



**COUNCIL OF
THE EUROPEAN UNION**

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LIMITE

**GENVAL 11
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NOTE

from: Presidency

to: Working Party on General Matters, including Evaluations (GENVAL)

Subject: European Crime Prevention Network
- Work Programme 2013

Delegations find attached the European Crime Prevention Network (EUCPN) Work Programme 2013.



European Crime Prevention Network
Work Programme 2013

February 2013

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Background

This EUCPN Work Programme succeeds that of March 2012. The Work Programme 2013 is in accordance with Article 4 of the Council Decision 2009/902/JHA and Article 12 of the Rules of Procedures for the EUCPN. As foreseen in the Multiannual Strategy for the EUCPN, this document defines the activities of the Network to be completed in 2013 in order to promote the achievement of the strategic goals, namely:

- A) To be a point of reference for the target groups of the Network.
- B) To disseminate qualitative knowledge on crime prevention.
- C) To support crime prevention activities at national and local level.
- D) To develop the EU policy and strategy of crime prevention and to develop various aspects of crime prevention at the EU level in respect of strategic priorities of EU.

The target groups of the EUCPN are:

- Practitioners and policymakers at the local level
- Practitioners and policymakers at the national level
- Relevant agencies, organisations, working groups etc. at European Union level

Funding

The EUCPN currently relies on the following funding sources:

- Member States who fund projects of interest to the Network
- EU financial programmes managed by the Commission (ISEC – Prevention and Fight against Crime, Hercules, Daphne etc.)
- Work Program Fund – an internal fund established by voluntary contributions from Member States

The present Trio

The EU Trio Presidency of Ireland, Lithuania and Greece have chosen the topic 'Collaboration in Crime Prevention' as its overall theme.

During 2013:

- Ireland will focus on youth offending and internet crime, and
- Lithuania will focus on domestic violence.

The Irish Presidency, January 2013 – July 2013

The Irish Presidency intends to continue the work of the former Trio to transform the Network into an efficient EU organisation, together with its partners in the present Trio.



The Irish Presidency will focus on:

- Facilitating the completion of a considered and structured response by all members of the Network to the 'Final Report – Evaluation of the European Crime Prevention Network';
- Developing the role of the EUCPN in making inputs to EU and Member State policymaking in the crime prevention field in response to Recommendation 2 of the Evaluation Report;
- Providing practical materials for crime prevention practitioners.

The Lithuanian Presidency, July 2013 - December 2013

The Lithuanian Presidency together with Trio and EUCPN partners intends to continue the implementation of the conclusions and recommendations of the Evaluation of the EUCPN, focusing on improving its functioning and visibility.

Exploring the selected theme the Lithuanian Presidency will focus on:

- Exploring the theme – prevention of domestic violence – Lithuanian Presidency intends to organise visits of MS experts to various victim support centres and police in order to compare experiences and later on to discuss it in World Café meetings.
- The Best Practice Conference and European Crime Prevention Award ceremony are planned to take place in December 2013. Common conclusions of the visits, World Café meetings and the conference and recommendations of the collaboration in prevention of domestic violence are planned to be drafted after the events. It is planned to publish a book of Good Practice examples.

Activities in the Network in 2013

When reading this programme, you will come across four different levels of activity:

- 1) **Action:** Action points decided upon in the Multiannual Strategy (overview in annex 1).
- 2) **Task:** Activities necessary to implement the action points, further development of the Network itself, or activities to prepare future action points, tasks or projects.
- 3) **Project:** Ongoing or new crime prevention activities in specific Member States and ongoing or new activities in several Member States (overview in annex 2).
- 4) **Secretariat task:** task for the EUCPN Secretariat outlined in the application for the project "Towards a European Centre of Expertise on Crime Prevention "(the Black Book) or in the Multiannual Strategy (overview in annex 3).



A) To be a point of reference for the target groups of the Network

Action: *Exploring possibilities of improving the Networks communication*

The target groups' policy-makers and practitioners at national and local level have been identified, while work relating to identification of relevant target groups at EU level is ongoing. The EUCPN Think Tank has made a stakeholder analysis and the EUCPN decided to elaborate in a first phase the collaboration with Europol and Cepol.

- **Task:** The Board continue to explore the needs of the relevant EU agencies, organisations, working groups etc. identified by the Think Tank. The Board identifies the specific EU-institutions to be the future target groups of the EUCPN at Union level.

Action: *Development and application of a uniform feedback tool for EUCPN communication channels and events*

The Secretariat continues to apply, test and improve an impact measurement tool. Progress will be regularly reported to the Board.

- **Task:** The results from the Best Practice Conference 2012 will be presented to the Board to reflect upon and decide whether the results call for further action in relation to future events.

Action: *Restructuring and refurbishing contents on the EUCPN website*

Improve the content, design and user-friendliness of the EUCPN website taking note of the recommendations of the Evaluation and develop alternatives. The main improvements will include (as far as technically possible within the foreseen budgets):

- Making the website visually more attractive and more easily navigable;
 - Improving the capacity to store, search and retrieve information; and
 - Translating key pages and some material into different EU languages.
- **Task:** The Board considers procurement, resourcing and management issues for the website.
 - **Task:** The Board identifies key documents of relevance to national and local target groups, including those documents which it considers merit translation into all or some EU languages.

These inputs will build on the outcome of the deliberations of the Working Group established in 2012.



B) To disseminate qualitative knowledge on crime prevention

New knowledge of crime prevention within the EU is developed in projects. The results are disseminated at Board meetings, at conferences and seminars, in the newsletter and on the website.

Project: Bridging Horizon – Promoting social inclusion and reducing recidivism among young adults (1)

Within the framework of the project, led by Italy, public-private cooperation modes for the effective treatment of young offenders (between 18 and 25 years of age) are identified at the institutional level. The project aim is to deliver an inventory of both measures restricting their freedom including custodial sentences and other social, protective educational measures. The final report is planned to be published in June 2013.

Project: Good practices of community conflict management in the central eastern European region (2)

The project led by Hungary aims at the identification and evaluation of good practices in the Central Eastern European region (Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania and Slovakia). Selected good practices together with programmes addressing similar problems in other EU Member States have been presented at the thematic seminar in June 2011. Evaluation of good practices via personal interviews and on-spot visits has been started in July 2011. The final dissemination will take place in spring 2013. The project is funded by the ISEC programme.

Project: Towards a European Centre of Expertise in the Prevention of Crime (3)

This project, led by Belgium, aims to strengthen and professionalize the Network as a centre of expertise in crime prevention and to create an integral European approach on crime prevention. This in accordance with the aims of the Commission to stimulate, promote and develop horizontal methods and tools necessary for strategically preventing and fighting crime and guaranteeing security and public order, such as the work carried out in the European Crime Prevention Network. The project will be finished in June 2014.

Project: EUCPN Neighbourhood Watch Network (4)

There are many ways to organize Neighbourhood watch and quite a lot of countries in Europe where neighbours are using their eyes and ears to make a safer community and prevent crime. Collective attempts are made by citizens, police or local authorities either in close cooperation or in more informal settings. 11 countries are interested in participating in a network. As this network is in its infancy, a workable platform needs to be created. For now there is no central budget for meetings etc. Hence, one step at the time has to be



taken, while at the same time work needs to be done to obtain long-term funding for the network. The way through which each country could contribute will be further explored. Also, one needs to ensure to have the most relevant participants from each country.

Project: STrengthening RESilience Against VIOLent RADicalisation (5)

A strong resilience protects youngsters against vulnerability for radical beliefs when experiencing frustrations and offences (that are almost inevitable in our daily reality) and helps them to promote freedom of speech and other democratic coping styles. A psycho-physical training will be developed to strengthen the resilience of vulnerable youngsters. The training formats will be scientific-based (a meta-analysis with evidence from psychological, sociological, socio-educational and pedagogical studies, completed with qualitative in-depth interviews of youngsters in Brussels). The project will also empower the abilities of the frontline workers and the parents by informing and coaching them to face the difficult questions these youngsters confront them with. After the development of the tools on both levels (12M), they will be tested and evaluated during 6 months in diverse settings in at least one other Member State to ensure their European transferability and to optimize the impact of the project. In the last 6 months, the training tools will be disseminated through a European "train the trainer session", a European conference and an interactive trainer support system. This project will be elaborated by Belgium with the support of Denmark and the United Kingdom (project started at the beginning of 2013).

Project: Administrative approach to organised crime : support European local authorities in combating local outcomes of organised crime (6)

Local authorities have specific administrative instruments to tackle local strategies of organised crime, eg suspend, withdraw or refuse permits, close down premises, etc. Municipal employees are often the first party to perceive signals indicating organised crime: suspicious applications, commercial monopolies, real estate exchanges, ... To support local officials to develop their administrative approach, the experiences of local authorities in the Netherlands, Denmark and Belgium will be translated in a universal guide that can be used in other Member States (with a.o. best practices, list of necessary partners, FAQ's, literature, basic presentation and case-study) and a conference. This project of 24 M will be elaborated by Belgium with the support of the Netherlands and Denmark and will start after receiving a grant of the EU Com.

Project: An integral methodology to develop an information-led and community orientated policy to tackle domestic burglary (7)

The number of burglaries is in several European member states alarmingly high. Which approach to follow to tackle this, is a challenge for a lot of EU policy makers. Furthermore, addressing the problem of itinerant offender groups, which forms an important part of this



problem, also stands high on the EU agenda. This project will develop, provide and widely diffuse a methodological step-by-step plan to realize a dynamic burglary policy plan embedded in the approach to tackle itinerant groups. With this step-by-step plan and a conference, the project wants to support other member states by developing high quality methods. The action plan developed during this project, can serve as an example of a good practice and therefore inspire other member states. This project will be elaborated by Belgium and with support of Bulgaria and Romania (12 months after receiving a grant from the EU Com)

Project: NDROCEL (8)

To teach children, teachers and parents positive relationships and lawful behaviour in order to foster socially and legally acceptable behaviour, community involvement in crime prevention and to ensure a safe environment for the development of children.

Project: First Conference on Private Security (9)

The Conference aims to bring together the Police, the Cyprus Association of Security Companies, Providers / Installers of Security Equipment, Clients of Security Company providers, employees of Private Security Companies and other relevant groups, in order to provide a Forum for an assessment of the application of Law 125(I) 2007, for mutual briefing, and exchange of where views / experiences to be forwarded, accordingly, for the improvement of the relevant law.

Tasks Associated with Strategic Goal B:

➤ **Task : Metal Theft Crime Prevention Guidelines**

In 2013, Ireland will publish and circulate these guidelines on foot of collaboration between Ireland's police force and public and private stakeholders particularly affected by this type of criminality, including electric and telecommunications utilities, providers of public transport, farmers' association, brewers and distillers and the Department of Environment, Community and Local Government.

➤ **Task: Introducing a logic model approach to programmes designed to divert youth from criminal behaviour**

In 2013, Ireland will introduce a logic model approach to programme design for all Garda Youth Diversion Projects. This approach will require each project to describe the complexities relating to youth crime in their local area, identify the specific contribution that each project will make to improving the situation and outline how they intend to do it and how resources will be deployed. Projects will be required to



achieve progress on three particular outcomes; reduced impulsiveness, improved empathy and improved pro-social behaviour. The results will be disseminated to the Board.

➤ **Task: Community Crime Prevention Guidelines**

In 2013, Ireland will publish Community Crime Prevention Guidelines to assist Neighbourhood Watch, Community Alert and similar groups. The Guidelines will be circulated to the Board.

➤ **Task : Burglary Crime Prevention and Reduction Strategy**

In 2013, Ireland will publish a Burglary Crime Prevention and Reduction Strategy. The purpose of the Strategy will be to raise awareness and prioritise a response to burglary underpinned by the Garda Síochána National Model of Community Policing. The Strategy will complement support structures and communication methods already in place to prevent and reduce Burglaries.

The Strategy will be circulated to the Board.

➤ **Task: Crime Prevention Ambassadors Initiative**

In 2013, Ireland will launch, on a pilot basis, a Crime Prevention Ambassadors Initiative involving An Garda Síochána and The Ageing Well Network.

Older people make positive contributions within many communities across Ireland and An Garda Síochána are fully committed to working in partnership with key stakeholders to ensure a good quality of life and safety for all, in our communities.

Each Crime Prevention Ambassador will provide peer Crime Prevention Advice to five of their friends. This will be supported by initial inputs from the local Garda Crime Prevention Officer and the Ageing Well Network. The Crime Prevention advice will be on the simple, but effective Crime Prevention Tips on for example Burglary Prevention and Home Security.

The Board will be kept informed of the roll out of this initiative.

➤ **Task: Publish European Crime Prevention Monitor reports**

The Secretariat will produce two European Crime Prevention Monitor reports (European Crime Prevention Report 2013/1 and 2013/2). These reports summarise data from different crime statistics, victim surveys and fear of crime studies. In addition EUCPN exclusive data will be collected and analysed in these reports.



- **Task:** Disseminating recommendations of the EUCPN on prevention on domestic violence.

The Lithuanian Presidency will collect conclusions of World Cafe discussions and recommendations of BPC and together with the extracts of Best Practise projects will present them in the publication.

- **Task:** Lithuanian Presidency will focus and explore the theme "Collaboration in Domestic violence"

Visits to support centres, World Cafe discussions, evaluation of projects by ECPA and Best Practice Conference on the Theme "Domestic violence". Gathered information and conclusions will be presented the at the Best Practice Conference - BPC 2013.

Action: *Development of recommendations on approaching challenges of crime problems by target groups*

- **Task:** Manual for Evaluating Crime Prevention Interventions

Ireland will, in partnership with the EUCPN Secretariat, develop this manual for local crime prevention practitioners. This project will be informed by the outcomes of (i) an expert focus group which will meet in Dublin on 25 March 2013, and (ii) a further meeting of experts to be held in Brussels in June 2013. Reflecting Recommendation 5 of the Evaluation Report, the Irish Chair will organise the translation of the manual into Member State languages. The manual will be published during 2013 and will be part of EUCPN Toolbox series.

- **Task:** Manual on domestic violence

The Secretariat will, in cooperation with Lithuania, organise a workshop with experts specialised in Domestic Violence during Lithuania's Presidency, and will provide recommendations that can be disseminated among target group members. The Manual will be launched at the end of December 2013 and will be part of EUCPN Toolbox series.



C) To support and facilitate crime prevention activities at national and local level

With a view to increase the preventive approach in Europe, the EUCPN will support policy makers and practitioners at national and local level. The EUCPN Secretariat is ready to assist National Representatives with knowledge and to support funding applications.

Action: *Recommendations on cost-benefit of crime prevention*

Project: A guide on how to determine costs and benefits of crime prevention (10)

The project, led by Denmark, will make a review on how to determine costs and benefits of crime prevention in order to guide policy makers and practitioners how to make easy and reliable cost-benefit analysis of crime prevention. Based on the review a draft manual will be made and presented for Member States for comments. The final manual will be presented in July 2013.

D) To develop various aspects of crime prevention at EU level in respect of the EU strategy of crime prevention

Action: *Development and implementation of a Network management plan*

- **Task:** The Board must update the action points in the Multiannual Strategy to identify the EUCPN Crime Preventive focus points from 2013 -2014.
- **Task:** The Irish Chair will organise World Café workshops to facilitate inputs by members of the Board to an agreed, coherent and structured response to the Evaluation Report.
- **Task:** The National Representatives facilitate the development of a structured response to the conclusions and recommendations of the Evaluation of the EUCPN.
- **Task:** The Irish Chair will organise World Café workshops at its meeting in May 2013 so that the Board can consider what type of practical contribution the EUCPN can make to the European response to cybercrime.
- **Task:** The Board reflects on the results from the baseline measurement and assesses whether the results call for amendments in the Network's communication when the communication plan is up for review.



Annex 1
List of strategic activity

The Multiannual Strategy Action Points to be carried out under this Work Programme:

Action Points	Responsible	Timing
Exploring possibilities of improving the Networks communication	All Member States	2013
Development and application of a uniform feedback tool for EUCPN communication channels and events	Secretariat/ all Member States	2013
Restructuring and refurbishing contents on the EUCPN website	All Member States	2013
Development of recommendations on approaching challenges of crime problems by target groups	Ireland/ Secretariat Lithuania/Secretariat	June 2013 December 2013
Recommendations on cost-benefit of crime prevention	Denmark / all Member States	July 2013
Development and implementation of a Network management plan	Ireland/ all Member States	2013



Annex 2

Detailed description of projects included in the EUCPN work programme

Title	Lead	Result	Time
1. Bridging horizon	Italy	Report	June 2013
2. Good practices of community conflict management in the central eastern European region	Hungary	Publication	May 2013
3. Towards a European centre of expertise in the prevention of crime	Belgium	Secretariat as an engine of the EUCPN	Starting 2011
4. EUCPN Neighbourhood watch network	Denmark	An EU scheme	Starting 2012
5. Strengthening RESilience Against VIOlent RADicalisation	Belgium	Research, tools, train-de-trainer, online and interactive trainer support system (interactive website, disposal manuals, training tools, forum).	December 2014
6. Administrative approach to organised crime : support European local authorities in combating local outcomes of organised crime	Belgium	Training, conference, manual, network	2 years (starting date is not yet known)
7. An integral methodology to develop an information-led and community orientated policy to tackle domestic burglary	Belgium	Methodological guide, action plan, conference and webpage	1 year (starting date is not yet known)
8. NOROCFL	Romania	A he series of educational crime prevention novels	2012-2014
9. First Conference on Private Security	Cyprus	Best procedure (guidelines) of Private Security	March 2013 (one day conference)
10. A guide on how to determine costs and benefits of crime prevention	Denmark	Overview and toolbox	July 2013



Project 1

Main theme: Inventory of good practices – Promoting social inclusion and reduce recidivism among young adults

Project title: Bridging Horizon

Project proposer: Italy - Department of Juvenile Justice, Rome

Project leader(s): Italy – CENSIS – Centro Studi Investimenti Sociali;
Cep
Epea
Work Wise
Sintema
Faculty of Law, University Italy (Catania)
Faculty of Law, University Portugal (Coimbra)

Project supporter(s):

Eucpn
Faculty of Law, University of Egypt (Alexandria)
Faculty of Law, University of Morocco

Project scope:

Identify at the institutional level and public-private cooperation modes for the effective treatment of young adults in the range of 18-25 years, involved in criminal behaviours both in terms of measures restricting their freedom both including custodial sentences and other social, protective educational measures.

At European level, Identification and Analysis of *best practices*.

Identify within the penal area effective social and pedagogical approaches by analyzing the needs and professional skills of the staff.

Identify professional skills of the social workers and correctional officers to deal with this age group.

Development and testing training involving staff and youth.

Support and definition, of specialized intervention and modes in order to monitor the



effectiveness of treatment of young involved in crime.

Project outcome:

Definition of a working model of a training model, an organizational model (innovative services).

Collection of good practices

Guidelines and research report

Timescales and key milestone dates:

The project will last 27 months

- Desk research for a Europe-wide legislation recognition, criminology- scientific and management approach (good practices) on the phenomena of young adults involved in the crime circle;
- Collection of life stories, focus groups, interviews with experts;
- Data collection of available data and information and analysis of the phenomenon and quantitative information resulting from research;
- Analyze and Investigate on treatments in use and types of services;
- Final International Seminar to present and discuss the findings in an international context of operators, researchers and international experts;
- Draft and finalization of a report relating to the outcome of the programme as well as best practices, implementation of treatments towards young adults.

Funding issues:

The project is to be co-financed from the ISEC programme.

Notes:

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Project 2

Main theme: Inventory of good practices

Project title: **Good Practices of Community Conflict Management in the Central Eastern European Region**

Project proposer: Hungary

Project leader(s): Hungary – Ministry of Interior (Moi)

Project supporter(s): Bulgaria, Czech Republic

Project scope:

In 2011, Hungary took over the presidency of the European Crime Prevention Network. The project aimed to enhance regional cooperation and the practice of evaluation in the Central Eastern European region.

National experts contracted with the Moi from BG, CZ, HU, PL, RO and SK (one from each country) are going to evaluate projects aimed at managing community conflicts. In addition to some of the evaluated projects, practices addressing similar problems from other EU member states are going to be presented at the thematic seminar of the Hungarian presidency in June 2011.

The working group of the 6 experts and the project staff of the Moi are going to launch an electronic publication on the findings of the evaluations and of the seminar.

The electronic publication will be disseminated through the EUCPN. Furthermore, information on the project's findings will be presented by the national experts in national languages in the six countries mentioned above.

Project outcome:

1,5-day-long thematic seminar presenting good practices from all over the EU with 90 participants. The seminar conclusions are going to be presented to the GENVAL.

An electronic publication in English containing

1. country reports on BG, CZ, HU, PL, RO and SK including project templates and evaluation reports on 3-5 projects in each country;
2. recommendations for practitioners on the planning and delivery of projects aiming at managing community conflicts;
3. a model project plan covering all practical aspects of the recommendations, that are ready for use by local practitioners.

The recommendations are to be presented to the GENVAL.



Presentations and information in national languages at professional events in BG, CZ, HU, PL, RO and SK.

Timescales and key milestone dates:

1. March 2011 – kick-off working group meeting and selection of practices to be evaluated
2. April 2011 – 2nd working group meeting
3. 1-2 June 2011 – Thematic seminar in Budapest
4. June 2011 – March 2012 – evaluation visits and interviews
5. February 2012 – 3rd working group meeting
6. September 2012 – 4th working group meeting (finalisation of country reports)
7. November 2012 – 5th working group meeting (finalisation of recommendations)
8. March 2013 – 6th working group meeting (finalisation of the model project plan)
9. April-May 2013 – dissemination phase

Funding issues:

The project is co-financed from the ISEC programme.



Project 3

Main theme: Professionalizing and strengthening the EUCPN

Project title: Towards a European Centre of Expertise in the Prevention of Crime

Project proposer: Belgium

Project leader(s): Belgium – Ministry of Home Affairs

Project supporter(s): Bulgaria, Finland, Hungary, Ireland, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Spain, United Kingdom, Free University of Brussels and the Ministry of Justice of Belgium

With involvement of the whole EUCPN

Project scope:

The European Crime Prevention Network was set up in 2001 to promote crime prevention activities in Member States across Europe and to provide a means through which valuable good practices in preventing crime could be shared. An external evaluation of the EUCPN which was conducted in 2008-2009 showed that the impact of EUCPN have been so far very limited. This proposal aims to strengthen and professionalize the Network as a centre of expertise in crime prevention and to create an integral European approach on crime prevention. This is in accordance with the aims of the Commission's Annual Work Programme 2010 to stimulate, promote and develop horizontal methods and tools necessary for strategically preventing and fighting crime and guaranteeing security and public order, such as the work carried out in the European Crime Prevention Network.

By means of this project, the following goals are pursued:

- Raising awareness among Member States and enhancing their engagement in matters concerning crime prevention
- Exchanging expertise and good practice between a maximum of shareholders
- Promoting research activities by gathering and disseminating results of relevant research and stimulating the EU research agenda in collaboration with the academic world
- Monitoring and following-up recent trends and developments in the field of crime and crime prevention
- Increasing the visibility and the impact of the EUCPN and improving the communication on the EUCPN's activities and approaches
- Increasing the knowledge and the awareness of EU partners and agencies, private and non governmental organisations and local practitioners in crime prevention
- Increasing the coherence between policies and approaches by collaborating with and strengthening collaboration between different partners
- Supporting national and local policy makers and practitioners by providing advice on the development of crime prevention strategies and actions



Given that the EUCPN has already acquired a certain expertise in this matter, the tools of the Network will be used as starting point. In order to realize a European Centre of Expertise on Crime Prevention, the following activities are planned:

- Establishment of a contact point for communication with Member States
- Provision of administrative and general support to EUCPN Board meetings
- Drafting the EUCPN annual report and work programme
- Development of a wide-ranging database of good practice and knowledge
- Identification of research activity and related information
- Monitoring recent developments in the field of crime/crime prevention by collecting statistics and reports
- Identification of and building relationships with key individuals/organisations
- Ensuring the representation of the Network in relevant EU events or meetings and involving the EUCPN in relevant working groups
- Assembling responses to enquiries from strategic partners including the European Council, related European Agencies and the European Parliament
- Hosting, developing and maintaining the EUCPN website
- Informing a maximum of stakeholders by preparing newsletters and publishing articles on crime prevention and the activities of EUCPN
- Providing administrative support to arrangements for a European Crime Prevention Award
- Establishing working groups with key players focusing on particular crime prevention themes to explore issues, approaches and solutions through the development of relevant projects, seminars and conferences, including a Best Practice Conference (BPC)
- Providing administrative support to the organisation of seminars and conferences, including a BPC
- Developing a network of experts to coach and support local and national authorities
- Coordinating an annual programme of workshops for crime prevention practitioners
- Identifying / developing, and disseminating methodologies and qualitative tools validated by EU experts, which can be transposed at local level in the different Member States

Project outcome:

1. enhanced database of good practices, reports and statistics
2. database of key partners and experts
3. representation in EU events, meetings or working groups
4. website, newsletters and articles
5. working groups on particular crime prevention themes
6. annual programme of workshops
7. concrete tools and methods



Funding issues:

The project is co-financed from the ISEC programme.



Project 4

Main theme: Situational crime prevention: Setting up an EUCPN network and workshop on neighbourhood watch

Project title: EUCPN Neighbourhood Watch Network

Project proposer: Denmark

Project leader(s): Denmark

Project supporter(s): Poland and Cyprus

Project scope:

Denmark wishes to cooperate with the Member States in order to explore all of the knowledge and experience that the Member States have. Therefore we would like to coordinate an EU-wide Neighbourhood Watch Network for all project manager, working with Neighbourhood Watch. It would be a network in which we can share knowledge, experiences, best practices and research.

Project outcome:

A distribution of Neighbourhood Watch schemes across the EU – and consequently lower burglary rates and higher sense of security.

Timescales and key milestone dates:

January 2012	Project start-up
March 2012	Initial meeting about establishing a network at the Danish seminar on local crime prevention cooperation
2012 and further	The network is functioning and sharing knowledge



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Funding issues:

Member States participating in this specific network

Contact

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Main theme:

Cost-benefit-analysis of crime prevention



Project 5

Main theme: Inventory of good practices

Project title: **ST**engthening **RES**ilience Against **VIO**lent **RAD**icalisation

Project proposer: Belgium

Project leader(s): Ministry of Home Affairs, Belgium

Project supporter(s): Denmark and the United Kingdom

Project scope:

Research results learn us that a healthy resilience is an important protective factor preventing citizens to become radicalized in a violent way. Vulnerable youngsters with a weak resilience are at risk for getting caught in a radical, extremist narratives with no space for critical dialogue and therefore becoming more and more isolated and intolerant to alternative moderated narratives. The need for a strengthened resilience becomes even more significant in a complex, individualistic era in which our youngsters (in search of their identity) live in. They are exposed to a wide range of possibilities, information, choices, challenges, difficulties. Without a strong resilience, youngsters can become even more vulnerable within this social context that can be polarized and volatile. The high demands of a post-modern society can become a source of frustration when youngsters cannot live to those expectations. They can get even more confused and frustrated when parents or teachers cannot cope with their difficulties or when they cannot provide answers to these youngsters' crucial questions. Their identity becomes fragile and consequently simple, extreme and radical beliefs turn more attractive and inviting as the only alternative answer to their struggle. A strong resilience protects youngsters against vulnerability for radical beliefs when experiencing frustrations and offences (that are almost inevitable in our daily reality) and helps them to promote freedom of speech and other democratic coping styles.

This project wants to fill in the gap in the prevention of violent radicalisation by reinforcing this identified protective factor, that is strengthening the resilience of vulnerable youngsters. This positive (non-repressive but reinforcing) orientation of the project allows intervening in an early stage and therefore generates results that go beyond one specific domain or radical belief. A strong resilience protects youngsters in various settings, for example auto-radicalisation through the internet and against various



forms of violent radicalisation (religious inspired radicalisation, left and right wing and single issues).

A psycho-physical training will be developed to strengthen the resilience of vulnerable youngsters. The training formats will be scientific-based. The scientific research, providing the input, will consist of a meta-analysis with evidence from psychological, sociological, socio-educational and pedagogical studies, completed with qualitative in-depth interviews of youngsters in Brussels. The scientific results will provide an understanding of possibilities to strengthen resilience. The project's objective is NOT to prescribe people what they must do or believe. The project wants to reinforce youngsters, reaching them the appropriate tools that embrace democratic attitudes so that they eventually manage to choose their own democratic acceptable coping styles. Therefore they will be confronted by means of a psycho-physical training (experience based) with the consequences of disrespect, black and white reflections, overgeneralized or radical thinking. Not believing others blindly, obtaining a (self)-critical attitude and being able to resist peer pressure will be the key elements in making vulnerable youngsters more resilient to face radical narratives. To really reach these youngsters, the training programs will use a directly, interactive, participative, psycho-physical methodology so that they can experience these messages as active participants.

On a second level, the project will focus on the social environment of the vulnerable youngsters. Frontline workers who are in direct contact with the youngsters and the significant others of the youngsters (such as parents) are able to have a positive influence on youngsters by recognizing their confusion, frustration and early signs of vulnerability for radical narratives by staying involved with them and respond adequately to their frustrated reactions. The project will empower the abilities of the frontline workers and the parents by informing and coaching them to face the difficult questions these youngsters confront them with. The combination of investing in the resilience of youngsters and empowering their social environment will contribute on a holistic manner to the prevention of violent radicalisation. The duration of the scientific research and development will take a year.

After the development of the tools on both levels, they will be tested and evaluated during 6 months in diverse settings in at least one other Member State to ensure their European transferability and to optimize the impact of the project. In the last 6 months, the training tools will be disseminated through a European "train the trainer session", a European conference and an interactive trainer support system.

Project outcomes:

1) Outsourcing scientific research identifying the conditions and methodologies for strengthening the impact of a psycho-physical (experience based) training in the context of preventing violent radicalisation, including in depth-interviews from vulnerable youngsters in Brussels. The scientific results will provide a thorough basis and input for



the development of a highly performant training program.

- 2) Development of training tools to strengthen the resilience of youngsters specifically against violent radicalisation (psycho-physical, interactive training methodology) applicable in divers situations, settings and to different forms of radicalisation.
- 3) Development of tools to empower the social environment of the youngsters (parents and frontline workers) by information and coaching tools that will raise their awareness and support them in responding properly to vulnerable youngsters with early signs of radicalisation, in order to strengthen the impact of the training tool.
- 4) Host a train the trainer session for representatives of the 27 Member States so that each country will have an official national trainer at their disposal to disseminate the different tools.
- 5) development of an online and interactive trainer support system (interactive website, disposal manuals, training tools, forum).

Timescales and key milestone dates:

The first phase of the project includes scientific research for supporting and delivering input to develop the training tools. The scientific team will also be responsible for the development of indicators to evaluate the training tools. The scientific research will last 1 year (1-12). The development of the training tool will start after 9 months of research. At that time the research team will provide the gathered input and a strong interaction can play between the creation of valid training tools and the scientific basis. The total duration of the development of the training tool will be 6 months (10-15). The preparation of the testing of the tools in different pilot settings will take 1 month and an extra Advisoryboard will be organised (15). The next 6 months the training tools will be tested in different settings in Belgium and in a Member State (16-21). The last 3 months of the project (22-24) the results of the evaluation will be integrated in the validation of the training tools and the dissemination starts by the Train the trainer session (23). The final communication phase will start at that point by organizing a European Conference and a PPN meeting(23-24). During the project there are structural feedback moments within the networks, AB, MB and ESC so that adjustments can be made, if necessary, during the whole cycle of the process (0-24).

Funding issues:

Action grant of the European Commission (ISEC)



Notes

- Main theme subjects are:
 - Crime proofing of legislation
 - Making goods less vulnerable to crime
 - Common methodology to evaluate best practices
 - Inventory of good practices
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Project 6

Main theme: Inventory of good practices

Project title: **Administrative approach to organised crime : support European local authorities in combating local outcomes of organised crime**

Project proposer: Belgium

Project leader(s): City of Genk, Belgium

Project supporter(s): Denmark and the Netherlands

Project scope:

The central principle of the project is that local administrative authorities must play a major role, preliminary or complementary to the criminal law approach; thus, they can help to dismantle the link between legal and illegal society. This link exists where organised crime makes use of local infrastructure and facilities, e.g. in housing criminal activities (drug laboratories, human trafficking victims, ...) or in the laundering of criminal earnings (buying and selling of real estate, exploiting front companies, ...). The administrative approach also aims to prevent (unintentional) governmental facilitation of criminal activities, and to undermine acquired criminal positions of economic power.

Local authorities have specific administrative instruments to tackle local strategies of organised crime, eg suspend, withdraw or refuse permits, close down premises, etc. Municipal employees are often the first party to perceive signals indicating organised crime: suspicious applications, commercial monopolies, real estate exchanges, ... To make local officials aware of suspicious patterns, training and education will be an important step in the administrative approach-process.

In this approach, persons and properties are first investigated in municipal registers and databases. These findings are complemented with research in open sources : cadastre, Chamber of commerce, Lexis Nexis-website, (foreign) internet sites, Google etc. This leads to the construction of an information matrix. Based on this information, regular local information-exchange meetings are held to determine the approach of the information found. The outcome can either be an integrated approach, or a mono-disciplinary approach (judicial, tax, administrative).

Therefore, partnerships have to be established between local partners : municipal administrations as well as local police and social welfare. In a later stage, partnerships are



set up with external partners: provincial authorities, public prosecution, tax authorities, Fiscal Inspection, Social Inspection etc.

To make this integrated approach work, agencies need to share their information and cooperate in searching for the most effective way to deal with the threats that are discovered. By participating in this interagency cooperation, all agencies benefit : the unexploited administrative information aids judicial and fiscal investigations and enforces intelligence led policing procedures.

Sharing the necessary information is, currently in Belgium, not evident. Therefore we aim to translate the Dutch experience in this field, as it was built up in recent years, to the Belgian legislative context. The main partner in this process is the Dutch Regional Information and Expertise Center Limburg. Together with this Center the city of Genk will study how and to what extent the Dutch instruments can also be used in Belgium. To establish whether the applicable tools also maintain their use in a third member state context, a partnership with Denmark is set up. The outcome of this process is a procedures manual translating the experiences into a universal guide that can be used in other Member States (with a.o. best practices, list of necessary partners, FAQ's, literature, basic presentation and case-study). EUCPN, here, will provide support and council, while stimulating the implementation in other Member States.

To make the methodology internationally available, a 3-day conference will be held to which potentially interested parties from the EU Member States are invited. The manual will be made available on-line. Through EUCPN tools and expertise are disseminated to all 27 Member States.

For this project, 3 staff members will explicitly be employed for a period of 24 months : a coordinator, a technical/ICT-analyst, and an administrative assistant. Their actions will be supervised by a high-level committee, safeguarding the project's evolution and it's compliance with the overall city security management.

Project outcomes:

- Development of methodology: datamatrix
- Database accessible to all staff involved, recording all relevant, integrated, local authority information (information highway with respect of privacy rules and proper protection of the information).
- Clear image on hidden crime in Genk: crime charts
- Training of staff : presentations and 50 hours of training
- Systematic local meetings discussing 2 to 3 real-estate cases + reports (content of the discussions remains confidential) : 15x/year
- Monthly item on the agenda of steering committee (integrated approach compliant with overall security policy)
- Deployment of administrative instruments as part of an integrated approach
- Mutual exchange visits between the Dutch, Belgian and Danish partners (2x)

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- Follow-up meetings of network partners: 2x/year
- Formal network with relevant partners: mailing- and phone lists, contact persons
- Procedures manual with methodologies transferrable to other EU-partners
- European congress:100 attendees

Timescales and key milestone dates:

2011

01/11: contact with H. Nelen, prof criminology at Maastricht University, advisor to the Regional Information Expertise Center

advisory round with the municipal services

05/11-09/11: feasibility study

09/11-12/11: project preparation and set-up of collaborative contacts

2012: set-up of basic local network, visit congress Denmark, construction of first test case (commercial area), exchange visits between steering committee Genk (B) and project partners Maastricht (NL), construction of secured data exchange and storage system, preparing for recruitment of project staff

Implementation

2013: systematic meetings of the local partners in Genk with a permanent presence of the Regional Information Expertise Center, training of municipal staff to recognize suspicious patterns, mutual 3-days research visits by the Dutch, Belgian and Danish project partners, development-based on specific cases- of a system / format / matrix to establish suspicious patterns, exploring new partnerships based on actual cases, try-out administrative tools, legal follow-up of the operational strategies and actions

2014: consolidation of the above procedures and operations, evaluation (internal and external) of the methodology, fine-tuning of the activities and strategies where needed

2015 (1st half): writing procedures manual and set-up European Dissemination Strategy, dissemination manual and information matrix, 3-day international conference, evaluation of the need for continuation.



Funding issues:

Applied for action grant of the European Commission (ISEC)

Notes

- Main theme subjects are:
 - Crime proofing of legislation
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 - Common methodology to evaluate best practices
 - Inventory of good practices
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Project 7

Main theme: Focus on specific and well-defined types of crime (juvenile, urban, drugs)

Project title: An integral methodology to develop an information-led and community orientated policy to tackle domestic burglary

Project proposer: Belgium

Project leader(s): Ministry of Home Affairs, Belgium

Project supporter(s): Bulgaria and Romania

Project scope:

The number of burglaries is in several European member states alarmingly high. Which approach to follow to tackle this, is a challenge for a lot of EU policy makers. Furthermore, addressing the problem of itinerant offender groups, which forms an important part of this problem, also stands high on the EU agenda. Therefore, it is important to support the EU member states with these issues of domestic burglary and itinerant groups as offenders. So far, the elaboration of an approach to tackle these problems within EUCPN has been very limited. Therefore, we aim to develop, provide and widely diffuse a methodological step-by-step plan to realize a dynamic burglary policy plan embedded in the approach to tackle itinerant groups. With this step-by-step plan, we want to support other member states by developing high quality methods. The action plan developed during this project, can serve as an example of a good practice and therefore inspire other member states.

Moreover, we want to pursue the following goals:

- Increasing the awareness and knowledge of member states and their policy makers and practitioners in the field concerning the issue of domestic burglary and itinerant offender groups
- The exchange of expertise and good practices between member states
- Monitoring recent trends and developments in the field of domestic burglary and itinerant groups
- Serving as an inspiration to the other member states, with our structural approach to tackle burglary and also as a general methodology for developing action plans for other crime problems
- Increasing the coherence between policies and approaches by strengthening the collaboration
- Ultimately, preventing and diminishing domestic burglaries and itinerant



offender groups at EU-level.

This step-by-step plan implies the following methodologies:

- In order to develop this project qualitatively, we will set up a project group which will be composed of experts, more specifically: a representative of the 'justice' field, the federal police and the local authority (domestic burglary advisor embedded in a local police or municipality).
- To have a global view on the current situation, we will analyze the problem based on objective and subjective data and evaluate the current policy to come to a cost-benefit analysis
- An advisory board will guide the process and will receive feedback from the project group on a regular basis. This advisory board will contain representatives from local police, majors, governors, private sector, technical support, dpt. urban structure, housing, economy, justice, finances, immigration and academics
- A focus group with Belgian and European experts will explore in depth specific questions and issues
- The project group will realize terrain visits based on a checklist to assemble good practices and learned lessons
- To involve the stakeholders and to realize a broad support for the outcome, the interactive methodology of a World Café will be used
- A broad communication plan will be realized to diffuse the results widely

The project will be realized in close collaboration with the EUCPN Secretariat and in consultation with different EU-partners and organizations to guarantee high quality and transferable tools.

Project outcomes:

The accent of our project will be on the step-by-step plan as methodological guide with following outputs:

- analysis of the current problem and evaluation of the current policy via a cost-benefit analysis
- collection and evaluation of good practices from the different fields through 30 visits to different practices and a checklist for evaluation
- reports of the expertise and reflections of 2 focus groups with national and EU experts on specific questions
- reports of the expertise and reflections of the advisory board (4 meetings) that guides the process
- report of the world cafés with the stakeholders to have their involvement
- an action plan with concrete tools as good practice
- conference to present the results
- webpage which bundles the collected expertise
- article for website and newsletter of EUCPN to distribute the results widely
- presentation to the board of EUCPN to inform national policy makers of different member states
- press conference to reach a broad public



Timescales and key milestone dates:

This step-by-step plan will be realized in 6 steps:

- phase 0: start up with setting up the project group, consultation of the partners and gathering data
- phase I: cost-benefit analysis and preparation of the different methodologies (1-3M)
- phase II: implementation of the different methodologies (4-8M)
- phase III: finalization of the results of the methodologies to realize the action plan as good practice (9-11M)
- phase IV: communication about the results through a conference, kick off press and other communication tools (12M)
- phase V: valorisation and embedding in regular working

Funding issues:

Applied for action grant of the European Commission (ISEC)

Notes

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Project B

Main theme: prevention of juvenile delinquency and victimization of minors – a tool for positive human relationships and lawful behaviour

Project title: **NOROCEL**

Project proposer: Crime research and prevention institute – Romanian Police - national representative

Project leader(s): chief commissioner Helen Sipos – NR

Project supporter(s): Bucharest Municipal Police

Project scope:

To teach children, teachers and parents positive relationships and lawful behaviour in order to foster socially and legally acceptable behaviour, community involvement in crime prevention and to ensure a safe environment for the development of children.

Project outcomes:

The series of novels "Norocel" (1,2 and 3) on paper and in electronic form. One DVD with the presentation of "Norocel 1" in Romanian. Bilingual electronic presentation of all three Norocel novels.

Timescales and key milestone dates:

"Norocel 1" – 2012 to be used in kindergarten, primary and secondary schools nationwide, age target 3 to 12 years old

"Norocel 2" – 2013 to be used in high schools nationwide

"Norocel 3" – 2013-2014 for adult groups nationwide.

The novels will be used as support material for crime prevention activities in schools and adult target groups.



Funding issues:

No funding is available since the author has no possibilities to pay for the publishing of her work. Printing and dissemination is managed by local partnerships and crime prevention units' efforts.

Notes

- Main theme subjects are:
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 - Making goods less vulnerable to crime
 - Common methodology to evaluate best practices
 - Inventory of good practices
 - Monitoring Member State crime prevention policies
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Project 9

Main theme: Private Security (guarding, searching, installation of security equipment) – Benefit of legislation

Project title: 1st Conference on Private Security

Project proposer: Cyprus Police

Project leader(s): Office for handling issues related to Private Security, Criminal Investigation Department, Cyprus Police

Project supporter(s): Cyprus Association of Security Companies, Bankers Association, Universities / Colleges

Project scope:

The Conference aims to bring together the Police, the Cyprus Association of Security Companies, Providers / installers of Security Equipment, Clients of Security Company providers, employees of Private Security Companies and other relevant groups, in order to provide a Forum for an assessment of the application of Law 125(I) 2007, for mutual briefing, and exchange of where views / experiences to be forwarded, accordingly, for the improvement of the relevant law.

Project outcomes:

Best procedure of Private Security

Timescales and key milestone dates:

March 2013 (one day conference)

Funding issues:

Sponsored by Cyprus Association of Private Security and Supporter College



Project 10

Project title: A guide on how to determine costs and benefits of crime prevention

Project proposer: Denmark

Project leader(s): Denmark

Project scope:

In EUCPN's Multiannual Strategy a key theme is to support and facilitate crime prevention activities at a national and local level.

During the financial crisis with limited resources available for crime prevention the decision makers in the public sector have to choose how to allocate limited resources among competing users/projects/purposes. Denmark is convinced that one way to support the implementation of crime prevention initiatives is to focus on the economical aspects of crime prevention.

Therefore Denmark will make a manual on how to determine costs and benefits of crime prevention in order to guide policy-makers and practitioners on how to make simple and reliable cost-benefit-analysis of crime prevention.

Aim:

A manual of maximum 30 pages that could guide national and local policy makers and practitioners on how to determine costs and benefits of:

1. A single crime prevention program
2. Preventing a 'criminal career'

The manual will be a practical guide to local agents and it should be viewed as an addition to the earlier work by Hungary on how to determine the social costs of crime at national level

The manual will be written in cooperation with researchers at the Centre for Economic and Business Research (CEBR), Copenhagen Business School

Project outcome:

The output of the project is a manual on how to determine costs and benefits on crime prevention. The manual will include:



- A list with different ways to approach cost-benefit-analysis (CBA) of crime prevention, e.g.:
 - Comparing the public/societal costs of an individual convicted of two or more crimes to a similar individual with only one conviction
 - Using effect studies of a crime prevention program in order to determine the benefits from the amount of crimes *not* committed.
 - Using information about the costs of a crime in order to determine the needed success rate of a crime prevention program in order to be beneficial (break-even-analysis)
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- A list of potential costs and benefits in a CBA of crime prevention (e.g. prison costs, police cost, victim costs, health care costs etc.)
- A list of the actual cost of different elements in a CBA of crime prevention in the member states (e.g. the health care cost of an assault victim in Hungary (hence the benefits if it is prevented), the police cost of a murder in UK, the cost of a neighbourhood watch program in Denmark)

Timescales and key milestone dates:

March 2012	Presentation of the project (March 28 th) (Board Meeting)
Autumn 2012	Manual is being written by the Centre for Economic and Business Research (CEBR), Copenhagen Business School
Winter 2012	The Initial manual is send to Member States for feedback
April 2013	Final product
July 2013	Presentation of final product

Funding issues:

Denmark will fund the research work done by Centre for Economic and Business Research (CEBR), Copenhagen Business School

Contact
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Annex 3

EUCPN Secretariat

In order to fulfil the tasks assigned by the **Council Decision 2009/902/JHA**, more specific the **organisation and resources of the Secretariat** (art. 6.3), the Board decided on the 29th of April that Belgium will host this Secretariat.

To elaborate the Secretariat, Belgium has submitted the project proposal "Towards a European Centre of Expertise on Crime Prevention on the 15th of June to apply for an action grant within the framework partnership agreements within the 2007-2013 "Prevention of and fight against crime" programme of the EU Commission.

This project is started the 1st of July 2011 until the 30th of June 2014.

State of Play

Scoreboard

<p>4 newsletters each year (3 newsletters the first year) and 2 published articles each year in a specialist magazine reached a maximum of shareholders</p>			<p>Elaborate a newsletter and publishing articles to improve communication on crime prevention and the approach/activities of EUCPN</p>	
<p>Report on the website</p>			<p>Represent EUCPN at large EU events, meetings and working groups to increase the visibility and the impact of EUCPN</p>	
<p>Minimum 1 board meeting each half year Annual report each year Work programme each year</p>			<p>Engage the knowledge and engagement of member states on crime prevention by administrative and substantive support of activities of EUCPN</p>	<p>Engagement of Member States</p>
<p>working groups</p>			<p>Develop working groups with key players focusing on particular crime prevention themes</p>	<p>Implicate and support national and local policy makers and practitioners</p>

Develop, provide and diffuse tools validated by EU experts which can be transposed at local level in the different member states	concrete tools and methodologies disseminate on the website, in the newsletter and during the BPC
Facilitate the participation of European conferences and workshops in collaboration with other EU networks and organizations	Accessible programme of European seminars, workshops and conference
Provide consultancy on the development of time prevention strategies and actions	Approachable and available network of experts that can be contacted by the project group on demand
Total contact point information/secretariat information prevention	Responding to question in 5 working days
4. Evaluation	
Evaluate the process and the impact and to adjust when necessary	Every 6 months to the representatives

