

# **Substantive items on the agenda and the topics of the workshops of the 14<sup>th</sup> Congress**

**Comprehensive strategies for crime prevention  
towards social and economic development**  
*(agenda item 3 of the Congress)*

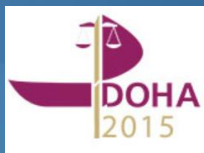
**AND**

**Evidence-based crime prevention: statistics, indicators  
& evaluation in support of successful practices**  
*(topic for Workshop 1)*

*“Crime Prevention encompasses strategies and measures that seek to reduce the risk of crime occurring, and their potential harmful effects on individuals and society, including fear of crime, by intervening to influence its multiple causes ”*  
2002 UN Guidelines on Crime Prevention

## Importance of preventing crime and building resilience

- ✓ The UN Crime Prevention Guidelines and other crime prevention standards on juveniles, urban, VAW, VAC...
- ✓ prevention articles of the UNTOC/UNCAC
  - ✓ Balance prevention and criminal justice responses to crime
  - ✓ Community-based prevention
  - ✓ Focus on protective and risk factors



## Approaches to Prevention

### United Nations Guidelines on Crime Prevention (2002)

**Promote the well-being of people** and encourage pro-social behavior through **social, economic, health and educational** measures, with a particular **emphasis on children and youth**, and focus on **the risk and protective factors** associated with crime and victimization (prevention through social development);

**Change the conditions in neighborhoods** that influence offending, victimization and the insecurity that results from crime by building on the **initiatives, expertise and commitment of community members** (locally based crime prevention);

Prevent the occurrence of crimes by **reducing opportunities, increasing risks of being apprehended and minimizing benefits**, including through environmental design, and by providing assistance and information to potential and actual victims (situational crime prevention);

**Prevent recidivism** by assisting in the **social reintegration of offenders** and other **preventive mechanisms** (reintegration programmes).

- Perspectives on urban and community crime prevention

- UN Guidelines related to urban crime prevention (1995);
- 2015 Doha Declaration paragraph 9(d) and 10(a);
- 2016 New Urban Agenda (UN Guidelines on Safer Cities in the making - 2019)



*Strengthening community resilience, involvement of local communities, neighborhoods and city administrations are key to target risk factors of crime*

- Community-oriented and inclusive policing

- Balance the more conventional reactive responses to violence and crime with proactive efforts that encompass early intervention, prevention and treatment
- Have more accountable police that responds better to local needs
- Create opportunities for greater involvement of communities (ownership)



- Importance of preventing the involvement of children and youth in crime

- UN Guidelines for the prevention of juvenile delinquency (Ryadh Guidelines, 1990);
- 2015 Doha Declaration paragraph 7(a) and 7(c);
- UN Model Strategies on the elimination of violence against children (2014)
- Secretary-General's Plan of Action to Prevent Violent Extremism



*Focus on protective and risk factors*



- Gender-sensitive crime prevention strategies

- Requires not only a focus on preventing crime that targets or affects women and girls but also an effort to analyse and respond to the different ways in which women and men are involved in crime

## Topic of Workshop 1 of the Congress

### **Evidence needed to inform efficient and effective crime prevention policies**

- Challenges related to the generation of **statistical data**
- **Effective mechanisms** to ensure official data are produced, coordinated and shared
- Unbiased and authoritative analysis to ensure that data are interpreted and put in the context of **broader development issues to feed crime prevention purposes**
- **Link** between evidence/knowledge and crime prevention policies
- Need to strengthen **national evaluation capacity and systems**
- **Comprehensiveness of the SDGs framework** as an enabler for the production and use of evidence for crime prevention
- **Cost-effectiveness and practicality** of crime prevention programmes

## Questions for discussion on agenda item 3 of the Congress (if needed)

- Good practices in
  - developing and implementing comprehensive crime prevention plans, including measuring their impact
  - involving local communities and non-governmental actors when designing crime prevention strategies in an urban context
  - developing and implementing crime prevention strategies that incorporate gender perspective
  - preventing violence against women in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice

## Questions for discussion on agenda item 3 of the Congress (if needed)

- How can community-oriented policing contribute to comprehensive crime prevention strategies?
- What is required to ensure that crime prevention strategies respond to the different ways in which women and men are victimized or involved in crime?
- Are there examples of costing crime prevention plans and ensuring their financing from national resources in a sustainable manner?
- What measures should be taken by Member States to enhance the interoperability of the justice system with other systems?
- What are promising practices and lessons learned regarding comprehensive crime prevention strategies focusing on the prevention of child involvement in crime?



## Questions for discussion on topic for Workshop 1 of the Congress (if needed)

- What kind of tools can help to strengthen existing information systems for the development of evidence-based policies and practices in relation to data production, etc.?
- What tools already exist, what are their strengths, and how can they be improved ?
- How can these tools be adapted to the different levels, namely global, regional, national and local levels, according to their characteristics ?
- How can the evaluation of projects, programmes, strategies and policies contribute to improved evidence-based crime prevention ?
- How can these tools promote, support and include the broad participation of all relevant stakeholders?

## **Questions for discussion on topic for Workshop 1 of the Congress (if needed)**

- How can the evaluation of projects, programmes, strategies and policies contribute to improved evidence-based crime prevention?
- What are the prerequisites for ensuring that no one is left behind?
- Which challenges exist at the national level for the establishment of effective communication between the crime prevention community, the public and decision makers?
- What innovative approaches and methodologies are needed to understand the evolution of complex and new forms of crime?
- How can the Sustainable Development Goals framework help to prioritize national data collection on crime and criminal justice system?

## Questions for discussion on topic for Workshop 1 of the Congress (if needed)

- How can Sustainable Development Goals framework
  - ✓ foster the dialogue between crime prevention and criminal justice practitioners and the development community?
  - ✓ help to prioritize national evaluation capacity and systems to foster a culture of evaluation and accountability in the area of crime prevention?
- How can the link between evaluation and policymaking be strengthened to improve policy and strategy development and implementation and increase the effectiveness of crime prevention measures?

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Kyoto International Conference Center (the venue of the 14th Crime Congress)  
Image provided by the courtesy of Kyoto International Conference Center

# The Crime Congress April, 2020 Kyoto

**See you in Kyoto in 2020!**

Thank you for your attention.