

***Moving from participatory crime diagnosis to policy
change***

von

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Dokument aus der Internetdokumentation
des Deutschen Präventionstages www.praeventionstag.de
Herausgegeben von Hans-Jürgen Kerner und Erich Marks im Auftrag der
Deutschen Stiftung für Verbrechenverhütung und Straffälligenhilfe (DVS)

Zur Zitation:

Anika Holterhof: Moving from participatory crime diagnosis to policy change, in: Kerner, Hans-Jürgen u. Marks, Erich (Hrsg.), Internetdokumentation des Deutschen Präventionstages. Hannover 2017, www.praeventionstag.de/dokumentation.cms/3960



UNODC

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

The background of the lower half of the slide is an aerial night photograph of a city, likely Bangkok, showing a complex network of elevated highways and buildings. Light trails from cars on the roads create a sense of movement and activity.

Evidence-based Crime Prevention and Participatory Approaches



UNODC

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

UN Crime Congress – Doha 2015

Member States recognized their leading role and responsibility for developing and implementing comprehensive crime prevention strategies and to engage all members of society, including those at risk of crime and victimization, to make crime prevention more effective.



Doha Declaration

Paragraph 10 (a): “plan and implement comprehensive policies and programmes that foster socioeconomic development, with a focus on the prevention of crime, including urban crime, and violence and to support other Member States in such endeavours, in particular through the exchange of experience and relevant information on policies and programmes that have been successful in reducing crime and violence through social policies.”

2030 Sustainable Development Agenda

Goal 11: inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable cities;
Goal 16: promote peaceful societies and the rule of law.



The New Urban Agenda



- Explicit commitment to integrate inclusive measures for urban safety, and crime and violence prevention, and for **engaging relevant local communities and non-governmental actors** in developing urban strategies and initiatives
- Achieve Goal 16 in ensuring that a new vision of sustainable cities is grounded in the rule of law, good governance, safety and justice for all



United Nations Guidance

- 1995 Guidelines for Cooperation and Technical Assistance in the field of Urban Crime Prevention and
- 2002 Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime
- Outline considerable benefits of well-planned crime prevention for cities and urban areas
- e.g. enhancing the quality of social and economic life of cities and their inhabitants, helping to bring about long-term reductions in expenditure on criminal justice, health and other services, promoting community safety



United Nations Guidance

Guidelines– Basic Principles

- 1 – Government Leadership
- 2 – Socio-economic development and inclusion
- 3 – Cooperation and Partnerships
- 4 – Sustainability/accountability
- 5 – Knowledge base
- 6 – Human rights/rule of law/culture of lawfulness
- 7 – Interdependency (local – international)
- 8 – Differentiation/gender-responsible strategies



Evidence-based Interventions

Applies to both **general CP** and **urban safety**: evidence-based policies and programmes that effectively target the causal factors of crime and victimization alongside a well-functioning criminal justice system.

Cities have enormous potential to identify and address risk factors at individual/community levels and design effective and innovative crime prevention policies and programmes.



Root causes of urban crime

- Income and social inequality (urban divide)
- Large numbers of unemployed/uneducated youth
- Poor access to public services (exclusion)
- Weak rule of law & low levels of state legitimacy
- Financial capital flight, corruption
- Existence of gangs/organised crime
- Limited community cohesion (no sense of belonging)

Global threats that impact city security

- Displacement of large groups of people leading to unregulated urbanization
- Illicit transnational flows of drugs, arms, contraband
- Climate change and natural disaster
- Violent extremism
- Financial crises





Preventing urban crime

- Strengthen rule of law and good governance
- Ensure effective regulation
- Balance enforcement (national/local level) and prevention
- Maximize resilience of communities and engage them and private sector in crime prevention
- Invest in development of youth
- Improve coordination among government sectors and levels (national frameworks with municipal strategies and coordination mechanisms)
- Make use of new technologies, social media
- Collect, analyse, share crime & victimization data at local level



Safety Audits

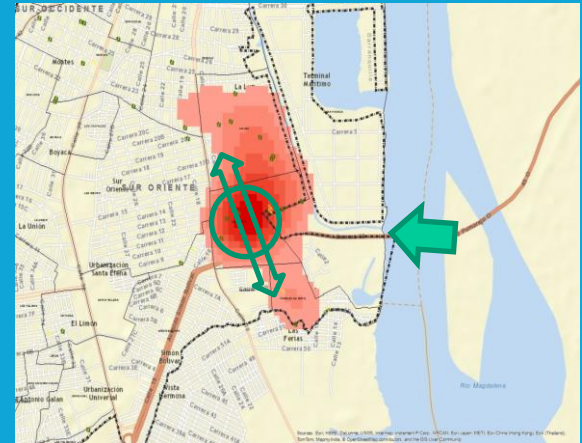
Safety audits allow city governments to understand the dynamics of crime determining their internal and external causes by gathering quantitative and qualitative data analyzed with techniques combining academic and field work.

GOALS:

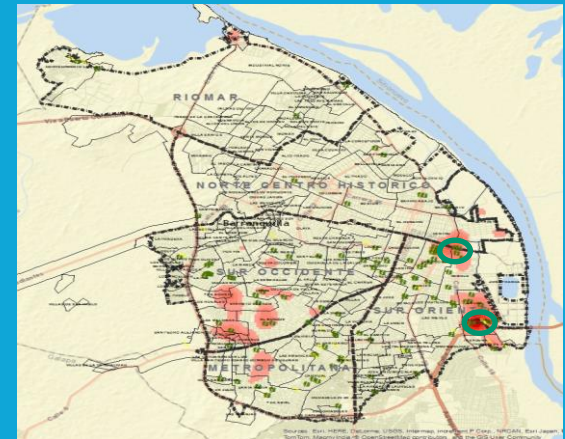
- Informed decision-making based on safety audits.
- Formulate urban policies based on evidence.
- Improve the allocation of public resources.
- Strengthen crime prevention and the promotion of local security.
- Strengthen the rule of law in the urban context.

Safety Audits seek to identify and describe the different dynamics through which violence and crime occurs, establishing flows and links between actors and locations.

The information assists in the allocation of public resources to mitigate violence and crime.



Homicide by contract in Barranquilla (Heat map)



Homicide by fights in Barranquilla (Heat map)



Experience in Medellin/COL

- Safety audits methodology implemented successfully between 2012 and 2015.
- 4 phases:
 1. Global analysis
 2. Detailed research
 3. Priority identification
 4. Communication and consultation
- Culminated with the promulgation, after a participative process with all relevant stakeholders – academia, industry, NGOs and community – of a public safety policy for 10 years (approved by the City Council).



UNODC/UN-Habitat Partnership

‘Evidence-based policies for improved community safety in Latin American and African cities’

- Supports local authorities in strengthening crime data collection, analysis and monitoring capacity and provide them with an overview of approaches to inform evidence-based policies for crime and violence prevention in urban spaces.
- Promote development and monitoring of local government-led crime prevention and urban safety policies and programmes that take into account recent methodological advances in addressing crime

Local Safety Audit in Querétaro, Mexico: Partnering with key stakeholders



SECRETARÍA DE
SEGURIDAD PÚBLICA
MUNICIPAL
QUERÉTARO



Champion: Public Security Secretariat at the local level

Methodological Process

Step 1. • Quantitative Analysis (9 dimensions /106 indicators)

Step 2 • Qualitative analysis (Participatory diagnosos)

Step 3 • Integrated analysis

Step 4 • Propose targeted crime prevention interventions

Step 5 • Implementing proposed interventions

Step 6 • Impact assessment and follow-up strategy

Developing a **participatory exercise** that includes local stakeholders as part of the Safety Audit in each step:

- Citizens
- Academia
- Local government authorities
- Civil Society

On going

Step 1.

• Quantitative analysis

Criminal Incidence	Socio-demographics	Economics	Human Development
Social Cohesion	Social Development	Access to Justice	Public Security
Specialist Prosecutor's	Justice Delivery	Public Health System	Infraestructure

- Analysing information related to break the value chain of organized crime
- Selection of 20 communities based on the following criteria:

High criminal incidence	10
Medium criminal incidence	5
Low criminal incidence	5
Total	20

Step 2

• Qualitative analysis

- Design of tools and intervention techniques
- 20 Focus groups (vulnerable groups, women, youth)
- Exploratory strolls
- Informal interviews
- Narrative experiences, everyday live
- Prisoners interviews
- Discussion sessions:
 - State level
 - Local government
 - Businessmen
 - NGO's
 - Universities

Understanding social problems at their maximum level of disaggregation to propose targeted crime prevention interventions



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