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Crime observatories: International experience directory

Joanie Prince
Stéphanie Ferland et
Serges Bruneau, ICPC

In collaboration with
Jean Carrière, PhD and
Valérie Sagant, ICPC

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This directory is designed to be regularly updated. In this respect, if you are aware of observatories not listed in this document, you can inform us by contacting:

**Joanie Prince
465, rue St-Jean, bureau 803
Montréal (Québec)
Canada
H2Y 2R6
Telephone: +1.514.288.6731 (extension 229)
Fax: +1.514.288.8763
E-mail: jprince@crime-prevention-intl.org**

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INTRODUCTION

Since its creation in 1994, the international Centre for the prevention of Crime (ICPC) has been conducting research on security governance. When a government, an international organisation, a pressure group, an association or a community institution wish to act for crime prevention and security, the observation phase of the criminal phenomena, their evolution and the resources mobilised to tackle them always appears crucial. The ICPC has experienced a significantly increasing demand over the years as the intellectual and technical tools designed to respond to this demand develop. There are generally two objectives: comprehend the complexity of the criminal trends and provide a general overview of these trends, as well as analyse their evolutions, based on stable, if not totally objective, elements.

While the principle seems simple, the creation of a crime observatory encounters complex technical, scientific, political, organisational and budgetary difficulties. This experience directory aims at gathering the information available by organising it based on the principal issues. It was put together to support the 1st international meeting on crime observatories, jointly organised by the ICPC, the National Observatory of Delinquency and France's inter-ministerial Delegation for Urban Affairs, with help from Canadian embassies in France and French embassies in Canada, as well as from France's Consulate General in Quebec and the Quebec Delegation in Paris.

The term "observatory" is used here in the broadest sense, covering organisations which list, analyse and publish data relative to crime. These organisations can be local, regional or provincial, national or supranational and can cover the overall criminality or one or several thematic fields.

Methodology

An initial list of observatories was drawn up based on the expertise of ICPC members and the Centre's network of professionals in order to define the principal parameters which the observatories examined should address. Thus, this analysis of the organisations dedicated to delinquency aims at covering actual situations on various continents and on different scales, in Europe, North and South America, Africa and Australia. At this stage, only the Asian continent is outside the scope of research due to the problem of analysing Websites in a language not spoken by the team.

Particular attention was paid to the search for local observatories and thematic observatories.

Using a model common to all these observatories, we examine their legal nature, organisation, funding, and methodology underpinning the entire data issue, geographical territories covered and the use of geographical information systems for the management of databases.

Indicators selected

The observatories can take several forms depending on whether they are associated with ministries or government agencies or non-governmental non-profit organisations or university institutions associated with faculties. The nature or legal status of the observatories has a major impact on the definition of their mandate, mission and activities. The same applies to the observatory's attachment to an organisation if this organisation is responsible for its funding.

In addition, the nature and status of an observatory influence the selection of the partners, the members and clients targeted and even the distribution network of research results or compiled statistics. The result distribution procedures also depend on the clients and partners making up the basis of the observatory. For example, in some cases, distribution is limited to the intranet network of police services while other observatories distribute their work to the general public. The observatories' operating structure and network constitute two indicators which complete this analysis.

A substantial part of our analysis focuses on the databases used by the observatories. We have researched the origin of the data: information from surveys, polls, research projects or institutional data. We have also tried to assess whether the information collated by the observatories is more than just statistics by adding qualitative to quantitative data. Furthermore, in our interviews with the managers, we examined the various data collection methods as well as data organisation, processing and analysis.

Special attention was given to the link between data and territory. Specifications were requested from our contacts regarding the geographical area covered by their observatory (local, municipal, regional, provincial, national, international), as well as the level of accuracy of the geo-referenced data, i.e. the precision of the information with regard to location.

Finally, we have tried to establish whether the organisations used a geographical information system (GIS) to manage the databases and analyse this information as part of the various territorial divisions.

When available, we compiled the information on the operating budget and its origin so as to understand the importance of the efforts made and the link with the fund providers.

Collection of the information relative to each observatory

The indicators selected have enabled us to develop analysis models common to all the organisations examined. The information was initially collected from existing public documents as well as content available on Websites. Based on this initial version of the form for each observatory studied, we carried out a series of telephone interviews to complete the responses to our table or confirm our analysis. Several of our correspondents subsequently sent us additional information to support their responses to the questions asked during the interview.

Variety of organisations studied and their profile

Certain observatories on delinquency are State services with a long history and significant financial resources, while others are recent and only have a very limited budget. Similarly, some organisations rely on a multi-disciplinary team of several hundred members whereas others are supported by one or two persons only. The territorial scale covered by the listed organisations is also extremely heterogeneous. The territories covered vary considerably even between national observatories (Australia being a country the size of a continent). At municipal level, certain structures encompass several cities within the same country and sometimes within several separate countries. Others work on a very small territory – town or precinct.

The main characteristics of the organisations studied are as follows:

1. Nature and legal status of the organisation:
 - a. Governmental or non-governmental creation
 - b. Administrative or budgetary attachment to an organisation
2. Organisation's tasks:
 - a. The observatory's task is limited to the dissemination of information via publications, the organisation of conferences or training sessions;
 - b. The observatory's task also includes the collection and processing of original data, research activities and data monitoring for comparative studies.
3. Does the operating structure guarantee full autonomy or is the observatory mandated?

Do the observatory's partners form an exclusive network or is this network open to external specialists (academic) or even to the general public?

Is the observatory involved in a network of inter-municipal, regional, national or international organisations?

4. Budget size and recurrence are factors that must be taken into account to assess the scale of the mandates, as well as the number of staff or the age of the organisation.
 1. Does the organisation use existing databases to support the observatory's task or does it complete them with original data collection? Does its role consist of distributing existing data or creating original data?

The observatory's proceedings cover a local, municipal, regional, provincial, national or international territory.

2. Is the information processed by the observatory managed by a geo-referencing computer system (GIS – Geographical Information System) so that the analysis is more in line with the reality in the field?

Observatories' typology

There are initially two major categories of observatories depending on whether they belong or report to governmental or non-governmental organisations. According to the level of autonomy and independence, the observatories' tasks and mandates will be directly determined by governmental agencies or guided by interest groups independent of the institutions in charge of managing prevention and security issues.

The same applies to the nature of the information collected and processed depending on whether the organisation collects existing official data or creates its own data based on field research, as can be the case with the victimisation survey.

In most cases, the mission is defined by the observatories' partners who sometimes use academic expertise (scientific committee) or involve groups of citizens or associations. When the initiative is taken by a group of partners motivated by the same interest in a prevention or security subject – like the National League of Cities in the USA or municipalities in France – these promoters are rapidly confronted with the political desire and capacity to dedicate appropriate financial resources to ensure that the activities are developed with sufficient expertise and on the required scale.

When examining the information used and disseminated by the listed observatories, credibility varies depending on the nature of the information collection and processing operations. There is a substantial variation between the official information provided by the organisations and communicated on line or in the form of publications, without any treatment or analysis by the observatories, and the surveys and research projects carried out by the organisations whose quality control is very often validated by a committee of independent experts.

On the same subject of information reliability, the quality of the data is dependent on the precision of the survey according to the scale of the information collection process in the territory examined. This level of data precision in the result dissemination process also varies depending on whether it is a closed membership context or one of wide distribution to the general public. As partners have confidential access to the results, the information and results of statistical treatments can be accessed by professionals from the domain examined, who will understand them. Conversely, communicating the results to the general public involves, as a corollary, the grouping of information to avoid the disclosure of personal data.

Similarly, the information can be monitored based on surveys or successive data collections using data entry and processing rules making comparisons possible: this requires analysing trends over a certain period of time. The historical aspect of databases

helps identify much more than just past trends: it makes it possible to identify prospective views based on models simulating the future situation in the territory in question.

The importance of including additional information such as socio-economic statistics in the databases should be pointed out, in order to put crime-related data into the context of the reality in the field and not the abstract world.

The observatory is also a place of research, training and exchanges via publications and conferences. The operating procedures of the organisations observed suggest that the main issues are based on three elements: the nature of the observatory's mandate and mission; the network which this observatory is part of remains open to other types of experience and expertise; and the dissemination of research results to the widest possible audience even if this means using various user levels with safety clearances according to information confidentiality.

Questionnaire on Crime Observatories

In order to ensure a regular update of the global picture on Crime Observatories, we have developed a questionnaire directed to the managers of Crime Observatories. This questionnaire enables us to analyse the characteristics of different organisations and to follow-up their progress on an annual basis. The questionnaire is annexed to the present document.

Criteria required for the analysis of observatories dedicated to crime

Nature and legal status of the organisation

- Legal nature or status
- Attachment
- Operating structure

Objectives of the organisation

- Mission
- Activities

Structure and Operation

- Members and clients targeted + distribution network + result dissemination methods
- Affiliation
- Network membership

Financing

- Operating budget and origin

Dissemination of information

- Distribution network
- Diffusion

Types, sources and processing of information

- Databases used
- Type of database
- Origin of data
- Information from surveys, polls, research projects, institutional data
- Quantitative and qualitative data
- Data collection methods
- Data processing and analyses
- Data organisation
- Use of a GIS
- Geographical area covered by the observatory: local, municipal, regional, provincial, national, international
- Precision of the geo-referenced data

Argentine Drug Observatory (ADO) Argentina



<http://www.observatorio.gov.ar>

Nature and legal status of the organisation

The Argentine Drug Observatory (ADO) was established through Sedronar Order 209, article 3 (The department for planning for the prevention of drug addiction and the fight against drug trafficking), which stated that, “The Argentine Drug Observatory shall fully operate in accordance with the competences, aims, and functions outlined in the Annex.”

MOTIVES BEHIND ITS CREATION:

- To integrate a statistics and information analysis system.
- To define methodologies for the collection of valid, reliable, comparable, and systematic data related to the problem.
- To coordinate the research programmes carried out.

COMPETENCES OF THE ADO:

- To act as the permanent body in charge of the coordination, collection and analysis of information.
- To coordinate with the Provincial and Regional Drug Observatories.
- To promote appropriate methodologies.

Objectives of the organisation

General aim:

To ensure that the national and international bodies have sufficient valid data at their disposal to allow them to evaluate the country’s situation as regards the improper use and traffic of drugs by organizing and coordinating the collection, analysis, and dissemination of the information to other national and international bodies.

Specific aims:

1. Systemize the information made available by the public and private institutions connected to the problem in the country.
2. Carry out and promote research into relevant areas of knowledge.

3. Promote the generation of key information from the community in matters relevant to the prevention and treatment of improper use.

ADO Mid-term Goals

- Promote the creation of Provincial Drug Observatories.
- Develop a research programme containing quantitative and qualitative methodologies.
- Reach a consensus with the Provincial Drug Observatories as regards aims and methodologies.
- Coordinate efforts to ensure efficiency and effectiveness.
- Provide a strong a technical network that is open to dialogue and is responsible.
- Promote the exchange of knowledge.

Structure and operation

Structure: the Argentine Drug Observatory comprises three areas that have different aims and follow different methodologies.

1. Collection and systemization of continuous data coming from other areas related to the use, treatment, risk factors, trafficking, and production of drugs and chemical precursors.
2. Production and research into primary data regarding the prevalence of the consumption of psychoactive substances, treatment, risk factors, trafficking and production of drugs and chemical precursors.
3. Development of a community epidemiology using epidemiological windows entailing a focused preventive strategy, based on situational diagnostics and the involvement of the members of the community in the process.

Types, sources and processing of information

The ADO adheres to the International Standards related to the indicators of:

- Inter-American Uniform Drug Use Data System (SIDUC)
- Uniform Drug Supply Control Statistical System (CICDAT)

ADO RESEARCH:

2005 Nation- and province-wide studies carried out:

- Second National School Survey on Intermediate Level Students.
- Second National Study on patients in emergency rooms.
- Second stage of the Continuous Registration of Patients in Treatment Centres.
- Updating the List of Treatment Centres.

Dissemination of information

Internet

Australian Institute of Criminology Australia



<http://www.aic.gov.au>

Nature and legal status of the organisation

Established in 1973, the Australian Institute of Criminology (AIC) is a Commonwealth statutory authority that operates under the *Criminology Research Act 1971*.

The attachment is the Minister for Justice and Customs.

Objectives of the organisation

The functions of the AIC include:

- Conducting criminological research
- Communicating the results of research
- Conducting or arranging conferences and seminars
- Publishing material arising out of the AIC's work

- Research: publications tackling drugs and crime, indigenous issues, violent crime, crime prevention, fraud, human trafficking and high tech crime; organizing conferences and roundtables
- Monitoring programs that collect the basic data that are vital for policy makers to manage, evaluate and respond effectively and efficiently to crime problems.

Structure and operation

The Director reports to the Minister for Justice and Customs and to a Board of Management comprising distinguished criminal justice practitioners from around Australia.

- The minister communicates his expectations of the AIC to which the Institute has responded with a statement of intent, including key performance indicators, and which informs the corporate plan.

- The AIC is affiliated with the United Nations Program Network Institutes (PNI) of the Office of Drugs and Crime, and represents the Australian Government at UN technical meetings on crime and justice issues.

Financing

2.3 million (Australian dollars) per year

Types, sources and processing of information

AIC's datasets are used to monitor trends in offending, the changing profile of offenders and victims, and the circumstances of the crimes.

Statistical sources, by state/country/region:

- Australia: national coverage
- Australia: states and territories
- State and territory police, correction and court statistics
- Other countries: Canada, Finland, Germany, New Zealand, Norway, South Africa, United Kingdom, United States.

Australian States and Territories.

Dissemination of information

Publications: Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice series, Research and public policy series, Crime facts into fact sheets, Crime reduction matters fact sheets.

Conferences and round tables.

Centre for crime and public safety studies Brasil



<http://www.crisp.ufmg.br/home.htm>

Nature and legal status of the organisation

The Center for Crime and Public Safety Studies (CRISP) is an academic institute at UFMG, Brazil

It is linked to the Federal University of Minas Gerais (UFMG) Belo Horizonte, Brasil

Objectives of the organisation

The Center for Crime and Public Safety Studies is an institution directed to the development, implementation, follow-up and critical evaluation of public policies concerning criminal justice.

CRISP's central purposes are the followings:

- Courses: to play an active role in the qualification of public security professionals
- Research: to develop applied and methodological research of high technical quality focused on problems, an issue relevant to crime control
- Information: to help build more appropriate information systems for crime control strategies.

CRISP's model integrates two elements:

- Applied research, multi-disciplinary and a solid formation in quantitative data analysis for planning and evaluation.
- Articulating different institutions and public agencies dealing with crime and violence - all this under the leadership of a university of the highest academic prestige.

Structure and Operation

CRISP is linked to the Federal University of Minas Gerais (UFMG), and is made up of researchers from this institution and from law enforcement public agencies.

Recently, partnerships have been made with other organisations of the justice system, in order to develop diagnosis of prisons and to train the correction system staff.

- Extension Courses
- Continuous Education Courses
- Specialisation Course on Violence and Crime Studies
- Regular Graduate Courses (Master's and PhD Doctorate)
- Distance-learning Courses

Its structure includes a General Coordinator, a Sub-coordinator and three Coordination Officers in charge of CRISP's three main activities: Courses, Research and Information Coordination Offices.

UFMG and the Federal University system in Brazil.

Types, sources and processing of information

- One of the most important devices being developed and made available for police use is Crime Mapping.
- CRISP also organizes crime databases for Brazilian crime justice agencies. Special highlight goes to the organisation of point data of crimes in the major city of Belo Horizonte.

Canadian observatory on the justice system response to intimate partner violence Canada



<http://www.unb.ca/observ/>

Nature and legal status of the organisation

The Canadian observatory on the justice system response to intimate partner violence is an international network of researchers, practitioners and policy-makers from across many disciplines. The Canadian observatory supports rigorous inter-jurisdictional analysis on the justice system response to intimate partner violence focusing on identifying policies and strategies to resolve intimate partner violence and exploring how the justice system functions across the country and abroad. We are housed at the Muriel McQueen Fergusson Centre for Family Violence Research, University of New Brunswick, under the leadership of Dr. Carmen Gill, Director.

Objectives of the organisation

The mission statement of a Canadian observatory on the justice system's response to intimate partner violence is to work as a national research partnership to:

- Conduct research that will ensure the uptake of new knowledge by stakeholders and that will encourage a multi-sectoral coordinated effort to reduce and eliminate intimate partner violence and to establish an effective system across Canada.

Aims of the Canadian observatory

- Create a conduit for continual dialogue in both official languages among academics, frontline workers, professionals, provincial/territorial/federal government representatives and interested individuals at the regional, national and international levels;
- Acknowledge expertise in the domain;
- Enhance the effectiveness of the system and provide accessibility of research findings to stakeholders involved on the issue;
- Integrate a training component to the studies by involving graduate and post-doctoral students;

- Invite experts from academia/communities to share their knowledge and practice skills;
- Develop a coordinated intersectoral approach to intimate partner violence;
- Promote effective responses to intimate partner violence with successful initiatives put in place in provinces/territories;
- Compare intimate partner violence policies/programs/services among provinces/territories, what works, what does not work;
- Establish a biennial National Conference on the justice system's response and intimate partner violence to be held every two years.

Structure and operation

The Canadian observatory is comprised of academics from thirteen universities across Canada, Australia, the United Kingdom, and the United States, plus counselling centres, family services and housing, foundations, and government departments. This partnership will allow the Canadian observatory to compare community and justice responses to intimate partner violence in various jurisdictions across Canada and abroad.

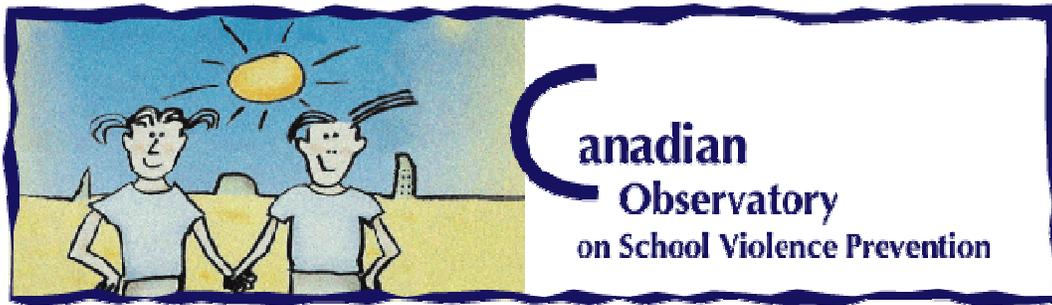
Financing

In 2007, Carmen Gill, the director of the Muriel McQueen Fergusson Centre for Family Violence Research at the University of New Brunswick in Fredericton was awarded a \$2.1 million grant from the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada (SSHRC), to establish the Canadian observatory, a network promoting and coordinating multidisciplinary research from across Canada on intimate partner violence and the justice system. This grant was one of seven Strategic Knowledge Clusters funded by SSHRC.

Dissemination of information

Par le biais d'Internet.

Canadian Observatory on School Violence Prevention Canada



<http://www.preventionviolence.ca/html/home.html>

Nature and legal status of the organisation

The issue of school violence is a known concern for teachers, education professionals, school administrators and researchers. It has become increasingly necessary that we share our knowledge base on this issue, and specifically the effective practices in use by a number of schools across Canada.

It is with this in mind that I announced, during the Second International Conference in May 2003, the establishment of an Observatory on the Prevention of Violence in School. Also proposed is meetings of Canadian researchers and educators who share an interest in the subject of violence and aggressive behaviours in school, as well as the creation of a web site to provide Canadian schools with access to the most successful practices used to address this problem.

Objectives of the organisation

The Canadian Network on School Violence Prevention will focus on the study, understanding and prevention of school violence. An integral part of the CRIRES, an interuniversity group supported by researchers from several Québec universities (Laval University, the University of Montréal, the University of Sherbrooke, the University of Québec at Trois-Rivières and the University of Québec at Montréal), the CNSVP is also a member of the International Observatory on School Violence, directed by Prof. Éric Debarbieux of Bordeaux II University. This international organisation currently includes the European, French and Brazilian Observatories, and will soon welcome the British Observatory.

Structure and operation

Égide Royer, General Director

Full professor at the Laval University Faculty of Education (Québec City, Québec, Canada), Égide Royer is also a researcher at the Centre de recherche et d'intervention sur

la réussite scolaire (CRIRES) and member of the scientific board of the European Observatory on Violence in Schools, and recently presided over the Second International Conference on Violence in School.

Claire Beaumont, scientific director

Special education psychologist since 1984, Claire Beaumont is currently professor at the University of Sherbrooke Faculty of Education (Sherbrooke, Québec, Canada) and whose main focus is students with behaviour disorders and other school violence issues.

Nathalie Chabot

Research professional at the Centre de recherche et d'intervention sur la réussite scolaire (CRIRES).

Types, sources and processing of information

The Network plans to organize an annual meeting for Canadian researchers and educators interested in school violence concerns. In addition, the CNSVP web site will provide Canadian schools with easy access to the most effective practices to address these issues. Peer violence, violence toward teachers, intimidation and bullying are just a few of the many topics of discussion.

The Canadian Network hopes to further contribute by participating in international debates on school violence, notably at the 3rd and 4th International Conferences on School Violence to be held in Brazil in 2005 and Great Britain in 2007.

Canadian educators and researchers, come share your findings and novel intervention practices with others who also deal with this growing concern. Increasing our knowledge will enable us to better help students respond without violence to the challenges they face on the road to becoming productive young adults.

Montreal Observatory of Social and Health Inequalities Canada



<http://www.omiss.ca/>

Nature and legal status of the organisation

The Montreal Observatory of Social and Health Inequalities (OMISS) is a network of committed researchers who believe that scientific research is a key instrument in the fight against public health inequalities.

Attachment: Although the result of an initiative by the Montreal-Centre Public health Directorate, the OMISS is not the spokesperson of this Directorate and operates independently.

Objectives of the organisation

- Help reduce inequalities by encouraging the development of knowledge and improving the link between research and the decision-making process
- Promote and support public health actions aimed at reducing poverty
- Put these researchers in contact with decision-makers and stakeholders
- Help with the decision-making process and influence the implementation of public and intervention policies with sustainable effects on the population

Activities:

- Research: development of joint research projects within a public health context; promotion of research in this domain amongst subsidising organisations and private foundations
- Education: development of programmes describing the links between social inequalities and people's health
- Knowledge networking
- Creation and update of databases, maps and statistics on poverty
- Regular update of a Website assessing ongoing projects and research studies
- Organisation of seminars bringing together researchers, stakeholders and decision-makers

The OMISS offers premises where researchers, decision-makers and stakeholders meet to inform themselves of and discuss ongoing research projects and the most recent data.

Structure and Operation

- Study of the action mechanisms of the social determinants of health
- Identification of congruent epidemiological indicators and epidemiological surveillance; environmental characterisation
- Search for pertinent social development indicators with regard to people's health
- Analysis of the policies capable of modulating the effect of social determinants on health;
- Renewal of public health practices to reduce public health inequalities

The OMISS therefore strives to promote and develop statistical models enabling the monitoring of public health indicators.

For the time being, only one person is employed full-time by the OMISS. The three staff of the research Centre are employed part-time. There are also associated researchers and a network of partners.

Affiliation: although the result of an initiative by the Montreal-Centre Public health Directorate, the OMISS is not the spokesperson of this Directorate and operates independently. It therefore enjoys freedom of thought and expression.

Network: the OMISS's network is made up of partners from the research or other sectors who believe research is an instrument in the fight against poverty.

Financing

- The Montreal public health Directorate finances the projects and hosts the OMISS.
- The Léo-Roback research centre pays the salaries (the OMISS budget covers the salaries and the annual seminar).

Types, sources and processing of information

In order to observe inequalities, analyse trends and compare regions or population sub-groups, statistics are a crucial tool.

Although most of the statistics listed concern the city of Montreal, some of them also enable the comparison of Montreal data with that of other regions of the province or country.

Chilean Drug Observatory Chile



<http://www.conacedrogas.cl/inicio/contacto.php>

Nature and legal status of the organisation

The Chilean Drug Observatory is a centre that reports to the Executive Secretariat of the National Council for Drug Control (CONACE), of the Ministry of the Interior and is permanently dedicated to the generation and collection of information on many aspects related to drugs.

The Chilean Drug Observatory reports to CONACE, a programme that is accountable to the Chilean Ministry of the Interior.

Objectives of the organisation

To provide a global, permanent, reliable and up-to-date overview of the problems related to the consumption of drugs in Chile, and to provide information that will make it possible to improve the decision-making process as regards the policies to be adopted in order to reduce the demand for drugs, and to adapt the intervention programmes to new situations and needs. Likewise, the Inter-American Observatory of Drugs (OID) aims to periodically provide quantitative measurements, and, in some cases, qualitative studies on specific aspects or dimensions related to the drug phenomenon and the main factors associated.

Activities

In addition to collecting and systemizing information related to drug consumption in the country, the OID is in charge of two large biennial studies that measure the consumption of drugs among the general population in Chile (1994-1996-1998-2000-2002-2004-2006-2008 series) and national studies on drug consumption among school-goers (2001-2003-2005-2007 series). The OID is also in charge of specific studies related to drug consumption (See http://www.conace.cl/inicio/obs_naci.php).

Structure and operation

The Chilean Drug Observatory is formed by:

David Huepe Artigas, PhD©, Head of Assessment and Studies

Francisco Galvez González. Mg©, Studies Consultant.

Luis Caris Navarro, PhD, Studies Consultant

Eduardo Valenzuela Carvallo, D.E.A. CONACE Executive Secretariat Consultant

The Chilean Drug Observatory operates in CONACE's Assessment and Studies Area and is open from Monday to Friday from 9 am to 6 pm all year round.

The Chilean Drug Observatory is linked with the Inter-American Observatories of Drugs (OID) which belongs to the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD/OAS); <http://www.cicad.oas.org/oid/defaultespa%C3%B1ol.htm>.

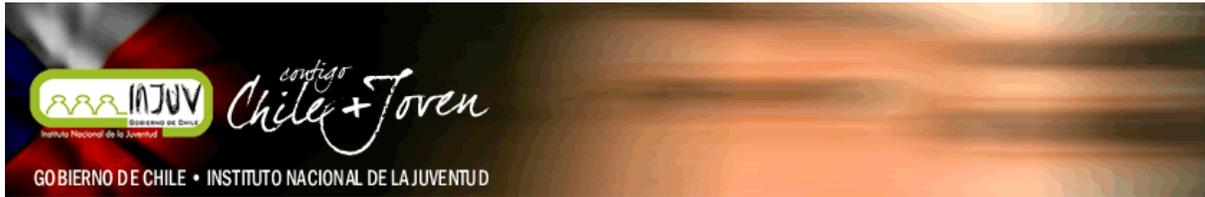
Financing

The annual budget for the Assessment and Studies Area of the Executive Secretariat of CONACE of the Government of Chile, which is used by the Chilean Drug Observatory, is approximately \$ 500,000 US dollars (five hundred thousand dollars).

Dissemination of information

The results are chiefly disseminated through the CONACE webpage, <http://www.conace.cl/inicio/index.php>

National Youth Institute Chile



<http://www.injuv.gob.cl>

Nature and legal status of the organisation

A programme that enables users to make on-line queries and which includes: Censuses from the National Statistics Institute (INE), National Surveys on Youth, CASEN (National Characterization Socio-economic) Surveys, CONACE (National Council for Drug Control) National Surveys; and statistics from SIMCE (Measurement System for Quality in Education) of the Ministry of Education

Objectives of the organisation

Main aims:

A centre that contributes to the generation of scientific knowledge regarding the real situation of young people to facilitate the drafting of public policies.

Activities:

- Diagnosing the real situation of young people
- Monitoring and analyzing public policies for young people
- Technical Advice

Types, sources and processing of information

Geographical area covered : Chile

Dissemination of information

- Dissemination of the information on young people produced by the State breaking down traditional technical and barriers and obstacles to access (National Youth Institute - INJUMAP)
- Dissemination and Communication (CEDOC): On-line.

Regional Observatory for Equity in Health according to Gender and the Mapuche people, La Araucanía Region Chile



<http://www.Observatorygenerosalud.cl/araucania/index.php>

Nature and legal status of the organisation

The Regional Observatory for Equity in Health according to Gender and the Mapuche people, La Araucanía Region is dedicated to the analysis, reflection and follow-up of the gender-based inequities experienced by the Mapuche and non-Mapuche women in the region.

The Regional Observatory officially began in June 2005, and was formed by representatives of different civil, regional, Mapuche and non-Mapuche organizations, and academics from the Faculties of Medicine, Education and Humanities from La Frontera University.

Objectives of the organisation

- To provide evidence of the inequities in healthcare based on gender and ethnic group in the Ninth Region of La Araucanía.
- Empower civil society to advocate in situations of inequity in healthcare based on gender and ethnic group in the region.
- Legitimize the Regional Observatory as a valid reference point in this matter.
- Set up networking with the Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO) and the National Observatory.
- Generate new regional knowledge that contains official information in the established fields of observation.

Structure and operation

- Gender and Health Unit, PAHO/WHO Washington DC: project head in Latin America.
- Representation PAHO/WHO -Chile: head of project implementation in Chile.
- Public Health Department of the Faculty of Medicine of La Frontera University: Headquarters of the Observatory Database.
- Department of Social Sciences and the Department of Social Work of the Faculty of Education and Humanities from La Frontera University.

- The Observatory's Civil Forum: social organizations and non-governmental bodies committed to creating and developing the Observatory.

Technical team of the Regional Observatory

- Elga Arroyo Cotés, academic Dept. Public Health Faculty of Medicine. La Frontera University.
- Araceli Caro Puente, academic Dept. Social Science Faculty of Education and Humanities. La Frontera University.
- Lucy Ketterer Romero, academic Dept. Social Work. Faculty of Education and Humanities. La Frontera University.
- Claudio Obando Cid, academic Dept. Public Health Faculty of Medicine. La Frontera University.
- Ana Tragolaf Ancalaf, President of the Mapuche Women's Corporation Aukiñko Zomo.

The coordinating team of the Regional Observatory

- Elia Cea Villalobos, Representatives of the Regional Council for the Chilean Midwifery School. A.G. and Director of the Temuco Women's Centre
- Edith Cumiquir Martinez., President of the Rayen-Kimey Workshop in Curarrehue.
- Miguel Molina S., President of the ESPLAVIDA association.
- This team also includes all the people that make up the technical team.

Tierra-Ayni: responsible for developing the webpage of the Observatory for Gender-Based Equity in Healthcare.

Types, sources and processing of information

- Forum Network for Health, and Sexual and Reproductive Rights
- Department of Public Health, La Frontera University.
- Regional Council for the Chilean Midwifery School.
- "Dame una Mano" Organization
- Temuco Women's Centre.
- Newen – Domo Women's Association.
- Rayen – Kimey Workshop.
- Department of Social Science, La Frontera University.
- Aukiñko Zomo Mapuche Women's Association.
- Villarrica Rural Committee
- ODIMUC Organization
- "ESPLAVIDA" Organization
- Pastoral de la Mujer (Women's Evangelist Movement). Temuco Diocese
- Department of Social Work La Frontera University
- Pehuenche students' and young people's association
- Lican Ray Mapuche Association
- Department of Social Action Temuco Diocese (DAS)
- Centre of Excellence "Training, Research and Administration for Health based on Evidence" (CIGES)

Dissemination of information

Internet

Centre for the Observation and Follow-Up of Local Delinquency Colombia



<http://www.distriseguridad.gov.co>

Nature and legal status of the organisation

The Centre for the Observation and Follow-Up of Local Delinquency is the official, primary local source for statistical collection, and the study and analysis of information regarding delinquency and the violence associated to this, and is also the most important source of input for the creation of local public policies aimed at tackling delinquency.

The Centre for the Observation and Follow-Up of Local Delinquency is the responsibility of DISTRISSEGURIDAD. To this end, the Centre's fundamental mission is to generate technically updated and analyzed information regarding the many different types of violence and delinquent activity taking place locally, to ensure that the information processed can be used to make the right decisions when creating local public policies aimed at preventing and tackling delinquency and all of its negative consequences this entails for the local population.

Objectives of the organisation

Main aims:

Over all, the Centre aims to become the main centre for the collection, systemization, analysis, and academic and investigative study. It will obtain greater knowledge regarding the causes, origins, social impacts, and ways of preventing the different forms of delinquency in the District of Cartagena in order to become the primary source of input that will make it possible to make the correct decisions when designing local public policies that aim to strategically tackle the actual and potential threats of this phenomena.

Activities:

1. Collect and consolidate information about the problem of delinquency and violence from the different national, regional, and local entities and bodies
2. Carry out permanent research to obtain greater knowledge and a better understanding of delinquency, the different ways in which this violence can be expressed, and social and economic impact on local society
3. Be the local centre for information on local delinquency and violence

4. Promote and facilitate the construction of collective scenarios for analyzing and reflecting on delinquency and violence with the presence of civil society and the academic world
5. Provide advice for the creation of local public policies, for focusing actions, and for following up on these to ensure the general aim is met
6. Disseminate the results of the research, studies and statistical information on delinquency and violence in the city of Cartagena

Structure and operation

The hierarchical structure of the CENTRE will be as follows:

1. The DISTRISSEGURIDAD manager will be president of the advisory committee and will direct the Centre's general policies and activities
2. The Advisory Committee, which is formed by the academic organizations, entities, and institutions, linked to the CENTRE
3. A general director of the centre and a technical coordinator of the research carried out by the CENTRE
4. A Social Sciences professional to carry out research activities
5. A computer expert
6. Students gaining work experience in the CENTRE
7. A Secretary to provide support for the activities

Financing

LOGISTIC NEEDS FOR SETTING UP THE CRIME CONTROL AND FOLLOW-UP CENTRE:

To operate correctly the CENTRE needs:

- Sufficient space for at least eight people to work at the same time, with a sufficient number of power and telephone connections
- The office will have to have the necessary equipment to allow at least eight people to work at the same time
- Five high-speed computers, storage capacity and complete peripheral accessories
- A budget that will allow it to operate in an efficient and rational manner

Dissemination of information

The results are chiefly disseminated through the *distrisseguridad* webpage: <http://www.distrisseguridad.gov.co>

Centre for the study and analysis of citizen co-habitation and security – CEACSC Colombia

<http://www.ceacsc.gov.co/>

Nature and legal status of the organisation

The CEACSC is a public centre.

Attached to the CEACSC reports to the Government Secretariat (*Secretaría de Gobierno*) of the City of Bogotá.

Objectives of the organisation

The CEACSC's mission is to formulate public policies on urban and regional conflicts, citizen co-habitation and security based on specialised studies and the monitoring of the different patterns of crime, delinquency and co-habitation problems.

The CEACSC uses different work methods: statistics relating to field research, victimisation and perception surveys, ethnographic and spatial analyses. These methods, within an intra and inter-institutional coordination environment, help establish public policies. The CEACSC analyses the social indicators likely to affect people's security and systematically assesses public interventions in the field. In addition to the daily activities of delinquency and crime monitoring and analysis in the city, other current activities are also worth mentioning:

- Conception of crime prevention, control and monitoring policies in areas deemed critical.
- Monitoring of urban conflicts as well as the victimisation or situation of vulnerable urban populations (LGBT, population displaced due to the violence of rural areas, juvenile delinquents, ethnic groups, homeless persons)
- Analysis of crime figures in the region around Bogotá (urban region)
- Analysis of the effects of the armed conflict in Colombia's rural areas on Bogotá's urban safety
- Analysis of the perception of insecurity and victimisation
- Systematic monitoring of the results of the public policy

Structure and Operation

The Centre's information and analysis results are designed for three types of population: decision-makers, the academic community and the general public. There are specific presentation and distribution procedures according to the requirements of each community.

The presentation and distribution procedures include: reports, studies, books, press releases, newsletters, electronic files (www.suivd.gov.co Website), CD ROMs, presentations during seminars, etc.

A director and teams organised around the following aspects:

- Statistics, maps and characterisation of acts of violence and crime
- Contact with information sources
- Analysis of armed conflicts
- Analysis of vulnerable populations
- Analysis of juvenile delinquents
- Analysis of family violence
- Assistance to victims of violence
- Safety pacts

There are 35 people in total.

Academic researchers or teams are frequently mobilised for specific studies and research.

The Centre has established information exchange protocols with a network of institutions:

- Bogotá Metropolitan Police
- National Institute of Forensic Medicine (*Instituto Nacional de Medicina Legal y Ciencias Forenses*)
- Prosecutor General's Office (*Fiscalía General de la Nación*)
- Secretariat of Health (*Secretaría de Salud*)
- Secretariat of mobility (*Secretaría de Movilidad*)

Operating budget

The Centre's budget for the 2008-2012 period is approximately US\$5,600,000 (this budget can be modified by the Bogotá Council).

Types, sources and processing of information

Oracle development tools

- System designed with client-server technology.
- UNIX operating system.
- Users access the server with a Windows or Windows NT operating system.

External sources: Bogotá Metropolitan Police; National Institute of Forensic Medicine (*Instituto Nacional de Medicina Legal y Ciencias Forenses*); Prosecutor General's Office (*Fiscalía General de la Nación*); Secretariat of Health (*Secretaría de Salud*); Secretariat of mobility (*Secretaría de Movilidad*)

Internal sources: Violence and Crime Victims' Assistance Centre; victimisation surveys, public opinion polls

Quantitative data: databases on homicides and violent murders; major crimes (physical assaults, vehicle theft, motorbike theft, burglaries, bank robberies, retail robberies, personal robberies); survey and poll results.

Qualitative data: characterisation of homicides and violent murders, characterisation of major crimes, exploratory and in-depth studies on various themes.

External sources have their own information recording methods: filing of complaints (for assaults and major crimes); specific autopsy or crime scene protocols (for homicides and violent murders); survey methods specific to the issue being examined.

Generally speaking, characterisation analyses consider the following: time factor, geographical conditions, victims' characteristics and facts.

The data is organised according to an oriented structure taking into account the requirements of the different user categories.

The ArcView system is used for spatial analysis.

Geographical area: Local, municipal, regional, provincial, national, international

The information is processed mainly on the scale of the entire city and for each of its 20 districts. Certain analyses involve the urban region territory (Bogotá and surrounding municipalities)

Ad hoc information is processed based on maps provided by the land registry office on an operational scale.

Dissemination of information

Information: 1993, 2005 national census; DANE's demographic projections (National Institute of Statistics); national surveys on quality of life, city's surveys on urban culture; specific CEACSC surveys; CEACSC studies and research.

Crime Observatory Colombia



<http://prevencionviolencia.univalle.edu.co/observatorios/observatorios.html>

Nature and legal status of the organisation

Through the alliance between the Colombia Programme of Georgetown University (funded by USAID) and the CISALVA Institute of the Del Valle University, three types of observatory were designed: Municipal, Sub-regional and Departmental in several different cities in the western and south-western Colombia during the two previous years of work (2002-2004).

Objectives of the organisation

- Monitor and accompany the surveillance committees in each municipality in order to strengthen the institutions, in accordance with how the observatories are developing and the requirements of each municipality.
- Design a standardized report to present information that describes the events recorded by the observatories, and which contains statistical and georeferenced resources.
- Carry out workshops for drafting and designing strategies with the participation of local universities and civil servants from different sectors (Justice, Health, Protection and Government) to provide the municipal governments that already have observatories with continuous assistance in order to advise on municipal prevention policies.

Structure and operation

The departmental observatories, which combine the above mentioned methodologies, receive their information from the municipal and sub-regional observatories and then supplement this information received from the rest of the department with data and reports from Forensic Medicine regarding the deaths that have occurred and from the National Police Force on the rest of the crimes that took place.

The departmental observatory makes it possible

- (i) to ensure that the departmental authorities have the input necessary to propose measures to control and prevent violence and unintentional injuries;
- (ii) to ensure that consolidated information is passed on to each municipality, so that the municipal administrations can have an overall view of the department and compare their own situation with that of the other municipalities, either to improve this or to show better results that can be used as “good practices” to be copied
- (iii) to strengthen the advice given by the departmental entities to sub-regions or provinces with particular problems.

Types, sources and processing of information

Setting up municipal observatories in the cities of Pasto, Ipiales, Tumaco, Popayán, Santander de Quilichao, Neiva and Ibagué during the first stage and in Túquerres and Quibdo during the second. In addition, the implementation of the sub-regional observatories in the ex province of Obando and in the north of Cauca. Departmental observatories were also established in Nariño and Huila. Despite their similarities, each of these experiences had different institutional dynamics and advanced at different rates.

Dissemination of Information

The results are chiefly disseminated through the webpage.

Crime observatory – Risaralda Colombia



<http://www.risaralda.gov.co/Sitios/Observatorio/index.htm>

Nature and legal status of the organisation

Legal status:

In 1996, the Ministry of Justice and Law started up a project known as the Crime Census-Observatory in several cities, including Pereira.

Objectives of the organisation

Main aims:

Through research and studies into crime, its aim is to contribute to the creation of prevention and control policies directed at the community, in an attempt to reduce crime and strengthen standards that favour cohabitation and respect for human rights.

To diagnose the phenomena of violence affecting the department of Risaralda in terms of temporal and spatial characteristics and socio-demographics.

Activities:

- To detect the largest foci of criminal behaviour in the Department, bearing in mind temporal, spatial and socio-demographic variables.
- To draw up the conceptual framework of how some of the crimes that have the greatest impact in the Department are developing, thus facilitating the adoption of preventative and/or repressive measures that aim to reduce this.
- To collaborate in the planning of action to be taken by the legal, administrative, and police authorities as regards the distribution of physical and human resources for each municipality, bearing in mind the percentage of autopsies and the respective criminal processes expected in each one.

Structure and operation

Network:

The National Institute of Forensic Medicine and Sciences

Regional Reference Centre for Violence in Risaralda

The Nation's Office of Public Prosecution

Technical Research Body

Pereira Technological University

Research Group for Social Conflict and the Prevention of Violence and Crime

Risaralda Police Department

Crime Research Centre

Dissemination of information

The results are chiefly disseminated through the webpage.

Drug Observatory of Colombia Colombia



<http://odc.dne.gov.co>

Nature and legal status of the organisation

The Drug Observatory of Colombia, DOC is constituted in a knowledge center that allows a better understanding of the different manifestations of the problem of drugs and it contributes also to the formulation of policies, plans and programs to approach in an integral way the problematic of drugs.

In 1999, the National Narcotic Direction elaborated the general bases for the design and beginning of the " Drug Information System of Colombia – DISCO".

The objective was consolidate the national drug information in the aspects of production, traffic, consumption and connected crimes, and to facilitate its diffusion, as much in the internal scope as in the international.

This work was elaborate with the participation of each one of the organizations responsible for the execution of this policies and strategies against the production, traffic and consumption of drugs.

In April of 2005 the National Narcotic Council sent the Resolution no. 0006 by means of which the Drug Observatory of Colombia is adopted like official source of intelligence in the matter of drugs.

Objectives of the organisation

The objective is to provide the national and international community, objective, reliable, updated and comparable information on thematic of drugs and the crimes connected with it, so DOC allows a better understanding of the problem and contributes to the formulation and adjustment of policies, decision making, design and evaluation of programs and projects.

Structure and operation

It is designed to operate in Web ambient and in an integral way with the institutions that develop actions in the matter of drugs of the country.

It allows the entailment and permanent communication for capture, consult and generate reports accord to the required necessities of information.

The statistical, documentary and technical information is going to allow, to the institutions and community, in general, have a global view of the problematic of drugs in Colombia.

It includes quantitative and qualitative information of Reduction of the Supply of drugs, Legal and Institutional Fortification, Environmental Management, Alternative Development, the International Policy, Reduction of the Demand of Drugs and Regional Characterizations.

Types, sources et traitement de l'information

The DOC appears in answer to the necessity to obtain knowledge and integral attention to the problematic of drugs in Colombia. It will facilitate the National Government, to the National Council of Narcotics and the institutions, the formulation and adjustment of policies, plans and strategies of intervention in the battle against the problem of drugs.

To avoid the multiplicity of information in the matter of drugs, since it will opportunely integrate the information coming from the institutions responsible for the execution of the policy.

It is constituted as official source of information of the Colombian State in the matter of the fight against the drug trafficking and crimes associated whit it.

Colombia must fulfill commitments acquired with the national and international community, with multilateral organisms and embassies, providing objective, reliable, continuous, updated and comparable information generated by different national sources on problematic of drugs and its connected crimes.

It responds to international requests of organisms like the Inter-American Commission for the Control of the Abuse of Drugs ICCAD/AEO, United Nations and the International Meeting of Narcotic Control, IMNC, among others, to compile and evaluate by means of observatories of drugs, information about the illegal use and supply of illicit drugs and the necessity to improve the comparability of the available data.

The Strategy Against drug in the Hemisphere of ICCAD/AEO and the Mechanism of Multilateral Evaluation, requires national, trustworthy information systems and statistics and widely developed, to concrete with sufficient guarantees the analyses and evaluations of the efforts that the States make in the fight against drugs.

A legal frame is necessary to establish institutional responsibilities and, in addition to generate accountabilities of the organisms of the State that generate information on drugs to the DOC. For this reasons Resolution no. 0006 from 08 April of 2005 was implemented.

Departmental observatory for violence towards women France



<http://www.seine-saint-denis.fr/-Observatoire-dpartemental-des-.html>

Nature and legal status of the organisation

Set up at the end of 2002 on the initiative of the Seine-Saint-Denis Regional Council, the departmental observatory for violence towards women provides a place for exchanges and discussion, is an analysis and inventory tool and a vehicle for communication and information.

Objectives of the organisation

The first of its kind in France, its aim is to encourage its partners to work together and raise the profile of the issue of violence against women with a view to more effectively reversing it and to offer tools to change the situation. The observatory also has a strong international dimension as when trying to move the rights and freedoms of women forward, mutual knowledge of the struggles, successes and also the obstacles encountered is required.

Activities:

The activity of the departmental observatory for violence towards women is punctuated every year by some important events:

- ✓ Departmental Encounter: organised by the observatory on International Women's Day (8 March). This encounter welcomes professionals and militants in associations. Every year it brings together around 600 participants. It publishes a report on the proceedings. In 2008 the theme was "Acting against sexual aggression".
- ✓ International Encounters "*Women of the world in Seine-Saint-Denis*" which mark the International Day for Eliminating Violence Against Women (25 November). The international dimension is extremely important as it makes it possible to move women's rights forward both here and abroad. These Encounters are organised with the support of the Ile-de-France regional council and in partnership with the towns in the department. In 2008, it was in three parts:
- ✓ An encounter aimed at professionals, decentralised meetings in partner towns, initiatives for young people based on the MFPPF 93's X = Y theatre of the oppressed.
- ✓ A half day for professionals as part of the International Day Against Female Genital Mutilation around 6 February.

- ✓ Departmental encounter for young people against sexism:

The first meeting took place on 2 June 2008. The work is planned to continue in 2009.

Target clientele:

Training course on the consequences for child victims of violence within the couple with 356 professionals

Training course on the consequences of violence within the couple on women with 300 professionals

2° “Un toit pour elle – a roof for her”:

In 2005, we talked to two associations, Amicale du Nid 93 and SOS Femmes 93 who look after women that are victims of violence in our department (270 places) about the fate of women leaving dedicated reception structures. The association partners drew our attention to the following: how can we make sure that women leaving our facility do not find themselves on the streets? The idea came to us to offer a “*toit pour elle*”; Hervé Bramy and the mayor of Bobigny took up this proposal that aims to ask every town for specially dedicated accommodation. In June 2007 we achieved the first signature of this “*toit pour elle*” which already houses a woman who has been the victim of conjugal violence.

Eight towns have signed an agreement with SOS Femmes 93 and Amicale du Nid 93;

- **Aulnay-sous-Bois, Bobigny, Epinay, Montfermeil, Montreuil, Saint-Denis, Saint-Ouen, Stains**

Eight further towns have shown interest in the proposal.

Bagnole, Blanc-Mesnil, Bondy, Noisy-le-Sec, Sevran, Villetaneuse, La Courneuve, Rosny-Sous-Bois

3° Update the protocol to combat forced marriages.

Given the change in the child protection legislation there is a need to update our protocol in relation to minors. As copies of the protocol for professionals have run out, it will be an opportunity to do a large print run.

4° Better protect girls that are victims of violence:

- Intensify training and raising the awareness of professionals
- Improve, through a protocol, how young women that are victim of serious violence are cared for
- Offer better support for these young women where they will be protected
- Help young women victims of violence to find treatment and support

5° Conduct a survey on sexist and violent behaviour among boys making it possible to work more effectively on preventing sexist and violent behaviour and following on from the poster campaigns aimed at men. This new survey will refine our knowledge and enable us to take account of it in our actions.

Structure and operation

With a partnership based structure, the departmental observatory for violence towards women is made up of:

A steering group whose objective is to organise reflection and initiatives implemented by the observatory and its partners:

- Departmental services and missions: Direction de la Prévention et de l'Action Sociale (prevention and social action) / Direction de l'Enfance et de la Famille (children and families) / Direction de la Jeunesse (young people) / Direction de l'Aménagement et du Développement (urban planning and development)/ Direction de la Culture, du Patrimoine, du Sport et des Loisirs (culture, heritage, sports and leisure) / Direction de la communication (communication) / Direction des collèges et des actions pour la formation (colleges and training) / Direction du personnel (personnel) / Direction des affaires Européennes, Internationales et de la culture de la Paix (European, international affairs and peace).
- Government departments in Seine-Saint-Denis : Délégation départementale aux droits des femmes et à l'égalité (women's rights and equality)/ Inspection Académique du 93 (education inspectorate) / Direction départementale des actions sanitaires et sociaux (health and social) / Direction départementale de la sécurité publique (public security) / Justice (justice) / Protection judiciaire de la jeunesse (legal protection for young people).
- Associations in Seine-Saint-Denis: Accion Artistica / Amicale du Nid / l'AVFT/ Centre d'information sur les droits des femmes et des familles en Seine-Saint-Denis 93 (information centre for women's rights and families) / Femmes Solidaires / GAMS / Mouvement français pour le planning familial (family planning movement) / SOS femmes 93 / Citoyenneté Jeunesse.

Working groups: there are eight working groups that associate partners more closely and look in greater depth at certain aspects of the work. They are organised in accordance with the following topics:

- violence to women within the couple
- sexist and sexual violence at work
- child victims of conjugal violence
- prevention of sexist behaviour in relationships between girls and boys
- sociological and statistical studies
- the observatory's international dimension
- the specific problems of migrant women
- prostitution
- giving violent men a sense of responsibility

1° Victimology:

A half day per week adult victimology consultation began in June 2005 at the CDDPS in Aubervilliers (departmental detection and prevention health centre). Professionals refer seriously victimised women to it. The consultation is covered by the president of the victimology institute in Paris, the psychiatrist Gérard LOPEZ.

After 3 years of operation the consultation is overcrowded. In order to set up new consultations in other CDDPS in the department, work with DRASS is underway to obtain extended approval for a branch of the Paris victimology institute in Seine-Saint-Denis.

Planned for 2008: A project concerning child victims of violence within the couple and their mothers is underway. Therapeutic expression workshops for children and parenting support groups for mothers will be set up. It is the only such research being conducted in France.

French Observatory of drugs and drug addiction

France



<http://www.ofdt.fr/>

Nature and legal status of the organisation

Created in 1993, the French Observatory of drugs and drug addiction (OFDT) is a public interest group (GIP).

Attachment: the OFDT GIP is one of the four operators participating in the implementation of programme 136 on “Drugs and drug addiction” (part of the Health mission instituted as part of the framework of the Organic Law on public Finance Laws), the responsibility of which is entrusted to the President of the MILDT (Inter-Ministerial Mission for the Fight against Drugs and Drug Addiction). The OFDT is funded by the credits of the “Drugs and drug addiction” programme as well as European credits (OEDT-Reitox).

Objectives of the organisation

The OFDT produces scientifically validated information from different sources on legal as well as illegal substances. It provides information and documents on multiple issues in the domain of psychoactive substances and dependences.

- Knowledge collection, analysis, summary and promotion.
- Help public authorities anticipate evolutions
- Population surveys
- Surveillance and improvement of indicators
- Surveillance of emerging trends
- Evaluation of public policies

Structure and Operation

Collaborative networks:

- SIMCCA: monthly information system for “cannabis” consultations, reserved for the members of the SIMCCA network.
- ReLION: Local networks for the Implementation of a National Observation System on Drug Prevention methods, ReLION is an experimental observation method on the prevention actions regarding legal (alcohol, tobacco and psychotropic drugs) or illegal drugs.
- RECAP: continuous data collection on the patients seeking help from structures and professionals providing specific treatment for drug users.

- RPIB: Early Detection Brief Intervention proposes documents on the evaluation of the national distribution strategy used by the RPIB among general practitioners (training questionnaire, list of instructors, etc.).
- CIRDD – Observation function: downloading of documents available to Regional Information Centres on Drugs and dependences.
- Scientific college of the OFDT: downloading of documents available to the members of the OFDT Scientific College.
- Director: a figure from the academic research domain
- Team made up of specialists and researchers from different fields (demographics, epidemiology, sociology, statistics, etc.)
- Board of Directors: made up of representatives from different ministries concerned by the fight against drugs and the Inter-Ministerial Mission for the Fight against Drugs and Drug Addiction (MILDT) as well as public and private corporations (Toxibase, the national information and documentation network, and the FNORS, the national Federation of regional health observatories).
- Scientific College: representatives from different data producers and individuals appointed in a personal capacity.
- External experts

Network: The OFDT is the French representative of the REITOX network (European Information Network on Drugs and Drug Addiction), the coordination of which is entrusted to the OEDT (independent European agency). This network is made up of 27 centres of information, or national focus Points, located in each of the member States (Norway and the European Commission are members of the network). Each of these centres is in charge of coordinating its national information system and providing the OEDT with updated and harmonised data each year.

The OFDT periodically publishes:

- "Cannabis, essential data", a report assessing the cannabis situation in France
- "Drugs and Dependences, essential data", a report periodically assessing the situation of the drug and dependence trends in France
- Study or survey reports
- *Tendances* (Trends), a newsletter presenting the results of epidemiological, sociological, ethnographical or economic research
- Posters created as part of projects or on the occasion of special events, information bulletins relative to emerging trends in terms of use of psychoactive substances (SINTES project)
- Annual report sent to the European Observatory for drugs and drug addiction (OEDT), assessing the main trend evolutions in terms of drugs and drug addiction in France, an inventory of statistical sources to be used by the researchers or students wishing to have an accurate description of the different data collection methods with regard to the drug or drug addiction trend in France.
- Activity reports or evaluations

The OFDT also carries out the ESCAPAD survey which aims at improving young French people's knowledge of the use of psychoactive substances.

Financing

Annual budget of €3,570,000, most of which is borne by the Inter-Ministerial Mission for the Fight against Drugs and Drug Addiction (MILDT)

Types, sources and processing of information

- Statistical series: they describe the evolution of various significant indicators of the drug and drug addiction trend in France.
- Directory of statistical data sources on illegal drugs. In 2005, the OFDT extended this tool to the sources relative to tobacco and is currently working on a version including alcohol sources.
- SINTES system (National system for the identification of toxic substances and drugs): aims at improving knowledge of the toxicological content of the illegal drugs available in France.
- Monthly report on the indicators relative to tobacco and smoking habits in France: its objective is to collate recent figures of diverse nature and origin, present them in a summarised form and publish them as quickly as possible.
- Monthly information system on cannabis consultations (SIMCCA): monitors the efficiency of these cannabis consultations, analyses the evolution of their activity and provides decision-makers and professionals with background information on this system designed for young people.
- RECOURS database (database on ongoing studies and research): it lists a certain number of research activities currently conducted in the field of drugs and drug addiction in France.

Geo-referenced data:

- ILIAD information database (Local indicators for information on addiction): it groups together the main indicators available at departmental and regional levels in the domain of the addiction to illegal and legal substances.
- Twelve local coordinations (Paris suburbs, Bordeaux, Dijon, French Guyana, Lille, Lyon, Marseille, Martinique, Metz, Toulouse, Paris and Rennes), in charge of:
 - Identifying and monitoring the different partners (institutions and individuals) likely to provide relevant information on emerging trends

Carrying out information collection operations via different methods which can evolve over time (ethnographical observations, focus groups with professionals from the health sector and the law enforcement sector, quantitative and qualitative cross-sectional studies among front-line structures).

Mission for the Observation of Delinquency in the Toulouse area France



Nature and legal status of the organisation

Public interest group for the implementation of the 3rd city contract in the Toulouse area.

The mission is part of the 2002 local suburban safety contract of the Toulouse area (July).

Objectives of the organisation

Carry out evaluative and prospective surveys, diagnoses and audits likely to provide local stakeholders with unbiased knowledge and decision-making tools on the issues of deviance and crime.

- Collect and collate institutional indicators on crime and insecurity assessment
- Develop additional measurement tools and carry out studies and research on crime, deviance and public and private responses to insecurity.
- Resource centre for local stakeholders
- Develop an inter-institutional observation culture based on existing dynamics
- A place for exchanges and debate so as to comprehend insecurity issues

Three elements:

- Indicators and trends
- Surveys and evaluations
- Contact and information

Structure and Operation

- One policy officer
- Local and academic partners
- Scientific manager
- Interns

Members: MODAT monthly report, indicators with all data including a methodological guide.

Network:

- Partners, State services, local authorities (inter-municipal councils for security and crime prevention – CISDP), Greater Toulouse conurbation committee and SICOVAL.

National Observatory of Delinquency France



www.inhes.interieur.gouv.fr/Observatoire-national-de-la-delinquance-6.html

Nature and legal status of the organisation

The National Observatory of delinquency (OND) is a department of the national institute for advanced security studies (INHES). Its administration is under the authority of the director of INHES, assisted by a head of department. A steering committee guarantees its strategic independence.

The OND is located within the new INHES national public institution, an inter-ministerial, multi-disciplinary and partnership-based site and working tool (research enabling action).

Objectives of the organisation

The mission of the National Observatory of delinquency is to summarise, compare and put into perspective the different figures on delinquency issues in France. More specifically, the idea is to:

- Collect statistical data on delinquency from all ministerial departments and public or private organisations directly or indirectly having knowledge of facts or situations involving attacks on persons or property;
- Process the data collected by analysing the delinquency;
- Communicate the conclusions of these analyses to the ministers concerned and the partners of the observatory;
- Ensure the coherence of the indicators with the data collection and analysis process;
- Facilitate exchanges with other observatories, in particular the Observatory of sensitive urban areas;
- Coordinate a network of correspondents;
- Make sure this data is communicated to the public.

Knowledge of the criminal reality is one of the objectives of the department of the National Observatory of delinquency. Supported by the Ministry of the Interior, the INHES, in partnership with INSEE, has launched a vast programme of annual victimisation surveys.

Structure and Operation

- Since 2004, the OND has developed several partnerships with public services, the RATP, SNCF, the fire brigade, general practitioners, pharmacists, the retail and distribution sectors, etc.
- The OND supports the municipalities that intend to develop local observatories on delinquency
- On an international scale, the OND is in contact with European or international organizations.

Operating structure

- The OND team, including the director
- OND's Steering Committee: independent body determining the choices and orientations of the objectives, studies and research in the OND's specific domains and missions.

Financing

The OND is funded by the National institute for advanced security studies (INHES), which is subsidised by the Ministry of the Interior.

Types, sources and processing of information

The National Observatory of delinquency focuses on statistics, i.e. the collection and analysis of data. It carries out a comprehensive inventory of all sources available. When figures are provided, it determines to what extent they reflect the phenomena studied by the OND.

The OND is the partner of a large-scale victimisation survey launched in 2005 in collaboration with INSEE.

Dissemination of information

Main OND publications:

- Annual report (2005, 2006 et 2007)
- Monthly bulletin and regional and departmental version
- Annual bulletin
- *Grand Angle* – thematic bulletin
- Victimisation survey
- OND newsletter (Results and methods)

French national observatory for children in danger France



Nature and legal status of the organisation

The creation of a French national observatory for children in danger was raised for the first time by Ségolène Royal, then Minister for Families.

The idea was taken up again in September 2002 by her successor Christian Jacob, who announced the creation of a national observatory for children in danger (ONED).

ONED was established by the law of 2 January 2004 relating to the reception and protection of children.

This law forcefully emphasises the mission to disseminate “*knowledge backed by figures, prevention, detection, medico social and legal practices with regard to child abuse, the result of which are considered conclusive.*”

Objectives of the organisation

- **Improvement of knowledge, backed by figures, about children in danger**
- **Inventory of prevention, detection and treatment practices**
- **Development of studies and research**
- **Dissemination of scientific and specialist documentation (digital resource centre)**
- **Participation in the European observatory network**

Furthermore, every year the ONED produces an **annual report for the Government and Parliament**. One of the aims of the report is to mobilise and co-ordinate the central departments concerned, local authorities and all the players, in particular associations working with children and families.

Directly linked to its various missions, the activities of ONED cover various aspects.

Support to local authorities

- Visits to and meetings with representatives of the local authorities
- Inter-institutional meetings
- Organisation of meetings between local authorities through in particular the “Inter Departmental Days” the first of which took place between May and June 2008
- Support to local authorities in respect of the law of 5 March 2007 that requires them to create unit to collect, process and evaluate disquieting information and send an annual report of their data and figures to ONED

- Preparation of an annual report analysing this data for each local authority and preparation of a national report.

Research

- Participation in and organisation of national and international scientific seminars
- Participation in and organisation of theme days
- Launch of two annual calls to tender, one open and the other on a particular theme
- Publication and dissemination of research funded by ONED and approved by its scientific committee
- Analysis of research and preparation of interpretative and summary reports
- Setting up partnerships with various institutions (SDFE, ANESM)

Structure and operation

Under the management of Paul Durning (university professor of education sciences), the team is made up of 16 people, two of whom are part time, as follows:

Two seniors, representing their ministry

- Pascaline Chamboncel-Saligue, magistrate (Ministry of Justice)
leaving end January 2009
- Anne Oui, senior official (Directorate General for Social Affairs)

Ten researchers, from various academic disciplines

- Séverine Euillet, doctor of psychology
- Emmanuelle Guyavarch, doctor of demography
- Juliette Halifax, doctor of demography (INED)
- Marie-Pierre Mackiewicz, lecturer in education sciences (IUFM Nord-Pas de Calais)
- Lucy Marquet, doctoral student of demography
- Milan Momic, demographics expert
- David Pioli, doctor of sociology
- Pierrine Robin, doctoral student of education sciences
- Nathalie Savard, doctoral student of in psychology (contrat CIFRE)
- Nadège Séverac, doctor in sociology

Other team members

- Nadia Abounouh, secretary
- Constance de Ayala, editor
- Véronique Fava-Natali, research assistant
Leaves end January 2009
- Rehema Moridy, management secretary

Associate researchers

- Grégory Derville, lecturer in political science (Lille 2)
- Hélène Milova, lecturer in education sciences (Paris X-Nanterre)

ONED has a 15 member scientific committee. It was appointed on 18 May 2004 and met for the first time on 16 September 2004.

The scientific committee meets at least twice a year. It gives an opinion on ONED's activity report and its scientific plans, examines and evaluates research projects and is

involved in supporting work funded by ONED after being approved by the governing board. .

Now **chaired by Professor Dominique Fablet** (Université Paris Ouest – Nanterre La Défense), it is made up of French and European researchers appointed for 4 years and seven representatives of organisations commissioning research in the field of child protection.

Information type, sources and processing

Comparison of data

- Publication of reports in the framework of improving knowledge of the figures for children in danger
- Collection and analysis of data from various organisations (INSEE, DRESS etc) and local authorities
- Publication of an annual preview of the population of children in danger as part of ONED's annual report
- Establishment of tools making it possible for local authorities to ensure their statistics are collected and passed on in accordance with the law of 5 March 2007

Dissemination of information

Inventory and dissemination of innovative practices

- Visits to facilities throughout France
- Writing and making available on line information about these facilities
- As applicable presentation of evaluations of some innovative facilities

Participation in the network of European observatories

- Participation in international conferences and seminars
- Participation in international publications
- Hosting foreign researchers
- Ad hoc or ongoing collaboration with European institutions and observatories

National Observatory of sensitive urban areas France



<http://www.ville.gouv.fr/infos/dossiers/observatoire-des-zus.html>

Nature and legal status of the organisation

Up until recently, the situation in sensitive territories was difficult to evaluate accurately, with numerous elements of information which were however lacking in certain domains, dispersed or often poorly targeted. The National Observatory of sensitive urban areas (ONZUS) was created by the law of 1st August 2003 to resolve these problems and improve the assessment of the policies implemented.

Attachment: the first detailed annual report on the evolution of sensitive urban areas (ZUS) was presented to Parliament at the end of 2004. Each year, an updated report will be followed by a national debate on urban policy, its orientations, priorities and the resources used. Accurate and more comprehensive figures will enhance this debate. Similar debates are scheduled on a local scale.

Objectives of the organisation

- Improve the knowledge of sensitive territories by enhancing the data to establish a larger number of indicators: employment, economic development, school education, access to the healthcare system, security, etc.
- Improve the visibility of these territories but also assess their evolution and consequently evaluate the effects of the resources implemented.
- Provide local observatories with the information available at national level, when the ZUS is affected by this information.

Structure and Operation

- The Observatory is made up, in addition to permanent staff (statisticians, sociologists, researchers, etc.), of a steering committee. This committee is in charge of facilitating the Observatory's access to statistical information, providing orientations in terms of surveys and studies, discussing the analyses which will figure in the annual report that

it validates before it is issued to the minister.

- The DIV, more specifically the observation and prospective mission (MOP), acts as a permanent secretariat, it collects, processes and distributes the information and writes the annual report.

Types, sources and processing of information

The implementation of a system for the observation of the urban policy, and more specifically sensitive urban areas (ZUS), faces several obstacles. This is why it is difficult to obtain infra-municipal data to isolate the districts and compare their situation with that of their municipality or conurbation area.

Furthermore, the data is often extremely dispersed and sometimes difficult to obtain due to the specific constraints of the data production entities, notably in terms of distribution. When this information is from administrative files designed for management purposes, it cannot always be processed or may require specific treatment. Finally, with certain themes, the data currently available is largely insufficient (notably in terms of health).

A lot of information is available at local level but it should be harmonised and cover the territory of sensitive urban areas. Certain domains such as demographics, unemployment, economic activity, education, employment policy procedures (notably youth contracts) and household income are subject to regular surveys. These domains have already given rise to initial analyses in the observatory's 2004 report.

In order to provide local observatories with the information available at national level, the Observatory is currently using the GIS (Geographical information system), and envisages the subsequent creation of a section dedicated to local observation on the DIV's Website. All this information should help local authorities adjust their policy and improve their comprehension of priority intervention areas.

Geographical area: national and local

National observatory for transport crime France

<http://www.transports.equipement.gouv.fr>

Nature and legal status of the organisation

In the last 5 years the French national crime observatory (OND) has conducted several types of statistical work as part of its mission to measure crime.

In conjunction with the French national observatory for transport crime (ONDT), it offers a completely new survey of crime on public rail transport in the Ile de France conducted on the basis of complaints made to the regional transport police in 2007 and an analysis of the profiles of the complainants.

Very detailed statistics on a sample of complaints and victims of public transport crime in a limited space were thus obtained.

Objectives of the organisation

The French national observatory for transport crime:

- provides technical support on any issue involving crime prevention to the departments and missions in the directorate general for infrastructure, transport and sea, and, as required, for defence, security and economic intelligence
- ensures that the risks proper to crime are taken into account in the overall security approach of the directorate general for infrastructure, transport and sea;
- provides support to organising authorities and transport operators to identify the issues and establish monitoring tools;
- participates in all the work relating to crime occurring in the transport network and analyses developments.

Structure and operation

Presentation of the team

Gérard ROLLAND	Head of the French national observatory for transport crime
Maïa ROHNER	Responsible for engineering
Karl HENRY	Responsible for indicators and trends
Christelle FRANCOIS	Responsible for the legal issues
Yasmina BAABA	Responsible for cross cutting issues

Project team:

- designs, produces and maintains the information centre
- manages partnerships
- co-ordinates subsequent studies

- produces an initial analysis of work before the final analyses undertaken by a steering committee for approval acts as the link with the French National Crime Observatory.

Information type, sources and processing

The contribution of the ONDT to the French National Crime Observatory's annual report

Crime on public rail transport in Ile de France

The French National Crime Observatory produced a study of complaints made to the regional transport police in 2007 and an analysis of the profiles of the complainants.

Paris Observatory of public peace France



Nature and legal status of the organisation

The Paris observatory of public peace constitutes a decision-making tool for the Prevention and Protection Department of the City of Paris.

Prevention and Protection Department of the City of Paris

Objectives of the organisation

Take account of and analyse acts likely to cause a breach of the peace.

- Analyse the information collected to determine, take into account and understand the causes of the acts to subsequently reallocate the prevention and protection resources (personnel, alarms, etc.) to the most exposed sites
- Reinforce the prevention policy via local responses (social mediation, night correspondents, school safety, *Ville Vie Vacances*, fight against recidivism, etc.)
- Monitor and protect municipal assets, personnel and users
- Prevent and fight against incivilities (health, neighbourhood noise, maintain order in fairs and markets, illegal occupation of public property, etc.)

Structure and Operation

For this project, the City of Paris selected the OpenCS collaborative process management tool. This application was integrated into the City of Paris' information system by IBM and hosted by the Paris Town Hall. Each user can access the application via the Town Hall's intranet by using its usual identifier. An added benefit was that this application was installed very quickly, in two months, using an incremental approach involving the users early on in the process and enabling them to model the system using role-playing games.

Types, sources and processing of information

Since January 2006, a procedure has been implemented to report acts likely to cause a breach of the peace observed in municipal infrastructures and buildings. This system

makes it possible to list all attacks on property (thefts, damage caused to premises and equipment, etc.), breaches of the peace (unlawful occupation, noise nuisances, brawls, aggressive behaviour, trespassing, etc.) and attacks on persons (physical or verbal aggressions, etc.), in particular those suffered by the agents of the City of Paris.

The manual form system has been replaced by a decentralised inputting process using a web tool. The specialised surveillance agents or correspondents in the field who witness the incident enter its description into the system. The information is then automatically transmitted for validation purposes via a workflow to those appointed by each Division. These persons can make comments or corrections or remove duplicates. It is also possible to ask field agents for additional information if the information is incomplete. Users can subsequently monitor the processing of the report on screen and may soon benefit from a real-time statistical status of the incidents observed in their area. The information produced by the system is sent to an Infocentre for consultation by the different users. This system, which removes all input-related bottlenecks, makes the statistical information more reliable.

Security Observatory – Aulnay-sous-Bois France



Nature and legal status of the organisation

The Aulnay-sous-Bois Security Observatory, as part of the Local Security Contract signed on 9 January 2003, is a pertinent tool for information exchange. It constitutes one of the four authorities in charge of reciprocal information and coordination of the prevention and security system. The city manages this authority, the scope of action of which is the municipality.

Attachment: Aulnay-sous-Bois municipality

Objectives of the organisation

The security observatory is a tool for the collection, processing and analysis of quantitative and qualitative data on insecurity issues on the municipal territory; it is part of a global analysis of the public responses in terms of prevention and security. Its ambition and purpose are to be a place of research and expertise, beyond the mere collection of official data on crime at territorial level.

The observatory has several missions:

- Analyse different issues, for example the evaluation of the feeling of insecurity and certain situations which will be mapped out using a software package
- Redefine the objectives of the Local Security Contract and reinforce the operational nature of prevention actions to support the observatory's work
- Help assess the actions of the Local Security Contract
- Develop a surveillance function among the members of the "Public Safety Network"
- Data collection
- Local surveys on victimisation and insecurity in 2005 and 2008 – Carried out by the Centre for sociological research on law and penal institutions at the request of the French Forum for urban Security (2008 project – Work placement student in "Master's in Risk Engineering", Paris V University, with help from Eric Debardieux for the methodology).
- Studies with self-reported survey
- Organisation of a forum for training in urban security
- Local security diagnosis – Updated in 2007

Structure and Operation

- Public services, primarily municipal (civil servants)
- Partners
- Partners in the study on family violence (victim support)

The results of the victimisation survey will be communicated to all the partners.

- Written reports
- Conferences and training sessions
- Municipal newsletter (monthly)

The observatory is attached to the Prevention and Security municipal Division (reporting to the Director General).

The only manager works with partners: municipal mediating agents, municipal police, fire brigade, social housing landlords, public transport operators (SNCF and RATP) and representatives of the Ministry of National Education.

Network: Exchanges with counterparts from other municipalities

Financing

- The budget is provided by the municipality's Prevention / Security Division and varies depending on the Activities of the year (e.g.: special funds allocated if a survey is carried out).
- In addition, funds are provided by the IT Division (purchase and maintenance of the GIS).
- Subsidy from the FIPD (2005 and 2008 victimisation surveys).

Types, sources and processing of information

INSEE is the provider of data batches (350 census blocks)

The security observatory is an organisation collecting and analysing exclusively general indicators – quantitative and qualitative – on insecurity.

Nominative and personal information is not communicated to the observatory.

The members of the observatory communicate the general information used to improve the understanding of the phenomena and the constitution of joint strategic responses. The informative data concerns established and validated facts; it is territorial and contextual.

Mapping is one of the knowledge and expertise tools implemented within the observatory.

INSEE survey

Only the manager is authorised to process the data as he is the only sworn officer.

Local prevention and security stakeholders have adopted a memorandum of understanding on the sharing and exchange of information, which establishes an upgradeable intervention framework. It stipulates the purposes and principles of the information exchange process as well as the type of data exchanged, and specifies the collection, analysis and dissemination procedures. It also allows for periodical evaluation.

Used for security planning purposes, a GIS has been specifically developed for the observatory by a consultant (Corto).

This surveillance tool applies to all scales, from the civic address to the municipality, for the planning of crisis and urban violence management.

Observatory for Social and Gender Violence Mexico



<http://www.difzapopan.gob.mx/observatorio>

Nature and legal status of the organisation

During its first and second phase, the Observatory for Social and Gender Violence was run as a Habitat Project of the Secretariat of Social Development (SEDESOL). It had tripartite budget (federal, state and municipal), and was run by the Zapopan branch of the Network of Family Development Agencies (DIF Zapopan).

Objectives of the organisation

Main aims:

- Reduce the number of cases of domestic violence within the Municipality of Zapopan.
- Determine, as far as possible, the levels of social violence, gender violence, and discrimination in both the state and the municipality.
- Systemize the information regarding the incidence of Social and Gender Violence.

Activities:

- Carry out research into women of importance in Mexican politics, economics, and society.
- Increase and update the public and private Institutions and Civil Associations that make up the Network of Informants.
- Analyze and systemize the information regarding cases of violence provided by the Network of Informants.
- Update the webpage of the Observatory for Social and Gender Violence each month.
- Make a daily record of the incidence of social violence and gender violence using the most popular newspapers in the State of Jalisco.
- Start the proceedings and initiate follow-up to ensure that the single incidence form drafted by the Observatory and used for cases of violence, is reviewed by the competent authorities and, where appropriate, is approved and employed by the Institutions that handle or deal with cases of violence.

Structure and operation

Employees: Council of the Zapofan branch of the Network of Family Development Agencies (DIF Zapopan), presidency, general management, regulatory and operational coordination, observatory leadership, researchers

Types, sources and processing of information

- Therapeutic proposal for holistic treatment that includes supplementary alternative therapies.
- Draft an informative, reference book on social, gender, and domestic violence.
- Create a database containing the variables of social violence and gender violence so that information taken from the most popular newspapers in the State can be included.
- Draft one single incidence record for cases of domestic and gender violence, at the request of and in collaboration with the network of informants.
- Train the Technical Committee of the Observatory for Social and Gender Violence.
- Train the Network of Informants of the Observatory for Social and Gender Violence.
- A sample of the people benefiting from the talk on violence and mediation given by the monitors in the different centres that make up the Zapofan branch of the Network of Family Development Agencies (DIF Zapopan) was carried out.
- Proposals for the reformation of the Law to Prevent and Respond to Domestic Violence in the State of Jalisco.
- Proposals for public policies aimed at preventing and responding to situations of domestic violence.
- Draw up the statistics obtained with the data provided by the network of informants.

Dissemination of information

The results are chiefly disseminated through the webpage.

Peruvian Drug Observatory (OPD) Peru

<http://www.devida.gob.pe/>

Nature and legal status of the organisation

The recommendation resulting from the Evaluation Mechanism of the CICAD-OEA (Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission) was to “implement a national drug observatory”.

In view of this recommendation, through Agreement N° 005-DV-Board of Directors dated June 30, 2004, DEVIDA’s Board of Directors authorized the commencement of the activities necessary to set up the Peruvian Drug Observatory.

The Peruvian Drug Observatory (OPD) was also created in response to the mandate of the Peruvian National Strategy in the Fight against Drugs (Supreme Decree N° 006-2004 PCM) to contribute to the creation of an information system. It reports to the National Commission for Development and Life without Drugs – DEVIDA.

Objectives of the organisation

To advise and support the National Commission for Development and Life without Drugs and the Central Government when drafting policies and programmes related to the fight against drugs by centralizing, systemizing, and disseminating objective, reliable, and up-to-date information.

- a. Collection, classification, and automatization of information related to drugs.
- b. Coordination and follow-up on the participation of institutions as regards information related to drugs.
- c. Design and implementation of activities designed to strengthen the OPD.
- d. Drafting and dissemination of information related to drugs.

The sectors that are currently integrated into the OPD information system are:

- The Ministry of the Interior (National Anti-Drug Bureau [DINANDRO], the Crime Bureau of the Peruvian National Police [DIRCRI], Statistics Office of the General Staff of the Peruvian National Police).
- Ministry of Health (National Office for Statistics and Computer Science [OGEI], National Bureau for Health Promotion).
- Ministry of Education (Educational Guidance and Tutoring Department [DITOE]).
- Financial Intelligence Unit.
- Public Prosecutor’s Office (Institute of Forensic Medicine [IML]).
- Centre for Information and Education for the Prevention of Drug Abuse (CEDRO).
- Institutions that form part of the Information Network for the Demand for Treatment for Psychoactive substances (RIDET): therapeutic associations, outpatient assistance centres and day centres (CADES).
- DEVIDA boards and managers.

Structure and operation

STRUCTURE OF THE PERUVIAN DRUG OBSERVATORY - OPD



Operation:

- Gather and disseminate information related to the problem and the activities carried out in the fight against drugs.
- Coordinate, cooperate, and promote the participation of national and international, public and private bodies, as regards information related to drugs.
- Design and propose special programmes and strategies aimed at generating and collecting information (forensic chemistry registration system and press releases [DIRANDRO], Information Network regarding the Demand for Treatment for the abuse of psychoactive substances or dependence on psychoactive substances [RIDET], Indicator of mortality associated with drug consumption [IMAC]).
- Any others charged by the General Manager [General Secretary] or the Executive President.

Financing

The budget assigned for ordinary resources for 2009 is S/. 203,645.00 Nuevos Soles.

In addition, as part of the "Programme for the Prevention of Drugs and the Rehabilitation of Drug Addicts Phase II", the Belgian Technical Cooperation has been allocated a budget of €121,210 Euros for 2009 to "Position the Peruvian Drug Observatory as a reference for the management of information to reduce the demand for drugs and treatment".

Types, sources, and processing of information

The OPD reports directly to the National Commission for Development and Life without Drugs – DEVIDA.

Dissemination of information

The OPD has a webpage (www.opd.gob.pe), which is kept up-to-date. In addition, it drafts up monthly gazettes with statistical information related to the supply and demand of drugs that is also available on the webpage.

National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders South Africa



<http://www.nicro.org.za/home/>

Nature and legal status of the organisation

National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders (NICRO) is a registered non-profit organisation founded in 1910 as the South African Prisoners' Aid Association, and renamed NICRO (National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders) in 1970.

Objectives of the organisation

NICRO aims at making a safer South Africa.

- Programmes: Offender Reintegration, Community Victim Support, Diversion and Youth Development, Economic Opportunities Project.
- NICRO Enterprise Finance: help those wanting to start their own businesses in conjunction with training services offered through the economic opportunities project.

Structure and Operation

- Offenders
- Victims
- Under-resourced areas

Four national directors and nine provincial directors

- Each of NICRO's four programmes is managed by a national programme manager at national office
- Programmes have project managers in provinces
- There is a funding co-ordinator and research co-ordinator at national office, and administrative support
- 240 staff and close to 600 volunteers offering services in all nine provinces

Financing

Funding through donations, subsidies, sponsorships, bequests, etc.

Types, sources and processing of information

The services are offered in all nine provinces.

Security Observatory Spain



<http://www.munimadrid.es>

Nature and legal status of the organisation

The Security Observatory of the Madrid City Council is a municipal service created in 2006.

Attachment: Security and Mobility Service of the City of Madrid

Objectives of the organisation

“Advisory consultant” role to the municipal Council in terms of security

- Carry out surveys on second-generation immigrants
- Urban security and planning
- Conferences and training sessions
- Publications (including survey reports)

Structure and Operation

Almost exclusively data on crimes committed as the observatory’s work focuses on the requirements of the police force

Type of data and processing

Official databases

The statistics come from governmental services and cover the scope of data on all scales, from national to individual.

The databases include qualitative information for the description of events in addition to the quantification of these phenomena

Surveys carried out by the observatory and governmental organisations

To be defined in order to achieve the observatory’s targets, i.e. the analysis of crime and its socio-economic context.

- A Madrid criminality Atlas was completed in 2007, but no GIS is used for data management and analysis
- The implementation of a GIS is scheduled

Territory: Municipality of Madrid.

The database contains information on the civic address and on each individual in addition to information on all territorial divisions, from the street to the area or groups of areas.

Security Observatory - Lausanne, Switzerland



<http://www.lausanne.ch>

Nature and legal status of the organisation

Service of the City of Lausanne

Attachment: Service headed by several departments: security, social affairs, education and youth, and sometimes infrastructures.

Objectives of the organisation

This observatory focuses on security and not exclusively crime. The notion of security goes beyond crime prevention as it tackles the problems relating to unemployment, housing shortage, dependence etc.

Structure and Operation

The work is primarily related to the feeling of insecurity within a context of social development and improvement in the quality of life in an urban environment. Four security measures were dealt with:

- Light and lighting of the main thoroughfares
- Co-habitation in local areas
- Police numbers (under review)
- Surveillance cameras (under review)

There are also ad hoc actions such as training sessions in school security.

Members: Various services of the City of Lausanne

Network: Intra-municipal

Results dissemination: Reports and work meetings.

Types, sources and processing of information

Surveys carried out by consultants under the authority of the municipal service.

Polling of local residents

Analysis of the surveys conducted among the populations targeted by the various thematic studies, by block and district.

Home Office United Kingdom



Home Office

www.homeoffice.gov.uk

Nature and legal status of the organisation

The Home Office is the government department responsible for leading the national effort to protect the public from terrorism, crime and anti-social behaviour.

Objectives of the organisation

The Home Office focuses on seven key objectives:

- Help people feel secure in their homes and local communities
- Cut crime, especially violent crime, and crime related to drugs and alcohol
- Lead visible, responsive and accountable policing
- Protect the public from terrorism
- Secure our borders, and control migration for the benefit of our country
- Safeguard people's identity and the privileges of citizenship
- Support the efficient and effective delivery of justice

Structure and Operation

- Headed by the Home Secretary and six other Home Office ministers.
- The most senior civil servants run the Home Office day-to-day Directorate and unit search.
- The core Home Office is split up into directorates and units.

Types, sources and processing of information

The Research, Development and Statistics directorate (RDS) is a branch of the Home Office dedicated to researching and collecting statistics. RDS provide information, research and statistics on topics that relate to Home Office responsibilities such as crime, the justice system and immigration. Home Office ministers and policy-makers, who need to make decisions based on evidence, then use these research findings and statistics to inform their decisions.

Dissemination of information

- Publications
- Reports and strategy documents
- Annual reports
- Impact assessment
- Home Office circulars: used internally to keep staff up-to-date on latest policy and procedural developments.

National Council on Crime and Delinquency (NCDD) United States



<http://www.nccd-crc.org/>

Nature and legal status of the organisation

National League of Cities' Institute for Youth, Education, and Families (the Institute), in partnership with the National Council on Crime and Delinquency (NCCD) will launch a three-year, nationally-unprecedented Thirteen-City Gang Prevention Initiative.

Established in 1907, NCCD is a California-based, private, non-profit research and consulting firm specialising in child welfare, juvenile justice, and adult criminal justice issues.

NCDD and National League of Cities' Institute for Youth.

Objectives of the organisation

The Network goals are the followings:

- Get in front of the gang issue before policies based on fear divert funds from essential infrastructures (e.g., schools, police, services for children and youth) to corrections
- Reduce gang-related violence and victimisation
- Establish or improve a collaboration in each city that appropriately blends prevention, intervention, and suppression, and that involves city leaders and community stakeholders
- Identify and document city responses to key program and policy questions (e.g., essential approaches to anti-gang efforts; what doesn't work; who must be involved, etc.)
- Forge a vibrant peer-learning network among 13 participating cities
- Identify state policy and practice that would support effective community practice.

Activities:

The Council (NCCD) assisted many states in organising their first juvenile court systems and in developing programs to rehabilitate offenders without resorting to incarceration. Teams from each city will meet regularly over the next three years to improve collaborative approaches, learn from other cities, document effective practice, and promulgate lessons learned for local, state, and national consumption. Project activities will include:

- Two meetings per year supplemented by regular monthly calls with team leaders to facilitate sharing of local successes and obstacles/challenges;
- Developing a Resource Bank for mutual assistance;
- Developing sub-networks among participating cities on key topics;
- Convening a statewide advisory board (including representatives from the health, criminal justice, state agency, legislative, service, funding, and advocacy sectors);
- Issuance of monthly bulletins and two “Strategic Briefs” per year;
- Recommending policy changes on the state and federal levels to abet local efforts;
- Producing documentary evaluation.

Structure and Operation

Participating cities, including, Richmond, Sacramento, Santa Rosa, San Bernardino, San Francisco, Oakland, Oxnard, Stockton, San Jose, Fresno, Salinas, Los Angeles (San Fernando Valley portion) and San Diego, have pledged to interweave prevention, intervention, enforcement and the community’s “moral voice” before fear alone dominates the government’s response and drives policymakers toward prison-only solutions.

Network: the initiative focuses on people living in high violence/high gang-impacted areas. Emerging policies, however, will impact the health and well-being of all in the community. Letters of commitment from each participating city has been received.

Structure: board of Directors

Affiliation: the California 13-City Gang Prevention Network

Operating budget

- Annual budget of \$2.5 million
- Major grants from national funders such as the Annie E. Casey Foundation, Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, and the Charles Stewart Mott Foundation

Types, sources and processing of information

- Official statistics from governmental agencies.
- Adaptable to the cities it covers.
- The scale of the territory is the scale of the data collect operation when needed.

Dissemination of information

- Results will be going through meetings supplemented by regular calls to facilitate sharing information;
- Sub-networks among participating cities on key topics;
- A monthly bulletin and two “Strategic Briefs” per year;
- Documentary evaluation.

National Observatory on Violence and Crime

URUGUAY

<http://www.minterior.gub.uy/webs/observatorio>

Nature and legal status of the organisation

The **National Observatory on Violence and Crime** was created with the aim of offering reliable, real data drawn up using a rigorous methodology to process the main indicators for the evolution of crime and police performance in Uruguay. It was set up in August 2005, and the information is updated every three months.

Apart from its statistical function, the Observatory also aims to promote the modernization of information systems, the review and extension of the problems to be diagnosed, and the production of knowledge and analysis regarding the matters related to violence, crime, and the lack of safety in Uruguay.

Objectives of the organisation

The **National Observatory on Violence and Crime** has the following aims:

Centralize, process, and analyze the statistical information on violence and crime that is produced by the Ministry of the Interior.

Apply standardized spatial and temporal criteria in order to reliably measure the different phenomena.

Update the data every three months to keep the population informed regarding how the main indicators related to violence and crime are evolving.

Handle the sectoral work within the National Statistics System in-depth to facilitate the exchange of information that will encourage the production of original knowledge in social sciences.

Through public dissemination, encourage the integration of the many different efforts made related to the profiles of crime and violence and the study and analysis of how these are evolving in Uruguay.

Structure and operation

Soc. Rafael Paternain, **Director**
José Luis Rivao, **Police Performance System**
Víctor H. González, **Nacional Statistics**
José Luis Lacaste, **Cartography**
Freddy Gómez, **Secretary**

Types, sources and processing of information

Since late 2004, the Bureau for Institutional Policy and Strategic Planning, Statistics and Analysis of the Ministry of the Interior has been developing a work programme to prepare data, statistics, and indicators, and these have translated into different thematic lines on violence and crime in Uruguay.

Thus, the areas of information are as follows:

Consolidated Areas

National Statistics on ***Violence and crime*** (monthly information issued by the Police Department and District).

Police Performance System for Montevideo and Canelones (networked databases).

National Statistics from the ***911 Police Emergency Service***.

In the planning stage

An information system on people in jail under charges.

A qualitative analysis of crime (victims, killers, situations, etc.) in Montevideo (2003-2005).

Dissemination of Information

From 2003 to 2005, the Ministry of the Interior, with the help of the Inter-American Development Bank through the Citizen Security Programme, issued a series of publications that gave an account of the work that the production of statistics on violence and crime in Uruguay entailed. Said publications were the foundation of the Information Centre project, which ended with the institutionalization of the current Department for Data, Statistics and Analysis.

The results are chiefly disseminated through the webpage.

Central-American Observatory of violence Central America



<http://www.ocavi.com>

Nature and legal status of the organisation

The Central-American Observatory of Violence (OCAVI) has no official legal status, although it is officially recognised by the Presidents of Central America, in the Declaration of the Extraordinary Summit on Security of October 2006, as part of the Central-American Integration System (SICA). It is also recognised by the Commission of Police Chiefs of Central America and the Caribbean.

The OCAVI is a virtual information centre for decision-makers, prevention programme operators, academics and the media with an interest in the violence and crime phenomenon in Central America.

The OCAVI reports to the National Council for Public Safety of El Salvador (CNSP). Since its creation in 2005, it has benefited from the technical and financial assistance of the Canadian Centre for International Studies and Cooperation (CECI) and the international Centre for the prevention of crime (ICPC).

Objectives of the organisation

The OCAVI's mission is to contribute to human security and governance in Central America, via the systemizing and dissemination of knowledge which helps establish and implement violence and crime prevention policies in the region.

- Maintain contacts with counterpart bodies in Central America which produce information on violence and crime.
- Maintain and update a Website (www.ocavi.com) used as a resource centre on this issue.
- Systematize and publish different types of information: indicators, studies, policies, best practices as well as news and advertising bulletins
- Organise study visits in the field for decision-makers and prevention programme operators.
- Organise regional forums on best practices and policies in terms of prevention as part of the *Foro Centroamérica Segura*, in partnership with the SICA.
- Maintain contacts with international cooperation organisations which can help support

the OCAVI.

- Undertake model projects regarding the social prevention of crime in high-risk communities in order to illustrate innovative and integral approaches.

Structure and Operation

Founders:

- National Council for Public Safety (El Salvador)
- Canadian Centre for International Studies and Cooperation (CECI)

Members:

- The eight countries who make up the SICA (Panama, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Honduras, Guatemala, El Salvador, Belize, Dominican Republic)
- Central American Security Commission (SICA)
- These countries formed the Advisory Council of the OCAVI, coordinated by the CNSP (with technical assistance from the CECI)

Clients:

- Decision-makers, prevention programme operators, academics, media, international cooperation agents

Distribution networks:

- Central American Security Commission (SICA), government of El Salvador, CECI and ICPC networks

Dissemination methods:

- Website (www.ocavi.com)
- Massive e-mail shot of the OCAVI news
- Monthly thematic newsletters (pending)
- Annual reports of the State of Violence in Central America (pending)

Technical assistance:

- International centre for the prevention of crime (ICPC)

The OCAVI is affiliated to no group of Observatories. However, it is involved in exchanges with other Latin-American observatories. These exchanges are organised by the Inter-American Coalition for the Prevention of Violence (IACPV).

The OCAVI is part of a Central-American (unofficial) network of governmental agencies and police forces which produce statistics on crime. The OCAVI is also recognised by the Commission of Police Chiefs of Central America and the Caribbean.

Operating budget

The OCAVI's operating budget is approximately \$200,000 per year, which includes cash

contributions from the CNSP, the other governments of the region, the CECI and ICPC, as well as the external funding of Canada's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, as part of its public security programme.

Types, sources and processing of information

- Official data produced by public authorities in each country
- Content found on the Internet
- Content of written and electronic media
- The OCAVI does not use specific software for the recording and processing of statistics
- All the information systematized and disseminated by the OCAVI is published as an HTML database
- Governments of Central America (ministries of security and justice systems)
- Police forces of Central-American countries
- Specialised international sources
- Universities
- Specialised civil society organisations
- Roughly 50% of the information on OCAVI is quantitative (statistics and indicators)
- Roughly 50% of the documents are qualitative (studies, policies, strategies, project models, etc.)

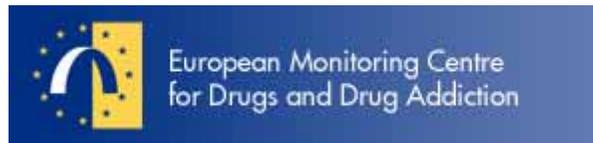
The members of the OCAVI's Regional Advisory Council (CCR) send information to the observatory's team and meet regularly to validate and approve the data for comparison purposes.

- A significant part of the data is published as is on the OCAVI
- The OCAVI's team is currently developing its own analysis capacity to provide its clients with original material.
- In accordance with the sections of the OCAVI's Website
- Approximately 1,800 persons are currently using the OCAVI's Website each month.
- 12,000 unique visitors have consulted the OCAVI's Website since its launch in June 2006.
- El Salvador and Nicaragua police forces have modified their statistical systems as a result of exchanges with the OCAVI on our table of indicators on violence
- UNICEF El Salvador has informally told us that they use the OCAVI's information to develop their five-year programme on child abuse
- Several researchers who completed the Survey on the relevance of the OCAVI mentioned the Observatory's relevance for research.

The OCAVI does not use a GIS. However, certain documents published on its Website, derived from local observatories, contain information generated by GISs (e.g. traffic accident hotspots).

The OCAVI principally covers Central America. However, local, national and international information can also be found.

European Observatory of drugs and drug-addiction (OEDT) Europe



<http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/html.cfm/index373FR.html>

Nature and legal status of the organisation

Ten years ago, the capacity of Europe to observe its problems of drug was extremely limited. The national solutions varied considerably from one country to another, and we were missing, at the European level, of reliable and comparable information on drugs, drug-addiction and their consequences. In other words, it was impossible to speak with full knowledge of the facts about the practices and the tendencies of consumption of drug in the whole of the European Union (EU).

The European Observatory of drugs and drug-addiction (OEDT) was created in 1993 to rectify this situation. The OEDT has the role to give to the EU and the Member States a factual overall picture of the phenomenon of drug in Europe as well as a common framework of information which feeds the debate on drug. The OEDT offers to the political decision makers the base of scientific informations which they need to write the laws and strategies as regards drug. The observatory helps also the professionals and the researchers to determine with precision the best practices on the matter as well as the new fields to analyze.

Objectives of the organisation

Improving the comparability of drug information in the EU is central to the agency's work. To achieve this, the EMCDDA coordinates and relies on a network of some 30 national monitoring centres (Reitox network) to gather and analyse country data according to common data-collection standards and tools.

The results of this national monitoring process are fed to the Lisbon centre for analysis and are ultimately released in the Annual report on the state of the drugs problem in Europe — one of its many outputs.

Structure and operation

The EMCDDA's organization consists of a Directorate to manage the Centre, a number of statutory bodies to advise and assist in the decision making process, and, finally, the various working units (which comprises the majority of the EMCDDA's staff) to run the Centre and ultimately deliver its output (reports, briefings, etc.).

In addition, the EMCDDA maintains close links with the National focal points of the European Information Network on Drugs and Drug Addiction (Reitox) and with other partner organisations.

Financing

The EMCDDA receives stable funding under Commission budget line B3-441 of the general budget of the European Union. Each year, a preliminary draft budget is presented by the Centre's Director to the Management Board which may modify the draft before adopting it and submitting it to the European Commission. On this basis, the Commission presents its proposal for the annual funding to the EMCDDA's budget, to be adopted by the European Parliament and the Council.

The implementation of the EMCDDA budget is subject to the external audit of the European Court of Auditors.

The political responsibility for the execution of the budget rests with the EMCDDA's Management Board, which adopts its own internal financial rules, based on the financial regulation applicable to the general budget of the European Communities.

Latin American Observatory for Citizen Safety (OLSC)



<http://www.olsc.cl>

Nature and legal status of the organisation

Lack of safety is a problem that affects all cities to a greater or lesser extent. However, the break-down of society and general lack of trust is more likely to result from how the population perceives this lack of safety than from the specific crimes themselves.

The URB-AL programme aims to provide common solutions to the challenges faced by cities in Europe and Latin America in matters such as urban policy, community facilities, human resources training, and the leadership of authorities, among other things. To do this, it offers an area of international cooperation to the cities associated with the programme.

Separate from this programme is Network 14 "Citizen Safety in Towns", which is coordinated by the city of Valparaíso. This initiative aims to promote and consolidate the exchange of experiences in matters of Citizen Safety between the cities of Europe and Latin America. At the same time, it is committed to installing an entity in Latin America that will bring together local governments (municipalities) so that they can work together to improve their public policies in this area.

This is how the Latin American Observatory for Citizen Safety (OLSC) came into being. Its main mission is to provide local governments with the tools necessary to prevent crime in cities and improve the safety of the population. The work carried out by this entity is principally targeted at civil servants in the project's partner cities, as well as the communities found within.

Objectives of the organisation

Main aims:

The main purpose of the Latin American Observatory for Citizen Safety (OLSC) is to provide local government with the tools necessary to prevent crime in cities and improve the safety of the population. The work carried out by this entity is principally targeted at civil servants in the project's partner cities, as well as the communities found within.

Activities:

Define the problems related to Citizen Safety affecting the six partner cities participating in this project, including elements such as "crime rate", "use of violence", "levels of

victimization", "number of crimes reported", "sensation of being unsafe", "number of police", and "institutional characterization", among others.

Identify the problems related to safety in all the capital cities of Latin America, especially how this is linked to the number of crimes reported to the police, levels of victimization, and the sensation of being unsafe.

Design and implement a training system for the prevention of crime and the application of good practices that help increase Citizen Safety, especially aimed at municipal personnel belonging to the six local governments involved in the project. Civil servants from other local governments in Latin America and Europe may also participate in the initiative.

Prepare and disseminate a three-monthly report of the status of Citizen Safety in the Region, as well as on the promising practices for the prevention and control of crime. As a result of this, work will be carried out to create a common Citizen Safety knowledge base with local governments and players linked to the Observatory in Latin America and Europe.

Permanently disseminate information about the Latin American Observatory for Citizen Safety, its activities, phases, and results, making it possible to improve the practices used and increase institutional ties both in Latin America and in Europe.

Consolidate an institution dedicated to the exchange of the experiences of local governments in Latin America as regards Citizen Safety, which will be linked to similar institutions in Europe.

Structure and operation

The members of the project are:

Municipality of Valparaíso, Chile (host city and coordinator)

Municipality of Quito, Ecuador

City of Buenos Aires, Argentina

Municipality of Santa Tecla, El Salvador

Town Council of Barcelona, Spain

Province of Padova, Italy

Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences (FLACSO), Chile

Types, sources and processing of information

Underneath are the studies carried out by the national and international bodies in matters related to citizen safety in Latin America and in the countries that make this up. The numbers, surveys, polls and other quantitative tasks included in this section serve to illustrate the situation in the region of Latin America as regards personal safety and how this is viewed by the population.

Dissemination of information

- OLSC Launch Seminar (July 23 and 24, 2007, Quito)
- OLSC Training Course (November 2007, Santiago-Valparaíso, Chile)
- The results are chiefly disseminated through the webpage.

International Observatory for Violence in School



<http://www.obsviolence.com/>

Nature and legal status of the organisation

The international federation of researchers on violence in schools began in 1998, an initiative of the European Observatory on School Violence. This federation has reached maturity and has now expanded outside the borders of Europe. Consequently the decision was made to set up an International Observatory for Violence in School, thus establishing a world structure.

Objectives of the organisation

The International observatory of violence in school is a non governmental organisation whose main aims are:

- 1: To collect, promote and disseminate inter-disciplinary studies of the phenomenon of violence in the school environment.
- 2: To conduct scientific evaluation of the studies and analyses published on the subject of violence in the school environment.
- 3: To conduct scientific evaluation of public programmes and policies to combat this phenomenon.
- 4: To make an ongoing assessment of violence in the school environment around the world and publish it regularly.
- 5: To draw up and disseminate concrete proposals for action in the field based on the results of scientific studies.
- 6: To assist in the training of teachers and professionals.
- 7: To provide training in research on violence in the school environment and to support young researchers wishing to undertake work in this field.

Structure and operation

The International Observatory for Violence in School is an organisation that is totally independent of governments and international political institutions, which explains its status as an NGO. Of course, this NGO may enter into contracts to work in collaboration with such institutions, although these organisations may not interfere in its operation or its scientific work. Its structure is organised in a democratic, transparent manner, both in terms of elections to the board of governors and funding.

The International Observatory for Violence in School has been officially declared as an Association under the French "Law of 1901" that governs the articles and rules applicable

to associations. It therefore has official legal status (financial management, official membership, power to convene General Meetings etc.).

Financing

The resources of the NGO are:

1: The membership fees of the individual members, as set by the board of governors and ratified by the annual meeting. The fees will be adjusted in line with the status of the member (student or professional) and the GDP of the member's country of origin. This amount is set provisionally at 50 US Dollars for all professionals in developed countries, at 20 US Dollars for students and for members from developing countries, and at 10 US Dollars for the least developed countries, as defined on the basis of the UN nomenclature. Supporting Member status will be awarded for membership fees equal to or greater than 100 US Dollars.

2: Individual donations and legacies.

3: Sponsorship from private enterprises – insofar as the aims of the said enterprises are compatible with the Observatory's code of ethics

4: Subsidies from national and international institutions, this category of resources must not exceed 25% of total income. In particular, for the period covering the creation of the on-line journal, a budget of €10,000 was awarded by the Aquitaine Regional Council.

5: Earnings from consultancy and research contracts.

6: Any profits from events and international conferences. These profits will be re-used for the following conferences and to fund the Thesis Prize.

The annual budget will be drawn up by the treasurer and the executive committee of the NGO, then approved by the board. A complete financial report (operating accounts and balance sheet) will be prepared by the treasurer and must be approved by the annual meeting, after the report of the two statutory auditors.

United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)



<http://www.unhabitat.org/>

Nature and legal status of the organisation

United Nations agency

Attachment: United Nations (UN).

Objectives of the organisation

UN-Habitat is mandated by the UN General Assembly to promote socially and environmentally sustainable towns and cities, with the purpose of providing adequate shelter for all.

Produce indicators and statistics aimed at supporting local authorities for the implementation of urban strategies.

- Develop a network of urban observatories
- Help governments
- Promote participatory processes
- Disseminate results and best practices
- Organise forums, advice and World Habitat Day
- Publications:
 - 2005 Annual Report
 - An Urbanizing World: Global Report on Human Settlements 1996
 - An Urbanizing World: Global Report on Human Settlements 1996
 - Challenge of Slums - Global Report on Human Settlements 2003 (THE) Executive Summary of the Global Report on Human Settlements
- As part of the “Development of a network of urban observatories”, UN-HABITAT launched the Safer Cities programme in 1996 at the request of African cities concerned with the violence within the urban environment. The objective was to create a culture of urban prevention and security by helping local authorities, the justice system, the private sector and individuals deal with urban security by reducing crime and the feeling of insecurity.

Structure and Operation

UN-HABITAT has developed partnerships with governments, international and regional organisations, municipalities and local governments. It also collaborates with elected officials, non-governmental organisations, communities, groups of women or young people, chambers of commerce, urban planning professionals, researchers and religious organisations involved with underprivileged populations.

International collaboration:

- International Centre for the Prevention of Crime (ICPC), Montreal, Canada
- European Forum on Urban Safety (EFUS), Paris, France
- Committee for Women and Urban Safety (CATSU), Montreal, Canada
- *Centro de Estudos de Seguranca e Cidadania* (CESEC), Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
- *Corporacion de Estudios Sociales e Educacion* (SUR), Santiago, Chile

Regional collaboration:

- African Forum on Urban Safety, Senegal
- Latin American Forum on Urban Safety, Mexico
- Institute for Security Studies, South Africa

Operating Structure: programs within the United Nations

Affiliation: The New York office of UN-HABITAT maintains close links with the UN head office.

Network: UN-HABITAT participates in inter-agency committees as well as inter-governmental meetings, more specifically in the “General Assembly and Economic and Social Council” (ECOSOC).

Financing

UN-HABITAT co-finances projects with international organisations.

Types, sources and processing of information

With the purpose of guaranteeing equal opportunities for a safe and healthy habitat for all while promoting social integration and the support of minorities, this programme also promotes gender equality in the development of human habitats.

UN-HABITAT has developed a series of indicators which, having been validated, have been modified over the last few years. The Safer Cities programme was launched with the GUID 1 phase in 237 cities in 1993, where 46 key indicators were analysed. In 1998,

GUID 2 readjusted the parameters and 23 key indicators were analysed in 242 cities. Finally, in 2003, GUID 3 selected 20 key indicators in 353 cities. For the final phase in 2004-2006, the Urban Indicators Programme includes information on accommodation, social development, environmental management, economic development and governance.

For example, the indicators relate to:

- Mortality of 0-5 year-old children
- Homicides
- Urban violence
- Type of buildings
- Number of occupants
- Home financing
- Ownership system
- Price and percentage of the income dedicated to this expenditure
- Literacy rate
- Waste collection
- Sanitation infrastructure (sewers and aqueduct)
- School attendance rate
- Unemployment rate

Origin:

The data for each indicator is listed in each of the cities of each participating country. Workshops are organised at sub-regional level (Africa, Asia, LAC)

ANNEXES

Others observatories around the world

Argentina

Observatorio argentino de violencia en las escuelas

<http://www.me.gov.ar/observatorio/>

Bolivia

Observatorio del delito y el crimen

<http://www.vsc.mingobierno.gov.bo/observatorio.html>

Brasil

Observatorio Brasileiro de Informações sobre Drogas

<http://obid.senad.gov.br/portais/OBID/index.php>

Observatorio Iberoamericano de Violencia en las Escuelas

<http://www.violenciasnasescolas.org.br/espanhol/espanhol.php>

Canada

Centre canadien de lutte contre l'alcoolisme et les toxicomanies

<http://www.ccsa.ca/Fra/AboutUs/Pages/default.aspx>

Chile

Observatorio de Juventud -Instituto Nacional de la Juventud;

<http://www.injuv.gob.cl/modules.php?name=Content&pa=showpage&pid=2>

Sistema de Información Delictual. División de Seguridad Ciudadana (Ministerio del Interior)

<http://www.seguridadciudadana.gob.cl/>

Colombia

Observatorio de Salud Pública de Santander

<http://www.observatorio.saludsantander.gov.co/quienesomos.php>

Observatorio de Vida (Antioquia)

http://www.gobant.gov.co/programa_gobierno/observatorio.htm;

Observatorio del delito de Apartado

<http://www.apartado-antioquia.gov.co/sitio.shtml?apc=B1-1--&x=1924667>

Observatorio Social - Alcaldía de Cali

<http://www.cali.gov.co/ObservatorioS.php>

Sistema de vigilancia de la violencia intrafamiliar - SIVIF

<http://www.suivd.gov.co>

Sistema Unificado de Información de Violencia y Delincuencia de Bogotá – SUIVD

<http://prevencionviolencia.univalle.edu.co/sistemas/suivd.html>

Encuesta de percepción y victimización

<http://camara.ccb.org.co/contenido/contenido.aspx?catID=126&conID=562>

Equator

Observatorio Metropolitano de Seguridad Ciudadana de Quito

<http://www.observatorioseguridaddmq.net/>

Consejo Nacional de Control de Sustancias Estupefacientes y Psicotrópicas
(CONSEP)

<http://www.consep.gov.ec/index.htm>

Italy

Regional Observatory on Security Policies;

<http://sicurezza.regione.toscana.it/osservatorio.html>

Osservatorio e Centro Risorse sul Traffico di Esseri Umani

<http://www.osservatoriotratta.it/index.php>

Honduras

Observatorios de la Violencia

http://www.undp.un.hn/publicaciones_observatorio_violencia.htm

Jamaïca

Crime Observatory Project

<http://www.vpajamaica.com/crimeobv.html>

Mexico

Observatorio Ciudadano del Distrito Federal en Materia de Violencia Familiar

<http://www.equidad.df.gob.mx/violencia/observatorio2005.html>

Observatorio de Violencia Social y de Género de Benito Juárez

<http://www.sinviolencia.org.mx>

Marocco

L'Observatoire de la Corruption et du Développement de la Transparence

http://www.transparencymaroc.ma/index.php?option=com_content&task=blogsection&id=8888898&Itemid=88888975

Nicaragua

Consejo nacional de Lucha Contra las Drogas

<http://www.migob.gob.ni/cnlcd/cnlcd.php?Ac=1>

Panamá

Observatorio Panameños sobre Drogas

<http://www.opadro.com/CONAPRED/queienes%20somos.htm>

Peru

Observatorio de criminalidad

<http://www.observatoriocriminal.gob.pe/institucional/institucional.php#mision>

Observatorio de la Seguridad Ciudadana Perú

http://www.mininter.gob.pe/noticias/noticia.php?C_WC1Page=58&cat=1&sub=0&web=3133

Observatorio Peruano de Drogas

<http://www.opd.gob.pe/>

Sistema de Registro e Investigación del PNCVFS

<http://www.mimdes.gob.pe/pncvfs>

Puerto Rico

Sistema de vigilancia epidemiológica de muertes violentas –SVEMV

http://www.coprevi.org/sistema_vigilancia.html

Center for Hispanic Youth Violence Prevention

http://www.md.rcm.upr.edu/cpvjh/english_version.htm

Salvador

Observatorio Salvadoreño sobre Drogas

<http://www.seguridad.gob.sv/observatorio/>

Observatorio de Apopa

<http://www.seguridad.gob.sv/observatorio/Iniciativas%20Locales/WEB/San%20Salvador/apopa.htm>

Observatorio sobre violencia contra las mujeres de El Salvador- ISDEMU

<http://www.isdemu.gob.sv/>

Spain

Observatorio de la violencia de Género

<http://www.observatoriovioencia.org>

Observatorio Español sobre Drogas (OED)

<http://www.pnsd.msc.es/Categoria2/observa/home.htm>

Switzerland

Observatoire du crime organise

<http://www.oconline.org/FRA/accueil/BienvenueFR.htm>

Trinidad & Tobago

Citizen security program: Crime Observatory

http://csp.gov.tt/crime_observatory

United States

National Institution on Drug Abuse

<http://www.nida.nih.gov/>

Uruguay

Junta Nacional de Drogas

<http://www.infodrogas.gub.uy/>

America

Inter-American Observatory on Drugs (OID)

<http://www.cicad.oas.org/oid/default.asp>

Europe

European Networks of National Observatories on Childhood

<http://www.childoneurope.org/index.htm>

European Observatory on Violence Against Women

<http://www.womenlobby.org>

European Observatory on Violence in Schools

<http://www.ijvs.org/1-6035-Internation-Observatory-on-Violence-in-School.php>

The European Crime and Safety Survey (EU ICS)

<http://www.europeansafetyobservatory.eu/>

International

Observatoire géopolitique de la criminalité internationale

<http://www.droit.ulg.ac.be/~ogci/>

QUESTIONNAIRE CONCERNING CRIME OBSERVATORIES

Specification Sheet

Please complete or correct if the information indicated below is inaccurate.

	Name of the organisation	
	Country	
	Year of creation	
	Mailing address	
	Contact person	
	Email	
	Website	

Nature and legal status of the organisation

1	Is the organisation ...	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Governmental	<input type="checkbox"/> Non-governmental <input type="checkbox"/> Mixed
	If mixed, please specify:	
2	Administratively, is it...	
	<input type="checkbox"/> independant <input type="checkbox"/> attached to a municipality <input type="checkbox"/> attached to a government <input type="checkbox"/> attached to an educational institution <input type="checkbox"/> attached to a NGO <input type="checkbox"/> attached to a research institute <input type="checkbox"/> other	
	If other, please specify :	

Objectives of the organisation

3	What are the three main objectives of your organisation?	
	①	
	②	
	③	
4	What type of activities does it achieve?	
	<input type="checkbox"/> data collection <input type="checkbox"/> analyses of data <input type="checkbox"/> dissemination of data <input type="checkbox"/> other	<input type="checkbox"/> organisation of colloquiums, conferences or other meetings <input type="checkbox"/> coordination of research and evaluation projects <input type="checkbox"/> development of tools
	If other, please specify :	

Structure and Operation

5	How many employees does the organisation have ?			
	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 to 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5 to 10	<input type="checkbox"/> 11 to 15	<input type="checkbox"/> 16 or more
6	How are they paid ?			
	<input type="checkbox"/> By the organisation <input type="checkbox"/> Loan from another organisation <input type="checkbox"/> Volunteering			
7	Who determines the work programme of the organisation?			
	<input type="checkbox"/> the organisation itself <input type="checkbox"/> an advisory council <input type="checkbox"/> other	<input type="checkbox"/> the government <input type="checkbox"/> the institution to which the organisation is administratively attached		
	If other, please specify :			
8	Does the organisation work in partnership with other organisations?			
	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes			
	If yes, please specify :			

Financing

9	What was the operational budget of the organisation for 2008?	
10	Who are the financial backers?	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Governments <input type="checkbox"/> Municipalities <input type="checkbox"/> Foundations <input type="checkbox"/> Provision of services contracts	<input type="checkbox"/> Private organisations <input type="checkbox"/> NGO's <input type="checkbox"/> Members <input type="checkbox"/> other

	If other, please specify :	
11	Is the financing of your organisation...	
	<input type="checkbox"/> fully recurrent <input type="checkbox"/> partially recurrent <input type="checkbox"/> non-recurrent	
	Comments:	

Types, sources and the processing of information

12	What kind of data do you use?	
	<input type="checkbox"/> censuses <input type="checkbox"/> victimisation surveys <input type="checkbox"/> surveys measuring feelings of insecurity <input type="checkbox"/> data from various research projects <input type="checkbox"/> other	<input type="checkbox"/> self-reported delinquency surveys <input type="checkbox"/> general social surveys <input type="checkbox"/> official data (i.e. police statistics) <input type="checkbox"/> document analyses
	If other, please specify :	
13	What are the sources of your data?	
	<input type="checkbox"/> organisation itself <input type="checkbox"/> municipality <input type="checkbox"/> health care services <input type="checkbox"/> social services <input type="checkbox"/> partners <input type="checkbox"/> other	<input type="checkbox"/> governments <input type="checkbox"/> judicial services <input type="checkbox"/> educational services <input type="checkbox"/> police <input type="checkbox"/> NGOs
	If other, please specify :	
14	What is the geographical area covered by the organisation's work?	
	<input type="checkbox"/> local <input type="checkbox"/> federate State <input type="checkbox"/> continental <input type="checkbox"/> regional/provincial <input type="checkbox"/> national <input type="checkbox"/> international	
15	How is the data processed?	
	<input type="checkbox"/> analyses of time series <input type="checkbox"/> cross-cutting different kinds of data <input type="checkbox"/> comparatative analyses (according to sexe, age, ethnicity, education and region)	<input type="checkbox"/> publishing without analyses <input type="checkbox"/> other
	If other, please specify :	
16	Is the data mapped?	
	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	

Dissemination of Information

17	To whom are the results conveyed?
	<input type="checkbox"/> internal staff <input type="checkbox"/> organisations who work on the same subject <input type="checkbox"/> organisation's partners <input type="checkbox"/> public <input type="checkbox"/> organisation's trustees <input type="checkbox"/> other
	If other, please specify : <input style="width: 80%;" type="text"/>
18	How are they conveyed?
	<input type="checkbox"/> written report <input type="checkbox"/> during study days/conferences/colloquiums <input type="checkbox"/> press conferences <input type="checkbox"/> internet dissemination <input type="checkbox"/> other
	If other, please specify : <input style="width: 80%;" type="text"/>
19	What were the three outcomes of your work in 2008?
	① <input style="width: 95%;" type="text"/>
	② <input style="width: 95%;" type="text"/>
	③ <input style="width: 95%;" type="text"/>
20	Would you be interested to participate in an international network on observatories
	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes
21	If yes, do you wish to communicate in...
	<input type="checkbox"/> english <input type="checkbox"/> spanish <input type="checkbox"/> french <input type="checkbox"/> other
	If other, please specify : <input style="width: 80%;" type="text"/>

www.crime-prevention-intl.org

465, rue Saint-Jean, bureau 803, Montréal (Québec) Canada H2Y 2R6

Téléphone : +1.514.288.6731

Télécopieur : +1.514.288.8763

cipc@crime-prevention-intl.org