola is a doctor in anthropology and a psychoanalyst, having studied in the *Universidad Iberoamericana*. She is a researcher in the *Centro de Investigaciones y Estudios Superiores en Antropología Social* and has a distinguished history as a researcher, publishing more than 100 books and articles in Mexico and in other countries, which have gained her awards, scholarships and recognitions. She has devoted 30 years to the study of delinquency in Mexico and also to prisons and police institutions. In view of her background, the Legislative Assembly unanimously ratified her as consultant to the Human Rights Commission of the Federal District, an honorary post that she has held since 2002.



## B

---

## Manon Barbeau

*Directrice générale, Productrice, Wapikoni mobile, Canada*

## Bjorn Barland

Bjorn Barland has a PhD (1997) from the Norwegian University of sport and physical education. He was permanently employed at the Norwegian Police University Collage in 2005. His field of research is social science. He is also administrative head of the Master study in police science.



## Esteban Benavides

Esteban Benavides has an MA in Urban Sociology (University of Strasburg – France), and an MA in Audiovisual Communication. He undertook an internship with UN-Habitat's Safer Cities Programme (2002) and has also worked in Kenya for the Street Children Initiative 'Streets Ahead'. He has worked as a Research Analyst for the Safety and Security Programme of the City of Montreal (Tandem). Since 2007, he has worked at ICPC as an Analyst and Project Officer for Latin America, and is responsible for expanding ICPC's network in Latin America, developing projects, and examining crime prevention programs, policies and tools in the region.



## Chantal Bernier

Chantal Bernier is the Assistant Privacy Commissioner of Canada at the Office of the Privacy Commissioner of Canada. Previously, she was Assistant Deputy Minister, Community Safety and Partnerships Branch, Assistant Deputy Minister, Socio-Economic Policy and Programs at Indian and Northern Affairs Canada from 1999 to 2002 and Director of Operations, Machinery of Government Secretariat at the Privy Council Office from 1998 to 1999. For 10 years, Ms. Bernier was a lawyer for the Department of Justice, specialized in public law, in particular, International Law, Native Law, Constitutional and Immigration Law. Before joining the government, Ms. Bernier was in private practice, specialized in Native Law and International Law. Ms. Bernier holds a bachelor of Civil Law from the *Université de Sherbrooke*, a certificate in Common law from the University of Notre-Dame, Indiana, and a Masters in Public International Law from the London School of Economics and Political Science.



## Erling Borstad

Erling Borstad has been a police officer since 1976. He is the Chief of the Analysis and Crime Prevention section, Director of the National Police Directorate of Norway, an expert on crime prevention, policy-oriented problems and community-based policies. He was a professor at the National Police University for two years, a Senior Advisor at the Ministry of Justice for nine years, and has been a member of ICPC's Advisory and Policy Committee since 2005.



## Julie Anne Boudreau

Julie-Anne Boudreau is a professor and researcher at the National Institute of Scientific Research and Chairholder of Canadian Research on Cities and Political Issues of Insecurity. She has worked on the political component of city insecurity, specifically on marginalised people's fear, and studied all kinds of people: young Montrealers, Los Angeles domestic workers, Hanoi street vendors, young Belgians, Parisian civil servants, Toronto artists, etc. Her research aims to compare community safety on an international level.

## Serges Bruneau

Serges Bruneau has an Honours BA of Criminology (University of Montreal), and joined ICPC in September 2003. With experience in the fields of rehabilitation of young offenders, Quebec health and social services and teaching, he is specialized in crime prevention at the local level, having coordinated the City of Montreal crime prevention program, Tandem Montreal, for over 10 years. He has contributed to several initiatives on crime prevention, such as the Quebec cities Guide entitled "*Sécurité dans les milieux de vie. Pour le mieux-être des citoyens, des citoyennes et des familles*". He is a



former member of the National Crime Prevention Centre and of the *Table ronde du Québec sur la prévention de la criminalité* (Roundtable on Crime Prevention Quebec), and current President of the *Conseil consultatif québécois en prévention de la criminalité*. Mr. Bruneau has also worked in the fields of homelessness, drug addiction, homeless youth and urban prostitution. He is currently Program Director at ICPC.

### **Alexander Butchart**

Dr. Alexander Butchart coordinates the Violence Prevention Team (PVL), Department of Violence and Injury Prevention and Disability, World Health Organization (WHO). His main task is to implement the recommendations of the World Report on violence and health. This involves the development of technical guidelines, policy papers and research that can be used to support applied prevention programmes and advocate for increased investment in violence prevention. Specific projects include country-level violence prevention demonstration programmes, the systematic documentation of violence prevention programmes, and research into the economic dimensions of interpersonal violence, including the costs of its consequences and the cost-effectiveness of preventive programmes. He is a native of South Africa. Prior to commencing work with WHO in May 2001, he was an Associate Professor at the University of South Africa's Institute for Social and Health Sciences. He completed his doctorate in 1995. He was a founder member of the Injury Prevention Initiative for Africa, and from 1998 to April 2001 was lead scientist for the South African Violence and Injury Surveillance Consortium.

## C

---

### **Colonel Thierry Cailloz,**

Homeland Security Attaché, Embassy of France in Canada

### **Jack Calhoun**

John Calhoun founded and for 20 years served as President and CEO of the US National Crime Prevention Council. NCPC's work included: award-winning public service advertising, training and technical assistance, demonstration programs, and management of the 4500-member Crime Prevention Coalition of America. Jack has served as the Massachusetts Commissioner of the Department of Youth Service (and chair of the Adolescent Task Force and State of the Family Task Force), the United States Commissioner of the Administration for Children, Youth and Families (overseeing such programs as Head Start, Child Abuse and Neglect, Foster Care, and Adoption Opportunities), and Vice President of the Child Welfare League of America. Early in his career he created employment, court diversion and restitution programs for youth. Jack holds a BA, a Master's in Theology, a Master's in Public Administration with honours from Harvard's Kennedy School of Government and an Honorary Doctor of Humane Letters. Recently, Jack has authored a book and has helped to design and launch the 13-City California Gang Prevention Network.



### **Marisa Canuto**

Marisa Canuto is the Executive Director of Women in Cities International (WICI). She graduated from the Université de Montréal (Canada) with an M.Sc in Criminology and has over 10 years of experience as a research analyst and project manager. Since joining WICI, she has developed and implemented various projects related to women's safety and has contributed to the development of research reports published by WICI.



### **Laura Capobianco**

Laura Capobianco joined ICPC in February 2001. She has an Honours BA in Criminology (University of Toronto), an MA in Sociology (Concordia University) and is a 4th year PhD candidate in Communications (McGill University). She has experience as an analyst, an instructor and lecturer in the Department of Sociology and Anthropology at Concordia University in Montreal, and at Carleton University in Ottawa. Her research interests include: media representations of crime, information communication technologies (ICT's) in crime prevention, indigenous social movements, and contemporary issues in policing. Laura also has over 14 years of experience working in the private sector (Financial Services Industry). Laura continues to conduct comparative research on policing and crime prevention partnerships, Indigenous Peoples and community safety, the roles of the private sector in crime prevention, and women's safety. She also coordinates the Virtual Network on Crime Prevention and Indigenous Peoples, and the International Bulletin on Community Safety and Indigenous Peoples, launched in 2006.



### **Jean Carrière**

Jean Carrière is a Geography professor at the Université du Québec à Montréal (UQAM) with a master's from the Sorbonne (Paris 1) and a PhD from the Université de Montréal. He specialises in Geographic Information Systems (GIS) cartography and is developing online interactive cartography applied to safety and prevention of child abuse in Quebec communities. He collaborates with Paris Universities 1 and 4, the Universities of Angers and Lille and the Grenoble Institute of Alpine Geography where he was a visiting professor in 2002.



### **Fernando Carrión**

Fernando Carrion is the Coordinator of the Studies Program for the City of FLACSO-Ecuador. He is President of the Latin American and Caribbean Historical Centers (OLACCHI). In addition, he is a Counsellor at the Metropolitan District of Quito and columnist for the newspaper Diaro Hoy. He studied architecture at the Central University of Ecuador and completed his master's in Regional Urban Development at the Colegio de México. His areas of expertise are historical centers, safety in cities, urban policies, local development, and he has completed studies on soccer, urban development and planning policies.



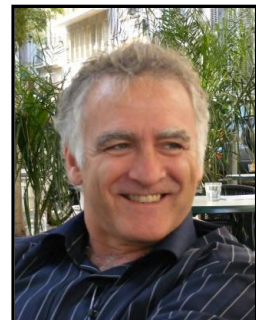
### **Vincenzo Castelli**

Vincenzo Castelli holds a Doctorate in Philosophy and Pedagogy. He is responsible for projects in the Consorzio NOVA (a consortium of Italian social organizations), adviser and supervisor of Security Projects and marginal groups in urban Latin America for the Italian Cooperation (Foreign Affairs Ministry) and he is an international expert on Urban Security for projects of the European Union (Urb-AL and Eurosocial) in Latin America. Mr. Castelli is also an Advisor in planning, evaluation and monitoring, both in Italy and in other European countries, for Ministries, regions, municipalities, as well as for national and international networks on issues relating to interventions aimed at children and adolescents, sexual exploitation, drug abuse, migration, gender, among others. Mr. Castelli is the author of numerous publications on urban security issues.



### **Serge Charbonneau**

Serge Charbonneau is Director of ROJAQ and a mediator for serious crimes for the Correctional Service of Canada. He has been interested in reparative justice and mediation for about twenty years and working on the implementation of citizen mediation projects in Quebec for ten years.



### **Karine Chayer**

Karine Chayer is a Project Officer at Action des *femmes handicapées* (Montreal). She holds an undergraduate degree in Criminology, and she is a graduate student at the Scholl of Criminology, at the Université de Montréal. Her thesis focuses on the security and the sense of elderly women's safety, and women with disabilities in urban environments through a nationwide project, "Creating Safer Communities for Marginalized Women and for Everyone". This project is carried out in partnership with Women and Cities International, based in Montreal. Her research and field interests are crime prevention, urban safety, the safety of marginalized women and violence against women.



### **Innocent Chukwuma**

Innocent Chukwuma is Director of the CLEEN Foundation in Lagos, Nigeria, and editor-in-chief of CLEEN's quarterly magazine, *Law Enforcement Review*. He has written extensively on police-community relations, vigilantism, and law and human rights in Nigeria. Prior to creating CLEEN, he directed the International Lobby Program at the Civil Liberties Organization in Lagos. He has a Masters in International Law and Diplomacy (MILD) from the University of Lagos and an MSc in Criminal Justice from the University of Leicester. Innocent Chukwuma was awarded the Reebok International Human Rights Award in 1996.



### **Amadou-Lamine Cissé**

Amadou-Lamine Cissé is a sociologist, and completing a Master's in Public Administration at the Quebec University of Public Administration. He already has a Master's in Development Project Management from Victor Ségalen University in Bordeaux, France and a Master's in Communications from Michel de Montaigne University in Bordeaux. For two years, he was in charge of the Montreal program to prevent youths from joining street gangs and is currently an advisor working in partnership with the Quebec Ministry of Immigration and Cultural Communities developing a similar program specifically targeting youth from ethno cultural communities. His interests are urban safety, health and international development issues.

### **Garner Clancey**

Garner is Director of CHD Partners, a company established in 2005 and committed to the prevention of crime. Garner has taught crime prevention subjects at undergraduate and postgraduate level and is currently teaching *Crime Prevention Policy* at the University of New South Wales. Garner is an Executive Committee member of the Australian Crime Prevention Council, is on the Board of the National Children's and Youth Law Centre and is a member of the NSW Young Offenders Advisory Committee. Garner has presented conference papers at the World Congress of Criminology (Barcelona 2008), the Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology (Adelaide, 2007), and ICPC's 6<sup>th</sup> Annual Colloquium On Crime Prevention (Canberra, 2006).



## **Jacques Colliard**

Jacques Colliard graduated in economics and statistics, with diplomas from French Universities of Paris I and Paris VI, and of the French National Institute of Economic and Statistical information. He joined the SNCF in 1976. From 1995 to 2003 he became the deputy director of security. He was a member of French minister's staffs in social topics, in police, in transportation, and in urban policy. As the manager of the security centre of competence in International Union of Railways (Paris) since March 2003, he is registered as expert by various international organizations (European Commission, OSCE, UNECE, IWGLTS....).



## **Kelli Coombs**

Citizen Security Programme, Trinidad and Tobago

## **Glenda Cooney**

Glenda Cooney is the former Deputy Ombudsman and Deputy Children's Advocate for the Province of Saskatchewan, Canada. She was a Commissioner for the First Nations and Métis Peoples Justice Reform Commission where recommendations for reform included that justice to be returned to the community and crime prevention through social and economic development was seen as necessary transformative elements in reforming the justice system. Glenda has made significant contributions to policy, practice and the law with respect to children's rights, fair treatment of people and crime prevention both as a senior government official and as a strong community advocate. She is currently a partner in Pearcey Cooney, Consulting and Training based in Canada.



## **Robert Cormier**

Robert Cormier has a Ph.D. in Psychology (McMaster University), and began his career in criminal justice in 1974 with the Correctional Service of Canada as a psychologist at Kingston Penitentiary. He has occupied various positions in research, program development and policy in Public Safety Canada (formerly the Department of the Solicitor General) since moving to Ottawa in 1982. Dr. Cormier has worked on a wide range of criminal justice issues, including risk assessment, offender treatment, recidivism, mental disorder, conditional release, community corrections, alternatives to incarceration, restorative justice and crime prevention. He has been the Executive Director of the National Crime Prevention Centre at Public Safety Canada since January 2007 and in December 2008, he was appointed as Acting Assistant Deputy Minister, Community Safety and Partnerships Branch, Public Safety Canada.



## D

---

### **Fady Dagher**

Commander Fady Dagher has worked for the Montreal Police Service (SPVM) since 1992. Since October 2005, he is in charge of Poste de quartier 30 (PDQ) in Saint-Michel where he works mostly with the community, the borough and elected officials to find regular and sustainable solutions that will benefit the neighbourhood population. He is also a member of several committees and, being aware of diversity and discrimination, he is part of the executive committee on racial profiling and has been an SPVM representative on this subject for four years. As a graduate of the Université du Québec à Montréal in Business Administration, he is often assigned tasks that make use of his talents as an administrator and his work in the Evaluation Sector has led to the prestigious nomination in 2002 of the SPVM as an enterprise with excellent leadership. Fady Dagher perfectly reflects multiethnic Montreal: born in Côte d'Ivoire and of Lebanese descent, he speaks French, English, Arabic and Italian and understands some African dialects.



### **Claude Dauphin**

Claude Dauphin is the mayor of the Borough of Lachine, President of the Executive Committee of the City of Montreal, Canada. A trained lawyer, Claude Dauphin served as MNA for Marquette riding on Montréal Island for three consecutive terms from 1981 to 1993. He was subsequently appointed Québec Delegate to New England. From 1997 to 2001, he acted as Senior Policy Advisor to the federal Finance Minister Paul Martin. In 2001, Mr Dauphin was elected City Councillor for the City of Montréal and was re-elected in November 2005, in his position he is also Mayor of the borough of Lachine, President of the Executive committee responsible for Public security, Governmental affairs, Human Resources, Corporate Affairs and Montréal's para-municipal organisations. He is also a member of Montréal's agglomeration council and President of the Public security commission.



### **Dienaba Sidibé Diop**

Dienaba Sibidé Diop has a Master's of Law from the University of Dijon Bourgogne in Mali. She is currently Associate Partner at the Diop-Diallo professional civil company and a member of several professional associations such as the Mali Association for Human Rights, Association of Jurists and Network against female genital mutilation. She is also the President of the WILDAF Network in Mali (Women in Law and Development in Africa). Her professional achievements from 1998 to 2007 include creating and developing training tools, working for WILDAF and promoting the implementation of women's rights and their participation in decision-making



at the sub-regional level. Ms. Diop has also been a consultant on rape studies in Bamako and on the charter of women and children's rights (2006-2007) as well as on studies on women trafficking and slavery-like practices in Northern Mali (1997).

### **Peter Dinsdale**

Peter Dinsdale is an Anishnawbe and member of the Curve Lake First Nation in Ontario. In 1996 he obtained a Bachelor of Arts - Political Science and Native Studies and received a Master of Arts - Interdisciplinary Humanities in 1997 from Laurentian University. Mr. Dinsdale has worked with Aboriginal people and organizations in the urban environment at the local, regional and national level to improve the quality of life for Aboriginal people. He is currently Executive Director of the National Association of Friendship Centres (NAFC). The NAFC is a network of 117 Aboriginal Friendship Centres and 7 Provincial/Territorial Associations across Canada delivering a variety of cultural and social programs to urban Aboriginal communities.

### **Suzanne Djombi**

Suzanne Djombi was born on September 21, 1972 in Yaoundé, Cameroon, Central Africa. She has a BTS in Business Communication and worked at CANADEL from January 2003 to November 2007 as a Communications Officer. She created or improved all their information documents (prospectus, reports, newsletters, website, the "Neighbourhood Tam-Tam" journal, etc.) and improved their internal communication system. She also organized national and international seminars on decentralisation and a culinary event for the Association of Women and Unmarried Mothers (AFFEM) in Yaoundé.

### **John Domm**

John Domm started his policing career with the Halton Regional Police Service located in the Greater Toronto Area. He spent nearly 17 years working in specialized investigative units and participated in numerous committees and community initiatives during that time. In 2006 he joined Canada's largest First Nation Police Service; Nishnawbe Aski Police Service and served as the Deputy Chief and Chief of Police. During that time, John lead many internal restructuring projects, program developments and special initiatives to build a strong organization that could better meet the unique needs of the vast territory that he served. More recently, John became the Chief of Police for Rama Police Service; one of Ontario's most progressive First Nation communities. He has experienced the unique challenges and opportunities of serving a wide spectrum of First Nation communities located in some of the most northern and remote parts of Canada to central, more urban settings. John has a Bachelor's Degree from the University of Guelph and is currently working on his Master's Degree in Leadership.



### **Veika Donatien**

*Groupe d'appui aux rapatriés et réfugiés – GARR, Haïti*

## Raymonde Dury

Raymonde Dury became president of the ICPC's board of directors in 2004. After studying sociology, Ms. Dury worked as a sociologist for a few years in a health insurance co-operative on issues relating to society and technology, in particular the introduction of data-processing. After that, her career took a European turn as a member of a political organisation. She was Member of the European Parliament from 1982 to 1998. She served as a Governor in Belgium for a few years before settling into her current position in a Belgian insurance company where she is in charge of international relations.

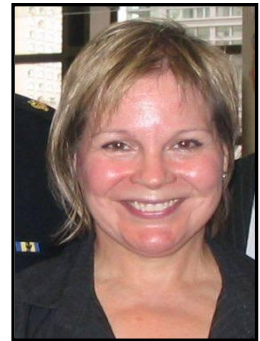


## F

---

## Dorothy Franklin

Dorothy Ahlgren Franklin is a former federal senior executive now working as a writer, consultant and researcher on policing and related social policy issues. She is co-chair of the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police Crime Prevention Committee, Chair of the Coalition on Community Safety, Health and Well-being, and organizes and facilitates conferences and learning events.

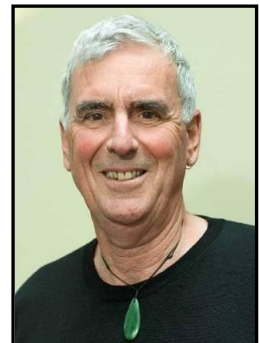


## G

---

## Laurie Gabites

Laurie Gabites is Manager of City Safety at Wellington City Council which is a member of the International Safe Community Network, and the only country capital to hold that accolade. Laurie has worked at the Council for the last 6 years following 35 years service as a sworn Police Officer with the New Zealand Police. Laurie has worked closely with partner agencies to address issues particularly in the central city. With over 300 licensed premises in the CBD alcohol is a significant contributor to violence, disorder, injury and road trauma. Laurie has taken a lead role in developing a wide ranging project to be delivered over the next 5 years to address safety issues in the entertainment precinct that include, improved footpath management, transport options, taxi queue management, better lighting, improved streetscape and addressing alcohol related issues. His work in policing provided him with a number of opportunities to work in the community through his role involving youth, community relations and crime prevention. He was appointed as the Community Relations Coordinator for the Hutt District and mix of city and rural communities. He worked closely with a wide range of agencies, government and non government with a focus on reducing alcohol related harm, child abuse, family violence and youth.



### **Agnès Gnammon-Adiko**

Agnès Gnammon-Adiko has a PhD in Geography (Economic Geography and Planning Option) and is a Professor at the Cocody-Abidjan University in Côte d'Ivoire. Since 1998, she has been coordinating activities for the Urban Safety Support Project (PASU) which aims to promote prevention policies in the communes. This project by the Mayors of Côte d'Ivoire is supported by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Belgian Technical Cooperation, the European Union with the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT) Technical Assistance, the International Centre for the Prevention of Crime (ICPC) and the European Forum for Urban Safety (EFUS). She is a first generation Municipal Coordinator for African Safety trained by UN-HABITAT, ICPC and EFUS. After having occupied this position in one of the capital's communes, she became a National Coordinator in 2003 managing 15 communes. She has helped develop national expertise in the prevention of insecurity by strengthening municipal authorities, local stakeholders and 17 Municipal Safety Coordinators. She has also helped implement the Safety Project in Cameroon and Mali.



### **Markus Gottsbacher**

Before joining PCD, Markus worked with the IDRC Learning Systems Project in Honduras, mainly on alternative natural resources conflict management, local economic development, planning, monitoring and evaluation (Outcome Mapping), and systematization of project experiences. He has almost ten years work experience with several UN agencies (UNDP, UNODC, UNIFEM, ILO, UNESCO) on drug and crime related matters, indigenous peoples' rights, women's rights, HIV/AIDS and capacity development issues, mostly in Latin America. He was professor of the Mexican Autonomous National University (UNAM), the Research Institute Dr. Jose Maria Luis Mora in Mexico City and the Autonomous University of Ciudad Juarez (UACJ), focussing on topics such as human security, international development and cooperation, and alternative conflict management and conflict prevention. Before that he worked with the International Civilian Peace-keeping and Peace-building Training Program of the Austrian Study Center for Peace and Conflict Resolution and volunteered with Latin American Austrian environmental and development NGOs. He holds a Master's Degree of the University of Vienna (major: Political Science, minor: Ethnology), and currently pursues his PhD in Political Science.



### **Manjula Gumala**

Manjula Gumala originates from Durban in KwaZulu-Natal and joined the South African Police Service in August 1998. She completed her basic training at the Pretoria Police College in 1999. She has nine years operational experience at police station level working at detective services, crime prevention, social crime prevention and community services. In 2007 she was promoted to Inspector at National Office: Division: Visible Policing: Component: Crime Prevention. Her work entails policy development,



research, monitoring and evaluation. In 2008, she was one of the nominees representing the South African Police Service at the International Association for Women Police (IAWP) Conference in Darwin, Australia. In addition, her academic qualifications include a Bachelor of Arts degree (1997), Police Science degree (2005) and an Honours Degree in Criminology (2007).

### **Maria Isabel Gutierrez**

*Maria Isabel Gutierrez M., MD., MSc., PhD. Directora del Instituto de Investigación y Desarrollo en Prevención de Violencia y Promoción de la Convivencia Social, CISALVA, Centro Colaborador de La Organización Mundial de la Salud OMS, en la Universidad del Valle, en Cali, Colombia y Centro Certificador de Comunidades Seguras de las Américas. Profesora Titular de la Escuela de Salud Pública en la Universidad del Valle. La Dra. Gutierrez es Vice-Presidente de la Asociación Colombiana de Epidemiología y Presidente de la Sociedad Internacional para Prevención de lesiones y violencia (ISVIP, International Society for violence and Injury Prevention). Obtuvo su grado en Medicina y Cirugía en la Universidad del Valle en Cali, Colombia, su Maestría en Epidemiología y Bioestadística en la Universidad de McGill en Montreal, Canadá, Su Doctorado en Epidemiología Siquiátrica en la Universidad de Johns Hopkins en la Escuela de Salud Pública, donde También obtuvo una Especialización en Salud y Derechos Humanos y un Certificado en lesiones y Políticas Públicas para la prevención. En el 2002, la Dra. Gutiérrez fue galardonada con el Premio "Paul V. Lemkau", concedido cada año por la Escuela de Salud Pública de la Universidad de Johns Hopkins a la persona más destacada entre los candidatos a Doctorado en el Departamento de Salud Mental. La Dra. Gutiérrez ha sido Consultora para Agencias Gubernamentales Locales y Nacionales de Colombia, e Instituciones Internacionales como la Organización Panamericana de la Salud y el Banco Interamericano de Desarrollo, en el desarrollo de estrategias para identificar y prevenir las lesiones en casos de violencia, abuso infantil, suicidio, lesiones domésticas y prevención de lesiones en general. La Dra. Gutiérrez ha publicado en diferentes revistas a nivel Nacional e Internacional y ha asistido como conferencista a seminarios y conferencias Nacionales e Internacionales.*



## H

### **McClellan Hall**

McClellan Hall is of Native American ancestry, and is the founder and executive director of the National Indian Youth Leadership Project. He served as the director of the alternative high school for the Cherokee Nation in Oklahoma, and later relocated to Gallup, New Mexico to launch the National Indian Youth Leadership Project (NIYLP) with the help of a small group of supportive educators and health professionals. The NIYLP's programs have expanded to include such events as Peace Jam - an annual spring three-day workshop conducted by a Nobel Peace Prize Laureate, who comes to New Mexico annually to work with 200-300 youth for a weekend. NIYLP has implemented a very successful outdoors experiential youth development project-Project Venture, which has been implemented in over 20 states, and is currently being implemented in Canada.



### **Michel Hamelin**

Michel Hamelin is Commissioner of the Montreal Public Advisory Office who studied in School Administration before enrolling at the Montreal National Public Administration School. After acquiring experience in teaching and school administration, he became a Quebec Government Representative in 2004. He is still active in Education as President of the Bois-de-Boulogne Cegep Board of Directors. He is also the former President of the Executive Committee of the Montreal Urban Community.



### **Ross Hastings**

Ross Hastings is the Director of the Institute for the Prevention of Crime (IPC). He is the current Chair of the Department of Criminology at Ottawa University, which he has chaired on several occasions in the past. Formerly, he was the Chair of the National Crime Prevention Council from 1994 to 1997, a member of the scientific board of the ICPC and special editor of the Canadian Journal of Criminology's special issue on crime prevention. He is involved in projects with France.



### **Ingvild Hoel**

Ingvild Hoel obtained her degree in Sociology (University of Oslo) in 1988. She has in depth experience working with alcohol- and drug-related topics both in research and the field of prevention. From 1992-2001, she was Head of Section/Assistant Director at The National Directorate for Prevention of Alcohol- and Drug problems. In 2001 she began working in the National Police Directorate Norway, and is a Senior Adviser at the Section for Analyses and Crime Prevention, working with strategic analysis, analysis on specific criminal topics, statistics, crime prevention methods etc.



### **Kristina Holgersson**

Superintendent, Stockholm County Police, Sweden

## Barbara Holtmann

Barbara Holtmann is the leader of the Crime Prevention Research Group, at the Meraka Institute of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR). She has experience in Crime Prevention in the private sector, having spent 3 years at Business Against Crime as a Project Director and in government, as Chief Director Communications at the Department of Safety and Security. She serves on the Board of the Open Society Foundation of South Africa and is a founding member of the Action for a Safe South Africa initiative. Barbara has a Masters Degree in Public and Development Management from the University of the Witwatersrand and has just submitted her PhD thesis "A safe community of opportunity" to the Da Vinci Institute for Technology Management.



## Peter Homel

Peter Homel is the Manager of the Crime Reduction and Review Program at the Australian Institute of Criminology. He is also an Adjunct Professor at Griffith University's Key Centre for Ethics, Law, Justice and Governance. From 1995-2002 he was the first Director of the NSW Crime Prevention Division, based in Sydney Australia. During 2001-02 he undertook a detailed evaluation of the implementation issues associated with the UK's Crime Reduction Programme, work he recently replicated in Australia. He was awarded the Australian Public Service Medal in 2000 for innovation in crime prevention and undertook a Fulbright Professional Award in 1997.



## J

---

## Douglas Janoff

Analyste senior, *Affaires étrangères et Commerce international Canada*

## Jean-Yves Jason

Muscadin Jean-Yves Jason was elected Mayor of the City of Port-au-Prince in 2007. He leads the city with a two-member Council and a multi-disciplinary staff. Jason's mandate translates into the challenge of revitalizing the socio-economic and environmental fabric of Port-au-Prince, Haiti's capital City and, to organize the traditional popular annual "carnaval" amongst others. Mayor Jason brings many years of experience working in public affairs in Haiti. Jason is a seasoned public administrator with over 20 years of experience working, teaching, advocating, and developing programs to promote and support national and historical archive systems in Haiti. Educated in human resources management, public administration, finance, anthropology and history, Jason has worked for both the public and the private sectors in Haiti, including Haiti's National Archives,



Banque de l'Union Haïtienne., the City of Port-au-Prince where he first served as an Advisor and Consultant to the Mayor from 1995 and then as the Director of Administrative Affairs from 1995 to 1997. Mayor Jason is a graduate of the Université d'Etat d'Haïti's (Haiti's State University) where he obtained degrees in Business and Management, Anthropology and Sociology.

### **Marlyn J. Jones**

Marlyn J. Jones, Criminologist, is an Associate Professor in the Division of Criminal Justice, California State University, Sacramento, where she teaches in areas such as gender, race and criminal justice policy. She previously taught in the School of Criminology at Simon Fraser University and Kwantlen University College in British Columbia, Canada. She is currently a visiting lecturer in the Department of Government, University of the West Indies, Mona, Kingston, Jamaica. Her interests include issues of social justice, crime and criminal justice in the Caribbean.



### **Nadine Jubb**

Nadine Jubb is the regional coordinator of "Access to Justice for Women Survivors of Violence: A Comparative Study of Women's Police Stations in Latin America" has researched the WPS in Nicaragua for several years. She has also worked more broadly doing research, advocacy, evaluations, teaching, and training in the fields of women's rights, violence against women, gender and security sector reform, financing for development, gender mainstreaming, and women's movement organizing. Her areas of concentration are Latin America, the Caribbean and Africa, as well as at a global level.



## **K**

---

### **Mary Anne Kirvan**

Mary Anne Kirvan is Senior Counsel at the National Crime Prevention Centre, Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness Canada. She has been responsible for advancing comprehensive and evidence-based crime prevention planning and action to secure measurable results at a city level in Canada, and for the international dimensions of the Centre's work. The latter has included regularly representing the Government of Canada at the UN Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, co-chairing the UN Experts Working Group that produced the draft UN Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime (2002), and working closely with governments, NGOs and specialized institutes that are members of the International Centre for



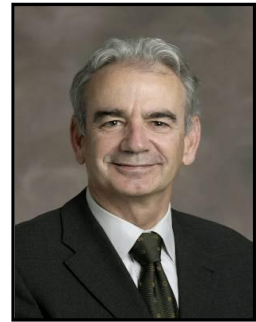
the Prevention of Crime. Areas of focus also include prevention in respect of special populations of vulnerable children and youth, and trafficking in persons. Prior to joining the Centre in 1997, M.A. Kirvan was the Government of Canada's lead counsel for youth justice.

L

---

### **Robert Lafrenière**

Mr. Robert Lafrenière was appointed by the Council of Ministers as Associate Deputy Minister to the *Ministère de la Sécurité publique* at its June 6, 2007, meeting; he assumed office on July 3 2007. The principal mandate of the *Direction générale des affaires policières, de la prévention et des services de sécurité* is to counsel the minister on police organization, crime prevention, the fight against organized crime and terrorism, as well as state, public and private security. Mr. Lafrenière had a fruitful career at the *Sûreté du Québec* between 1982 and 2003, where he assumed various responsibilities. Among others, he was team leader of the Groupe d'intervention tactique in Montreal, chief of the *Sûreté du Québec* post at Sainte-Julie, and chief of the *Service des unités d'urgence*. A 1972 graduate of the *Institut de police du Québec*, he also received a certificate in Senior Police Administration from the Canadian Police College in 1993. Between 2003 and 2007, Mr. Lafrenière was a consultant on emergency measures and public security, professor in the department of *Techniques auxiliaires de la justice* of the Collège Maisonneuve and expert analyst for the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation/RDI.



### **Claudia Laub**

Claudia Laub is President of the Civil Association of El Agora and a sociologist from the National University of Buenos Aires (UBA). She is professor at the Institute of Research and Training in Public Administration at the National University of Cordoba (UNC). She is the Coordinator of the Security Department of the non-profit association El Agora, a consultant at the Institute for Criminal Policy and Security of the province of Buenos Aires, and an international consultant for the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Inter-American Development Bank.

### **Stephen Leafloor**

Stephen Leafloor has a Masters in Social Work (MSW degree) and over 25 years experience as a social worker in the areas of probation, wilderness programs, street work with youth at risk, residential group homes, child protection and community outreach. Stephen has also been an active participant in the Hiphop culture as a dancer since 1982 and completed his master's thesis on this culture and its importance for educators and social workers in 1986. Stephen is the founder of BluePrintForLife, one of the worlds leading companies utilizing Hiphop as both a Community development



tool and as a model for alternative education. He is also the founder of the Canadian Floor Masters - Canada's oldest b-boy crew celebrating 25 years of Canadian history. Stephen has been a guest lecturer at many universities and is often a keynote speaker at conferences. He has also trained Cirque Du Soleil's cast members and the facilitators of the Cirque Du Monde. (Cirque Du Soleil's social outreach program).

### **Eric Lenoir**

Eric Lenoir is a graduate of the Aix-en-Provence Political Science Institute and has a Master's of Advanced Studies (DEA) in Political Science from Aix-Marseille III University. He was nominated Director of the Citizenship and Crime Prevention Service of the National Agency for Social Cohesion and Equality (ACSé), and manages the Inter-ministerial Fund for Crime Prevention, the topic of Citizenship and Crime Prevention for Social Cohesion Urban Contracts (CUCS) and the "City Life Vacation" (Ville, vie, vacance V,V,V) Program. During his career, he has been active in many prevention, safety, and local policy fields. He was in charge of the *Délégation interministérielle de la ville* (DIV) and of prevention and safety for the commune of Epinay-sur-Seine. He also worked as a prevention-security-safety Senior Consultant for a specialized firm. With Richard Bousquet, he wrote "*La prévention de la délinquance*" published in October 2009 as part of the University Press of France "legal issues" collection.

### **Claude Levac**

Claude Levac has worked for the *Sûreté du Québec* for 32 years and renowned for his implementation of community policing. Working internationally since 1995, he was named Director of International Relations when the department was created in 2001. He is in charge of international technical cooperation within the *Sûreté* and UN peace operations with the members of his department. He is also Secretary General of FRANCOPOL, the international French-speaking police network, since 2008.



## M

---

### **Odd Berner Malme**

Mr. Odd Berner Malme joined the Norwegian Mission to the UN as Police Councillor in 2007. At the Norwegian Mission, Mr. Malme is responsible for the police and justice portion within UN Peacekeeping Operations, Norway's involvement within Rule of Law Institutions, SSR, Terrorism and Small Arms and Light Weapons. Since graduating from the Norwegian Police Academy in 1970, Mr. Malme has remained a police officer throughout his entire working career, except a period when he served as Assistant Director General in the Ministry of Police and Justice. For the first five years he worked in the Police's Special Force. He then got recruited to the Police Security Service. Here he was involved in investigations of cases related to the security of the country



and its international relations. Mr. Malme concluded his service in the Security Services as Assistant Director and Head of Operations and International Affairs. In addition, he has for many years served in the Norwegian Ministry of Police and Justice as Head of International Development and Cooperation. He was a key-player in implementation of the Schengen-cooperation, and the establishment of the Baltic Sea Task Force on Organized Crime. In the period from 1997 to 2000 Mr. Malme served as Head of the Intelligence and Organized Crime Department at the Oslo Police. The Norwegian Government adopted in 2000 the biggest and most important police-reform in the history of the Norwegian Police Service, and Odd Berner Malme became Deputy National Police Commissioner in a completely new management-structure within the Norwegian Police, with the responsibility for reform and development within areas of expertise, international cooperation, organized crime, strategic analysis, preventive police-work, crises management and terrorism. Mr. Malme has participated in courses and conferences both nationally and internationally. He is also a graduate from FBI Academy National Executive Institute.

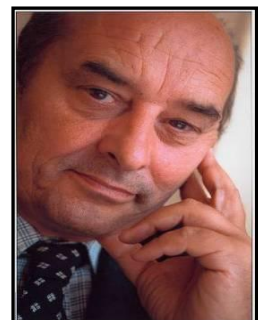
### **Michael Mann**

Deputy Chief Michael Mann is a 33-year member of the Waterloo Regional Police Service, serving a community of approximately 500,000 located in South Western Ontario, Canada. He has served as Deputy Chief of Police of Administration for 5 years, and for the past 3 years has been responsible for Operational Policing of the Service. He is a member of the Ontario, Canadian and International Associations of Chiefs of Police. He is a graduate of the International Best Practices Research Program and the Federal Bureau of Investigation National Academy. He is also a member of the Board of Directors of the International Centre for the Prevention of Crime, and a member of the Board of Governors for the FBINAA New York State, Eastern Canada Chapter.



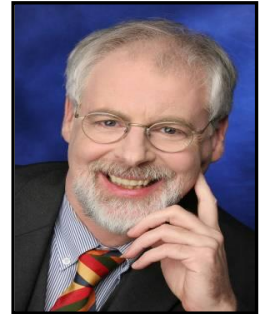
### **Michel Marcus**

Michel Marcus is the Executive Director of the European Forum for Urban Safety and of the French Forum for Urban Safety. He is a Magistrate and a member of the International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme (ISPAC). He is also expert consultant for the Council of Europe, the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities of Europe (CLRAE) and for the European Commission regarding Human Trafficking. He was an Advisor to the French Commission of Mayors on Safety in the early 1980's, Deputy General Delegate of the National Crime Prevention Council from 1984 to 1987 and General Secretary of the National Council of Cities between 1989 and 1994. He is ICPC's Vice President.



## Erich Marks

Erich Marks held fulltime offices in various institutions such as Help for Young People “Brücke Köln” (1980 – 1983), Federal Association for Social Work, Penal Law and Crime Policy – DBH (1983 – 2001) and the Foundation German Crime Prevention – DFK (2001 – 2002). Since 2001 he has been working as Executive Director of the Council for Crime Prevention in the Lower Saxony Ministry of Justice. Furthermore, Erich Marks has filled a number of Voluntary Offices. Among others Executive Director of the German Prevention Conference (DPT) and the German Foundation for the Prevention of Crime (DVS), member of the Board of Directors of the International Centre for the Prevention of Crime (ICPC), member of the Executive Committee of the European Forum for Urban Safty (EFUS) and chairman of the Foundation pro Kind. Erich Marks is the author of many publications pertaining to his specialist field of activities.



## Veronica Martinez Solares

*Association internationale de l'aide aux victimes, consultant World Bank, Mexico*

*Verónica Martínez-Solares es candidata a doctora en Derecho en el Instituto de Investigaciones Jurídicas de la UNAM. Miembro del Consejo Directivo de la Organización Internacional para la Asistencia a Víctimas, es investigadora para Clave, Consultora para la Ciudadanía y el Instituto de Estudios Superiores en Derecho Penal, y ha sido consultora en proyectos del Programa de Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo, el Banco Mundial, UN-Habitat JAM y el International Centre for Sustainable Cities, entre otras instituciones internacionales; así como de diversos gobiernos estatales, universidades y centros de capacitación profesional en México. Fue especialista visitante en el Instituto de Criminología de la Universidad de Cambridge del Reino Unido, en el Departamento de Criminología de la Universidad de Ottawa en Canadá, y en la Agencia Nacional de Mejoramiento Policial británica, de donde es especialista en investigación policial y juicios orales. Por otro lado, se ha especializado en atención a víctimas, prevención del delito, seguridad ciudadana, política criminal y juicios orales en la OEA, los Estados Unidos, el Reino Unido, Canadá, Chile, Colombia, Perú y la UNIFEM. Como conferencista invitada ha participado en foros realizados en México, Brasil, Canadá, Chile, Croacia, Estados Unidos y Perú. Cuenta con diversos artículos publicados en México, Canadá, Chile, Brasil, Uruguay y el Reino Unido.*



## **Hervé Masurel**

Hervé Masurel, born in 1954, has been a Delegate for the General-Secretariat for the Interministerial Committee of Cities (France) since 2008. He studied at the Paris Institute of Political Science and the National School of Administration. Since 1999, he has been Chief of Legal Services and Internal Affairs representing France at the European Union (1999-2003), Prefect of Haute-Saône (2003-06), Delegate Prefect for Equality of Opportunity in Seine-Saint Denis (2006-07) and Secretary General for the Interministerial Committee of Cities (2007-08).



## **Jason McFarlane**

Programmes Manager, Jamaica Forum for Lesbians All-Sexuals and Gays - J-FLAG

## **Adrianus Meliala**

Professor, and Head of Department, 2008-2012 of the Department of Criminology, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, University of Indonesia. He continues to hold a number of posts such as part-time Lecturer of Institute of Police Science and Visiting Lecturer of the Police Academy, Editor of the Journal of Psychology and the Indonesia Journal of Criminology, Expert to the Crime Prevention Foundation in Indonesia, and Chief of Cluster, Security & Justice Governance, Partnership for Governance Reform in Indonesia. Previously he was Assistant to Dean of Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, University of Indonesia, for Research and Publication (2002-2006), Adviser to the Chief of Indonesian National Police, (2000-2006), Expert to the 2nd AdHoc Working Group of the People's Assembly (MPR, 2001), Secretary of Expert Group to the Attorney General of Republic of Indonesia (dealing with investigation of gross violation of human rights cases in East Timor), assigned by the Attorney General Office (2000). He holds a PhD in Criminology, Department of Anthropology & Sociology, The University of Queensland., Brisbane, Australia, and is a graduate from the Postgraduate Program in Criminological & Legal Psychology, Department of Psychology & Speech Pathology, The Manchester Metropolitan University, the U.K, Department of Criminology, Faculty of Social & Political Sciences University of Indonesia, Indonesia.



## Anne Michaud

Anne Michaud took part in the creation of anti violence against women centers and networks in the 70s and 80s. She worked as a consultant for governments and community organisations in the mid and late 80's and then joined the City of Montreal, coordinating the program « *Femmes et ville* » from 1992 to 2004. She now acts as an expert and consultant in the fields of social development, women's safety and gender equality, at the local, national and international levels. She brought an important contribution to the development of methodologies and partnership strategies in order to achieve safer cities for women, and shared the Montreal partners experience in numerous publications, conferences and training sessions worldwide. She initiated the 1st International Seminar on Women's Safety « Making the Links» in May 2002 in Montreal and is a co-founder of Women In Cities International. She has a Baccaulaureate in Political sciences from the University of Montreal.



## Paula Miraglia

Paula Miraglia is a Brazilian social anthropologist. She holds a Doctorate Degree in Anthropology from the University of São Paulo, USP. Her academic and professional interests for the past ten years have concerned themes related to urban violence, justice, the promotion of citizenship and equality. Since 2007 Paula is the executive director of the Brazilian office of ILANUD - United Nations Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the treatment of offenders – [www.ilanud.org.br](http://www.ilanud.org.br) .At the institute, she coordinates a team of researchers in three different areas: “Juvenile Justice”, “Criminal Justice and Penitentiary System” and “Violence Prevention and Public Security. ILANUD works in partnership with governments in many levels (national, state and municipal) and with other national and international research institutes and NGOs. Besides several published articles in academic journals and books, Paula contributes regularly to national newspapers, magazines and television channels. In addition, Paula is a member of the Brazilian Forum of Public Security, a member of the Commission on Justice and Safety of the Brazilian Institute of Criminal Sciences and an associated researcher of The Center of Metropolitan Studies – CEM/Cebrap [www.centrodametropole.org.br](http://www.centrodametropole.org.br).



## Edgar Mohar

Edgar Mohar has a Bachelor Degree in Electronic Systems Engineering and a Masters Degree in Public Management from the Instituto Tecnológico y de Estudios Superiores de Monterrey. Edgar Mohar was the Director of the Interior and Director of Public Security of the municipality of Queretaro. He was an associated consultant of the Development and Security Studies Center and Secretary of Citizen Security & Safety of the State of Queretaro. He is a member of the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) and of the Canadian Evaluation Society (CES). In addition, he is an honourable member of the International Center for Prevention of Crime (ICPC). He currently serves as a consultant to the Instituto para la Seguridad y la Democracia A.C. INSYDE.



## **Yves Morrency**

Yves Morency is Director of Public Safety in the city of Saint-Eustache since August 24, 1998. He graduated in Police Technology at Ahuntsic College, Senior Police Administration at the Canadian Police College and Management at the *Université du Québec à Montréal*. He is at the head of police services, fire safety and civil protection and sits on many committees such as the Saint-Eustache Executive Committee taking part in organizational and administrative decision-making, the CACP Crime Prevention Committee, the Quebec Strategic Experts Group and the Advisory Committee on Police Training. On June 15 2007, he was appointed President of the Quebec Association of Police Directors.



## **Ezio Mosciatti**

Ezio Mosciatti Olivieri is an Architect (Design-1962) and the President of the Heritage Committee at the College of Architects of Chile. Editor of several art publications, he has been involved in prevention projects in public safety in different communities and districts of Santiago, serving as a Project Coordinator in the Pilot Prevention Program on Public Safety (2007-2008) of the Ministry of Interior of Chile, financed by the Inter-American Development Bank. He works with the Urban Safety Program (PSU) of the Universidad Alberto Hurtado (Chile) in creating guidelines for developing prevention policies (in local neighbourhoods, for youth and community mediation) for UN-HABITAT and he teaches undergraduate and graduate students and neighbourhood leaders, especially community mediation. He has also participated in projects of prevention and the recovery of public spaces.



## **Anna William Mtani**

Ms. Anna William Mtani is a Principal Urban Planner and National Programme Coordinator for Safer Cities Tanzania. She has worked as Town Planner with the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Human Settlements Development in 1980 -1993 before mobilizing the Dar es Salaam City Council to establish the Sustainable Dar es Salaam Project supported by UN-Habitat and the International Centre for the Prevention of Crime. In 1997 she was involved in the project formulation for Safer Cities Dar es Salaam and 1998 was appointed the project coordinator. Anna was also involved in project formulation for Cities Alliance Programme for Dar es Salaam and external examiner for Ardhi University Dar es Salaam. In 2004, Ms. Mtani was appointed a member of the Jury for the Holcim Foundation Award for Eastern and Southern Africa and also a member of Board of Directors of WAT- Trust Fund for women advancement in shelter to date. Dubai Best Practice certificate 2004. From 2006 to present, Anna is the National Programme Coordinator to scale up the Safer Cities initiative to other Cities in Tanzania working the Prime Minister's Office Regional Administration and Local Government. Anna is also the Executive Director of the International



Centre and Network for Information on Crime in Tanzania now working with Women In Cities International based in Montreal to implement the Gender Inclusive Cities Project in Dar es Salaam.

## N

---

### **Erik Nadheim**

Erik Nadheim is the Director of the National Norwegian Crime Prevention Council (KRÅD). He is a criminal law specialist with legal training who has worked as a partner in diverse law firms. Mr. Nadheim also has considerable political experience, having been consecutively designated as Personal Advisor to two Ministers of Justice and to the Norwegian Labour Party Parliamentary Group. Erick has also acquired expertise in the social arena as advisor to the Ministry of Welfare, and to the Directorate of Social Insurance.



### **Cynthia Nikitin**

Cynthia Nikitin is Vice President, Project for Public Spaces, a nonprofit organization dedicated to helping people create and sustain public places that build communities. She has earned a reputation as a persuasive advocate for “Placemaking” as an approach to city planning and urban design. As a manager of numerous large-scale and complex projects during her eighteen years with Project for Public Spaces (PPS), she has served as a compelling voice in support of more sustainable towns and cities nation-wide. She is a Member of the American Public Transit Agency Urban Design Working Group (2007 to present), Grant reviewer for the NEA Challenge America Fast Track Grants (ongoing), a Mentor, Douglas Redd Fellowship Program, Ford Foundation and Partners for Livable Communities, 2008-2009 and Board Member Ex-Officio, The Bronx River Art Center, Bronx, NY. She holds a Bachelor of Arts: Art History and Comparative Politics, Clark University, (1981) and a Masters of Arts: Arts Management and Urban Planning, New York University (1991).



## O

---

### **Karol O'brien**

*D'abord formée comme intervenante en toxicomanie, Karol O'brien est impliquée dans la communauté lesbienne montréalaise depuis plus de 30 ans. Elle a fait ses premières armes en cofondant, il y a de cela une douzaine d'années, le Groupe d'intervention en violence conjugale chez les lesbiennes. Cette expérience l'a conduite à être conférencière invitée à l'École de travail social de l'Université McGill depuis plus de 20 ans et représentante à la National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs (NCAVP), une coalition américaine d'organismes travaillant auprès des communautés LGBT*

*en violence conjugale et crimes haineux. Précédemment, en 1985, Karol O'Brien a cofondé le Projet Lavande, un important groupe de ressources lesbiennes. Elle a également travaillé à Gai Écoute et est la première lesbienne à avoir œuvré au sein de cet organisme. On lui doit aussi le développement d'un modèle d'intervention féministe pour un groupe de soutien pour lesbiennes agresseuses. Actuellement, elle est coordonatrice du Centre de solidarité lesbienne (CSL). Le CSL se veut un lieu d'échanges et d'entraide sur les diverses réalités lesbiennes. Il vise non seulement à mettre en lumière les problématiques lesbiennes reliées à la violence conjugale, à la santé et au bien-être, mais aussi à offrir des services adaptés aux réalités des lesbiennes.*

## **Olenka Ochoa**

Since the 1980s, Olenka Ochoa has specialized in human rights, and has been an activist in the peace and women's movement. During the past ten years she has held different positions in the National and Municipal Government in Peru. She was an elected member of the Metropolitan Lima Municipal Council and President of Metropolitan Women's Commission, and National Director of Women of Ministry of Women Affairs. She was a consultant to the Ministry of Women (two periods:1996/2003), Ministry of Justice ( Human Rights Commission), Ministry of Education (designed the Safety School Project), and the Youth Commission of National Parliament, and a Member of the High Commission to prevent Hooliganism and Football Violence of Ministry of Internal Affairs. She is founder of the Municipal Safety Program "Jacaranda", winner in 1998 of the First Regional Contest sponsored by the UN. Her project "Peacekeepers" with youth people in gangs was awarded the National Contest of World Bank in 2001. She has published, developed some training programs and municipal toolkits with local authorities, representatives from the Police and Armed Forces, and grassroots networks. She was awarded the Women Peacemakers Prize 2008, by the J.B.Kroc Peace and Justice Institute, of San Diego University (CA). Olenka is a board member of the Latin American and Caribbean Federation of Women of Municipalities, and the Huairou Commission and is a member of the Expert council of Special Indigenous Commission of National Parliament. Recently she formed part of a Club of Madrid delegation to Bolivia during the last week of October 2009, to advocate for the implementation of U.N. Security Council Resolution 1325. Olenka Ochoa continues to fight violence and discrimination against women in Peru.



## **Rosa Maria Olave**

Rosa Maria Olave is a Psychologist and the Project Coordinator of the Urban Safety Program, at Alberto Hurtado University, in Santiago, Chile. She works in training and education on prevention and safety issues and on the implementation of projects in vulnerable communities. She teaches undergraduate courses in criminology and mediation and teaches some courses in certain Certificate programs. She coordinates collaborative projects with UN-HABITAT to develop prevention guidelines (for prevention at the local level, neighbourhoods, youth, and community mediation) and she is responsible for training courses for community workers working in community mediation.



## P

---

### **Marc Parent**

Marc Parent has been a police officer with the Montreal Police Service (SPVM) since 1984. He has a Master's in public administration from the Public Administration University, a Bachelor of Business Administration from the *Université du Québec à Montréal* and is a graduate of the FBI National Academy in Virginia, USA. He is Assistant Director since 2003, but has also been in charge of corporate affairs, Executive Assistant Director and Chief of Community Services currently in Montréal-Nord. He was trained in the mounted police and as an investigator and has worked as a patrol officer, investigator, emergency response team supervisor, commander, inspector and chief inspector. He has written a memoir on using the learning organisation model in police and is interested in new practices in management, organizational learning, knowledge-sharing and skill maintenance for police officers. In 2005, he also created a coaching program for the SPVM to train officers on correct use of force.



### **Nelson Pellegrino**

Nelson Pellegrino has served two terms as Bahia State Deputy (1991 to 1999), and is president of the State Legislative Assembly's Human Rights Commission in Bahia, Brazil. He was President of the Worker's Party (PT) of Bahia from 1991 to 1992 and from 1995 to 1996. Nelson Pellegrino received his law degree from UFBQ in Salvador. Before taking elected office, Nelson Pellegrino acted as legal advisor to such businesses as SINDIMUSICOS, SINTEL, SENALBA, the Union of Bodyguard and Security Employees of Bahia, and SINDADOS. He also has been a legal advisor for public organizations, including the PT and the City Hall of Jaguaquara, Bahia. Nelson Pellegrino has served on numerous committees in the Municipal Chamber, the state Legislative Assembly, and the federal Chamber of Deputies. He was President of the Commission on Human Rights, 1992 to 1998, and has been a member of the Finance and Budget Committee, the Science, Technology, Communication and Information Committee, and the Special Committee on Public Security. In addition, Mr. Pellegrino led a Parliamentary Delegation on Human Rights to Cuba earlier this year.



### **Susan Pienaar**

Susan Pienaar is the Head of Crime Prevention in the Visible Policing Division of the South African Police Service. She was previously responsible for Social Crime Prevention and Police Emergency Services in the same Service since 2000. Her previous work experience includes serving as Chief Director in the National Crime Prevention Strategy office and acting as Head of the Gauteng Provincial Department of Community Safety in 1998 and 1999. She holds a BA Honours degree in Political Science



### **Joanie Prince**

Joanie Prince joined the ICPC team in August of 2008. She has a B.A in Criminology. She is presently completing her Master's thesis at the University of Montreal on the effect of police dissuasion on the roads of Québec. She has worked for the Société de criminologie du Québec as a research assistant, more specifically on the prevention of troubled youth joining street gangs.



## Q

---

### **Yann-Cédric Quero**

Yann-Cédric Quero joined ICPC in September 2009 as a Senior Analyst and Project Manager. He worked for ten years as a professor and researcher on local safety and prevention issues in France, He has in depth experience in analysing local safety needs (crime statistics, crime analysis), community response (social control, feelings of insecurity, etc.), police response (organisation, decision-making, effectiveness, satisfaction, new technologies, etc.) and governance. His work has led him to positions with police academies and French universities. He is currently interested in African local safety issues. He has a Master's in Risk and Safety Management and is now pursuing a PhD at the *Université de Montréal* School of Criminology.



## R

---

### **Mokhlesur Rahman**

Deputy Inspector General, Dhaka Range, Bangladesh Police, Bangladesh

### **Azzédine Rakkah**

Azzédine Rakkah has a PhD in Political Science (Paris Institute of Political Studies, 1997) and is currently a Research Director at the FNSP and CERI in Paris. He has a vast expertise in issues such as the Maghreb State, Islam and political violence, Mediterranean safety issues and democracy.



### **Monique Rakotoarison Randiamandrato**

Since 2004, Monique Rakotoarison Randiamandrato is a Program Manager for UN Habitat, Madagascar. In this position, she administers and coordinates the portfolio of projects “Design of urban environment and urbanization” initiated in partnership with the technical support of MRFDAT, UNDP, and UN Habitat (Implementation Agency). From 2002 to 2004, she was the Coordinator of Projects and Director of Assistance Programmes to the Ministry of Justice. In this role, she implemented procedures and monitored budgets allocated and activities of the Ministry, and contributed to the development and implementation of funding projects of the PGDI/BM, UE and RPI. Formerly, she worked as a consultant for a number of projects focused on human development and local economies and animated several seminars in this area and worked as a Business Advisor. She has also participated in a number of legal and economic studies. Ms. Rakotoarison holds a Masters in Economics at the University of Madagascar EESDEGS (1978-1981) and a Certificate in International Business from the International Centre of External Business Studies (CECE), *Groupe International de Grand-Pré Marseille* (1982-1983). She also holds a Certificate in Planning and Appraisal of Industrial Investment University of Bradford UK (1990).



### **Brigitte Raynaud**

Brigitte Raynaud is in charge of the Prevention Department for the Interministerial Committee of Cities, (General Secretariat of the Politique de la Ville) since 2006. She is a judge at Hague International Criminal Court, a professor at Pantheon-Assas Paris II University and the Law Faculty at Pantheon Sorbonne Paris I University, a military judge and examining magistrate for the Paris Armies: international legal cooperation (1993-2006).



### **Slawomir Marek Redo**

Slawomir Marek Redo, Dr hab. (Criminology/Law, Poland), currently works with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), Vienna, Austria. He is the author of three books, co-editor of three books, including *For the Rule of Law. Criminal Justice Teaching and Training across the World*, European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations (HEUNI, Helsinki, Finland) & Korean Institute of Criminal Justice Policy (KICJP), now Korean Institute of Criminology (KIC, Seoul, the Republic of Korea), Helsinki-Seoul, 2008. His research areas are: criminology, international criminal justice. He published about 50 articles on various crime prevention and criminal justice issues, mostly from the area of the “United Nations studies”, including its treaty and customary law, i.e. on the conduct of law enforcement and prison officials; independence of the judiciary, the right to defence, crime prevention, computerization of criminal justice, computer crime, transnational organized crime. In 1999-2002 he served as a Senior Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Expert in the Regional UNODC Office for Central Asia (Tashkent, Uzbekistan). Mr. Redo serves as the Coordinator of the five workshops for the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (Salvador da Bahia, Brazil, 12-19 April 2010), and is in charge of the preparations for the Congress workshop on “International criminal justice education for the rule of law”.



### **Marilou Reeve**

Marilou Reeve is the Justice Coordinator for “Canada’s Action Plan Against Racism”, a Government of Canada initiative. One of the objectives of the Action Plan is to explore race based issues in the justice system. Prior to joining the Department of Justice Canada in 2001, Marilou practiced law privately for 8 years acting primarily for legally aided clients in criminal and family proceedings. Additionally, she represented children in custody and access disputes and in child protection matters as counsel for the Office of the Children’s Lawyer, Ministry of the Attorney General Ontario.



### **Kate Rexe**

Based in Ottawa, Canada, Kate Rexe is the Director of Sisters in Spirit, a research, education and policy initiative with the Native Women’s Association of Canada. Since 2001, Kate has worked in the social policy and research field with a particular interest in political economy, economic security and urban Aboriginal issues. These interests combine with a systems thinking approach to research and policy development and understanding the importance of accessible research and knowledge mobilization. In 2008, Kate published “A Nation in Distress: the political economy of urban Aboriginal poverty” and is currently working to advance the use of culturally relevant methodology and ethics as a tool in research and public policy for Aboriginal women in Canada.



## Vincent Richer

*Vincent Richer est commandant du Poste de Quartier 24 (PDQ 24) depuis avril 2008. Débutant sa carrière en 1993, M. Richer a été nommé superviseur six ans plus tard à Notre-Dame-de-Grâce, puis a été promu lieutenant dans le quartier Centre-Sud, en octobre 2004. Le commandant Richer a développé son expérience professionnelle dans différentes sphères d'activités, telles que : l'Anti-Gang, la formation, la sélection de personnel, les méthodes et les processus de travail, de même que la planification opérationnelle. Invité par l'ambassade canadienne dans le cadre du Festival Cyclo Rosa, il a représenté le Service de police de la Ville de Montréal (SPVM) en Colombie, pour partager son expérience dans le Centre-Sud avec les policiers et les élus colombiens. Depuis Octobre 2008, il est mandataire au dossier Violence Conjugale et Intrafamiliale (VCI) pour l'ensemble du SPVM, membre du C.A de la Table de Concertation en Violence Conjugale de Montréal, ainsi que de l'organisme S.O.S Violence conjugale. Le commandant Richer est diplômé de l'Université de Montréal en criminologie et des HEC, en gestion des ressources humaines. Il complète actuellement une maîtrise en administration publique. Le commandant Richer a développé, au fil des années, un bagage d'expériences diversifiées.*



## Gérard Rolland

After working as a computer engineer in the Public Service and setting up his ministry in the Arche de la Défense, Gérard Rolland started working in Risk Management in 2001 when the Department of Transport needed a reliable scientific tool to measure and monitor crime in public transportation. While writing his Master's memoir, he realised that a national observatory specialised in transport systems was necessary. This observatory has been operating since 2006 with a multidisciplinary team and has developed its expertise in transportation modes, government crime prevention plans and victims assistance. Gérard Rolland works especially on effective video surveillance, crime mapping and preventing violence against women in transport systems.



## Colin Robinson

Project Coordinator of the Trinidad & Tobago Anti Violence Project, Trinidad & Tobago

## Katty Rondan

Katty Rondan is a Sociologist with an Master's in Arts in Gender Equality in the Social Sciences from the Universidad Complutense de Madrid. She is the co-author of Diagnosis of Trafficking of women, girls and children in eight cities in Peru. Ms. Rondan is co-responsible for the fieldwork study on the demand for commercial sexual exploitation on children in Cusco and Lima (ILO / CMP Flora Tristan). She is a specialist on Gender Violence from a Human Rights perspective.



## S

---

### **Christiane Sadeler**

Christiane Sadeler is the Executive Director of the Waterloo Region Crime Prevention Council and has been actively involved in crime prevention through social development and municipal engagement since the inception of the Council in 1995. Born and raised in Germany, Christiane lived for many years in England and New Zealand and immigrated to Canada in 1989 where she completed her education in community psychology. She has worked predominately in services that have a strong focus on planning, implementing and evaluating prevention approaches and tend to challenge the status quo. Her experiences span working with persons with mental health challenges, teen parents, victims of violence and abuse, young offenders, sex offenders and other individuals and groups who tend to live at the margins of communities, as well as formal service providers, police services and politicians of all orders of government. Christiane teaches part-time at Wilfrid Laurier University in the Master of Social Work Program as a Community Interventions instructor. She is also co-chairs the National Municipal Network for Crime Prevention and has participated in and presented at crime prevention events and workshops across Canada and abroad.



### **Valérie Sagant**

Director General, ICPC

Valérie Sagant is a French magistrate. Upon her graduation from the Institute of Political Science in Paris, she was appointed as investigating judge after being enrolled at the National School for magistrates. Following this she was responsible for prevention policy and victim assistance at the Ministry of Justice. She also worked for the next four years at the *Ministère délégué à la Ville*, and was responsible for crime prevention issues (social and cultural mediation, community policing and justice, local partnerships...). For three years, she was appointed Department Head of expertise and international relations at the Ministry of Justice. Ms. Sagant was appointed Director General of ICPC in November 2005. Me Sagant a rejoint le CIPC en septembre 2005 et a été nommée Directrice générale en novembre 2005.



## Juan Salgado

Professor at CIDE's Legal Studies Department. PhD candidate at UNAM (research subject: police reform at sub-national level in Mexico). LLM in Human Rights, University of Essex, UK. BA in International Relations, El Colegio de Mexico. Juan Salgado has coordinated human rights, non-violent conflict resolution and public security projects in Mexico, Europe and Africa. He has been a consultant to different funding agents and international organizations. In the academic realm, and has taught in different universities and in several police academies throughout Mexico. Mr. Salgado has also been involved in research stays in different police institutions, academic institutions and NGOs with good practices on public security and human rights in Europe, North and Latin America.



## Anie Samson

Anie Samson was first elected city councillor in 1994. On November 1, 2009, she was re-elected for a second term as Mayor of the Villeray–Saint-Michel–Parc-Extension borough and a sixth term as elected officer. Since her first election, she has successfully met objectives as Associate Councillor to the Mayor (in charge of environment projects), Second Vice-President for the Island of Montreal Intermunicipal Board for Waste Management (RIGDIM) and President of the Metropolitan Alliance of Graffiti and Advertising (AMGA). She has also worked on the Island of Montreal Regional Council Board of Directors (CRDIM), the Montreal International Airport Advisory Committee on Soundscape Management and the MUC Commission for the Environment. She was in charge of the Éco-quartier programme and the youth and graffiti files. She is a founding member of the Board of Directors of the Mayor's Foundation for Young Entrepreneurs and Vice-President of the Canada-Morocco Chamber of Commerce and the Algeria-Canada Chamber of Commerce and Industry. Anie Samson is currently the Official Leader of the Opposition at City Hall and is a member of the Permanent Presidency Commission and Government Commission on Ethics. With a Master's in Communications and a Bachelor's in Political Science from the Université de Montréal, politics have always motivated her and she is committed to the improvement of her citizens' quality of life.



## Daniel Sansfaçon

Daniel Sansfaçon, PhD, trained in Sociology, is Director of Policies, Research and Evaluation at Public Safety Canada's National Crime Prevention Centre. He has worked as a researcher and director of research in criminal law for the government of Canada (Departments of the Solicitor General and Justice) he has also taught research methods at the University of Quebec. He was the Director of Research for the Special Committee on Illegal Drugs for the Senate of Canada. His research has concentrated on prostitution, drugs, family violence and gender. He worked at the ICPC for ten years (1996-2006) and contributed to the preparation of two Crime Prevention Digests (1997



and 1999), a number of comparative analysis reports, and drafted discussion papers for international forums.

### **Margaret Shaw**

Margaret Shaw PhD is a sociologist and criminologist and Director of Analysis and Exchange at the International Centre for the Prevention of Crime in Montreal, Canada. She worked for over 20 years in the Research and Planning and Crime Policy Planning Units at the Home Office, England. In Canada she has taught in the Department of Sociology & Anthropology at Concordia University, Montréal, and acted as a research consultant to federal, provincial and municipal governments, including on women's offending, evaluation, and restorative justice and policing. With ICPC since 1999, she has undertaken a range of reviews and reports on international strategies and practice in crime prevention relating to local government, children and youth, school safety, women's safety, hate crimes, indigenous communities, and with UN HABITAT, on youth participation and urban governance. She helped develop the workshop on crime prevention at the *11<sup>th</sup> UN Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice* in Bangkok, Thailand in April 2005, and the workshop on technical assistance in crime prevention and criminal justice at the *15<sup>th</sup> UN Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice* in April 2006.



### **Nicola Satchell**

Nicola Satchell is a D.Phil candidate in the Department of Sociology, Psychology and Social Work and lecturer in Criminal Justice in the Department of Government at the University of the West Indies, Kingston, Jamaica. Her work on regional crime issues includes being Project Manager/Research Assistant at the Institute of Criminal Justice and Security. Among her research interests are fear of crime and theorizing Caribbean crime and criminology.

### **Clifford Shearing**

Clifford Shearing is the Chair of Criminology and Director of the Centre of Criminology, Faculty of Law, University of Cape Town. He also holds the South African National Research Foundation Chair in Security and Justice. He obtained a Ph.D. in Sociology at the University of Toronto in 1977. He is currently developing research on environmental security in association with the Africa Centre for Climate and Earth System Science (ACCESS) and the Bjerknes Centre for Climate Research at the University of Bergen. Clifford has made many contributions to policy development for security strategy. The most recent has been as a member of the "Jamaica Constabulary Force (JCF) Strategic Review Panel" 2007 – 2008. Previous policy contributions include developing policing strategy with the Canadian Law Commission, and the Patten Commission on Policing for Northern Ireland.



## Howard Shulman

Coordinator of the Toronto Anti-Violence Program at Toronto LGBT community centre, Canada

## Gregory Sloane Seale

Gregory Sloane-Seale has been working with “at risk” youth and their communities since 1989, first in Toronto, Canada before returning to his native Trinidad & Tobago in 1995. Gregory has collaborated with UNICEF Caribbean on their Xchange Project which focused on Youth Violence Reduction in the region. Currently, Gregory is employed with the Government of Trinidad & Tobago within the Ministry of National Security where he coordinates a community oriented Crime & Violence reduction programme known as the Citizen Security Programme in conjunction with the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB).



## Christian Soclet

*Chargé de mission citoyenneté prévention de la délinquance, Comité interministériel des villes, France*

## Christophe Soullez

Christophe Soullez is a criminologist in charge of the National Observatory of Delinquency at the National Institute of Higher Studies in Security (INHES). He has a master of advanced studies in Criminal Law, a DESS in Safety Engineering and is a graduate of the Paris Criminology Institute. He is a professor at the National Gendarmerie (EOGN), Paris 2 University, the IPAG in Clearmont-Ferrand and the National Police École Supérieure (ENSP) in Saint-Cyr-au-Mont-d'Or. He acts as a reporter for the control group on police files and the gendarmerie (Alain Bauer, president) and has been a member of the task force on community safety (Michel Gaudin, president) and a reporter on the mission to unite structures, missions and financing from public institutions in charge of training, research and safety/strategic issues analysis.



## Claudio Stampalija

*Claudio Stampalija es abogado penalista y criminólogo. Se desempeñó como profesor de Derecho Penal de la Facultad de Derecho de la Universidad de Belgrano y como profesor de Derecho Penal y de Elementos de Derecho Penal y Procesal Penal de la Facultad de Derecho de la Universidad de Buenos Aires. Profesor titular de Prevención del Delito en la Facultad de Derecho de la Universidad de Buenos Aires. Profesor titular de Criminología en la Facultad de Derecho de la Universidad de Belgrano. Fue Director General del Programa de Prevención del Delito y la Violencia del Gobierno de la Ciudad de Buenos Aires.*



1997/98\* Asesor de la Excma. Cámara de Diputados de la Nación en temas penales desde 1984 hasta la actualidad. Secretario General y Miembro Fundador del Foro Latinoamericano de Alcaldes para la Seguridad Ciudadana. (FLASC). Miembro del Consejo Directivo (Board) del Centro Internacional para la Prevención de la Criminalidad con sede en Montreal. CIPC (Canadá). Mandato 1994/98. Director del Centro de Estudios para la Prevención del Delito de la Universidad de Belgrano (CEPREDE). Coordinador General del Plan Integral de Convivencia y Prevención del Delito de la Ciudad de Cipolletti, Provincia de Río Negro, Argentina.

### **Sonja Stojanovic**

Sonja Stojanovic is the Director of the Centre for Civil-Military Relations, a Belgrade-based think-tank. In addition, she is a Teaching Fellow at the Faculty of Political Sciences (University of Belgrade) for the following courses: National and Global Security (undergraduate) and National Security of Serbia, Regional Security of the Southeast Europe, Challenges, Risks and Threats and Security Sector Reform. She previously worked at the Strategic Development Unit in the Law Enforcement Department of the OSCE Mission to Serbia and Montenegro.

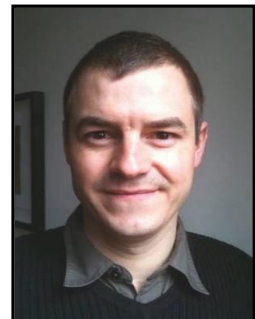


## T

---

### **Samuel Tanner**

After completing his doctoral thesis from the *Université de Montréal* Criminology School, Samuel Tanner began a postdoctoral internship at the Center for International Studies at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology to study armed forces in mass violence. As of January 2010, he will be taking office as Assistant Professor at his alma mater. Currently, his interests are war exit strategies and their safety issues and the civil police (CIVPOL) participation in international peace operations, the topic for his recent publication: Dupont, Benoît & Samuel Tanner (2009) “Not Always a Happy Ending: The Organizational Challenge of Deploying and Reintegrating Civilian Police Peacekeepers” (a Canadian Perspective), *Policing and Society*.



### **Sylvie Tousignant**

Sylvie Tousignant joined the Ministry of Public Safety in 2009 after having worked for the City of Quebec Police Service, the third most important in the province, as Assistant Director of Specialized Investigations. In 1980, she became the first woman hired by the City of Quebec Police Service and rose to the challenges of her different positions over the years. She is the highest-ranked woman in this police service. Throughout her career, she has been devoted to victims of domestic violence and sexual assault and helped



improve investigation methods in this field. She has a master's in Public Administration and vast experience as a police affairs administrator, which is essential for her current position.

### **Romeo Tuma Junior**

National Secretary of Justice, Federal Government of Brazil

## U

---

### **Beth Ulrich**

Beth Ulrich has worked in both the non-profit and public sector on issues that affect families and communities for approximately 20 years. Beth's non-profit experience included working with communities on social justice issues such as mental health, family violence, learning disabilities, and reproductive health. Beth's formal education includes a Bachelor of Science Degree and a Bachelor of Arts in Psychology. For the past 9 years, she has worked for the Government of Manitoba in the Department of Justice advising officials and working with communities on program and policy development on crime prevention and safety issues. Beth has worked on specific strategies involving sexual exploitation, gang prevention, community safety, victim safety, etc. Currently, Beth is the Director of Crime Prevention Unit for Manitoba Justice and is the Co-Chair for the federal/provincial/territorial Working Group on Crime Prevention and Community Safety. Beth resides in Winnipeg with her husband, their 2 children and 2 Huskies.

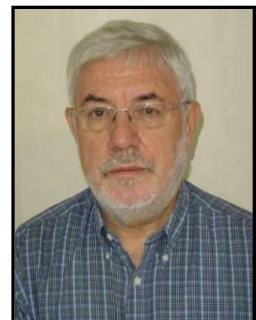


## V

---

### **Franz Vanderschueren**

Franz Vanderschueren is a professor and Urban Security Program Director for the Alberto-Hurtado University in Chile. He is also an urban security consultant for many governmental institutions and cities. He has extensive consulting experience in urban security, and created the Safer Cities Program within the United Nations' Human Settlements Program (UN-HABITAT) to address prevention and security issues. He received a PhD in Sociology at the University of Paris.

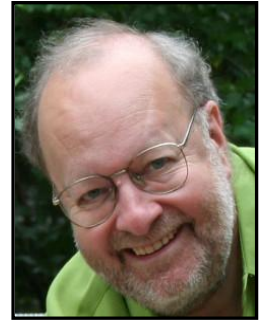


### **André-Michel Ventre**

Director of the National Institute of Advanced Security Studies (INHES), France

## Claude Vézina

Claude Vézina is a Crime Prevention Consultant, and is known for his commitment to crime prevention internationally. Formerly he served as Deputy Director of the International Centre for Prevention of Crime and policy adviser to the Montreal Urban Community on public safety. He has collaborated with more than 10 major cities in Africa on the UN Habitat programme on Safer Cities and is co-author and trainer of the Key to Safer Municipalities.



## Roger Vicot

Born June 1st 1963, Roger Vicot began his career in 1989 working for Pierre Mauroy, then President of the Lille Urban Community, and became his press agent in 1993. Three years later, he was named Director of Communications for the city of Lille. Since 2001, he has been the Assistant to the Mayor, in charge of Safety and Crime Prevention, councillor for the Nord Department (Solidarity Commission President) and an executive committee member of the French Forum for Urban Safety (FFUS). Roger Vicot also wrote, "*Une sécurité républicaine contre la République sécuritaire*" (L'Harmattan Editions, Paris) published in 2006.



## W

---

## Irvin Waller

Irvin Waller is a Professor of Criminology at the University of Ottawa and advises governments across the world on how to reduce crime and protect victims. He is the founding CEO of the International Centre for Prevention of Crime in Montreal. He won awards for getting the United Nations General Assembly to adopt the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power. Mr. Waller is the author of *Men Released from Prison and Burglary: The Victim and the Public*. His most recent work has been in researching and writing policy pamphlets for organizations such as the U.S. Department of Justice, the Canadian Council for Social Development, the Soros Foundation, and the UN European Institute on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.



## Dawei Wang

Director Professor of Criminology and Director of the Division of Postgraduate in Chinese People's Public Security University, China

## **Elizabeth Ward**

Dr. Elizabeth Ward is a medical epidemiologist with years of public health experience in the Jamaican government health system. Dr. Ward is a Consultant in the Institute of Public Safety and Justice, University of the West Indies and Chair of Board of Directors of the Violence Prevention Alliance Jamaica. She was formerly the Director of Disease Prevention and Control of Health Promotion and Protection Division, in the Ministry of Health. She has coordinated programme development, research, data analysis and has been responsible for Disease Prevention and Control. She has also spearheaded the development of the Jamaica Injury Surveillance System (JISS) that tracks hospital based injuries island-wide. Dr. Ward has contributed to the development of national plans as a member of the task force for the National Security Strategy, Safe Schools, as a member of the working group for the Security Component of the National Development Plan, the National Strategic Plan for Children and Violence, and the Strategic Plan for Health Lifestyles.



## **Alberto Weretilneck**

Alberto Weretilneck is the Mayor of Cipolletti, Argentina, since 2003. He was re-elected in 2007 with 59% of the vote and has a mandate until December 2011. One of his main concerns is to achieve a harmonious and comprehensive development of the city, enabling the human and social development of each of its inhabitants. He considers security a complex and holistic problem in which many factors come into play: from urban architecture to the social sphere, from public services to working with groups at risk, from prevention to containment. He is married with three children.



## **Alys Willman**

Alys Willman is a Social Development Specialist on the Conflict, Crime and Violence Team at the World Bank. She is part of the core research team for a global study on urban violence, and a study on societal fragility. Ms. Willman is the author of two books and various articles on gender, violence and illicit economies, and holds a doctorate in Urban and Public Policy from The New School University in New York.



## Y

---

### Philippe Yvin

Philippe Yvin is a graduate of ESSEC and the Paris Institute of Political Science. He is currently Director General of Services in Seine-Saint-Denis and collaborated with Gilbert Bonnemaïson from 1981 to 1989 at the Île de France Regional Committee, the Epinay-sur-Seine City Hall, the Mayors' Safety Commission and the National Council for Crime Prevention. He contributed to creating the French and European Forums for Urban Safety and participated in the European and United Nation Council Conferences and the Montreal Conference that led to the creation of ICPC. He later managed the Interministerial Delegation Crime Prevention Programme (1989-91), worked as a territory sub-prefect (1991-97) in the Yvelines, Corsica and Essone, as a Defense Ministry Principal Secretary in charge of internal safety issues and Director of the cabinet of the *ministre de la ville* (1998-2002). Lately he has been the Secretary General of the Commission for the Environment Constitutional Chart (2002-04) and Director General of Services in l'Oise (2004-08).





## PRESS COVERAGE

### ICPC's 15th Anniversary

« Crime Prevention Across the World:  
Taking Stock, Evaluation, and Future Perspectives »

December 2009

## Actualités

07/12/2009 19h37

LANCÉE MARDI À MONTRÉAL



### Nouvelle structure internationale de prévention de la criminalité

Jean-François Cyr

Des représentants de corps policiers montréalais et des Nations Unies lanceront mardi une nouvelle structure internationale de prévention de la criminalité.

Il s'agit d'une initiative du Centre International de Prévention de la Criminalité (CIPC), seule instance internationale consacrée à la prévention de la délinquance dans le monde, dont la Ville de Montréal a souligné lundi après-midi le 15e anniversaire.

Les dirigeants du CIPC étaient accompagnés de représentants des Nations Unies et du Service de police de la Ville de Montréal, qui vont se rassembler les 8 et 9 décembre prochains pour travailler à l'évaluation des politiques et des pratiques déjà en cours sur la scène internationale.

Étaient également présents des porte-paroles officiels des villes de Montréal, de Port-au-Prince, de la Banque mondiale et des gouvernements du Salvador, du Brésil, de la France, du Canada et de l'Afrique du Sud.

#### Les objectifs du CIPC

Depuis sa création en 1994, le CIPC est au centre d'un mouvement international visant à promouvoir les politiques fondées sur la recherche et les pratiques efficaces en prévention de la criminalité et en sécurité quotidienne.

Selon le CIPC, l'évaluation de l'efficacité des politiques et pratiques de prévention ainsi que le premier *Rapport international sur la prévention de la criminalité et la sécurité quotidienne 2008* du CIPC permettent aujourd'hui d'identifier certaines tendances dominantes, mais aussi de grandes disparités géographiques.

Toujours aux dires de l'organisme, le 15e anniversaire du CIPC constituera l'occasion d'examiner l'évolution internationale des politiques et pratiques en prévention de la criminalité depuis 15 ans.

Dans un second temps, l'accent sera mis sur les défis à venir tant à l'échelle locale que nationale et transnationale. Les enjeux émergents liés à l'urbanisation, aux mouvements migratoires ou encore à la « privatisation de la sécurité » seront plus particulièrement examinés.

[jeanfrancois.cyr@24-heures.ca](mailto:jeanfrancois.cyr@24-heures.ca)

<http://www.24hmontreal.canoe.ca/24hmontreal/actualites/archives/2009/12/20091207-193731.html>

## Quartiers difficiles: un dispositif montréalais intéresse la France



AFP 08.12.09 | 01h50

**U**ne institution montréalaise qui facilite les rapports entre les citoyens et leur police pourrait inspirer la politique urbaine en France, a indiqué lundi à Montréal Fadela Amara, secrétaire d'Etat française chargée de la Politique de la ville. Venue au Québec pour un colloque organisé par le Centre international pour la prévention de la criminalité (CIPC), Mme Amara a rencontré lundi plusieurs hauts responsables de la police de Montréal. Rappelant les "difficultés qu'on a en France dans les relations entre la police et la population qui habite dans certains quartiers, et notamment les jeunes", la secrétaire d'Etat a dit à l'AFP que l'expérience montréalaise "permettait à un citoyen qui se sentirait victime de porter plainte auprès du +commissaire de la déontologie+ qui est totalement indépendant de la police traditionnelle". Ce fonctionnaire organise ensuite une rencontre de conciliation pendant laquelle les deux parties peuvent présenter leurs versions respectives de l'affaire. Et l'intéressé n'est pas obligé d'aller porter plainte au commissariat ou dans un poste de police. "On m'a expliqué que 80% des cas étaient réglés par cette procédure de conciliation, ce que je trouve très intéressant", a poursuivi Mme Amara. "Ce sont de très bons résultats. Si cette expérience-là peut être importée chez nous, cela pourrait nous aider, dans le cadre de ce qu'a mis en place Brice Hortefeux", a-t-elle ajouté, faisant référence aux commissions de travail réunissant des associations de quartier et les services de police et devant présenter des propositions au ministre de l'Intérieur. Il existe déjà en France des "délégués de la cohésion police-population", qui sont des réservistes de la police chargés de dédramatiser des situations de conflit. "Mais cela reste toujours dans le cadre de la police", relève la secrétaire d'Etat. Elle a appris aussi que, selon des enquêtes menées par la police québécoise, "90% de la population de Montréal fait totalement confiance à sa police". Un chiffre "extraordinaire", reconnaît-elle, et bien éloigné des estimations faites en la matière en France.

<http://www.lemonde.fr/web/depeches/0,14-0,39-41109420@7-89,0.html>

## Prévention de la criminalité: un observatoire international créé à Montréal



AFP 08.12.09 | 20h09

**L**a prévention est aussi importante et moins chère que la répression: c'est avec cette donnée de départ que le Centre international pour la prévention de la criminalité (CIPC) a créé une structure vouée à fournir outils et connaissances aux policiers et travailleurs sociaux. Il s'agit de leur donner "les moyens de convaincre et de prouver l'efficacité et la pertinence des politiques de prévention", a déclaré la directrice générale du CIPC Valérie Sagant en annonçant mardi à Montréal la création d'un Observatoire international de la prévention de la criminalité (OI-PREV). Intervenant à l'issue d'un colloque faisant le bilan de 15 années d'activités du CIPC depuis sa fondation, elle a estimé que "la prévention a progressé dans le monde", citant les exemples du Salvador et du Brésil, ainsi que de la Colombie. Le Salvador, où le niveau de violence est élevé (31,5 homicides pour 100.000 habitants), "a récemment fait le constat de l'échec des politiques (de fermeté) Mano dura et Mano super dura" et mise désormais sur la prévention, a indiqué Mme Sagant. Le Brésil a lui aussi changé de stratégie de sécurité publique et développé "une toute nouvelle approche participative". Et l'exemple de Bogota montre que "la prévention est efficace à l'échelle locale lorsqu'elle repose sur des stratégies intégrées et partenariales". La capitale colombienne a vu le taux d'homicides divisé par quatre en dix ans. Le futur observatoire du CIPC fournira aux services intéressés dans le monde entier trois sortes d'outils: des indicateurs de la prévention permettant d'évaluer les stratégies mise en place, des répertoires de manuels et guides pour les acteurs de terrain, et enfin des "zooms thématiques" résumant l'état des connaissances sur un problème d'actualité, telle l'efficacité de la vidéo-surveillance dans les villes. Au Québec, une année de prison d'un délinquant coûte au contribuable 90.000 dollars (57.000 euros) et le suivi d'un délinquant laissé en liberté surveillée 22.000 dollars, soit quatre fois moins, souligne Mme Sagant. Et le taux de récidive pour la première catégorie est bien plus élevé.

<http://www.lemonde.fr/web/depeches/0,14-0,39-41118493@7-291,0.html>

## Un nouvel outil pour la prévention du crime

Jean-Marc Gilbert

08/12/2009 17h12

Les policiers de Montréal disposeront très bientôt d'un nouvel outil qui pourrait leur permettre de mieux prévenir la criminalité.

Le Centre international de la prévention des crimes (CIPC) a officialisé, mardi, la création d'un observatoire qui aura pour but de contrer les problèmes émergents dès leur apparition, pour enrayer leur expansion.



Le chef du SPVM, Yvan Delorme voit d'un bon œil la création de cet observatoire pour la prévention du crime. Photo : Luc Cinq-Mars

À Montréal, le Service de police de la ville de Montréal (SPVM) souhaite que la création de cet observatoire permettent à ses policiers de développer de meilleures pratiques pour contrer l'émergence de nouvelles problématiques.

« Il y a quelques années, la problématique des gangs de rue est apparue. Nous devons donc travailler en prévention pour éviter les problèmes de demain », indique Yvan Delorme, chef du SPVM.

Les policiers de Montréal ont déjà bénéficié de l'aide du CIPC par le passé. Quelques mois après la mort du jeune Fredy Villanueva et les émeutes qui s'en sont suivies à Montréal-Nord, c'est le CIPC qui a recommandé au SPVM de former un agent de concertation pour travailler avec les jeunes de ce milieu et ainsi tenter un rapprochement avec les citoyens.

### Un certain progrès

Le CIPC existe depuis maintenant 15 ans et la directrice générale, Valérie Sagant, affirme que « la prévention a progressé et elle est plus efficace au niveau local ».

« Le centre a une mission plus générale de collecter des informations et de favoriser les échanges. L'observatoire disposera d'outils pour effectuer des analyses plus précises sur des phénomènes urbains », explique Mme Sagant.

Elle ajoute cependant qu'il reste toujours du travail à faire. « Elle (la prévention) demeure fragile et les acteurs sur le terrain ont besoin d'outils pour se doter d'une meilleure stratégie ».

C'est pourquoi cinq nouveaux experts travailleront pour cet observatoire qui jouera un rôle plus précis que celui du centre.

Ces experts sont présentement en train de construire les bases de l'observatoire et se mettront au travail dès janvier. Le CIPC dispose d'un budget annuel d'environ deux millions \$.

[jeanmarc.gilbert@24-heures.ca](mailto:jeanmarc.gilbert@24-heures.ca)

<http://www.24hmontreal.canoe.ca/24hmontreal/actualites/archives/2009/12/20091208-171201.html>

## ICPC rolls out new crime prevention tools

(AFP) – December 9<sup>th</sup> 2009



MONTREAL — The International Center for the Prevention of Crime (ICPC) on Tuesday announced a plan to offer crime prevention tips to nations who have seen stronger punitive measures fail to deter crimes.



Police and social workers will be provided with "the means to convince others of and to prove the effectiveness of prevention strategies," ICPC chief Valerie Sagant said at a conference in Montreal.

Over the past 15 years "crime prevention strategies have made significant gains in the world," she said, pointing to Salvador, Brazil and Colombia as converts to the idea that punishment alone does not deter criminals.

Policeman run before a bus set ablaze by an alleged drug dealer in the Papao-

of crime prevention measures, such as video surveillance of city streets.

The new ICPC observatory will provide access to three tools: indicators for measuring existing strategies, educational guides for frontline workers, and up-to-date statistics on the efficacy

Copyright © 2009 AFP. All rights reserved.

<http://www.google.com/hostednews/afp/article/ALeqM5hl9WME48CkGnetwiATSOSwGyzRhA>

[http://ca.news.yahoo.com/s/afp/091208/canada/canada\\_un\\_police\\_crime\\_latam](http://ca.news.yahoo.com/s/afp/091208/canada/canada_un_police_crime_latam)

# LE DEVOIR

## Création d'un observatoire sur la prévention de la criminalité

BRIAN MYLES 9 décembre 2009 [Justice](#)

Le Centre international pour la prévention de la criminalité (CIPC) a annoncé hier la création d'un observatoire afin de mettre en commun et de diffuser les meilleures pratiques dans ce domaine, qui connaît un essor mondial. L'observatoire va colliger des informations sur l'état des connaissances scientifiques sur la prévention et les faire connaître à ses quelque 50 partenaires (villes, associations, agences internationales, etc.). Cela permettra de mettre en valeur les meilleures initiatives de prévention et de faciliter leur implantation grâce à l'élaboration d'une série d'indicateurs fiables

Le projet suscite l'enthousiasme du directeur du Service de police de Montréal (SPVM), Yvan Delorme. Selon lui, l'observatoire permettra au SPVM de s'inspirer des meilleures pratiques pour adapter ses interventions en matière de prévention. «Il y a de bonnes choses qui se font partout dans le monde. Il faut parfois regarder ailleurs avant d'essayer de réinventer la roue. On va avoir une plateforme pour s'informer des meilleures pratiques», a-t-il commenté.

L'observatoire, doté d'un budget initial de 300 000 \$ sera intégré à même les activités du CIPC, une organisation non gouvernementale fondée par le Canada, la France et le Québec il y a maintenant 15 ans.

Ironie du sort, le CIPC a aussi été lancé avec un budget de 300 000 \$, en 1994, à l'instigation de feu Gilbert Bonnemaïson. Basé à Montréal, le CIPC fonctionne aujourd'hui avec un budget cinq fois plus important, et a des partenaires disséminés aux quatre coins de planète. Le colloque du 15e anniversaire, qui se poursuit jusqu'à demain à Montréal, rassemble d'ailleurs une impressionnante brochette d'invités internationaux.

Selon la directrice générale du CIPC, Valérie Sagant, l'idée même de la prévention a connu une progression phénoménale. «De plus en plus de gouvernements, de ville et de services de police estiment nécessaire de développer des politiques en prévention», explique-t-elle.

Cela étant dit, la prévention reste un domaine fragile. C'est une discipline toute jeune en criminologie, une politique publique encore incertaine. À preuve, de nombreux pays occidentaux ont utilisé le prétexte des attentats du 11 septembre 2001 pour «adopter des lois renforçant l'arsenal répressif», explique Mme Sagant. À terme, l'observatoire permettra de faire la preuve de l'efficacité de la prévention comme politique publique, espère-t-elle.

<http://www.ledevoir.com/societe/justice/278900/creation-d-un-observatoire-sur-la-prevention-de-la-criminalite>

## "Il n'y a pas eu de renoncement aux politiques de prévention"

Par Pascal Ceaux, publié le 09/12/2009 à 12:23 - mis à jour le 09/12/2009 à 12:34

Valérie Sagant, directrice générale du CIPC, note que l'heure n'est pas au tout-répressif, malgré le durcissement des politiques de sécurité en Occident depuis 2001.



AFP/ALAIN JOCARD

Pour son quinzième anniversaire, le Centre international de prévention de la criminalité (CIPC) organise un colloque sur la prévention du crime dans le monde du 7 au 9 décembre à Montréal (Canada). Soutenu et financé par de nombreux pays, cet organisme conçu comme un forum d'échanges a pour mission de fournir des études sur la sécurité aux pays ou aux villes. Son action repose sur les principes directeurs des Nations Unies applicables à la prévention du crime. Depuis novembre 2005, Valérie Sagant, une magistrate française détachée, exerce la fonction de directrice générale du CIPC.

### **Vous organisez un colloque sur la prévention. N'est-ce pas un choix paradoxal à un moment où les Etats occidentaux semblent privilégier une approche répressive dans leurs politiques de sécurité?**

En réalité, deux mouvements parallèles se sont produits dans les pays occidentaux depuis les attentats du 11 septembre 2001 aux Etats-Unis. On a effectivement constaté un durcissement des mesures répressives. Cette tendance est très sensible, notamment en ce qui concerne les mineurs. Leur responsabilité pénale est de plus en plus mise en cause. Mais dans le même temps, il n'y a pas eu de renoncement aux politiques de prévention. Des crédits importants continuent de leur être alloués, c'est le cas en France, et pas seulement. En 2006, 40 pays disposaient d'une stratégie intégrée de prévention dans leur politique de lutte contre l'insécurité. Trois ans plus tard, ils sont environ 60.

### **En France, la prévention est toujours regardée d'un oeil suspect par les policiers et les gendarmes...**

Pour mettre en place des politiques de prévention efficaces, il est nécessaire de changer les cultures professionnelles. Cela requiert du temps. Et ces politiques elles-mêmes doivent être conduites dans la durée. Il faut en finir avec certains clichés. Il n'est pas question de transformer les policiers en assistantes sociales, pas plus que d'oublier leur rôle répressif. Mais l'exemple du Canada est significatif. Le taux de criminalité y diminue depuis 15 ans. L'organisation de la police

est très en prise avec la réalité du terrain. Elle bénéficie à la fois d'une autonomie de décision et d'une véritable proximité avec la population.

**A Paris, le projet de Grand Paris qui a été adopté repose sur un accroissement des pouvoirs du préfet de police. N'y-a-t-il pas un risque d'éloignement du terrain?**

Il faut aller plus loin dans la proximité. C'est une évidence attestée par les résultats. Montréal dispose d'un chef de police ayant autorité sur un ensemble de 1,7 millions d'habitants, mais chaque quartier est placé sous la responsabilité directe d'un policier local disposant d'une autonomie de décision. Cela a permis la mise en oeuvre de politiques spécifiques. Je vous cite en exemple les comités de vigie chargés d'assurant la liaison entre la police et les communautés, soit celle du quartier, soit celle de groupes ethno-culturels particuliers. La police les entend régulièrement dans un cadre officiel, même lorsque tout va bien. Ici, la police fait partie de la population. Il s'agit même d'un enracinement plus que d'une proximité. Le résultat: dans toutes les enquêtes d'opinion internationales, le Canada figure toujours parmi les premiers pour la confiance de la population dans sa police.

[http://www.lexpress.fr/actualite/societe/il-n-y-a-pas-eu-de-renoncement-aux-politiques-de-prevention\\_834788.html](http://www.lexpress.fr/actualite/societe/il-n-y-a-pas-eu-de-renoncement-aux-politiques-de-prevention_834788.html)



## Prévention du crime Montréal, siège de l'OI-PREV

MARIE-EVE SHAFFER

### MÈTRO

09 décembre 2009 00:00

Montréal accueille un nouvel organisme international, l'Observatoire international de la prévention de la criminalité (OI-PREV), qui comparera les stratégies de prévention de différents pays. «Il y a plein de connaissances sur la prévention, mais les gens sur le terrain et les décideurs n'arrivent pas à faire ressortir les éléments les plus importants, a expliqué la directrice générale du Centre international pour la prévention de la criminalité (CIPC), Valérie Sagant. [Avec l'OI-PREV], on fera une synthèse et on rendra l'information accessible.»

Mise sur pied par le CIPC, l'équipe de chercheurs de l'OI-PREV produira des indicateurs de la prévention qui l'amènera à déterminer, par exemple, le nombre d'États qui disposent d'une stratégie de prévention. L'Observatoire produira aussi des fiches pratiques portant sur des sujets précis, comme l'efficacité de la vidéosurveillance. Un lexique des meilleures ressources en prévention de la criminalité verra le jour en 2010. L'OI-PREV assurera le prolongement de la mission du CIPC. Celui-ci recueille et échange de l'information sur la prévention de la criminalité, et l'Observatoire se dotera d'outils pratiques pour la rendre plus accessible.

### Un exemple

À la suite des émeutes de Montréal-Nord, le CIPC a suggéré au SPVM d'embaucher un agent de concertation pour faire la liaison entre les citoyens et les services policiers. Cette idée vient de la Belgique.

<http://www.journalmetro.com/linfo/article/391832--prevention-du-crime-montreal-siege-de-l-oi-prev>



## Le transport en commun pour lutter contre les gangs de rue

JENNIFER GUTHRIE

MÉTRO

09 décembre 2009 00:00

Les jeunes qui ont facilement accès au transport en commun et qui ont la possibilité de se déplacer seuls sont moins susceptibles d'adhérer à un gang de rue que les autres.

C'est du moins ce que suggère une étude menée par l'Institut national de la recherche scientifique (INRS), dont les résultats préliminaires ont été dévoilés hier en marge du colloque sur la prévention de la criminalité dans le monde du Centre international pour la prévention du crime.

L'étude, baptisée Moving around to get out, est née des craintes suscitées par l'arrivée du métro à Laval. À l'époque, plusieurs Lavallois avaient exprimé des appréhensions face à la possible migration des gangs de rue montréalais vers leur territoire.



ARCHIVES MÉTRO

Le prolongement de la ligne orange n'aurait pas eu les effets redoutés.

### Conséquences positives

La mobilité accrue qui a découlé du prolongement de la ligne orange du métro de Montréal n'aurait pas eu les effets redoutés, selon la professeure-chercheuse à l'INRS Julie Anne Boudreau, qui a étudié un groupe de jeunes âgés de 17 à 25 ans. «Nous avons constaté que plus les jeunes sont en mesure de se déplacer facilement et d'être autonomes rapidement, plus ils ont de la facilité à prendre des décisions et plus ils sont articulés, a indiqué Mme Boudreau.

Les jeunes qui prennent le transport en commun et qui sortent de leur quartier semblent avoir développé davantage leur curiosité et leur sens de l'observation.» Ces acquis permettraient ensuite aux jeunes de se faire une opinion sur les gangs de rue. «Nous avons remarqué qu'une mobilité autonome permet aux jeunes d'être mieux préparés à analyser la problématique des gangs de rue, a expliqué la chercheuse. Ils peuvent donc prendre une décision plus éclairée si la possibilité d'y adhérer leur est offerte.»

### Une piste de solution?

Ces premiers résultats sont porteurs d'espoir selon Julie Anne Boudreau, qui a toutefois précisé que des analyses plus approfondies seront nécessaires avant de tirer des conclusions. «Nous devons étudier les comportements des moins de 17 ans avant de déterminer à quel point une mobilité accrue encourage le développement des jeunes, a-t-elle soutenu. Pour l'instant, nous avons noté qu'elle influence, chez les 17 à 25 ans, le niveau d'estime de soi et de confiance.»

Si les résultats des études à venir devaient aller dans le même sens que ceux obtenus jusqu'à maintenant, le transport urbain pourrait devenir un moyen de lutter contre les gangs de rue selon Mme Boudreau. Des programmes scolaires ou communautaires pourraient alors voir le jour afin d'aider les jeunes à développer les connaissances nécessaires à la mobilité autonome.

<http://www.journalmetro.com/linfo/article/391791--le-transport-en-commun-pour-lutter-contre-les-gangs-de-rue>



## Des rapprochements sont essentiels entre les policiers et la population

JENNIFER GUTHRIE

MÉTRO

09 décembre 2009 00:00

Alors que reprenait aujourd'hui l'enquête publique sur les circonstances de la mort de Fredy Villanueva, le Colloque sur la prévention de la criminalité a réuni autour d'une même table des intervenants de trois pays afin de discuter des solutions à envisager pour rebâtir un lien de confiance entre les services de police et la population.

### Ouvrir le dialogue

Peter Dinsdale, directeur exécutif de la National Association of Friendship Centres du Canada, affirme qu'«il faut ouvrir un dialogue afin de diminuer les tensions. Les jeunes ont souvent l'impression que les policiers ne font qu'attendre qu'ils commettent un crime. Il faut changer cette perception.» Une façon d'atteindre cet objectif dans le cas des communautés autochtones qui sont desservies par la National Association of Friendship Centres aura été de former le personnel de 6 des 120 centres afin qu'il puisse informer la population des recours qui lui sont offerts si elle sent qu'elle a été victime d'une injustice.

### Défis de taille

À Trinité et Tobago, l'espoir d'un rétablissement rapide du lien de confiance entre la population et les policiers est à toute fin pratique inexistant. «Ça prendra plusieurs années de travail. La perception qu'on ne peut pas faire confiance à la police ne sera pas facile à changer. Encore aujourd'hui, les gens qui parlent à la police subissent des conséquences immédiates», a affirmé Kelli Coombs, en rappelant les cas de deux personnes assassinées dans les heures qui ont suivi leur rencontre avec les policiers. Plusieurs initiatives – dont de populaires matchs de soccer et de cricket – ont tout de même été mises sur pied avec un relatif succès au cours des dernières années afin de rapprocher la population des policiers.

### Police communautaire

Au Bangladesh, où 124 000 policiers sont chargés d'assurer la sécurité des 150 millions d'habitants, les autorités ont choisi de privilégier le concept de police communautaire. «C'est très difficile de faire régner l'ordre parce que les gens ne font rien et attendent que la police agisse, a expliqué Mokhlesur Rahman. Nous avons voulu partager la responsabilité de la sécurité avec la population.» M.Rahman espère que cette refonte permettra au pays d'être plus sécuritaire dès l'année prochaine.

<http://www.journalmetro.com/linfo/article/391804--des-rapprochements-sont-essentiels-entre-les-policiers-et-la-population>



## Le Courrier du Vietnam, 10 décembre 2009

### Lutte anti-criminalité : un observatoire international créé à Montréal

La prévention est aussi importante et moins chère que la répression : c'est avec cette donnée de départ que le Centre international pour la prévention de la criminalité (CIPC) a créé une structure vouée à fournir outils et connaissances aux policiers et travailleurs sociaux. Il s'agit de leur donner "les moyens de convaincre et de prouver l'efficacité et la pertinence des politiques de prévention", a déclaré la directrice générale du CIPC, Valérie Sagant, en annonçant le 8 décembre à Montréal la création d'un Observatoire international de la prévention de la criminalité (OI-PREV).

<http://lecourrier.vnagency.com.vn/default.asp?page=newsdetail&newsid=58374>

## Radio and television

December 2<sup>th</sup> 2009

-Entrevue à Radio Ville-Marie (91,3 FM) pour l'émission « Rythme du matin ».



-Entrevue pour l'émission « Nuevo mundo » à la télévision de Radio-Canada international



December 7<sup>th</sup> 2009

-Mentions aux nouvelles de la Première chaîne radio de Radio-Canada (95,1 FM)



-Captation vidéo pour BFM tv, France



-Entrevue à l'émission « Le Midi Libre » de CIBL Radio-Montréal (101,5 FM)



December 8<sup>th</sup> 2009

-Entrevues avec CBC radio et Radio-Canada (95,1 FM) lors de la conférence de presse du CIPC



-Captation vidéo de la conférence de presse pour TVA



-Entrevue avec BFM radio, France



-Entrevue pour BFM tv, France



December 9<sup>th</sup> 2009

-Entrevue avec Radio Centre-Ville (102,3 FM), qui sera diffusée le 18 décembre 2009 à l'émission « Matinale du vendredi »



-Entrevue à la radio de Radio-Canada international en espagnol



-Entrevue à l'émission « Nuevo mundo » de Radio-Canada international.

[www.crime-prevention-intl.org](http://www.crime-prevention-intl.org)

465, rue Saint-Jean, bureau 803, Montréal (Québec) Canada H2Y 2R6  
Téléphone : +1.514.288.6731      [cipc@crime-prevention-intl.org](mailto:cipc@crime-prevention-intl.org)  
Télécopieur : +1.514.288.8763

