



**The International
Center for the
Prevention
of Crime Celebrates
its 15th Anniversary:**

A Retrospective of

15 Years of Activities



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ICPC's Retrospective of 15 Years of Activities

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Foreword by Raymonde Dury, President of the Board



This retrospective begins with a tribute to Gilbert Bonnemaïson during this 15th anniversary of the International Centre for the Prevention of Crime. Gilbert invested all his energy and humanity into our organization. With the help of our founding members, whose contributions are found herein, and the Governments of Canada, Quebec and France, he defined the principles and values that remain at the core of ICPC.

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

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

We have of course pursued new initiatives in the past years. We have extended our reach to Latin America, published reports and studies, including the very important International Report on Crime Prevention and Community Safety and contributed to creating the International Crime Observatory. Progress reports are included in this retrospective.

But there are still challenges ahead as there have always been: the most substantial being the need to sustain our action. ICPC has never known the peace of regular consistent information, having always needed to dig and search for necessary resources year after year. We are constantly struggling to reduce this vulnerability.

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

My heartfelt thanks to all.

Raymonde Dury



Myriam Ezratty, Former President of ICPC (1999 – 2004)

Myriam Ezratty graduated from law school and was appointed as judge in 1953. Her first assignment as an “all purpose” judge was in Lunéville, France. However, her journey led her to the chancellery (Ministry of Justice) where she participated in the reform of the justice sector. In 1974 she joined the cabinet of Simone Veil, Minister of Health. In 1981, she was appointed director of Éducation Surveillée, and left in 1983 when Robert Badinter asked her to lead the Prison Service. She left that position in 1986 to resume her activities as a magistrate and became First President of the Court of Appeal of Paris from 1988 to 1996, after which she retired. Ms. Myriam Ezratty was President of ICPC's Board of Directors from 1999 to 2004, always dedicated to conducting “socially positive and useful actions to help achieve a world that can offer hope to many people.”



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Tribute to Gilbert Bonnemaïson†

On behalf of the International Centre for the Prevention of Crime, we are proud to have had Mr. Bonnemaïson as our first President from 1994 to 1999 and recognize him as a central figure in the creation the crime prevention movement and of our organization.

ICPC has since pursued the same goals: to involve cities in crime prevention, develop partnerships, improve knowledge and communication and promote social development and integration. These are still important principles for ICPC and for many other organizations.

His humanistic approach, both realistic and ambitious, demonstrated the importance of community involvement, and brought together countries from different parts of the world. His work has resulted in many achievements, and will surely continue to do so.





Introduction by Valérie Sagant, Director General of ICPC



After 15 years, ICPC has evolved considerably in terms of its resource base, team, and volume of productions, which has increased five-fold. ICPC has extended its reach to new regions and members, and is a consultant for several additional UN agencies, development banks and other international organisations of recognised expertise. While ICPC remains a humble, economically-fragile international NGO subjected to budget fluctuations, ICPC has succeeded thanks to its members, contributors and supporters, but also because it fulfils a unique need on the international scene.

Crime prevention as a public policy and scientific discipline is a recent phenomenon. The applied preventive approach is effective and relevant though the concept is often still unclear. As a meeting place for knowledge-sharing and debate, ICPC has worked to better define and clarify this idea. Integrated and multidisciplinary partnerships work to enhance exchanges among many different countries. This focus on prevention has created new jobs in the field of mediation, conflict resolution and local coordination and contributed to the evolution of traditional occupations, such as police officer, social worker, educators, judge, etc.

Over the years, ICPC has gathered a collection of valid, internationally-accessible reference works and has, since the beginning, worked to disseminate good practices. ICPC has also produced comparative analyses of crime prevention strategies and initiatives and highlighted and discussed many international prevention and community safety trends. We are now compiling a series of indicators to closely examine global evolution in this field. Our collection of prevention works is essential to support and recognise initiatives by isolated stakeholders in a world too quick to look to repression as a solution. Prevention works. Without losing sight of this effort, ICPC is now considering prevention strategy certification which would provide local, regional and national authorities with a solid grasp on public policies.

ICPC owes its success to research, identification, analysis and dissemination of solutions to crime and violence, and goes beyond simple examination. Crime has become a major issue in many societies regardless of crime and development levels and has created a feeling of powerlessness for governments and decision-makers. ICPC's solution is prevention policies based on knowledge, and recognition of human rights. Being a place of exchange between policymakers, practitioners, and academics, ICPC helps fuel debate on all prevention and safety aspects and the extent of its knowledge and experience leads to adaptable solutions.

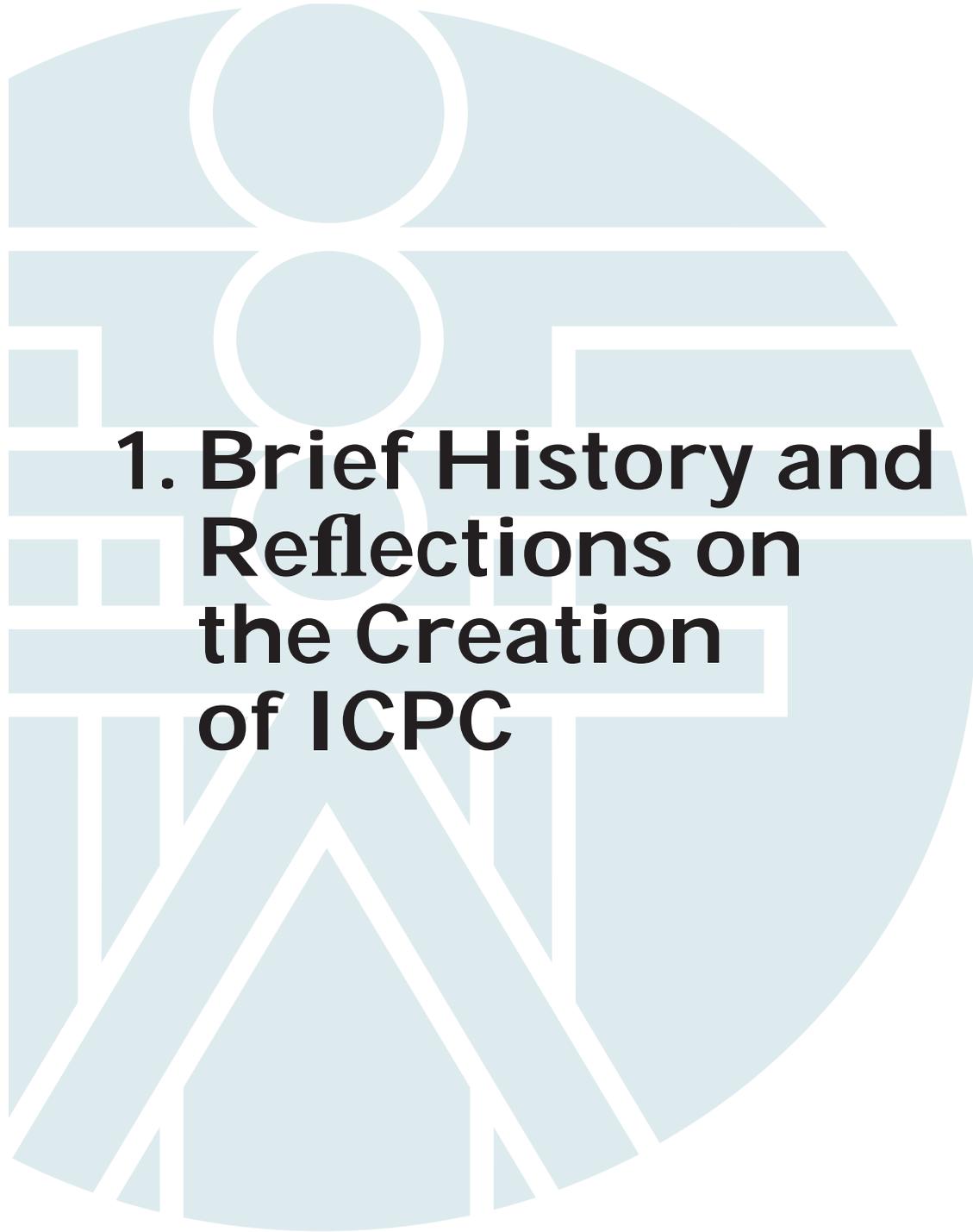


Such an organisation was, and still is, essential on an international level because great ideas come from all over the world. Fifteen years of experience have shown us that countries facing the harshest conditions, such as South Africa, El Salvador and Brazil, put a lot of energy and imagination into their approaches to addressing crime challenges. Inspiration is endless, be it national policies adopted in Norway, always favouring a humanistic approach; an ingenious local strategy for municipalities in Chile, Colombia, or Senegal, wanting to combine local city and police actions; or the province of Quebec, wanting to evaluate its prevention tools. International comparison ensures discovery of the most effective prevention methods. No matter what the circumstances are, analysing successful practices has demonstrated the efficiency of local partnerships: from rural France to Brazilian favelas.

The diagnosis-action plan-evaluation method is also a winning strategy and different tools have been developed around it, such as safety audits carried out in Canada, Mexico, Tanzania, and Australia, France to improve women's safety. Crime observatories in Colombia and Chile have proven to be an excellent way to collect, analyse and distribute information.

In terms of international information and analysis exchange, meetings, debates, the creation of tools, prevention policy implementation, and support for those working on the ground, ICPC still has a long way to go.

Valérie Sagant



1. Brief History and Reflections on the Creation of ICPC



History of ICPC

The International Centre for the Prevention of Crime (ICPC) was established in 1994 in response to calls for action from local authorities, governments and UN crime prevention entities.

Major steps leading to the creation of the ICPC:

- ❖ In 1986, a meeting was organized in Strasbourg, France by the Council of Europe on the role of local policies to deal with urban violence and insecurity. This was followed in 1987 by a Conference in Barcelona, Spain on the Reduction of Urban Insecurity, which led to the creation of the European Forum for Urban Safety (EFUS). That conference stressed in its Final Declaration the importance of 'facilitating the exchange of information on crime prevention'.
- ❖ In 1989, the First European and North American Conference on Urban Safety and Crime Prevention was held in Montreal, Canada. This event was organized by associations of cities, including the Federation of Canadian Municipalities (FCM), The United States Conference of Mayors, and EFUS. The Final Declaration affirmed that 'means will be explored to pursue on a continuing basis the exchange of information begun at the Montreal Conference'.
- ❖ In 1990, the Montreal Urban Community (MUC), with the support of The United States Conference of Mayors, EFUS, and FCM developed a proposal for the establishment of an international organization in Montreal, aimed at fostering exchanges and technical cooperation between local authorities on ways to make cities safer. The proposal was submitted to the participants at the Paris Conference (see below).
- ❖ In 1991, the Second International Conference on Urban Safety, Drugs and Crime Prevention was held in Paris, France. The Final Declaration called for 'developed countries [to] support the creation of an International Centre for the Prevention of Crime, consistent with the objectives of the United Nations and which might become affiliated with it'.
- ❖ In 1991, the Ministerial Meeting on the creation of an Effective United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme held in Versailles, France 'welcomed the proposal adopted by the Paris Conference concerning the creation of an international centre for the prevention of crime...'



- ❖ **In 1992**, an international ad hoc committee, composed of representatives of several countries, associations of cities, United Nations institutes and crime prevention organizations and experts met in Montreal, Canada to discuss the mission, organization and activities of the proposed Centre.

- ❖ **In 1993**, the governments of Canada, France and Quebec adopted a declaration on the creation in Montreal of the International Centre for the Prevention of Crime (ICPC) and joined forces with the MUC, FCM, EFUS and the Société du Centre de conférences internationales de Montréal, to set up a Constituent Board for the ICPC.



Reflections on the Creation of ICPC

We asked those individuals who played a significant role in the creation of ICPC to share their recollections and reflections on the Centre by inviting them to discuss their role in the creation of ICPC, to provide an anecdote that effectively illustrates the climate and the issues that led to the creation of the Centre, to outline ICPC's main objectives at the time of its creation, and finally to recommend future priorities for the next 5 to 10 years.

We also asked ICPC's founding governments, Canada, France, and Quebec, as well as current member governments to share their reasons for joining ICPC, and for their continued involvement and support of the Centre.

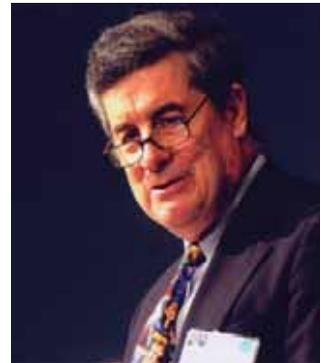
In alphabetical order

JACK CALHOUN

Former President and CEO of the National Crime Prevention Council of the United States
Former Vice-President of ICPC

My Personal Role

As President and CEO of the National Crime Prevention Council when ICPC was first born, I was asked to attend as the USA representative, the first conference, which, if I recall correctly, was in Paris. I presented to the attendees what we were trying to accomplish in the states, the new ground we felt we were ploughing, and, as I knew of Bonnemaïson's core philosophy, I felt certain I would not be a lonely voice, would learn much, and that I would bring back ideas and validation from France and the nascent ICPC.



And, truth be told, I was lonely: the USA had begun a get tough on crime policy, a policy that spurred a crushingly expensive prison-building mania, building that resulted in the incarceration mainly of young males of color, a policy that tore communities apart and created a huge gulf between law enforcement and neighborhoods they, ironically, had pledged to keep safe. At the same time I was moving my agency to a definition of crime prevention that was characterized by safe and "caring" or safe and "vital" communities, to "stopping crime and helping to build communities that don't produce crime."



I began my career as a community organizer, moved into community development and youth development, then employment, diversion and restorative justice (I called it "justice as reconciliation," as I don't think the "restorative" term was yet born). Subsequently, I was appointed to the post of Commissioner of Youth Services in the State of Massachusetts, and then, by President Carter, as Commissioner of the Administration for Children, Youth and Families--the top children's policy job in the nation.

I air my credentials not to boast, but to underscore the theme of loneliness: America's definition of crime prevention was primarily focused on self and property protection--all well and good as far as it went, but it said nothing about the civic context in which we as individuals move, and the necessity of a healthy, supportive community after we unlock our doors to go to work, to take our kids to school, to walk in the park, to shop...

When I heard of Bonnemaïson--a mayor and the head of the mayors' association in France--and learned of his comprehensive city strategies, I knew I had found a soul mate, somebody who had written the music I was trying to write and sing.

During the time of ICPC's birth, I had designed and was running a 10-city (actually 10-neighborhood) initiative-- "Community Responses to Drug Abuse." The question: how to stop crime AND build community in crime-torn areas where people were too poor to move away from crime. Soon thereafter I designed and ran the 7-City Texas Community Action Project, which was later expanded under the Clinton administration to include 32 cities nationwide.

At the same time I had launched Youth as Resources, an initiative that asked youth to roll up their sleeves, to become partners in helping us solve pressing social problems.

At ICPC, I found unwavering support (and validation) for the directions I was taking at NCPC, even though at home, we were swimming upstream. Perhaps it was high-level group therapy, we feeling we were on the right track, but not always feeling we were supported at home. But, safe to say, that after 20 years the definition of crime prevention had shifted dramatically in the States--with references to the French experience, we helped to usher in a sea change: police admitted they could not "arrest our way out of crime," community and social service provision were seen as an essential (not just "nice") partner and youth were less seen as the source of all trouble, and more as an essential part of the solution. The bumper sticker would read: "Clear consequences. Clear offers of help."



But...in spite of the natural rhetorical subscription to a view that crime prevention must rest on a comprehensive, jurisdiction-wide plan that involves all key sectors of the community, and to the fact that many cities did indeed sign on, the fact remains: America then and now continues to over-rely on prisons.

Climate and Anecdotes

The earliest memories? Many are along the lines Nigel Whiskin describes in his wonderful "Retrospective:" Irvin Waller's incredible energy coupled with research he somehow pulled both from under our noses (the Bonnemaison's successes) and from the ozone (tribal justice somewhere); Michel Marcus' warnings of doom; Claude Vezina's irrepressible ability to do the wiring, make it happen; Nigel's knowledge of the street and his sudden bursts of Shakespeare; Laura Waxman's readiness to connect with the American mayors; my impatience with white papers (short American attention span) and readiness to take the Bonnemaison gospel back to President Clinton and Attorney General Reno (which I did).

Earliest Objectives

ICPC's first and enduring cornerstone: the international repository of best practice about what works or, at least, what is promising, and figuring out the best ways to disseminate that information.

ICPC's Future?

I'm close to my 1,000-word limit, and so will abridge:

- *Find the best, most compelling way to frame the prevention agenda to spur policy and financial support (Example: Oakland, California proposed a tax levy. Framed as prevention, it failed; framed as enforcement, it failed; however, when framed as "public safety" with revenues devoted to police, fire and prevention, it passed).*
- *Discover ways to bring in, to partner with those communities most victimized by crime, communities seemingly not a part of the civic contract, the poor, the mistrusting and scared*
- *Weave crime prevention into an overall community health agenda (e.g. kids connected to adults, family support, after school programs, employment opportunities, healing both the wounded, and yes, the wounders), an agenda equally subscribed to and passionately advocated by both the social services and law enforcement communities.*



MICHEL MARCUS

Executive Director of the European Forum for Urban Safety and of the French Forum for Urban Safety
Vice-president of ICPC

In the 1980s, Gilbert Bonnemaïson was in charge of prevention policies in France. I assisted him, arguing that developing international relations was essential to convince politicians and the public opinion that these policies were important. Valid prevention policies already existed elsewhere and as soon as our own policies were developed, we needed to export them. At the time, the United States already had a powerful influence that promoted a repressive approach championed by right-wing France. The Minister of Justice wanted to implement mandatory sentencing, believing that judges were too lenient. He lost, but we wanted to show that there were alternatives. We wanted to change international charts such as the United Nations' and force domestic legislation to adopt them. Gilbert Bonnemaïson, having voted to abolish the death penalty as a member of parliament, knew that a European chart was needed (the European Convention on Human Rights) to ensure progress and moving forward and so we began a series of diplomatic measures to change international conventions. This led us to attend the United Nations Congress in Havana and to organise the United Nations Congress in Paris in 1991 when we realised there was no UN department specialised in the role of cities in crime prevention. It was crucial for countries with international influence involved in crime prevention to meet and design policies in tune with a respectful development of rights and liberties. Dialog between Europe and North America seemed essential.



And so the idea of ICPC emerged. France and Canada have a long standing bond beyond state relations. Cities like Winnipeg and Epinay-sur-Seine became Sister Cities and led to a series of visits where Gilbert Bonnemaïson discussed prevention and safety issues with his Canadian friends. He proposed that his contacts become mediators between Europe and North America and it was quickly decided to create ICPC in Montreal. The brain behind this idea was the President of the Montreal Urban Community, Michel Hamelin, an honourable and loyal man who acted as a great negotiator and advisor.

And this is why ICPC is located in Montreal. A one-of-a-kind institution, ICPC, managed by dynamic NGOs but financed by governments, embodies city partnerships implementing prevention policies and intends to unite governments, cities, civil society representatives and researchers. This idea was entirely new in international diplomacy contexts, but Bonnemaïson was used to stirring up French administration, having already implemented a National Prevention Committee bringing together elected locals, all the ministries and the associative sector. He was committed to this idea and convinced diplomats of different nationalities to join him. There were long discussions on status and on creating a foundation to collect public and private funds. A great deal of pragmatism was required during these discussions due to



differing juridical cultures. Many contacts were made, notably with Japanese Foundations. Until his retirement from politics in France, Bonnemaïson presided over ICPC and though he only spoke French, nothing got past him. Bonnemaïson's conversations with Jack Calhoun, the "American Friend", and Nigel Whiskin, the bizarre understating Englishman, were accomplished through gestures. The three of them evaluated and annoyed each other; Bonnemaïson's calm demeanour contrasted with the business-oriented Anglo Saxons. They respected each other and were convinced internationalism would help them carry out their actions.

The United States, the United Kingdom, France, Canada, Quebec, Australia and Belgium attended and we hoped to reach all parts of the world. We might have dreamed too big.

We hope USA and Great Britain will join ICPC once again, not only for intercontinental discussion, but also to spread the word about prevention globally. Prevention is still a new idea!

With Bonnemaïson, we also created the European Forum for Urban Safety around the same time as the European Union was created and it naturally became a member of ICPC. Their participation is valued and fragile. Creating an international institution involves so much hard work! And many egos must be checked at the door! But most of all, prevention is an ongoing battle to convince public authorities that it is sustainable. ICPC must invent new forms of communication and create new messages so the planet doesn't become all about prisons.



CLAUDE VÉZINA

Deputy Director General of ICPC (1994 - 2001)

ICPC: ORIGINS AND PERSPECTIVES

The International Centre for the Prevention of Crime (ICPC) was created in 1994 after over five years of preparation. During this time, a coalition was gradually formed between different crime prevention actors around the world who shared an interest in creating a tool for knowledge and co-operation.

I would like to point out some of the milestones that made the realisation of ICPC possible.

The triggering event was undoubtedly the First European and North American Conference on Urban Safety and Crime Prevention held in Montreal in 1989, which was organized by the United States Conference of Mayors, the Federation of Canadian Municipalities and the European Forum for Urban Safety and hosted by the Montreal Urban Community. About forty partners including ministries, specialized institutions, police agencies and prevention organizations, collaborated in the preparation of the Conference.

The Conference was Gilbert Bonnemaïson's idea to build a bridge between Europe and North America to discuss urban safety and crime prevention issues and strategies. It was an opportunity for key actors from different countries to meet and find new ways to make cities and communities safer. A clearer notion of "urban safety" emerged out of the Conference, calling, beyond the traditional role of the criminal justice system, for a large spectrum of expertise and resources in order to produce safety on a daily and sustainable basis.

The Conference's final Declaration had a major impact and its basic principles were confirmed the following year thanks to the efforts of the French and Canadian governments at the 8th United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders held in Havana. As a follow-up, the United Nations Economic and Social Council adopted in 1995 Guidelines for cooperation and technical assistance in the field of urban crime prevention.

The Declaration called for the continuation of the exchange of information initiated during the conference. At the time, I was a technical advisor to Michel Hamelin, President of the Executive Committee of the Montreal Urban Community (MUC). For the next two years, the MUC agreed to coordinate the project with the help of Irvin Waller and the inspiration of Gilbert, Jack Calhoun, Laura Waxman, Michel Marcus and Nigel Whiskin. This synergy resulted in a formal proposition to create the ICPC being submitted at the Second International Conference in Paris in 1991. The support of MUC elected officials from the City of Montreal and suburban cities was a key factor.





The next three years were spent defining the ICPC's mission, status, organization and governance. The creation of an international non-government organization is complex and requires determination and flexibility. Support from the governments of Canada, France and Quebec and from founding members (associations of cities and crime prevention organizations) as well as from the Corporation for the Montreal Centre of International Conferences (now Montreal International) was essential. In 1993, a constituting council bringing together the main partners was set up to finalize the incorporation and to launch the Centre.

ICPC's main objective has always been to be an international safety and crime prevention exchange and co-operation hub. Its two main axis are, on the one hand, to produce comparative analysis of prevention issues, policies and programs, thus increasing knowledge, and, on the other end, to provide technical co-operation and to share expertise. After 15 years, the ICPC can be proud of its accomplishments and initiatives.

What challenges for the years to come? I would like to highlight three interrelated challenges that might shape future ICPC actions and priorities:

1. The need to promote an integrated approach to urban safety and crime prevention and avoid silos and dispersal of actions

Prevention can seem like a series of specialized interventions or approaches (safe urban design, community policing, social and economic inclusion, safety for women, youth and the elderly, promotion of peace and safety, reinsertion of offenders, etc.) that lack coherence and global perspective. We must continue to promote an integrated and balanced approach that calls for a continuum of diversified actions through municipal, regional and national programs. As an example, a safe city will be the result of a safe urban design, of a social development and social exclusion prevention strategy, of mechanisms for governance and citizen participation, and of "intelligent" measures of control and repression, as Gilbert Bonnemaïson would have said.



2. The need to interactively share knowledge and expertise with decision-makers and practitioners.

The development of the Internet might have created the illusion that greater access to information was enough to properly assist elected officials, managers and stakeholders at different levels. We must pay greater attention, beyond this access to an increasing volume of data, to the processes that allow for interaction and direct technical assistance to people working on the ground. Stakeholders must develop ownership and question the information and expertise at their disposal. This translates into awareness, training, technical support, capacity building and effective knowledge transfer, while of course using new technologies to their best advantage.

3. The development of the potential of international co-operation in the field of safety and prevention

The expertise gathered by ICPC and its networks is impressive, but it could be further used for international programs and co-operation projects. The ICPC could be the catalyst in bringing together experts from different organizations to form multidisciplinary and international co-operation teams. Such an approach is complex and challenging in particular regarding the organization of teams, project development and fund raising nationally and internationally. The potential, however, is there: state-of-the-art expertise from the North and the South, wide-ranging intervention programs, multicultural dimensions, innovation, increasing knowledge and larger perspectives, etc.

Long life to the ICPC and best wishes to all its past and present partners!



IRVIN WALLER

Founding Director General of ICPC (1994 - 2000)

*In 1983, I wrote the pamphlet *Crime Prevention through Social Development* which referenced exciting developments in France, inspired by Gilbert Bonnemaïson, the Mayor of Epinay-sur-Seine. In 1986, the local government section of the Council of Europe organized a conference on their role in crime prevention in Strasbourg where I was introduced to Gilbert Bonnemaïson. During that year in France, I met several of his associates who became long term collaborators and supporters of ICPC, including Claudine Bansept, Marie-Pierre de Liège, Michel Marcus and Philippe Yvin.*



In 1987, the local government section of the Council of Europe organized a conference for 800 mayors and stakeholders on urban safety in Barcelona where Bonnemaïson launched the European Forum on Urban Safety to which I became its scientific advisor. The first proposals for an international institute on crime prevention were adopted at this meeting.

In 1989, I was the lynch pin with Bonnemaïson for bringing together the big city mayors from the USA (The United States Conference of Mayors), the leaders of local government in Europe (European Forum on Urban Safety) and the municipal leaders from Canada (Federation of Canadian Municipalities) to organize the first European and North American Conference on Urban Safety and Crime Prevention hosted by Montreal - attended by a thousand or more. We witnessed Ed Koch then Mayor of New York City debate what would work to reduce crime with the female mayor of Strasbourg in France - Rambo vs. Snow White - but we also debated what were the causes of crime, what had worked and what should be done.

The preparations for Montreal created strong and enduring friendships with Claude Vézina but also with Jim Knight, Laura Waxman, and Paul Sonnichsen, all of whom promoted the idea of ICPC.

Among the conclusions that should still guide action today in the final declaration (European Forum for Urban Safety, 1989) are that:

- We must go beyond a response by our criminal justice system - police, courts and corrections - if we are to prevent crime in our cities. Our response must be part of a long-range approach, yet be responsive to immediate needs*
- Crime prevention must bring together those responsible for housing, social services, recreation, schools, policing and justice to tackle the situations that breed crime*
- Elected officials at all levels must exert political leadership and assume responsibility to prevent urban crime. Without this, our belief in community, the quality of life in our cities and human rights can be threatened*



The Declaration included the recommendation to find a concrete way to continue the exchange of information internationally begun at the conference. Indeed, everyone from the head of the Council of Europe to the Mayor of Montreal was pushing for action on an international centre on crime prevention in Montreal.

In 1991 in Paris, the same group of organizations and growing network of colleagues organized an even more successful conference for 1,600 mayors, community leaders, police chiefs and more - entitled the second international conference on urban safety, drugs and crime prevention. I gave an opening speech and was again with Bonnemaïson one of the lynch pins for the event which was hosted by the European Forum for Urban Safety under the auspices of the French Prime Minister. Among the new enduring collaborators and supporters of ICPC were Jack Calhoun, Patti Pearcey, Claudio Stampalija and Nigel Whiskin.

The Paris Declaration endorsed the same messages as Montreal but stressed the need for concrete action and investment to establish national crime prevention agencies such as that in Sweden or now Alberta, city crime prevention boards such as those now established across Belgium and multiplying now in Canada, and demonstration projects such as those promoted now by the Canadian NCPC that prevent crime with evaluation built in to inform the public about their advantages over classic criminal justice solutions.

The ICPC was a specific recommendation.

The Paris Declaration went immediately to the political summit to re-organize the UN crime program. This summit not only made crime prevention one of the three priorities for the UN but also endorsed the ICPC, which was to work with the United Nations, developed and developing countries and expert organizations to reduce crime, violence and insecurity by sharing best practices. I was present in the lobbies.

In 1994, the International Centre for the Prevention of Crime was officially founded as an international non-governmental organization based in Montreal. 15 organizations became members of the ICPC and formed its Board of Directors at a meeting in Épinay-sur-Seine. This board included representatives from local government organizations but also crime prevention agencies and members of the UN programme network. I was appointed as its first director general.

In the initial years of ICPC, my time and energy were taken with finding funds to maintain the ICPC and so encouraging governments to join the Policy and Advisory Committee. I developed a case for prevention building on my vision statement to open the Paris conference (Waller, 1991). This was refined as I participated on commissions in Canada (Quebec, 1993), South Africa (1997) and the USA (Donziger, 1996). I insisted that we produce a digest on the arguments for crime prevention, demonstrating the costs of crime in many countries and how prevention would reduce the human and financial costs (International Centre for Prevention of Crime, 1999a; US Department of Justice, 2001). The International Centre for Prevention of Crime brought together 100 descriptions of prevention programs to inspire action (International Centre for Prevention of Crime, 1999b). These provide easy access to examples for all levels of officials.



In 1995, ICPC was the centre in the UN programme network that orchestrated the content for two very successful government workshops at the UN Crime Congress in Cairo. Our success led to these workshops becoming a permanent and popular feature of subsequent Congresses. It was in 1996 that ICPC developed a partnership with UN Habitat that led to funding from the Dutch government for the first safer cities programs that have spread across Africa and are being considered in Latin America. It also gave birth to guidelines on urban crime prevention which were adopted following the Cairo Congress. The Vancouver crime prevention practitioners meeting widened the network of individuals interested in crime prevention.

The continued government workshops at the UN Crime Congresses and the existence of the ICPC with its networking of key government officials led to the development of UN guidelines on the national role in crime prevention. In 2002, I was a friend of the chair for the UN expert meeting to develop these. By July 2002, a new human rights instrument entitled the Guidelines for Prevention of Crime had been accepted by the General Assembly (UN, 2002).

*Since leaving the ICPC in 2000, my role has been to bring the case for crime prevention to politicians, taxpayers and potential victims, particularly through my book *Less Law, More Order: The Truth about Reducing Crime* and tools for action developed by the Institute for the Prevention of Crime at the University of Ottawa, including the *IPC Reviews* and the *Action Briefs for Municipal Stakeholders*.*

Recommendations for the Future

- 1. Promote the implementation of crime prevention across the world, particularly in the context of UNODC and its Congresses, UN Habitat and WHO;*
- 2. Consolidate its forum for top government officials to exchange around ways to implement better crime prevention policies nationally and internationally;*
- 3. Provide a web based clearing house for examples of best practice and an annual review of effective actions, both overseen by an independent advisory group of crime prevention experts;*
- 4. Organise an annual international conference on implementation of effective crime prevention.*



LAURA DEKOVEN WAXMAN

Former President and CEO of the National Crime Prevention Council of the United States

Former Vice-President of ICPC

Reflections on the Establishment of the International Centre for the Prevention of Crime

The city officials from Europe, Canada, and the United States who came together in Montreal in 1989 at the First European and North American Conference on Urban Safety and Crime Prevention represented very different perspectives. Those from the United States were responding to the drug crisis in our country and the impact which the advent of crack cocaine was having on our cities and their residents. The representatives from other countries had not yet seen crack invade their cities, and either wanted advice from their U.S. colleagues about how to avoid or respond to it, or believed it couldn't happen to them. Actually, while we were in Montreal, some of the first incidents involving crack in Canada were reported in local newspapers, indicating that it wasn't just the "crazy Americans" who were facing serious problems relating to illegal drug use and trafficking. It was clear that these problems could happen anywhere.

Much of the conversation in Montreal involved what could be done to prevent crime and problems like crack from occurring in cities, and this laid the foundation for a vehicle that would enable officials from different countries to continue to exchange information on the problems they were encountering and the responses which worked to prevent and respond to them. This vehicle was developed through continued meetings of the organizers, and staff and other representatives from the Montreal Urban Community, the Federation of Canadian Municipalities, the European Forum for Urban Safety, the U.S. Conference of Mayors, the U.S.'s National Crime Prevention Council, and other crime prevention experts. I was privileged to be one of the principal staff representatives of the U.S. Conference of Mayors.

The period leading up to and following the Montreal meeting provided an opportunity to work with and get to know counterparts in other countries. While we didn't always agree on specific issues or approaches, and we all had different ways of doing things, some wonderful friendships resulted as we got to know one another and began to enjoy one another's company. Those personal connections are among my strongest memories of the whole experience - along with a private tour of Versailles and an elegant dinner in a private apartment there, thanks to the generous hospitality of Gilbert Bonnemaïson during an early planning meeting in Paris. Another memory has to be the long (VERY long) working sessions required to produce the final declarations of the Montreal and Paris meetings - sessions which kept us up all night in order to meet the deadline for the release of the declaration. I have no memory of what we were arguing about and why it took us so long to agree, but I do remember that the issues seemed terribly important to all involved at the time.

It was in the declaration of the 1991 Paris meeting that we called for the establishment of the International Centre. (I'm sure that's not the part that kept us up all night.) It was designed to be, and has become, an effective organization, helping local officials in countries around the world learn about and replicate successful preventive approaches. We must give much of the credit for the idea behind the Centre and its establishment to Irvin Waller, who served as its founding executive director. Irvin was a strong force - intellectual and political - behind our international meetings and the emphasis in them which they placed on prevention.



This leads me to what was probably one of the main differences in approach between many of us from the United States and our colleagues from other countries. While we agreed with the importance and efficacy of efforts to prevent crime from occurring in the first place, U.S. laws and policies have always put a much greater emphasis on enforcement. When our country passed major crime legislation in 1994, many of the provisions of that legislation related to enforcement and imprisonment. In addition to authorizing sufficient funds to hire 100,000 community police officers and establishing a program to combat violence against women (successful programs which combine prevention and enforcement and continue to be operated today) and instituting a ban on semi-automatic assault weapons (which unfortunately has been allowed to expire), it provided billions of dollars for prison construction, instituted 50 new federal criminal offenses and expanded the federal death penalty to cover about 60 additional offenses. While the legislation authorized a number of prevention programs, funding for them was never actually provided.

While the United States continues to place an emphasis on enforcement, there is a growing awareness of the importance of prevention among mayors, police officials, community residents, and scholars. Police chiefs and other law enforcement officials have been heard to remark on many occasions that we cannot "arrest our way out of crime;" they know that enforcement alone is not the answer. There are many promising efforts underway in our cities in which city officials and community residents are partnering to reduce and prevent crime. Jack Calhoun, who, as executive director of the National Crime Prevention Council, was one of the principal Americans involved in the establishment of the International Centre, has played a key role in several of these efforts.

Many of the prevention efforts in the U.S. so far have occurred in individual neighborhoods and cities, but there are significant and exciting changes in the direction coming from our new Administration in Washington. These are probably most apparent in the changes being introduced by our new Director of National Drug Control Policy. A former police chief in several cities, most recently Seattle, Director Gil Kerlikowske has ended our "war on drugs" and called for bringing prevention and treatment efforts into balance with enforcement in our national drug control policies and programs.

It appears that in recent years the efforts of the International Centre have not been directed much toward the United States. In the years ahead, including the United States in the Centre's efforts could benefit U.S. officials and practitioners at all levels in their search for effective crime prevention approaches. In addition we have had some crime prevention successes in U.S. cities. The Centre could help us learn from our colleagues in other countries and help us share what we have learned with them.



NIGEL WHISKIN

Founding Chief Executive of Crime Concern in the UK
Former Honourary Treasurer of ICPC (1994-2003)



ICPC - Formative and Future Years

During the time that discussions were taking place about establishing ICPC, I was appointed as Chief Executive of Crime Concern, an NGO in the UK set up by Mrs Thatcher's Government in 1988 to promote and deliver crime prevention across the nation. The Home Secretary said he wanted 'an organisation that would be like Noah's Ark into which all the crime prevention players would assemble two by two!'

There is no truth in the rumour that I added 'And sink under a rising tide of crime'. What the Home Secretary was saying was he needed the crime prevention effort to be led and co-ordinated and good practice adopted across the country

I was struggling to make the organisation work. There were three problems:

First, most of the 51 police chiefs were hostile. Having seen the security industry take over a number of police functions, some chiefs took the stance that we had been set up to privatise crime prevention even though there is a maxim that old police chiefs never die they join Serco: and they certainly did not want then or now to be led and co-ordinated.

Second, when we tried to promote good practice most of which was to do with 'locks, lights and landscapes', the chief in charge of crime prevention said 'we were behaving like the man who steals your watch and then proceeds to tell you the time'. In other words the police were very protective of that which they thought they had invented. The argument that imitation is the sincerest form of flattery made no difference.

Third, government gave us a lump sum of money on condition that we would be self sufficient within three years. They wanted us to get sponsorship from the business sector. But businesses initially took the view that they already paid taxes for police services and didn't see why they should pay to support us as well. So there was a consistent hassle and worry about raising the money to keep the organisation afloat - a common problem for NGOs the world over.

It was therefore a great relief to meet up from time to time with Irvin Waller, Jack Calhoun, Claude Vézina and Michel Marcus under the inspirational leadership of the late and great Gilbert Bonnemaison and exchange ideas about creating a world vision for preventing crime and creating safer communities; and to work out how we could establish an organisation that would provide international intellectual leadership to the field and act as a catalyst for changing the way we approach the crime problem.



Not speaking French I found it difficult to follow all the arguments. To prevent a burglary in France it seemed that you had to work through a logic that included changing the world economic system, the Americans brought a range of highly attractive and evaluated projects that rarely got rolled out across the cities and towns that needed them most, the Canadians articulated a politically correct language of prevention called 'making the difference' and the Dutch adopted a wonderfully pragmatic approach that asked 'does it work, does it pay?' The Brits were also pragmatic but asked a different question 'what is the least we can get away with?'

There was a frisson of tension, as I perceived it, in the early years between the aspirations of ICPC and the European Forum on Urban Safety. Both organisations had different tactical objectives, although it has to be said that a man riding at speed on a dark night would find it hard to notice the difference, in reality both were competing for funding and as importantly for intellectual leadership and space. To be frank, we were all involved in missionary work trying to get away from the arid agenda of 'cops, courts and corrections' and into a wider ranging approach to prevention.

And I guess I should not have been surprised when a distinguished criminologist flounced out of one of the inaugural meetings claiming that he had invented crime prevention, not Bonnemaison, not Waller, not Calhoun . . . It's the same the whole world over. It takes a degree of humility to acknowledge that there are few new ideas and when there are many contribute to their conception.

So we brought back to the UK from wonderful conferences in Montreal and Paris a portfolio of ideas that helped us move crime prevention on from just 'locks, lights and landscapes' to embrace 'families, schools and communities'. We started to focus our efforts on disadvantaged neighbourhoods that generated crime levels up ten times more than settled communities and in particular dealing with the young people growing up in them who were several times more likely to get into trouble with the law, a classic vicious circle because these kids were a major part of the neighbourhood's crime problem and the neighbourhood was a major part of their problem with crime.

And this led us to look at how to involve local government and schools in the preventative effort, at local crime reduction partnerships like those Bonnemaison had set up in France. By chance we had two leading policy makers on the Crime Concern Board and when the Blair Government was elected the 1998 Crime and Disorder Act made it mandatory for every Local Council to establish a formal Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership, to undertake crime audits and develop crime reduction plans in consultation with local communities.



From then on contact with the main ICPC players Irvin, Claude, Jack and Michel was a sustaining force. Irvin with his unflagging enthusiasm and energy, Claude with his knowledge of what was going in the world, Jack with his stories of redemption and hope and Michel with his civic philosophy. So we met in Montreal, Ottawa, Washington, New York, Paris, London, Vienna, The Hague, Brussels, Aosta, Naples and Cairo - neither Michel nor Claude appreciated Egyptian wine! To drink it was a paint stripping experience!

There is no question ICPC contributed hugely to the development of crime prevention and community safety by providing intellectual leadership, by giving us the arguments we needed and opportunities for sharing not only information about what works but also practical 'nous' about how to make it work.

Meanwhile to our shame the prison population has continued to rise. Whilst we may have revolutionised prevention, the criminal justice system itself continues to burn money and achieve little but the due process of the legal sausage machine.

For the next decade I would like to see ICPC focus on three huge areas:

First, continue to develop innovative ways of preventing crime and persuading governments, national and local to use the practical know-how.

Second, look at ways in which we can rehabilitate and resettle the active persistent and prolific offenders - most with serious addiction problems - who are responsible for about half of all the crimes we know are committed.

Third, to challenge the system by introducing restorative justice - conferencing in particular - across the board with the object of giving victims a better deal, offenders the chance to get off the criminal roundabout and a cheaper and better service to our long suffering communities.



ADDENDUM

The translation of this contribution will be available on our website.

En route vers le CIPC

Lorsque j'ai rencontré Gilbert Bonnemaïson pour la première fois en 1988, dans le cadre de la préparation de la Conférence de Montréal sur la sécurité urbaine et la prévention, je ne me doutais pas que cette collaboration allait déboucher quelques années plus tard sur la mise sur pied à Montréal du Centre international pour la prévention de la criminalité. La Communauté urbaine de Montréal (CUM), dont j'étais le Président du comité exécutif, avait en effet accepté d'être l'hôte de cette conférence en partenariat avec la Fédération canadienne des municipalités, la Conférence des Maires des États-Unis et le Forum européen pour la sécurité urbaine.



Gilbert avait de quoi impressionner. Sa grande taille, bien sûr, mais surtout son engagement et sa détermination à rendre les villes plus sûres pour le bénéfice de tous les citoyens et de toutes les citoyennes. À titre de maire, de député et de Questeur de l'Assemblée nationale, il a mis toute son expérience au service de cette vision, et il a su rallier, par sa force tranquille de conviction, des élus municipaux, des chefs de police, des hauts fonctionnaires gouvernementaux, des intervenants du terrain et des experts universitaires à cette démarche ambitieuse.

La CUM était responsable d'un des plus importants services de police au Canada. Plusieurs des municipalités qui la constituaient déployaient des efforts importants en matière de prévention et de sécurité. À l'occasion de la conférence de Montréal, il est vite devenu évident que l'échange et la coopération avec d'autres acteurs locaux à travers le monde ne pourraient qu'enrichir notre action et contribuer à partager et à développer nos expertises. Dans cette perspective, les élus-e-s de la CUM ont vite donné leur appui à cette idée généreuse de créer un outil pratique qui permettrait de continuer ce dialogue et de structurer ces échanges. Je voudrais notamment souligner le soutien du Maire de Montréal de l'époque, Jean Doré, et de la Présidente du comité exécutif de la Ville, Léa Cousineau, ainsi que des maires des villes de banlieue.

La criminalité et les différentes manifestations de l'insécurité en milieu urbain sont des menaces directes à la qualité de vie, en plus d'avoir un effet néfaste sur le développement économique et la cohésion sociale. C'est ce qui motive les responsables locaux à rechercher des approches et des solutions qui s'avèrent plus durables que la simple intervention réactive après le fait. L'orchestration et la coordination de cette réponse



intégrée et préventive présentent toutefois des défis importants et font appel à des expertises diversifiées et complémentaires. Partager les expériences des villes et des communautés à travers le monde, avoir accès à de l'information stratégique sur les bonnes pratiques, développer notre capacité de mieux comprendre les phénomènes liés à la délinquance, à la violence et à l'insécurité sont autant de raisons qui ont motivé la démarche vers la mise sur pied du CIPC.

Les cinq années qui ont précédé la création du CIPC, en 1994, ont été marquées de plusieurs étapes qui ont permis de graduellement préciser les contours de l'organisation et sa mission. La CUM a notamment fait des démarches soutenues auprès des gouvernements du Canada et du Québec en vue de concrétiser leur intérêt, et a été très active au sein de la Fédération canadienne des municipalités à promouvoir cette initiative. C'est avec beaucoup d'enthousiasme que la proposition de créer le CIPC a été soumise par les représentants de la CUM aux participants à la Conférence de Paris en 1991. La CUM a poursuivi par la suite son travail de sensibilisation et de coordination et a été l'hôte de plusieurs rencontres de partenaires et d'experts qui ont mené à l'établissement d'un conseil constituant, en 1993, et au lancement du Centre l'année suivante.

Il ne fait aucun doute que le succès de cette initiative a été le fruit non seulement de l'appui de plusieurs institutions et partenaires-clés, mais aussi de la détermination et de l'engagement personnel de plusieurs de leurs dirigeants à la cause de la prévention. Gilbert a été une force motrice, Jack Calhoun et Nigel Whiskin ont apporté leur expérience et leur humour (...Nigel aimait d'ailleurs citer Marx dans certaines de ses interventions, prenant quelque temps après un étonnement général à préciser qu'il ne s'agissait pas de Karl, mais bien de Groutcho!), Irvin Waller a communiqué son énergie et sa passion, Michel Marcus et Laura Waxman ont apporté sagesse et stratégie, Guy Coulombe, de la Société du centre de conférences internationales de Montréal, a ajouté une bonne dose de pragmatisme. Les membres de mon cabinet à la CUM, en particulier Claude Vézina, se sont également pleinement investis dans cette aventure emballante.

Décidément, il s'agissait d'une équipe de projet formidable. Le CIPC a réussi depuis à maintenir et à étendre cette coalition internationale afin de rendre nos villes et nos communautés plus sûres. C'est tout à son honneur.

Michel Hamelin

Président du Comité exécutif de la Communauté urbaine de Montréal (1985-1994)



Member Governments



Sécurité publique
Canada

Public Safety
Canada

Canada

NATIONAL CRIME PREVENTION CENTER

ICPC - 15th Anniversary

The 15th anniversary of the International Centre for the Prevention of Crime (ICPC) is an occasion to recognize and celebrate the accomplishments made in the area of crime prevention since its inception in 1994.

*Canada's involvement in the creation of an international centre originated from the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Justice and Solicitor General, and its unanimous decision in 1992 to conduct a national study of crime prevention. The Committee accepted that Canadians would benefit from other countries' experiences and best practices in crime prevention, and that Canada has expertise and successes that should be shared with other countries. In its final report, *Crime Prevention in Canada: Toward a National Strategy*, the Committee recommended that the "federal government support the establishment of an international centre for the prevention of crime to be affiliated with the United Nations" that would "facilitate the exchange of skills, knowledge and resources of what works to prevent crime." The Governments of Canada, Quebec and France made this vision a reality in 1994.*

The ICPC continues to play an important role in bringing together government, community stakeholders and specialist bodies to exchange and collaborate in the development and sharing of knowledge and best practices. Through its work, it has been able to capture experiences helpful in successfully implementing crime prevention strategies domestically and internationally. This work has been useful to governments, communities and crime prevention professionals in contributing to public safety.



The ICPC has also played an active role at the annual UN Commissions on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice where it has presented on several prevention themes including youth crime, violence against women, urban crime, and delivery of effective and sustainable technical assistance. With Canadian support, it has been tasked with organizing workshops on crime prevention at the quinquennial UN Congresses on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in Vienna (2000), Thailand (2005), and in Brazil (2010). It was a key player in the development of international standards, most notably the UN Guidelines on the Prevention of Crime (2002) and has completed a tool to guide recipient and donor States where technical assistance in advancing effective prevention is required. It is producing a Handbook on best practices related to the UN Guidelines, and its second International Report on Crime Prevention and Community Safety (2010), both of which will be shared at the UN Congress in 2010. ICPC has also been involved in other multilateral work, including with UN Habitat's Safer Cities Programme, the UN Development Program and the Inter-American Development Bank, and in security related events convened by the Organization of American States.

On the occasion of its 15th anniversary, ICPC has clearly demonstrated numerous successes in regards to the global efforts to prevent crime and make our communities safe, and that work continues.



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RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE

MINISTÈRE DU TRAVAIL, DES RELATIONS SOCIALES, DE LA FAMILLE,
DE LA SOLIDARITÉ ET DE LA VILLE



France and ICPC

*ICPC was established in Montreal in 1994 as an initiative of the French, Canadian and Quebec governments and benefitted with the assistance of French local authorities. ICPC's First President, Gilbert Bonnemaïson (from 1994 to 2000) played a big part in getting it started. He was actively involved in the **European Local Governments Forum for Urban Safety** and in organizing the first European and North American Conference on Urban Crime Prevention which took place in Montreal in 1989. Over 900 mayors, city officials, police officers, judges, town planners, criminologists, government representatives and representatives from national organizations worked on creating an International Centre for the Prevention of Crime and the United Nations Safer Cities Program.*



From the very beginning, ICPC was inspired by the French model of prevention and some of its basic principles. Prevention is everyone's business and relies on co-operation between the State and local governments to develop policies suited to their networks. This point of view makes city and local government authorities' participation crucial while stating the necessity of partnerships between the local authority, the justice system and the police. ICPC is convinced that the basis for law-abiding behaviour and public order lies in the continued improvement of knowledge and communication on crime issues, social development, and integration for all into society.

Fifteen years later, France is still proud to contribute to the only international organization partnered with the United Nations working exclusively on crime prevention and community safety. France is convinced, like ICPC, that an effective prevention policy rests on profound, shared knowledge and long-term policies. ICPC's many international reports, colloquia, training sessions and cooperation missions have been fuelling thought about inspiring practices in crime prevention for fifteen years and have contributed to reflection in France about sustainable prevention policies and on the role of all actors in improving safety for all citizens. ICPC is a model of international cooperation in terms of prevention. Its methods and meetings between governments, non-government organizations and local communities contribute to open-mindedness and personal development.

*Hervé Masurel,
Secrétaire Général du Comité Interministériel des Villes*



Sécurité publique Québec



Le sous-ministre associé à la
Direction générale des affaires policières

ICPC: The Essential Crime Prevention Forum

The International Centre for the Prevention of Crime (ICPC) is celebrating its 15th anniversary this year. The Quebec Government is proud to have contributed to the creation and development of this international organization located in Montreal.

Many reasons motivated the Quebec Government, particularly the Ministry of Public Safety, to become involved in the creation of ICPC: pragmatic reasons related to the needs of Quebec and the international community, contextual reasons, but the most important reasons are probably related to Quebec's fundamental preferences in regards to public safety.

In the early 90s, different experts in crime prevention shared a common concern: the lack of knowledge of successful experiments in the field. An international organization seeking to promote international crime prevention knowledge could fulfill this need to exchange information and help communities interested in developing this sector.

This interest emerged in a particular context in Quebec when public safety was in full bloom. For juvenile delinquency, Quebec privileged social intervention (diversion, alternatives to imprisonment, community services, etc.). As for adult offenders, social reinsertion was chosen as a preferred method of protecting society. Community policing appeared at this time and the Sûreté du Québec implemented community policing (police de proximité). Finally, the Quebec government adopted the "Act respecting assistance for victims" and created the Crime Victims Assistance Bureau.

In 1992, Claude Ryan, the Minister of Public Safety, created a Task Force on Crime Prevention whose mandate was to develop ideas and recommendations for a crime prevention policy. The report of the Task Force on Crime Prevention, published in 1993, was in accordance with the principles governing the creation of ICPC, the very ones stated in the final declaration of the European/North American Conference on Urban Crime Prevention held in Montreal in 1989.



ICPC was created according to Quebec's fundamental values in terms of public safety as shown through its different areas of focus. Quebec has always considered prevention to be sustainable and the best way to improve quality of life as demonstrated in some of its archives.

It is because of these reasons that the Quebec Government decided to contribute to the creation of ICPC by being part of its Committee, as it still is today. ICPC will remain a privileged partner of the Ministry of Public Safety and the Government of Quebec.

Now that ICPC has international recognition, exchange networks and expert knowledge on solid approaches, it is time for this organisation to prove to the "decision makers" that crime prevention is economical, but also that it democratically respects citizens' liberties and guarantees safety and improved quality of life in the long term. All will benefit.

ICPC's mission remains current and the organization still has a prominent influence.

Martin Prud'homme

Associate Deputy Minister, Direction générale des affaires policières



POLITI

National Police Directorate, Norway

ICPC Celebrates 15 years

As a member of ICPC since 2005, we can suggest many good reasons to be a member of the International Centre for the Prevention of Crime (ICPC). It became immediately apparent that ICPC offers the possibility for contributing expertise to a unique international network in crime prevention, and from this network, we are able to find ideas, projects and models from other parts of the world, that are relevant to crime prevention in Norway. Our discovery after meeting people in the ICPC network is that it gives us great inspiration for continuing to work in the field of crime prevention. Hopefully we are able to give other practitioners, governments and non-government-organizations ideas and inspiration in the field of crime prevention as well.

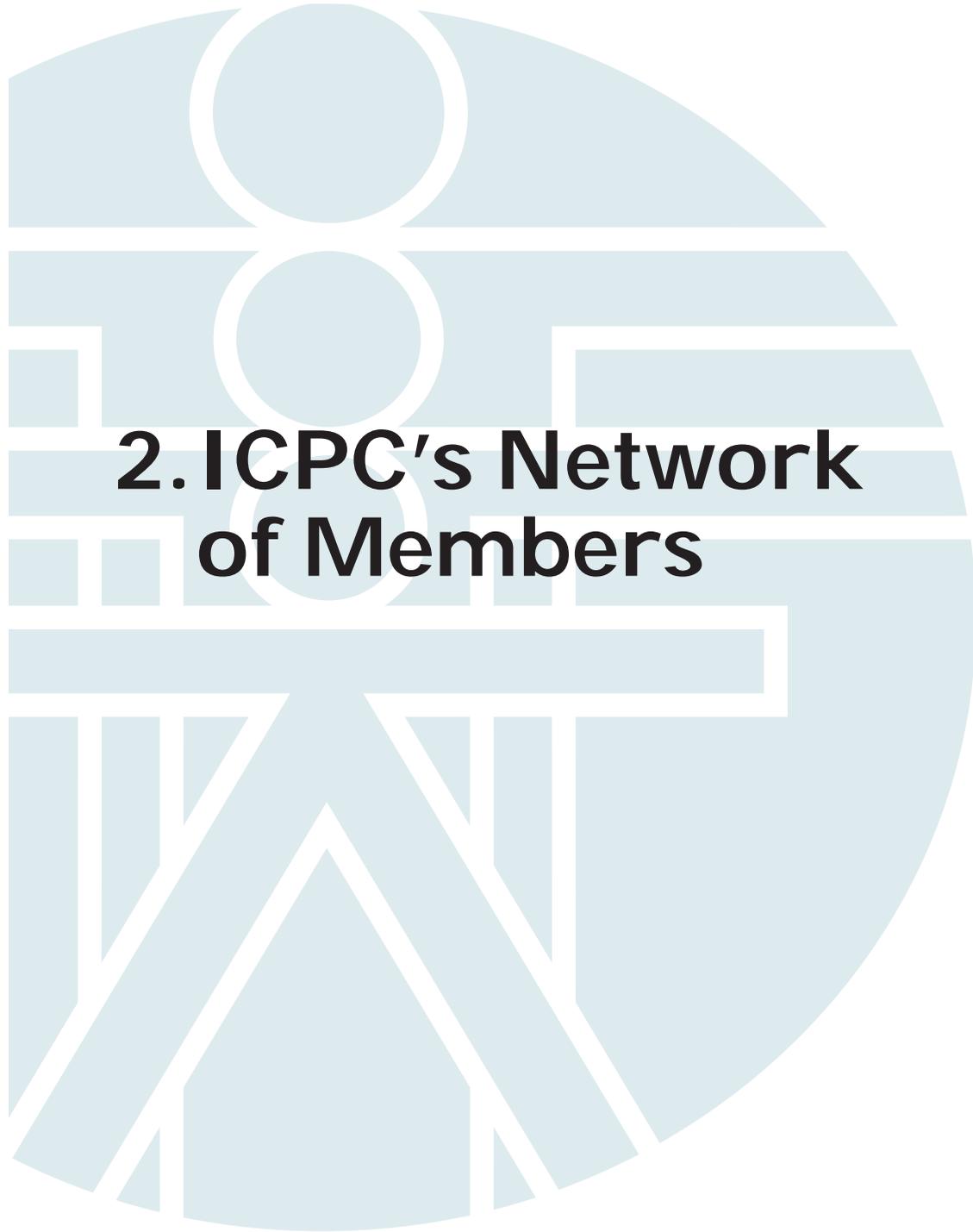
Those of us who work at the Norwegian National Police Directorate, in the section for analysis and crime prevention, aim to find good ways for more people to have a better life in relation with others. Crime prevention is essential to this, because it is an integrated part of social, structural and cultural development.

Getting to know the ICPC network it is striking to see how people in crime prevention are very much alike around the world - regardless of national or cultural origin. Those who work in crime prevention are likely to be social, dedicated, and hold a strong belief in their work and in people. They are also willing to fight in different ways for the safety and stability for both people and society.

In Norway, we recognize that knowledge-based policing plays a strong role in crime prevention, where we include a combination of approaches, including Community-policing, Problem-oriented policing and Intelligence-led policing. In this approach we outline four equally important elements: (1) strategic leadership, (2) cooperation and partnerships, (3) knowledge of crime and (4) from knowledge to action. At the heart of this approach is the ability to conduct analysis and use the results in a practical way.

Erling Borstad

Head of section - Assistant Chief of Police, Analysis and Crime Prevention Section



2. ICPC's Network of Members



ICPC Members at its Creation in 1994

Founding Governments

Canada, Ministry of Justice
France, Délégation interministérielle à la ville (DIV)
Québec, Canada, *Ministère de la Sécurité publique*

Governments that Joined ICPC

Argentina, Ministry of Justice and Human Rights
Belgium
Hungary, Ministry of Justice
Ivory Coast
Netherlands
Portugal
United Kingdom
Wales

ICPC Non-governmental Member Organizations

Arab Security Studies and Training Centre
Asia Crime Prevention Foundation
British Columbia Coalition for Safer Communities (Canada)
Crime Concern, United Kingdom
Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Division, United Nations Office at Vienna
European Forum for Urban Safety (FESU)
Federation of Canadian Municipalities (FCM), Canada
Foro Latinoamericano de Alcades para la Seguridad Ciudadana
Forum français pour la sécurité urbaine (FFSU), France
Institut national d'aide aux victimes et médiation (France)
National Council for Crime Prevention (Sweden)
National Crime Prevention Council (NCPC), United States of America
The United States Conference of Mayors
United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (UNAFRI)
United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI)
World Association of Major Metropolises (Metropolis)



ICPC Members 10 2009

Advisory and Policy Committee Member Governments

Australia, Criminal Justice Division, Attorney-General's Department

Canada, National Crime Prevention Centre, Ministry of Public Safety

Chile, División de Seguridad Ciudadana, Ministry of the Interior

El Salvador, National Public Safety Council, *Presidencia de la República*

France, *Secrétariat Général du Comité Interministériel des Villes (SG.DIV), Ministère du Travail, des Relations sociales, de la Famille, de la Solidarité et de la Ville.*

Québec, Canada, *Ministère de la Sécurité publique*

Querétaro, Mexico, *Secretaria de la seguridad ciudadana*, Government of the State of Querétaro

Norway, National Police Directorate, Ministry of Justice and the Police and Norwegian Police University College

South Africa, South African Police Service, Department of Safety and Security

ICPC Non-governmental Member Organizations

Applied Research in Community Safety Ltd. (ARCS), United Kingdom

Australian Crime Prevention Council (ACPC), Australia

Australian Institute of Criminology (AIC), Australia

Cámara de Comercio de Bogotá (CCB), Columbia

Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police (CACP), Canada

Consejo Ciudadano de Seguridad Pública, *Prevención y Readaptación Social del Estado de Jalisco*, State of Jalisco, Mexico

Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), South Africa

Crime Concern, United Kingdom

European Forum for Urban Safety (FESU)



<i>Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales (FLACSO)</i> , Chile
Federation of Canadian Municipalities (FCM), Canada
<i>Foro Latinoamericano para la Seguridad Urbana y la Democracia (FLASUD)</i>
Forum français pour la sécurité urbaine (FFSU), France
German Congress on Crime Prevention (GCCP), Germany
Hurtado University, Chile
Institut des Hautes Etudes de Sécurité, France
Institute for Security Studies (ISS), South Africa
<i>Instituto Latinoamericano de las Naciones Unidas para la Prevención del Delito y el Tratamiento del Delincuente (ILANUD)</i> , Costa Rica
<i>Instituto para la Seguridad y la Democracia (Insyde)</i> , Mexico
International Agency to Crime Prevention, criminal law and jurisdiction (IACPCLJ), Slovak Republic
Servant Forge, USA
Small Arms Survey, Institut universitaire de hautes études internationales, Switzerland
Naif Arab University for Security Sciences (NAUSS), Saudi Arabia
National Crime Prevention Council (NCPC), United States of America
National League of Cities (NLC), United States of America
Norwegian National Crime Prevention Council (KRÅD), Norway
<i>Onlus Nova Consorzio per l'innovazione sociale</i> , Italy
Union des municipalités du Québec (UMQ), Canada
United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (UNAFRI), Uganda
United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN HABITAT), Kenya
United Nations Office for Drug Control and Crime (UNODC), Austria
World Association of Major Metropolises (Metropolis)



Honourary Members

Jack Calhoun, Former President and CEO of the National Crime Prevention Council, USA

Nils Christie, Professor of Criminology at the University of Oslo, Norway

Véra Danyluk, Mayor of Mont-Royal, Montreal, Canada

Paul Girard, Associate Deputy Minister, *Direction générale des affaires policières*,

Ministry of Public Safety of Quebec, Canada

Edgar Mohar, Consultant for the Institute for Security and Democracy (Insyde)

Franz Vandershueren, Director of the Urban Security Programme, Alberto Hurtado University, Santiago, Chili

Honourary members of ICPC are distinguished by their action and support of the development of the Centre, and their service to crime

Scientific Committee Members

Marcelo Aebi, Vice-Director, *École des Sciences Criminelles*, University of Lausanne

Kauko Aromaa, Director, European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control (HEUNI)

Elena Azaola, Researcher, CIESAS

Claudio Beato, General Coordinator, *Centro dos Estudos de Criminalidade e Segurança Pública*, *Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais*, Brazil

Jean-Paul Brodeur, Director, International Centre for Comparative Criminology

Ross Hastings, Co-Director, Institute for the Prevention of Crime

Peter Homel, Senior Analyst, Australian Institute of Criminology (AIC)

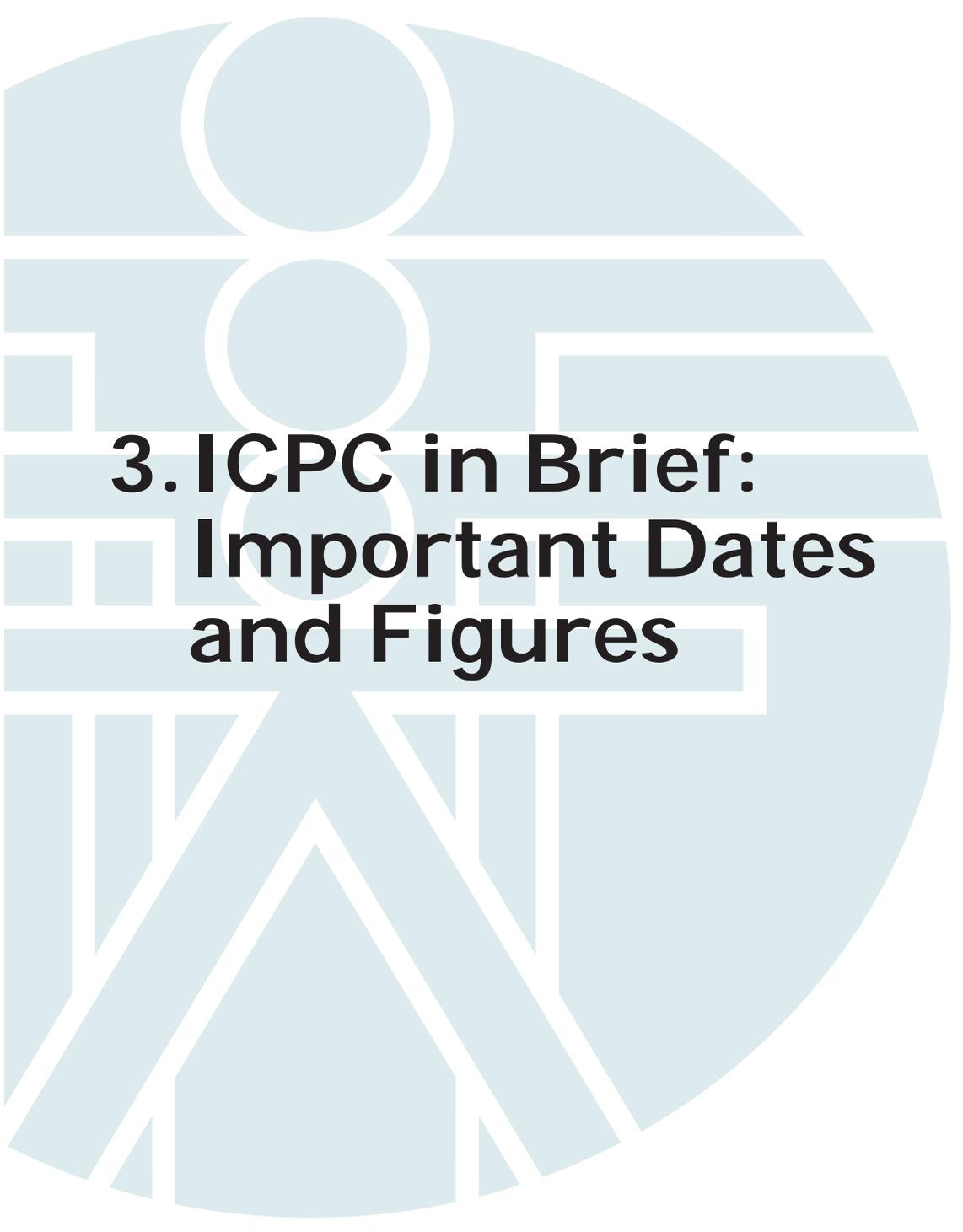
Tim Hope, Director, Keele Community Safety Group (KCSG)

Azzedine Rakkah, Senior Research Fellow, *Centre d'Études et de Recherches Internationales (CERI)*, France

Dennis P. Rosenbaum, Director, Centre for Research in Law and Justice, University of Illinois at Chicago.

Elrena van der Spuy, Associate Professor, Centre of Criminology, University of Cape Town

Anne Wyvekens, Director of Research, *Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique*, France

A large, light blue circular graphic with white outlines. It depicts a stylized human figure with arms raised, set against a background of horizontal lines. The figure's head is represented by a circle, and its torso and legs are formed by geometric shapes. The overall design is clean and modern.

3. ICPC in Brief: Important Dates and Figures



A Selection of Important Dates

The International Centre for Prevention of Crime, with its network of participating countries and organizations, has been a driving force in the international learning process in crime prevention. The following section outlines some of ICPC's main publications and initiatives that address a host of themes in the area of crime prevention.

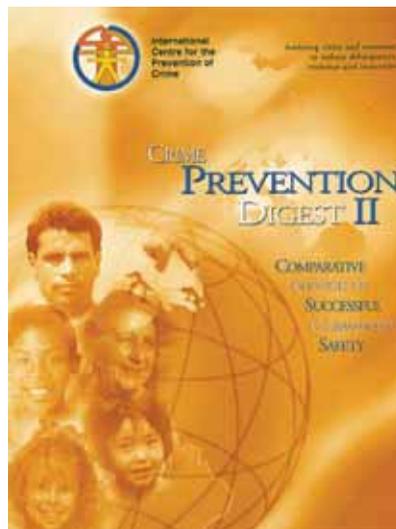
1995

In the context of the 9th United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, ICPC organized two workshops entitled "Urban Policies and Crime Prevention" and "Prevention of Violent Crime". The congress was held in Cairo, Egypt from April 29 to May 8.

1997 and 1999

As part of its work in collating, analyzing and disseminating information on effective and innovative crime prevention policies and practice, ICPC published two landmark studies in 1997 and 1999 in French and English. These were *Crime Prevention Digest I: successes, benefits and directions from seven countries*, and *Crime Prevention Digest II, Comparative analysis of successful community safety*.

Similarly, two editions of *100 Crime Prevention Programs to Inspire Action Across the World* were published in 1997 and 1999. They include concise, easy to understand descriptions of 100 prevention programs from around the world. It explains how to create successful prevention partnerships with key actors and helps understand how, why, and by whom crime, violence, and insecurity can be tackled in an effective and sustainable manner.





2000

At the 10th UN Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice held in Vienna in 2000, ICPC organized the workshop on crime prevention entitled “**Community Involvement in Crime Prevention**”. It presented an overview of a range of national crime prevention policies and programs on issues such as the role of cities, poverty, exclusion, high-volume crimes, youth and schools

ICPC also published the compendium **Inspiring Police Practices: Crime Prevention Partnerships**, which presents more than 35 inspiring practices drawn from different countries. It is designed to assist police leaders in putting “what works” to work.

2001

ICPC's 1st Annual Colloquium on Crime Prevention was held in Quebec City, Canada from November 11-12. The theme of this event was “**Evaluation and Crime Prevention**”.

2002

The 2nd Annual Colloquium on Crime Prevention was held in Brussels, Belgium from November 24-25. The theme of this event was “**Crime Prevention and Youth: What Role for the School?**”

2003

ICPC's 3rd Annual Colloquium on Crime Prevention was held in Pretoria, South Africa on November 24th. The theme was “**Cities, Urban Renewal and Crime Prevention**”.

2004

ICPC celebrated its 10th Anniversary in this year, and held the 4th Annual Colloquium on Crime Prevention from December 1-2, 2004 in Paris, France. The theme was “**Strategies for sustainable governance of crime prevention**”.

The Fondation Docteur Philippe Pinel with ICPC's technical assistance produced the **Key to Safer Municipalities** in English, French and Spanish.

This toolkit highlights the expertise that has been achieved by municipalities and their partners in the development of measures to reduce and prevent crime.



2005

In the context of the 11th UN Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice held in Bangkok, Thailand from April 18 to 25, ICPC organized a workshop on urban crime prevention and youth at risk in collaboration with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and UN-HABITAT. A compendium of practices was published in English, French and Spanish to accompany the workshop.

From October 27 to 28, ICPC held its 5th Annual Colloquium on Crime Prevention on the theme “**Strategic Partnerships for Effective Prevention**”. An entire day was devoted to examining issues on private sector participation in crime prevention.

2006

ICPC launched its Second Annual Crime Prevention Training Institute entitled **Learning from Experience, Sharing Across Borders: Leadership and Strategic Management in Crime Prevention** in Mont-Tremblant from June 4 to 9, 2006. The program addressed issues of cities, policing, youth urban renewal and women.

The 6th Annual Colloquium on Crime Prevention entitled “**Communities in Action for Crime Prevention**” was held in Canberra, Australia from September 14 to 15. The event gathered over 200 practitioners and policy makers from every continent.

In 2006, ICPC began organizing **Lunch and Learn seminars** in Montreal as a knowledge dissemination tool. These sessions are an opportunity for local partners and diplomatic representatives to discuss and debate key issues in prevention with international experts.

2007

ICPC published in English, French and Spanish, the proceedings of the workshop it organized for the 11th United Nation's Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on **Strategies and Best Practices in Crime Prevention** in particular in relation to Urban Areas and Youth at Risk. The 11th UN Congress was held in Bangkok, Thailand from April 18 to 25.

ICPC held its 7th Annual Colloquium on Crime Prevention entitled “**The Role of the Police in Crime Prevention**” in Oslo, Norway from November 8-9.





Also in 2007, ICPC published *Public nuisances relating to drugs and prostitution: Practical workbook for local action*, which resulted from a three year city exchange program between the cities of Bordeaux, Liege and Montreal focusing on public nuisances relating to drug addiction and prostitution in public areas.

In December, ICPC co-organized the *First International Meeting on Crime Observatories*. The meeting was held in Paris, France, and provided a general overview of crime observatories across the world.

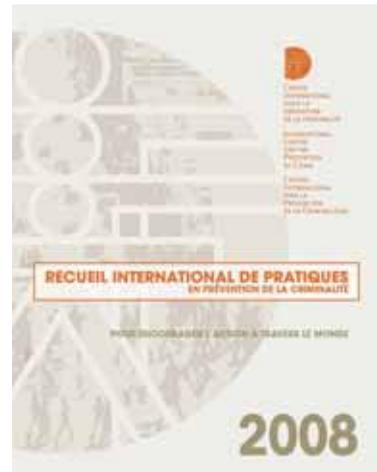
2008

In 2008, ICPC published the first *International Report on Crime Prevention and Community Safety*, which presents an overview of the main problems linked to crime, safety, and victimization in the world, and the types of prevention responses they elicit.

Published in conjunction with the International Report in 2008. The *International Compendium of Crime Prevention Practices to Inspire Action Across the World* contains over 60 crime prevention and community safety practices gleaned from North America, Europe, Africa, the Caribbean, Latin America, Oceania and South Asia.

In 2008, ICPC held its 8th Annual Colloquium in Queretaro, Mexico on the theme of “**Women’s Safety: A Shared Global Concern**”, from November 12 to 14.

This *Compendium of Practices and Policies on Women’s Safety* was completed to accompany the 8th Annual Colloquium. It includes 69 examples of strategies from 32 countries that promote women’s safety at the local and national level. The proceedings of the event were subsequently published.





2009

The 2nd International Meeting on Crime Observatories entitled “**Assess crime and produce results which are useful for the community**”, was held in Santiago, Chile from March 18 to 20. The meeting was co-organised by the ICPC and the National Observatory of Delinquency Department (OND) of the National Institute of Higher Studies in Security (INHES).

ICPC's 15th Anniversary event was held from December 7 to 9th, 2009 in Montreal, Canada. The theme of the event was “**CRIME PREVENTION ACROSS THE WORLD: Taking Stock, Evaluation, and Future Perspectives**”, and focused on the evolution of crime prevention policy and practice, and discussed emerging challenges.

2010

In the context of the upcoming 12th UN Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, being held in April in Salvador, Brazil, ICPC is organizing a workshop on “*Practical Approaches to Preventing Urban Crime*” with UNODC.

ICPC's forthcoming 2nd **International Report on Crime Prevention and Community Safety (2010)** will be released in April 2010 at the 12th UN Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice. It will take part in the launch of the *Handbook on the United Nations Crime Prevention Guidelines* with UNODC, and the *Youth Source Book* with UN-HABITAT, both initiatives for which ICPC has provided technical assistance on.

Creation of the International Crime Prevention Observatory



Figures

Figure 3.1 Evolution of ICPC's Budget

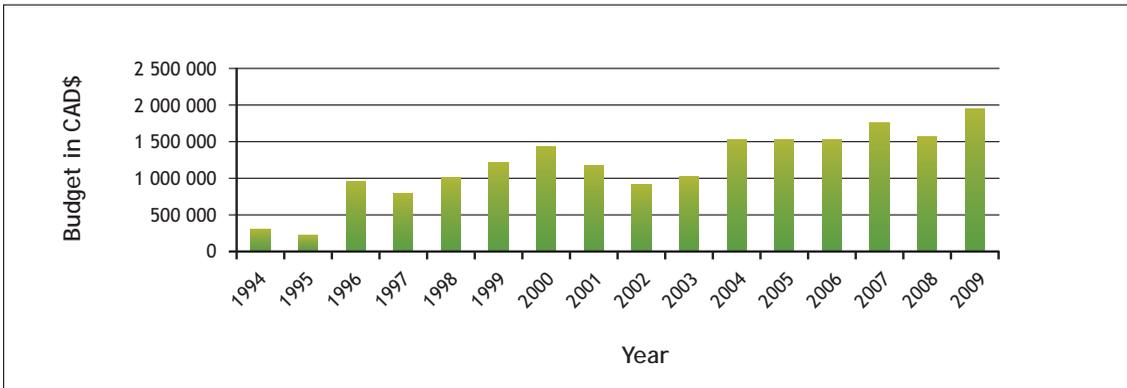


Figure 3.2 - Evolution of ICPC Members

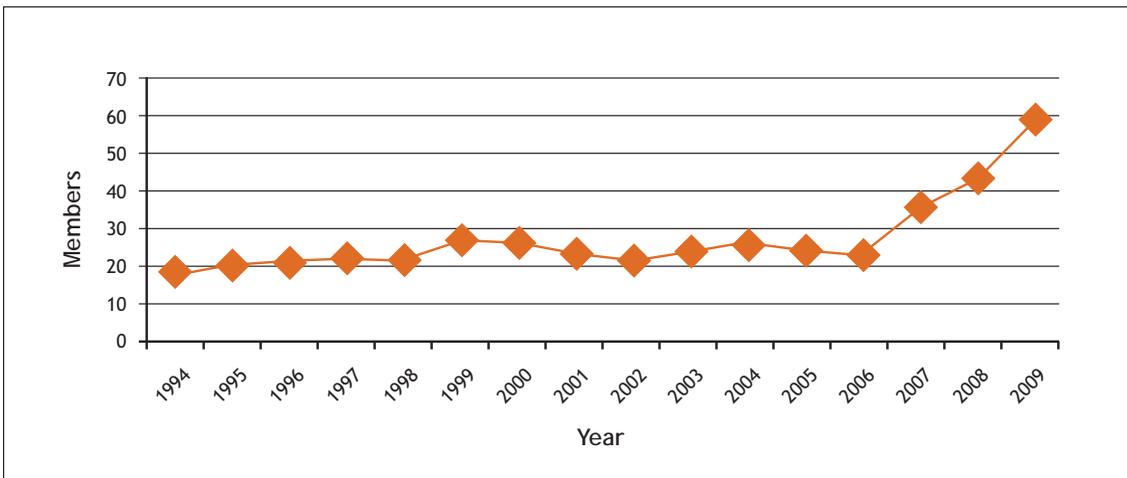




Figure 3.3 - Evolution of the ICPC Team

This figure includes both core staff members and project staff, as well as consultants.

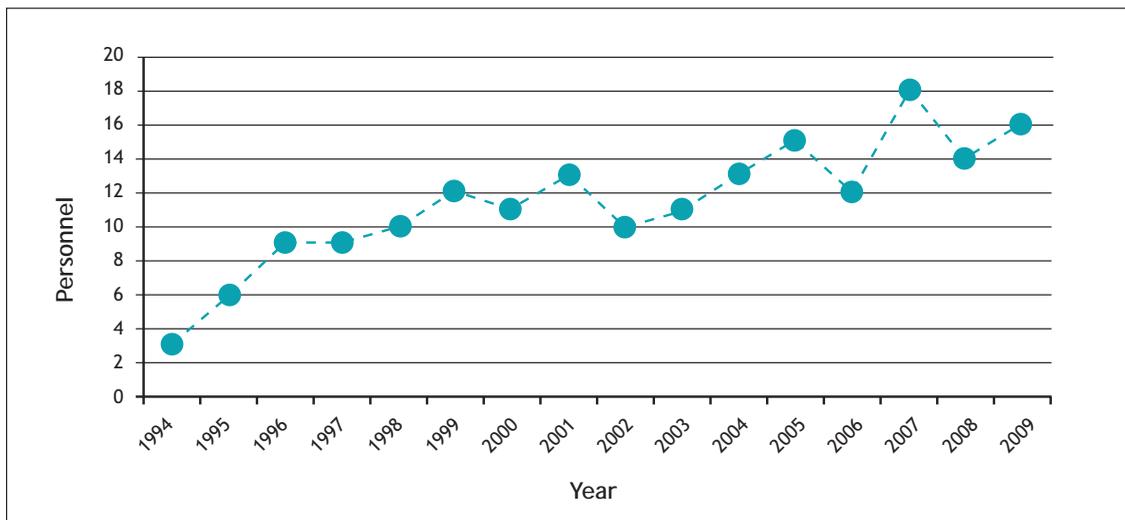


Figure 3.4 - Evolution of ICPC's Publications

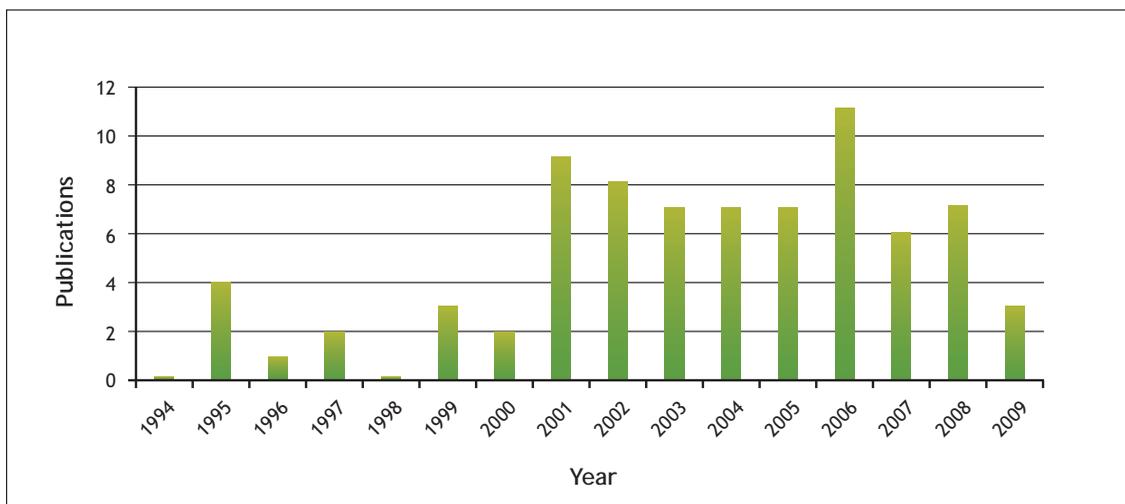
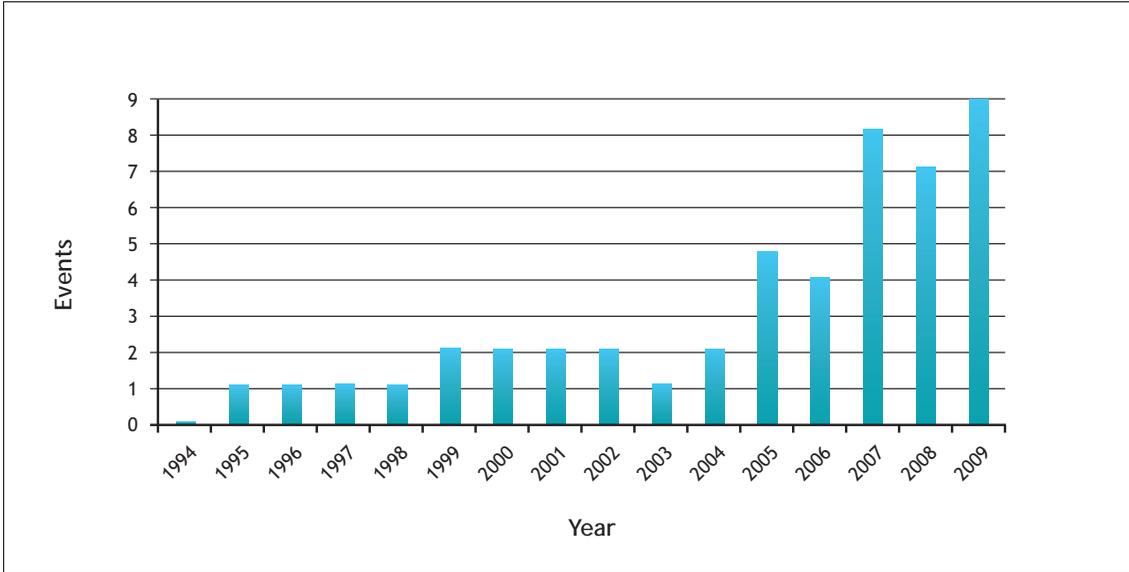


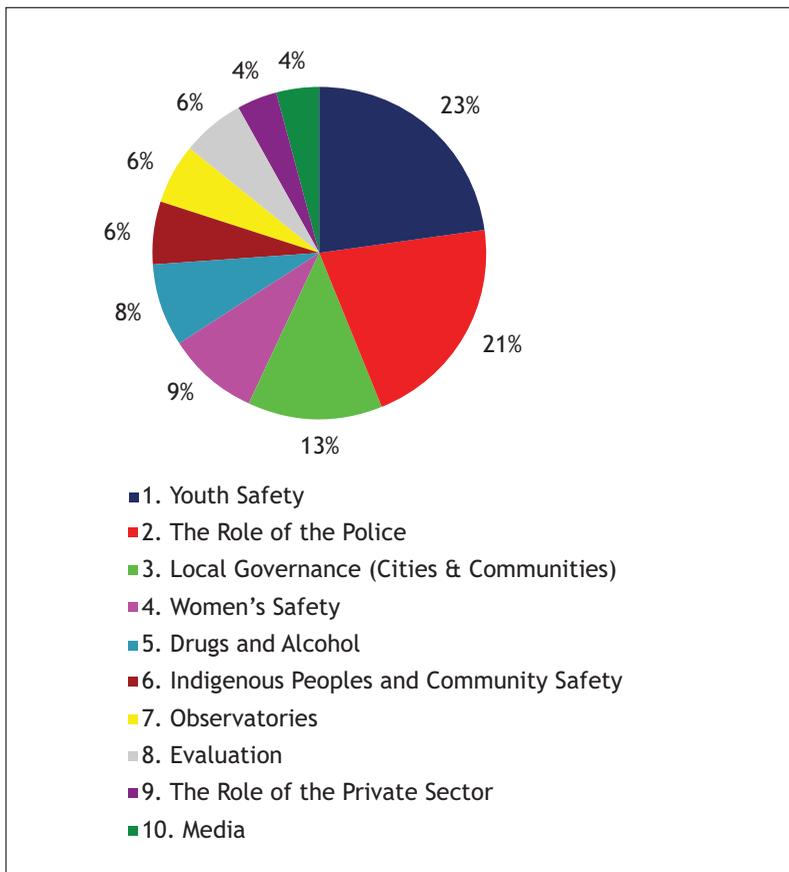


Figure 3.5 - Evolution of ICPC's Events





Repartition of Themes in ICPC's Publications



The pie chart above depicts the percentage of ICPC's publications over the past 15 years in relation to the major themes of analysis undertaken by the Centre.



4. ICPC' Ongoing Areas of Expertise

This section presents the activities that resulted in the largest number of publications to emphasize the importance of certain themes. It is not intended as a report on all the Centre's 15 years of activities. These can be found in ICPC's annual reports and the report on the Implementation of the 2006-2010 Strategic Plan.

1. Youth Safety

ICPC has undertaken a number of comparative studies on youth safety since inception. This has included the publication *Investing in Youth: Preventing Crime and Victimization* points to the long- and short-term benefits of investing in young people and developing programs which help build safer and healthier communities for all citizens.

At the request of the US Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Assistance, ICPC undertook an international comparative review of trends in policies and practice around school safety in 2001.

Promoting Safety in Schools: International Action and Experience presents comprehensive information on school safety problems and trends, international developments, policies and programs, and the critical elements of comprehensive school safety strategies.

In 2002, ICPC devoted its 2nd Annual Colloquium on the topic of "Crime Prevention and Youth: What Role for the School?". The aim of ICPC's Colloquium was to stimulate the exchange of knowledge, ideas and debate about policies and concrete practice on the role for the school in crime prevention. Previously, in the field of crime prevention, the school occupied relatively little attention and space, and the potential for real and effective change often went unrecognized.

Important themes discussed included the role of the police in schools, mediation and restorative programs, the role of parents and the community outside the school, and education in the law.



The colloquium, the background paper entitled *Overview of Recent Developments and Challenges in School - Based Crime Prevention* was published for the event.

Also in 2002, ICPC attended an International Conference in Port Elizabeth, South Africa focused on the complimentary role which local government and community institutions and organizations can play in assisting young people, especially those at risk and in conflict with the law, and preventing a deterioration of behaviour.



The background paper *Developing Citizenship Amongst Urban Youth in Conflict with the Law in Africa* was written in collaboration with the University of Port Elizabeth and highlights some global trends and specific developments in preventive programs and strategies targeting young people in conflict with the law or youth at risk.

ICPC participated in the 2003 OECD International Conference on School Safety and Security in Paris, and ICPC's paper *Comprehensive Approaches to School Safety and Security: An International View* was published in the report on that event.

This paper addresses the key issues posed by the OECD Conference of how schools work with others to promote school safety: who are the key partners and how they are identified; how national, regional and local governments are working to develop effective programme and policy commitments and training; and how raising local awareness and improving communication between schools and community, helps to improve school safety and security.

In 2004, in response to increasing international interest ICPC undertook an analysis on *Police, Schools and Crime Prevention: A preliminary review of current practices*. This examines the ways in which relationships between the police and schools have developed in different countries, in their objectives and organization, their underlying philosophies, and their style and range of intervention.

Additional publications followed with the release of *Youth, Children and Urban Governance and Strategy Paper on Urban Youth in Africa* by UN-Habitat for which ICPC was the main consultant.

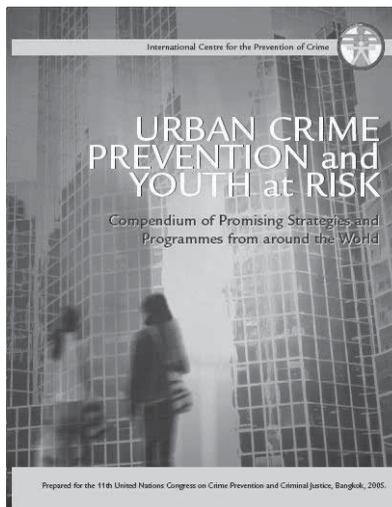
The compendium on *Urban Crime Prevention and Youth at Risk: Compendium of Promising Strategies and Programmes from around the World* accompanied the workshop on "Strategies and best practices in crime prevention, in particular in relation to urban crime and youth at risk" in the context of the 11th UN Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in Bangkok, Thailand in 2005. The Compendium illustrates in very concrete ways how such strategies and practices have been put in place and some of the outcomes achieved.

The Workshop was organized by ICPC, in collaboration with the UN Office of Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and UN Habitat, and underlines the crucial importance of **developing comprehensive crime prevention strategies in urban areas, and for youth at risk**. It also acknowledges the accumulating evidence that good prevention strategies do reduce and prevent crime and insecurity, that they are as important as fair and equitable justice systems, and more cost-effective in the long-term than responding after events. The proceedings from this workshop were published in 2007.



Also in 2007, ICPC addressed the issue of **youth gangs** in a paper *Comparative Approaches to Urban Crime Prevention Focusing on Youth*. More specifically, the paper examined some of the concrete and effective approaches to urban crime prevention found in a range of countries in the North and the South, focusing on youth and youth gangs. These include both prevention strategies and programmes.

More recently, ICPC organized an exchange between Belgian and Quebecois actors in partnership with the Belgian Forum for Urban Security. This exchange was part of a **seminar on the phenomenon of Street Gangs/Youth Gangs** that took place in April, 2009, in Brussels. The seminar brought together some 60 stakeholders from institutional, community, police, and justice sectors to discuss and share knowledge and practices.



2. The Role of the Police

The role of the police in crime prevention has also been a core ICPC area. ICPC initiated an International Program of Exchange in 1998 on the role of police leaders in crime prevention, which offered a unique opportunity to bring together a wide range of experiences from Europe and North America, and establish a network and a method for increased and exchange between, police services around the world.

The Compendium *Inspiring Police Practices: Crime Prevention Partnerships*, published in 2000, is a demonstration of ICPC's efforts to share good practices and success stories, and assist police leaders in implementing these practices.

In the context of the Expertise Exchange Program, three Police and Prevention seminars were held. The first in Montreal in 1998 and addressed the theme of "The Role of the Police in Crime Prevention". A second seminar was held in Coventry, England in 1999, and took a more in-depth look at police partnership practices in crime prevention.

ICPC's focus on police partnerships was in response to the re-evaluating the role of the police by the state, police and local authorities.

A third seminar "Policing for Prevention Summit" was held in Washington DC, USA in 2001 and focused specifically on identifying the key tools leading to the success of prevention initiatives for police services and their partners.

ICPC published an accompanying report *Urban Safety and good Governance: The Role of the Police*, which focuses on the relationship between the police and local coalitions for crime prevention. It suggests that security is not the sole responsibility of the police, but is more an issue of good urban governance.

In March 2002, ICPC published a new Tool Kit *The Role of the Police in Crime Prevention*.





The Kit is a collection of thematic papers including: "Police and Community"; "Creating Effective Partnerships"; "Investing in Prevention and Partnerships"; "Key steps in Good Planning"; "Creating Change"; and "Investing in Prevention: Who Pays?".

Also of note in 2002 was ICPC's participation at the 11th Session of the United Nations Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in Vienna. A presentation entitled "**Police and Prevention**" outlined ICPC's main findings and works undertaken to date, with a focus on the development of police history.

ICPC's 2006 publication entitled *Police and prevention: re-emergence of a strong idea?*, argued that the importance and demand for preventive policing has not diminished. Emerging issues such as the prevention of terrorism, the fight against money laundering, cyber crime and the trafficking of human beings demonstrate the continued importance of preventive policing.

Later in 2006, ICPC co-hosted a workshop on Policing and Communities at the Saragossa Conference on "Security, Democracy and Cities" organized by the European Forum for Urban Safety, in Spain.

In May 2007, ICPC co-organized a *Professional Seminar for African Police Agencies and Crime Prevention Practitioners* with the South African Police Service (SAPS) and the Council for Scientific Industrial Research (CSIR) in partnership with UN Habitat and UNODC, in Cape Town.

As a follow-up to the Professional Seminar, ICPC published a short appraisal of police services in a select number of sub-Saharan countries regarding their involvement in the prevention of crime. The

appraisal entitled *Police and crime prevention in Africa: a brief appraisal of structures, policies and practices* included country case studies of Kenya, Nigeria, South Africa, Tanzania and Uganda.

In November 2007, ICPC devoted an Annual Colloquium on the police, more specifically on the "**Role of the Police in Crime Prevention**". The 7th Annual Colloquium was hosted by the Norway's National Police Directorate, with workshops focusing on themes concerning the major challenges facing police partnerships, and issues related to the roles of the public police in building safer communities.

These included: **Building Effective Police Partnerships, Examining the Structure and Culture of the Police** in facilitating or hindering effective collaboration in prevention, and examining recent innovations, policing models, and tools on **Knowledge-Based Policing**.

The background paper *Key Developments, Issues, and Practices: The Role of the Police in Crime Prevention* discusses some key developments and issues, including some that are specific to policing; the appropriateness of the various roles for police in crime prevention which in some instances, are subject to debate; and provides examples from around the world which illustrate the ways in which the police can effectively partner with other actors, noting both the issues and challenges of partnerships.



The increased emphasis placed on a financial approach to public management led to ICPC's short 2007 report *Measuring Police Performance: International Experience*. This document focuses on methods implemented in nine cities, provinces or countries based on an issue that has proven to be of quasi-universal interest - how to assess the activities of the police to meet the diverse expectations of citizens, leaders and the police themselves.

3. Local Governance (Cities and Communities)

One of ICPC's first publications on local governance was *The Role of Local Government in Community Safety (2001)*. This monograph addresses the increasing problems of community safety that mayors and municipal leaders have been confronted with in recent years. More specifically, it looks at the role of elected officials in fostering community safety, outlines why change is necessary, and how knowledge about crime, insecurity, and effective prevention has been used by local governments to build healthier and safer communities. It highlights international trends and developments and gives some examples of strategies, tools, and good practice from around the world.

Also in 2001, ICPC published a guide *Community Safety Diagnosis: Mobilization, Knowledge, Action*, on the objectives and conduct of safety audits. It describes how safety audits can be used by those responsible for prevention and security within communities. Particular attention is paid to the use by local or municipal governments.

In October 2001, ICPC made a presentation during the 4th International Forum on Urban Poverty in Marrakesh, Morocco entitled *Crime Prevention as an Investment for Cities: Experience from Northern Countries*. This presentation illustrated some of the costs of crime for different sectors, and discussed examples of municipal crime prevention interventions in Northern cities.

ICPC's Third Annual Colloquium on Crime Prevention held in November 2003 in Pretoria, South Africa was on the theme of "Cities, Urban Renewal and Crime Prevention". This choice of theme reflected a new wave of urban renewal programs targeted to specific communities or urban zones.

ICPC later published a report entitled *Opportunities for Crime Prevention and Community Safety in Integrated Urban Regeneration Programs* (2003) which discusses the role for crime prevention programs in relation to urban regeneration programs. These programs represent a conceptual advance over earlier urban renewal initiatives which sought primarily to improve housing stock and public spaces, or to construct transportation corridors, and which sometimes displaced low income households and destabilized social structures and networks. The new approaches have broader objectives, a somewhat different set of actors, and may provide a new venue and opportunity for improved community safety and crime prevention.

In 2004, *the Key to Safer Municipalities* was produced by the Fondation Docteur Philippe Pinel with the technical assistance of ICPC. *The Key to Safer Municipalities* is a practical tool that has been developed to foster and support a concrete and ongoing commitment on the part of municipalities in the area of public safety. It draws on the expertise developed in the area of crime prevention over the past twenty years in Canada and in other countries.

The toolkit highlights the growing recognition by various levels of government of the importance of local action on public safety and crime prevention. It also highlights the growing expertise of municipalities and their partners in the development and implementation of targeted strategies and measures to reduce and prevent crime, violence, and insecurity. A number of examples are included throughout which illustrate the diversity and potential of initiatives undertaken by municipalities.





In 2008, ICPC devoted a section within its 2008 *International Report on Crime Prevention and Community Safety: Trends and Perspectives* and in the 2008 *International Compendium of Inspiring Crime Prevention Practices from Around the World* to the issue of local governance. An analysis of the emerging trends regarding the role of local authorities is presented in the International Report, in addition to specific initiatives on crime prevention and community safety at the local and regional level in the International Compendium.

More recently, in ICPC's 2008 *International Compendium of Inspiring Crime Prevention Practices from Around the World*, an entire section is devoted to different crime prevention and community safety initiatives that reinforce the direct participation of citizens, community members or residents. In addition, ICPC's 2008 *International Report on Crime Prevention and Community Safety: Trends and Perspectives* includes an analysis of emerging trends in the area of community support services and the role of community actors.

Community Initiatives

In 2006, ICPC held its 6th Annual Colloquium in Canberra, Australia. The overall focus of the Colloquium was on the role of communities in crime prevention, more specifically on “**Communities in Action for Crime Prevention**”. The event showcased some examples of the recent trends in community involvement in crime prevention. It was also an opportunity to look at some of the cross-cutting trends and challenges in crime prevention.

These included those impacting safety and security in developing and developed countries, and at national and local levels, include **terrorism** and what has been termed the **urbanization of political violence**; the continuing expansion of **transnational organized crime, corruption and trafficking**; and the rapid growth of cities with increasing rates of **migration to urban areas** and across borders.

A background paper by the same name was also published, which suggested various lessons learned on strong community action in crime prevention.



4. Women's Safety

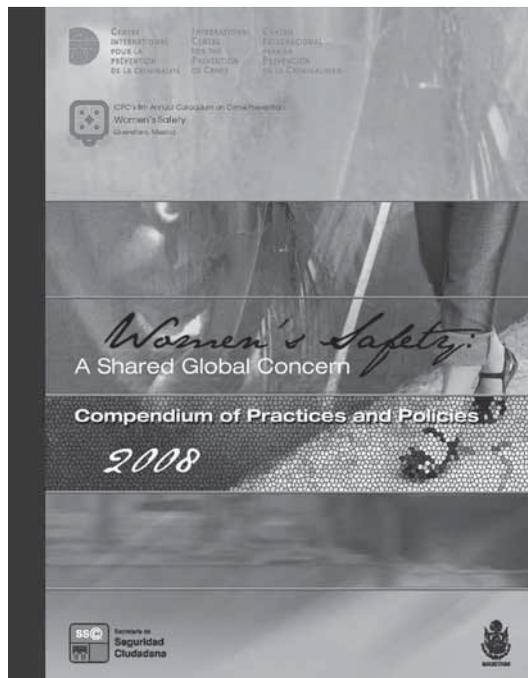
The issue of Women's Safety as an integral aspect of crime prevention was first addressed in ICPC's publication *Gender and Crime Prevention and Women's Safety: Is there Progress in Putting Gender into Crime Prevention?* in 2002. A comparative analysis was undertaken in 2004 entitled *Developing Trust: International Approaches to Women's Safety*. This paper represents a preliminary review of international crime prevention initiatives relating to violence against women.

ICPC's Annual Colloquium offers an important opportunity for assessing some of the current and emerging trends, progress and challenges in the field of crime prevention. In 2008, ICPC held its Annual Colloquium in Querétaro, Mexico on the theme of "Women's Safety: A Shared Global Concern", and welcomed more than 350 participants, from 30 countries in the Americas, Caribbean, Europe, Africa, Asia and Oceania.

The Colloquium presented the following specific subthemes on women's safety, among others:

1. Measuring Violence: a Challenge to Developing Effective Programmes;
2. Transnational Crime and its Impact at the Local Level;
3. Violence against Women and Community Safety with targeted groups (ex: women and children victims of trafficking)
4. Men's Role in Women's Safety.
5. Creating Safe and Inclusive Communities for Women;
6. Building Effective Partnerships;

ICPC later released an accompanying *Compendium of practices and policies on Women's Safety*, which includes 69 examples from 32 countries. It is divided into four main sections: municipal strategies, non government initiatives, national government strategies and policies, and tools and resources.





More recently, in September 2009, the Saanich police Service in Victoria hosted a one day Seminar on **Family Violence and Women's Safety** with ICPC and the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police. It brought together 65 local stakeholders including community based organizations, Aboriginal organizations, police services and provincial government to discuss international and local trends and practices in this area.

5. Drugs and Alcohol

ICPC first began its work on the effects of drugs on crime in 2005. A literature review entitled *Drogues et dommages sociaux, revue de littérature internationale*, compiled hundreds of publications in the area of drug-related social damages. It was published in collaboration with the *Observatoire européen des drogues et des toxicomanies* (OEDT), and was the first of its kind to present research from the United States, Canada, England, Australia, alongside French-language research from Europe.

The paper examines the ambiguity of the notion of **social damage**, and analyses of different aspects related to drug use.

ICPC collaborated with the OEDT on a second literature review *Dommages sociaux liés à l'usage de drogues: focus sur les relations et difficultés familiales* in 2005.

This review focuses on the effect of drugs on family relationships and family conflicts, for use in public policy development and evaluation.

In 2004, ICPC facilitated a 3-year **City Exchange Program** between the cities of **Bordeaux (France)**, **Liège (Belgium)** and **Montreal (Canada)**. The focus of this collaborative work was to explore each technical phase in the management of problems in public spaces, i.e. diagnosis, action plan, implementation, and evaluation. Exchanges between the three cities focused on public problems relating to drug addiction and prostitution in public areas.



A *Methodological Guide on the Diagnosis of Problems Related to Drugs and Prostitution* was published in 2006 for use during subsequent exchanges between the three cities, and led to the writing of practice guidelines for urban actors.

The final output from the **City Exchange Program** was the manual *Public Problems Related to Drugs and Prostitution: A Practical Handbook for Local Action*.

The manual provides a methodology for managing public disorder related to prostitution and drug use: diagnosis of the situation, development of a concerted plan of action, and evaluation of implemented actions. It is based on practical examples and proposes “turnkey” tools and multiple references for local authorities.

6. Indigenous Peoples and Community Safety

ICPC has conducted many different comparative analyses on **Community Safety Trends and Practices and Indigenous Peoples**. Although much has been written about the series of problems and injustices related to past and present experiences of Indigenous peoples in relation to colonization, assimilation policies, and discriminatory practices, much less has been written about the ‘solutions’ implemented ‘by’ and ‘with’ Indigenous communities and organizations to prevent crime and build safety through partnerships.

In July 2003, ICPC’s comparative review of policy and practice in four countries with similar histories of colonization - Australia, New Zealand, Canada and the USA, entitled *Crime Prevention and Indigenous Communities: Current International Strategies and Programmes*.

The following year, to facilitate a better exchange of information and expertise among indigenous and non indigenous stakeholders, ICPC established a **Virtual Network, Community Safety and Indigenous Peoples (CSIPNET)**. It includes researchers, policy makers, and practitioners from Canada, Australia, New Zealand, the US, and Norway working to address community safety issues with Indigenous peoples. In the past two years, other countries have joined the network.

The goals of the Virtual Network are to:

- Facilitate collaboration and exchange among Indigenous and non-Indigenous policy makers, researchers, and practitioners working on issues relating to crime prevention.
- Advance international learning in the area of crime prevention, community safety and Indigenous communities.

In 2006, ICPC published a Compendium entitled *Community Safety Partnerships by and with Indigenous Peoples*. It summarizes some key global trends and developments with a focus on Indigenous populations, and highlights some recent examples of Indigenous community action in crime prevention.

In the same year, ICPC launched the tri-annual *International Bulletin*, which aims to update Indigenous and non-Indigenous practitioners, researchers, and policy makers working in the area of *Community Safety and Indigenous Peoples* on the latest trends, research and developments, news, and events.

In July, 2008, as part of its technical assistance role, ICPC was involved in a training session entitled "Community Safety and Indigenous Peoples: Issues, Ideas, and Inspiration for Action" in Winnipeg, Canada. Organized by the National Crime Prevention Centre (NCPC) (Canada), this training session brought together more than 40 NCPC national programme officials and local First Nations representatives from the Winnipeg region.

Later in 2008, ICPC was invited by the Sami Parliament in Norway to present the findings on Indigenous Peoples and Community Safety, published in section four of the 2008 *Interna-*

tional Compendium of Inspiring Crime Prevention Practices from Around the World, to several Advisors of the Parliament in Karasjok, Norway.

More recently, in March 2009, during Canada's Triennial Aboriginal Policy Research Conference (APRC) held in Ottawa, Canada, ICPC published the report *Community Safety and Indigenous Peoples: Sharing Knowledge, Insights and Action*.



This served as a background paper for two workshops on Community safety and Indigenous Peoples, and an International Panel and Networking Session entitled *A Focus on Police - Indigenous Community Partnerships and Interventions* organized by ICPC with the support from the Department of Public Safety.



7. Crime Observatories

Observatories, or monitoring centres, have been established in many countries, and have demonstrated their capacity to inform policy-making and program development. Over the years, ICPC has noted a growing interest in issues related to crime observatories and their repercussions on the field of prevention. More specifically, the Center has provided technical support to organizations and governments that implement projects relating to the observatories.

In 2001, in collaboration with the City of Montreal's Mayor's Committee on Social Problems, ICPC published a report on the parameters for setting up a crime and safety observatory in Montreal.

In 2003, ICPC participated in the development of a new pilot project entitled *The Quebec Observatory for Community Safety, Victimization, and Prevention of Delinquency*. The project began in September 2003, in collaboration with local partners including: the *Institut national de santé publique Québec* (INSPQ), the *Réseau québécois de Villes et Villages en Santé*, the *Union des municipalités du Québec*, the *Ministère de la Sécurité publique du Québec*, and the Quebec Office of the National Crime Prevention Centre, Ministry of Public Safety and Public Safety, Canada.

Following this pilot project, ICPC published the report *Safety and Prevention in Quebec: First Attempt at an Overarching Approach - Stock Taking and Analysis of Available Information on Safety in Quebec* in 2006. This presented the results of the project, and the challenges and definition in the field, and the identification and choice of relevant indicators.

A second report *Observatoire québécois de la sécurité et prévention: Objectifs, démarche et structure*, looked in more detail at issues including: domestic violence, child neglect and family violence, violence in the workplace, and violence at school.

ICPC has also provided technical assistance on crime observatories in 2007 to the Central American Observatory on Violence (OCAVI) of El Salvador on the definition of indicators to measure violence. Collaboration continued 2008, when ICPC assisted OCAVI with the development of a unique indicators sheet for each country, as well as two articles on violence in Central America.

As part of the development of a crime prevention and safety observatory for local communities, ICPC, in partnership with the Geography department of the *Université du Québec à Montréal* (UQAM), was involved in the development of a crime observatory in the municipality of St-Eustache, Quebec. Funding for this project was provided by the Quebec Ministry of Public Safety.



ICPC also organized, in collaboration with the French National Observatory of Delinquency Department (OND) and the former *Délégation Interministérielle à la Ville* (DIV), the **First International Meeting on Crime Observatories**. The meeting was held in Paris, France in December 2007, and provided a general overview of crime observatories across the world.

In preparation for the 2nd International Meeting, ICPC developed a **questionnaire for local and international observatories**. The results provided an overview of different organizations using observatories, their geographical origin, and their collection, use and dissemination of their data.

In 2009, in collaboration with the OND and the Public Safety Division of the Ministry of Interior of Chile, ICPC organized the **Second International Meeting on Crime Observatories** in Santiago, Chile.

The Second Meeting was on the theme “**Observing Crime and Producing Results Useful to Communities**”, and examined the work of observatories and their use by governments and communities.

Two main issues were identified at that meeting:

- The need to **diversify information sources** (eg. with focus groups, interviews with field workers, victimization surveys, etc.)
- The need to **contextualize crime data from different sources**. i.e., use available statistics and victimization surveys with other pertinent information.

The regularly updated *Crime Observatories: Repertoire of International Experiences* presents available information on the primary issues relevant to crime observatories. Information collected from the crime observatory questionnaire is also used to update the directory.

8. The Role of the Private Sector

ICPC began its comparative research on the Role of the Private Sector in crime prevention in 2005, given increased interest expressed by ICPC members for a short reflection piece in this area.

The 2005 paper *Sharpening the Lens: Private Sector Involvement in Crime Prevention*, summarizes some key trends, developments and issues in the area of private sector involvement in crime prevention. It suggests **why business should give much greater attention to investing in crime prevention** given the impact of crime on business, and communities. In particular, it outlines the challenges in mobilizing, working with, and sustaining the support of the private sector in strategic crime prevention initiatives, and provides some examples of projects and initiatives in countries in the North and South.

This was the background paper for ICPC's 5th Annual Colloquium, which took place in October, 2005 in Santiago, Chile. The event brought together representatives from national, regional and local government, the private sector (eg. insurance companies, media, security industries, chambers of commerce, etc.), the police, NGOs, and academia for the first time to debate and exchange information on **three areas of inquiry within the broader theme of the Roles of the Private Sector in Prevention**.

These include:

- Opportunities and challenges of involving members of the private sector in wider crime prevention programmes and strategies.
- An examination of trends and issues within private security, and implications for strategic and effective partnerships in prevention.
- The use of security technologies in crime prevention, raising and examining issues of exclusion, privacy, and accountability.



ICPC subsequently published a compendium entitled *Public-Private-Community Action towards Safety: A Focus on Housing in Disadvantaged Neighbourhoods* in 2006.

This collection highlights the roles of the private sector (landlords, insurance companies, architects and housing companies) in a range of initiatives to **enhance safety in 'housing communities'**. These include good design and planning of housing, housing management, prevention, and intervention programmes helping to strengthen the protective factors of at-risk youth.

9. Evaluation and the Media

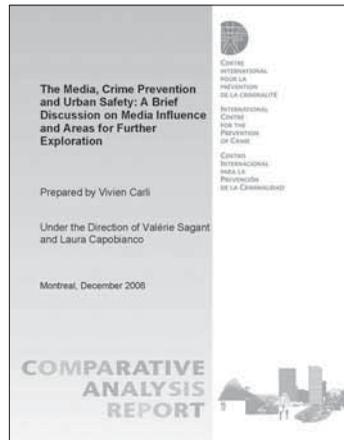
ICPC first began examining the issue of evaluation in 2002 with a discussion paper *From Knowledge to Policy and Practice: What Role for Evaluation?* The paper presents the evolution and practice of evaluating prevention in various countries, and some of the challenging questions raised such as: Why do we evaluate? How do we ensure that evaluation results translate into or inform policy or program decisions?

The 2003 review *Evaluating Crime Prevention: Elements for an Alternative Approach* provides an overview of Comprehensive Community Initiatives, and looks at evaluation practice, debates the limitations of traditional evaluation approaches, and presenting case studies.

In the forthcoming *2010 International Report on Crime Prevention and Community Safety*, ICPC will be devoting a section to evaluation. Evaluation has increasingly become an essential component of crime prevention and the report will examine emerging approaches and practices which can aid policy makers and practitioners.

The third section of the International report will look at the objectives of evaluation in prevention, and methods, and trends.

On the theme of the role and impact of the media on crime prevention, ICPC published a reflection piece entitled *Communication for Social Change: A powerful tool for community safety and crime prevention* in 2002. The report discusses the attempts of governments and NGOs to increase media literacy among audiences, to monitor media content, and change the nature of crime stories produced. It argues for a stronger role for communication in crime prevention and community safety policy and practice, including in particular the emerging field of communication for social change.





Later in 2008, the comparative analysis report entitled *The Media, Crime Prevention and Urban Safety: A Brief Discussion on Media Influence and Areas for Further Exploration* in 2008. This exploratory report describes the impact of the media on crime prevention (both positive and negative) and suggests an integrative approach

in exploring its multiple roles. The impact of the media on crime prevention is complex, as are assumptions that media stories simply conform to dominant news values. This paper outlines a number of discussions on the impact that the media has in influencing levels of fear of crime, generating police resources,



5. Catalogue of Events and Publications



Catalogue of Events Organized or Co-organized by ICPC

2009			
December 7-9	Montreal, Canada	Conference	ICPC's 15th Anniversary Event "Crime Prevention Across the World: Taking Stock, Evaluation, and Future Perspectives"
October 22	Montreal, Canada	Afternoon seminar	<i>"Gangs de rue / Bande de jeunes : Regard croisé sur l'intervention belge et québécoise"</i>
October 21	Montreal, Canada	Afternoon seminar	"Going with the Flow or Swimming Against the Tide?- A Local Crime Prevention View from Down Under (Sydney, Australia) "
October 20	Montreal, Canada	Afternoon seminar	"Political Violence In Guatemala : The Role of the International Commission against Impunity in Guatemala (CICIG)"
April 21-23	Brussels, Belgium	Seminar	Brussels-Quebec: Street Gangs/Youth Gangs Phenomenon
March 18-20	Santiago, Chile	Conference	2nd International Meeting on Crime Observatories "Assess crime and produce results which are useful for the community"
March 9-12	Ottawa, Canada	Workshops	Aboriginal Policy Research Conference (APRC) 1) Community Safety and Indigenous Peoples: Main Trends, Developments and Issues 2) Building on Achievements: Implementing and Sustaining Community Safety Partnerships
February 23	Montreal, Canada	Afternoon seminar	"Women's Safety: a Shared Global Concern"
January 22	Montreal, Canada	Presentation	2008 Annual Report



2008

November 4	Montreal, Canada	Afternoon seminar	<i>"Justice réparatrice et communautés autochtones: quelques développements récents de la recherche et des pratiques en Australie et au Québec"</i>
November 12-14	Querétaro, Mexico	Colloquium	8th Annual Colloquium on Crime Prevention "Women's Safety"
October 2	Montreal, Canada	Afternoon seminar	<i>"Le rôle des élus et de la justice dans la prévention de la criminalité en France"</i>
September 9	Montreal, Canada	Official launch	International Report on Crime Prevention and Community Safety: Trends and Perspectives
May 23	Montreal, Canada	Afternoon seminar	<i>"Approche comparée France-Canada des éléments de prévention de la récidive dans la prise en charge des condamnés "</i>
February 29	Montreal, Canada	Afternoon seminar	<i>"Quand l'urbain rencontre le sécuritaire. La prévention situationnelle en France aujourd'hui"</i>
March 26	Montreal, Canada	Presentation	2007 Annual Report

2007

December 11-12	Saint-Denis-la-Plaine, France	Conference	<i>First International Meeting on Crime Observatories</i>
November 8-9	Oslo, Norway	Colloquium	7th Annual Colloquium on Crime Prevention "The Role of the Police in Crime Prevention"
November 2	Montreal, Canada	Afternoon seminar	<i>"L'Observatoire national de la délinquance de France"</i>
September 14	Montreal, Canada	Afternoon seminar	<i>"Le modèle nordique de prévention de la criminalité: Regard sur les développements récents et expériences en Norvège"</i>
May 30	Montreal, Canada	Afternoon seminar	<i>"Les enjeux de l'évaluation du travail de la police en France"</i>
May 17-18	Cape Town, South Africa	Professional Seminar	Integrating Community Policing into a Broader Crime Prevention Approach
May 4	Brussels, Belgium	Afternoon seminar	Youth and Violence in Belgium
January 29	Montreal, Canada	Afternoon seminar	Building Safety in the Caribbean Region: A Focus on Crime Prevention in Barbados and other Small Island States



2006

October 3	Montreal, Canada	Afternoon seminar	<i>"Des blousons noirs au sentiment d'insécurité: un demi-siècle de mutations"</i>
September 14-15	Canberra, Australia	Colloquium	6th Annual Colloquium on Crime Prevention <i>"Communities in Action for Crime Prevention"</i>
March 24	Montreal, Canada	Afternoon seminar	<i>"Les récentes violences urbaines en France"</i>
January 1	Montreal, Canada	Afternoon seminar	<i>"L'Observatoire géopolitique des drogues"</i>

2005

October 27-28	Santiago, Chile	Colloquium	5th Annual Colloquium on Crime Prevention <i>"Strategic Partnerships for Effective Prevention"</i>
April 18-25	Bangkok, Thailand	Workshop	11th UN Congress on Crime Prevention & Criminal Justice <i>"Community Involvement in Crime Prevention"</i>

2004

December 1-2	Paris, France	Colloquium	ICPC's 10th Anniversary : 4th Annual Colloquium on Crime Prevention <i>"Stratégies pour une gouvernance durable de la prévention de la délinquance"</i>
January 20-23	Dakar, Senegal	Sub-regional Seminar	<i>"Delinquency Prevention and Community Safety"</i>

2003

November 24	Pretoria, South Africa	Colloquium	3rd Annual Colloquium on Crime Prevention <i>"Cities, Urban Renewal and Crime Prevention"</i>
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2002

November 24-25	Brussels, Belgium	Colloquium	<i>2nd Annual Colloquium on Crime Prevention "Crime Prevention and Youth: What Role for the School?"</i>
April 16-25	Vienna, Austria	Presentation	10th UN Congress on Crime Prevention & Criminal Justice "Police and Prevention"

2001

November 11-12	Quebec City, Canada	Colloquium	1st Annual Colloquium on Crime Prevention "Evaluation and Crime Prevention"
September 6-9	Washington D.C., USA	International Seminar	"Policing for Prevention Summit"

2000

June 6-9	Bamako, Mali	Seminar	<i>"Police et collectivités locales : Partenaires pour la sécurité urbaine et la prévention de la criminalité"</i>
April 10-17	Vienna, Austria	Presentation	10th UN Congress on the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders "Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century"

1999

December	Coventry, England	International Seminar	"Police Practices in Prevention"
October 3-6	Montreal, Canada	Colloquium	ICPC's 5th Anniversary : International Conference - "Prévention de la criminalité : multiplier les réussites »



1998

November 10-13	Montreal, Canada	International Seminar	"The Role of the Police in Crime Prevention"
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1997

January 22-25	Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso	Seminar	<i>"Sécurité publique et prévention de la criminalité : rôles et responsabilités de la police et des collectivités territoriales dans le contexte de la démocratisation"</i>
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1996

March 23 to April 31	Vancouver, Canada	Conference	<i>"La sécurité des collectivités: Jalon d'un monde viable"</i>
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1995

April 29 to May 8	Cairo, Egypt	Workshops	9th UN Congress on Crime Prevention & Criminal Justice "Urban Policies and Crime Prevention" and "Prevention of Violent Crime"
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Catalogue of Publications

2009

Retrospective	ICPC's Retrospective of 15 Years of Activities
Comparative Analysis	Brève analyse comparée internationale des violences urbaines
Background Paper	Community Safety and Indigenous Peoples: Sharing Knowledge, Insights and Action Sécurité quotidienne et peuples autochtones : Partager les connaissances, les perspectives et l'action Seguridad comunitaria y pueblos indígenas: Compartiendo Conocimiento, Aprendizajes y Acción
Report	Cartographie de la criminalité au Québec : une tentative d'état des lieux

2008

Comparative Analysis	The Media, Crime Prevention and Urban Safety: A Brief Discussion on Media Influence and Areas for Further Exploration Médias, prévention de la criminalité et sécurité urbaine : Analyse succincte de l'influence des médias et pistes de réflexion Prevención de la Criminalidad, Seguridad Urbana y Medios de Comunicación: Una Breve Discusión sobre la Influencia de los Medios y Áreas de Mayor Exploración
Report	Police and Crime Prevention in Africa: a brief appraisal of structures, policies and practices Étude sur les polices en Afrique subsaharienne francophone: structures et missions au regard de la prévention de la criminalité
Comparative Analysis	Assessing CCTV as an effective safety and management tool for crime-solving, prevention and reduction
Compendium	Compendium of Practices and Policies on Women's Safety Compendio de prácticas y políticas sobre la seguridad de la mujer
Comparative Analysis	Observatoires de la criminalité: Répertoire d'expériences internationales
Compendium	International Compendium of Crime Prevention Practices to inspire action across the world Recueil international de pratiques de prévention de la criminalité pour encourager l'action à travers le monde Compendio internacional de prácticas de prevención de la criminalidad para fomentar la acción a través del mundo _PERSIAN
International Report	International Report on Crime Prevention and Community Safety: Trends and Perspectives Rapport international sur la prévention de la criminalité et la sécurité quotidienne: tendances et perspectives Informe internacional sobre la Prevención de la criminalidad y la seguridad cotidiana: tendencias y perspectivas



2007

Report	Key Developments, Issues, and Practices: The Role of the Police in Crime Prevention
Report	Safety and Prevention in Quebec: First Attempt at an Overarching Approach - Stock Taking and Analysis of Available Information on Safety in Quebec. Sécurité et prévention au Québec : Une première approche globale - État des lieux et analyse des informations disponibles sur les atteintes à la sécurité au Québec
Comparative Analysis	Comparative Approaches to Urban Crime Prevention Focusing on Youth
Manual	Nuisances publiques liées aux drogues et à la prostitution : Manuel pratique pour l'action locale
Background Paper	Strategies and Best Practices in Crime Prevention in particular in relation to urban Areas and Youth at Risk Stratégies et meilleures pratiques de prévention du crime en ce qui a trait à la délinquance urbaine et aux jeunes à risque Estrategias y mejores prácticas en prevención del delito con relación a áreas urbanas y juventud en riesgo
Comparative Analysis	Measuring Police Performance: International Experience (Summary) Mesure de la performance policière, Expériences internationales

2006

Report	La gestion des espaces urbains : éléments clés pour une approche
Report	Communities in Action for Crime Prevention
Report	Youth and Gun Violence: The Outstanding Case for Prevention
Report	Community Safety Partnerships by and with Indigenous Peoples
Comparative Analysis	Community Safety Workers: An Exploratory Study of Some Emerging Crime Prevention Occupations
Guide	Guide méthodologique sur le diagnostic des nuisances relatives aux drogues et à la prostitution Guía metodológica sobre el diagnóstico de las molestias relacionadas con las drogas y la prostitución
Comparative Analysis	The Prevention of Residential Burglaries: Lessons Drawn from a Comparative Approach La prévention des cambriolages résidentiels : quelques enseignements tirés d'une approche comparée
Report	Public-Private-Community Action towards Safety: A focus on Housing in Disadvantaged Neighbourhoods Action Publique, Privée et de la Collectivité pour la sécurité: le cas du logement au sein les quartiers défavorisés Acciones públicas-privadas-comunitarias para una mayor seguridad : El problema de la vivienda en los barrios desfavorecidos



Report	Police and prevention: re-emergence of a strong idea? Police et prévention: résurgence d'une idée forte? Policía y prevención: ¿Resurge una idea fuerte?
Report	Les enquêtes de victimation à l'échelle internationale
Background Paper	Maximizing the Effectiveness of Technical Assistance provided by Member States in Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice. 15th UN Commission on Crime Prevention & Criminal Justice Background Note for PNI Workshop

2005

Literature Review	Drogues et dommages sociaux, revue de littérature internationale
Report	Sharpening the Lens: Private Sector Involvement in Crime Prevention La participation du secteur privé à la prévention de la criminalité : des enjeux à préciser Ajustando el lente: La participación del sector privado en la prevención del delito
Report	La prévention de la criminalité et les jeunes à risque: le problème de la résistance au changement
Compendium	Urban Crime Prevention and Youth at Risk. Compendium of Promising Strategies and Programmes from around the World Prévenir la délinquance en milieu urbain et auprès des jeunes : Recueil international de pratiques inspirantes Prevención del delito en zonas urbanas y juventud en riesgo : Compendio de estrategias prometedoras y programas de algunos lugares del mundo
Report	Dommages sociaux liés à l'usage de drogues : focus sur les relations et difficultés familiales
Comparative Analysis	Les diagnostics locaux de sécurité - Une étude comparée pour mieux comprendre et agir

2004

Report	Police, Schools and Crime Prevention. A preliminary review of current practices
Report	À propos de sécurité
Report	Handle with Care: Cost-Benefits Studies and Crime Prevention
Report	Developing Trust: International Approaches to Women's Safety
Report	Youth, Children and Urban Governance (UN-Habitat)
Strategy Paper	Strategy Paper on Urban Youth in Africa (UN-Habitat)
Background Paper	Of Prevention and Security: Reflections on Sustainable Governance De la prévention et de la sécurité: réflexions sur la gouvernance durable
Toolkit	The Key to Safer Cities La clé pour des municipalités plus sûres



2003

Report	Comprehensive Approaches to School Safety and Security: An International View
Report	The Future for Policing and Crime Prevention in SADC
Report	Evaluating Crime Prevention: Elements for an Alternative Approach Évaluer la prévention: éléments pour une approche alternative
Report	Communication for Social Change: A powerful tool for community safety and crime prevention La communication pour un changement social : un outil puissant pour la prévention de la criminalité
Comparative Analysis	Crime Prevention and Indigenous Communities : Current International Strategies and Practices
Report	Comprehensive Community Initiatives : An introduction
Report	Les possibilités de prévention de la criminalité et de sécurité collective dans les programmes intégrés de rénovation urbaine

2002

Discussion Paper	From Knowledge to Policy and Practice: What Role for Evaluation? De la connaissance aux politiques de prévention de la criminalité et de sécurité collective : quel rôle pour l'évaluation?
Report	Women's Safety: Is there Progress in Putting Gender into Crime Prevention?
Report	Developing Citizenship Amongst Urban Youth in Conflict with the Law in Africa
Report	Police and Prevention
Report	La prévention de la criminalité à une époque d'insécurité
Discussion Paper	Gender and Crime Prevention
Tool Kit	The Role of the Police in Crime Prevention Le rôle de la police dans la prévention de la criminalité El papel de la policía en la prevención de la delincuencia
Report	Overview of Recent Developments and Challenges in School - Based Crime Prevention



2001

Report	Crime Prevention as an Investment for Cities
Report	Community Safety Diagnosis : Mobilization, Knowledge, Action Le diagnostic local de sécurité : mobiliser, connaître et agir
Report	Observatory on Urban Safety, Security and Social Risks as a Crime Prevention Tool Vers un observatoire urbain de la sécurité et des risques sociaux
Report	Preventing Hate Crimes : International Strategies and Practice
Report	Promoting Safety in Schools: International Action and Experience Promouvoir la sécurité dans les écoles : expériences et actions internationales Promover la seguridad en las escuelas : Acción y experiencias internacionales
Report	The Role of Local Government in Community Safety Le rôle des municipalités dans la sécurité de la collectivité El papel del gobierno local en la seguridad de las comunidades
Report	Investing in Youth: Preventing Crime and Victimization Investir dans les jeunes : approches internationales de la prévention du crime et de la victimisation Invirtiendo en los jóvenes : Políticas internacionales para la delincuencia y la victimización
Report	Preventing Residential Burglaries and Home Invasions Réduction et prévention des cambriolages résidentiels et des vols avec violation de domicile La prevención de los robos en residencias particulares: lecciones tomadas de un enfoque comparativo
Report	Urban Safety and Good Governance : the Role of the Police Sécurité urbaine et bonne gouvernance : le rôle pour la police

2000

Report	Investing Wisely in Crime Prevention : International Experiences
Compendium	Inspiring Police Practices: Crime Prevention Partnerships Pratiques policières inspirantes: partenariats en prévention de la criminalité

1999

Compendium	100 Crime Prevention Programs to Inspire Action Across the World 100 Programmes de prévention de la criminalité, pour encourager l'action à travers le monde
Report	The Role of the Police in Crime Prevention: Synthesis Report Le rôle de la police en prévention de la criminalité: Rapport synthèse
Digest	Crime Prevention Digest II: Comparative Analysis of Successful Community Safety Répertoire Synthèse II sur la prévention de la criminalité: Analyse comparée d'actions réussies pour la sécurité de la collectivité Digesto II sobre la prevención de la criminalidad



1997

Compendium	Worldwide Best Practice in Crime Prevention
Digest	Crime Prevention Digest I : successes, benefits and directions from seven countries Répertoire Synthèse I sur la prévention de la criminalité

1996

Report	SAFER SOUTH AFRICA: A Systematic Strategy to Combat and Prevent Crime and Violence
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1995

Annotated Bibliography	International Trends in Crime Prevention: An Annotated Bibliography Tendances internationales en matière de prévention de la criminalité : bibliographie annotée
Report	Harnessing Crime Prevention Internationally: Towards a Sustainable World La prévention de la criminalité à l'échelle internationale - Pistes d'action pour bâtir un monde durable
Background Paper	Urban Policies Paper, Background for the workshop at the 9th UN Congress on the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders
Background Paper	Prevention of Violent Crime Paper, Background for the workshop at the 9th UN Congress on the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders

ICPC and its Missions

The International Centre for the Prevention of Crime was created in 1994, and is the sole international organization dedicated exclusively to crime prevention. ICPC's mission is to assist cities and countries to improve safety and reduce crime and violence by implementing effective and sustainable preventive policies, strategies, and programmes.

ICPC seeks to:

- Enhance awareness of, and access to, its international knowledge base on prevention and human safety policies and intervention.
- Promote the implementation of best practices and tools enhancing community safety.
- Facilitate rewarding international exchanges between countries and cities, the justice system and civil society associations.
- Provide technical assistance and facilitate expert interaction.

ICPC is a unique international forum for national governments, local authorities, public agencies, specialised institutions, and nongovernmental and community-based organisations to exchange experience and consider emerging knowledge in crime prevention and community safety.

www.crime-prevention-intl.org



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