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PREVENTION
OF CRIME

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DE LA CRIMINALITÉ

CENTRO
INTERNACIONAL
PARA LA
PREVENCIÓN
DE LA CRIMINALIDAD

PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS & **CRIME PREVENTION**

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International Centre for the Prevention of Crime
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OUTLINE OF PRESENTATION

- **ICPC** - a brief word about
- **Definitions** – public private partnerships - corporate social responsibility
- **International Norms & Standards** - relevance to crime prevention
- **Evolution of PPP's** from first to second wave partnerships
- **Range and depth** of partnerships
- Some **examples** of innovative and successful partnerships
- Some **limitations** of PPPs and why evaluation is important

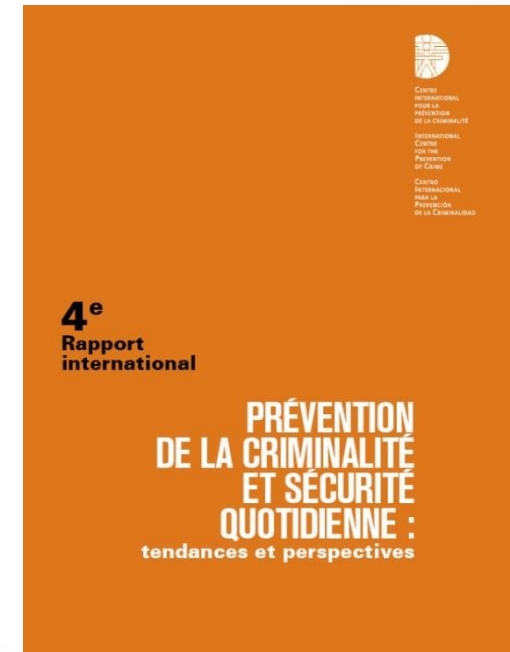
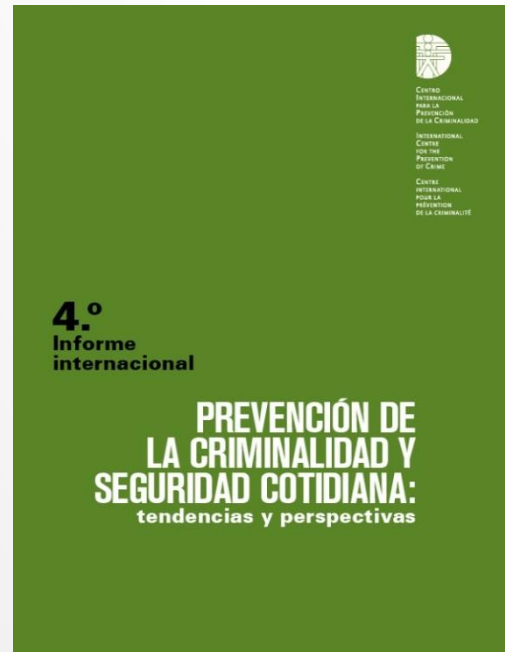
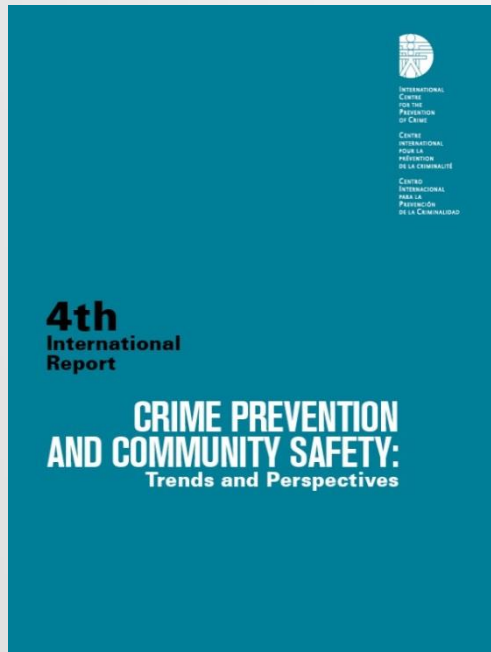


INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRIME

- **International NGO** founded in 1994, based in Montreal, Canada
- **Dedicated to promoting crime prevention** internationally, nationally, locally
- A **resource centre** and **network** of members
- Promotes **exchange of ideas, knowledge and experience** between practitioners, policy makers and researchers
- Undertakes **analysis of trends** and specific topics and **good practices**
- Publishes an **international report on trends** in crime prevention every two years

INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRIME

4TH INTERNATIONAL REPORT 2014 : MAIN THEME MIGRATION





DEFINITIONS - WHAT ARE PPPs & CSR?

- A **public-private partnership is** a co-funding approach to the development of public investments such as infrastructure projects, or the provision of services. This may involve partnerships between the private sector and governments, government bodies, the police etc. and non-government organizations, institutes, foundations, universities....
- **Corporate social responsibility** involves the development of initiatives or policies which acknowledge an ethical responsibility on the part of businesses or corporations to contribute to society, or to reduce the negative impacts of their operations. It generally includes environmental, economic and social responsibility, and sustainability concerns.



BENEFITS OF PPPs

- **Shared responsibility** – for community safety and quality of life, acting as exemplary social actors
- **Harnessing innovative ideas and skills** – creativity
- **Harnessing technical and in-kind services** – resources, equipment, management expertise, job opportunities
- **Harnessing wider business** network
- **Cost efficiencies** and information sharing
- **Helping ensure sustainability** of projects or programmes



INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT FOR CRIME PREVENTION PPPs

- **UN Guidelines** on the prevention of crime **1995** and **2002** – emphasize the benefits of **shared responsibility** in developing and implementing prevention strategies, and specifically include the business and private sector
- UN **Global Compact** (2000) & **Six Principles for Responsible Investment** (2006)
- UN **Guiding Principles on Business & Human Rights** (2011)



THE SALVADOR DECLARATION & PPPs

‘We recognize the importance of strengthening public private partnerships in preventing and countering crime in all its forms and manifestations. We are convinced that through the mutual and effective sharing of information, knowledge and experience and through joint and coordinated actions, Governments and businesses can develop, improve and implement measures to prevent, prosecute and punish crime, including emerging and changing challenges.’

The Salvador Declaration 2010 (para. 34)

& **ECOSOC Resolution** 19/1 2010



LEVEL & TYPE OF INVOLVEMENT IN PPPs

- **Level** - international, national or local
&
- **Indirect** – donation of resources, funds
- **Direct** – development and implementation of projects
- **Mixed** – donation of resources and direct involvement in projects



AREAS OF FOCUS FOR PPPs

- Urban renewal, housing, public spaces
- Neighbourhood crime prevention projects
- Crime prevention projects with youth at risk eg. job training & support
- Child and family support & prevention projects
- Public awareness programmes – among employees - and public eg. on human trafficking
- Funding project evaluation
- Funding research programmes
- Strengthening public policies, accountability



EVOLUTION OF PPPs - 1ST & 2ND GENERATION

1st GENERATION PPPs 1980s to 1990's

- i) benefited businesses/private sector. Mainly **defensive & deterrent using situational approaches to prevention** – eg. use of security technology, surveillance, private security guards...or
- ii) limited to **'feeling good'** eg. providing 'gifts' to project participants (baseball caps, T shirts etc.) & **advertising** company or business names and services

2nd GENERATION PPPs 2000s - 2015

- i) much more awareness of benefits to community and of CSR. More likely to **tackle causes of crime** and violence
- ii) include **range of approaches to prevention** - community, social, educational & developmental, situational & rehabilitative



SUCCESSFUL EXAMPLES - BRAZIL

16 'successful' PPPs in Brazil

2010 study by *Forum Brasileiro de Seguranca Publica* found they provided:

- **General support** to **institutes/NGO's** concerned with public policy on safety and security
- Support for **action projects** to establish alternative approaches and services
- **Initiatives** to prevent violence and develop a culture of peace
- **Local** prevention **initiatives targeting areas** with high levels of violence



EXAMPLES OF INNOVATIVE PPPs (1)

- **Cybercap** – Montreal, Canada. Training in multi-media for young people at risk/ex-offenders and their families. PPPs with Microsoft, Ubisoft, Radio Canada, TSQ Television, Quebec banks, who fund and provide computers, materials, internships.....
- **SulAmerica Peace Parks** - Brazil. Insurance Company SulAmerica works with local youth at risk & their communities and in high risk areas to recover public spaces. Encourages employees to become corporate volunteers.
- **Bogota Como Vamos?** - Colombia. Partnership with publishing house El Tempio, Corona Foundation and Bogota Chamber of Commerce to organize permanent discussion forum to promote improved and effective local public safety policies, and public accountability.



EXAMPLES OF INNOVATIVE PPPs (2)

- **Encuestas de Victimization** – Peru. Major mining and cement companies and Andean Development Corporation funded development of national and urban victimization surveys - in Lima and its 35 municipalities, & 23 large cities + Ciudad Nuestra, Open Society Institute, & the Catholic University.
- **Prevention & Assistance to Survivors of Trafficking** (PAST) – India. PPPs between International Organization on Migration and businesses, chambers of commerce, Indian Industry Conference, governments and civil society. Provided rehabilitation, training, employment opportunities, micro-credit, and support for survivors, as well as peer education training and awareness raising.
- And **Grupo Cultural Afro-Reggae – Papo de Resposta** - Brazil





EVOLUTION OF PPPs INTERNATIONALLY

- More **commitment and involvement** of corporations in initiatives which go beyond an opportunity to support a 'good cause', or be essentially deterrent and defensive.
- A **broader understanding** by the private and government sector of how they can collaborate in prevention initiatives which are inclusive and tackle root causes of crime and violence.
- An **increase in the range of crime prevention approaches** involved, including community and socio-educational approaches rather than strictly situational approaches.
- A **growth in medium and longer-term partnerships** with NGO's, institutes and governments, often to undertake a range of projects.
- **Local community consultation and participation** in partnership projects.



FUTURE CHALLENGES FOR PPPs (1)

- **Economic recession** – governments cutting spending on social programmes, policing....
- Recent government interest in **social impact bonds, social financing** and **'payment by results'** models – focus on profits for private sector – off-loading of government services?
- Dangers of **'cherry-picking'** projects likely to show results – ignoring most difficult groups (young offenders, minorities, recidivists...)
- Importance of **minority race and gender** concerns – governments should not off-load responsibilities to private sector without oversight/accountability
- Has not been much focus on **evaluating** outcomes & effectiveness of PPPs – not easy but important - tension between innovation & evaluated, tested approaches



FUTURE CHALLENGES FOR PPPs (2)

Social impact bonds & payment-by-results models

- Considerable recent interest by governments – as a potential way to reduce costs and services - encouraging private investment in social problems – unlocking ‘new’ funding
- Private sector provides services, and receives return on investment if results are better than expected
- Requires outcome measures which are measurable - may be limited to crime, ignore other beneficial outcomes – can be difficult to achieve good outcomes, risk may be high
- eg. Peterborough Prison experiment in UK promised return on investment if recidivism rate reduced more than expected over a two year period – shift in government policy has disrupted the experiment



KEY LESSONS & RECOMMENDATIONS (1)

1. All sectors of society benefit from building safe and healthy communities so the private and business sector - as community members - benefit from well planned PPPs
2. A sense of social responsibility – based on good knowledge of the causal factors for crime - rather than business interests - alone should be the foundation for action
3. For governments – the focus should be on encouraging partnerships which increase the value of interventions, ensure that especially vulnerable groups or areas are not excluded, and maintain safeguards and oversight
4. PPPs should be participatory/inclusive & respectful of human rights



KEY LESSONS & RECOMMENDATIONS (2)

1. **Successful PPPs** undertake safety audits beforehand and develop a plan which responds to the causal factors
2. Engage in active consultation and participation with all sectors including residents, young people, other businesses....
3. Develop integrated plans of action & use a combination of prevention approaches – social, educational, community, situational
4. Aim for medium to long-term commitment and sustainability
5. Entail a significant input of expertise and support by the private sector

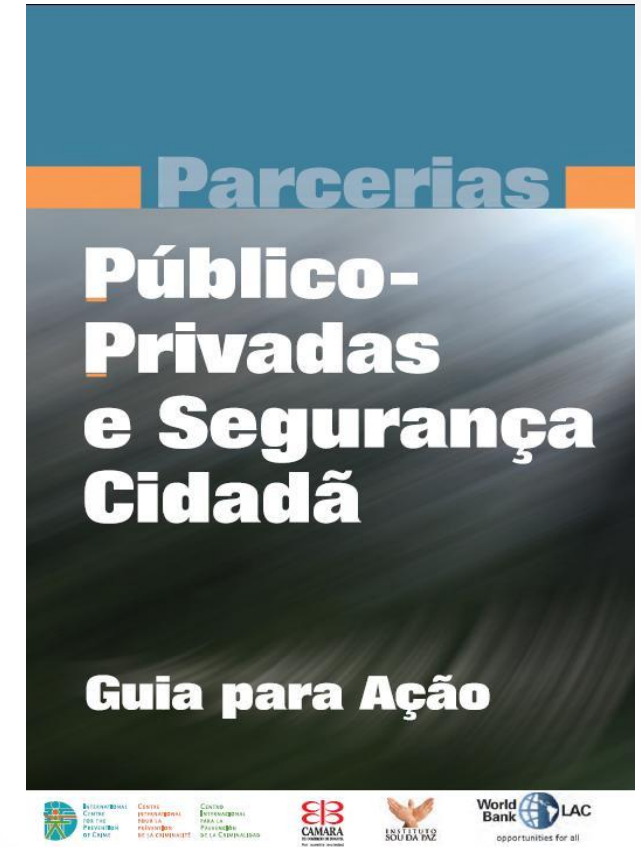
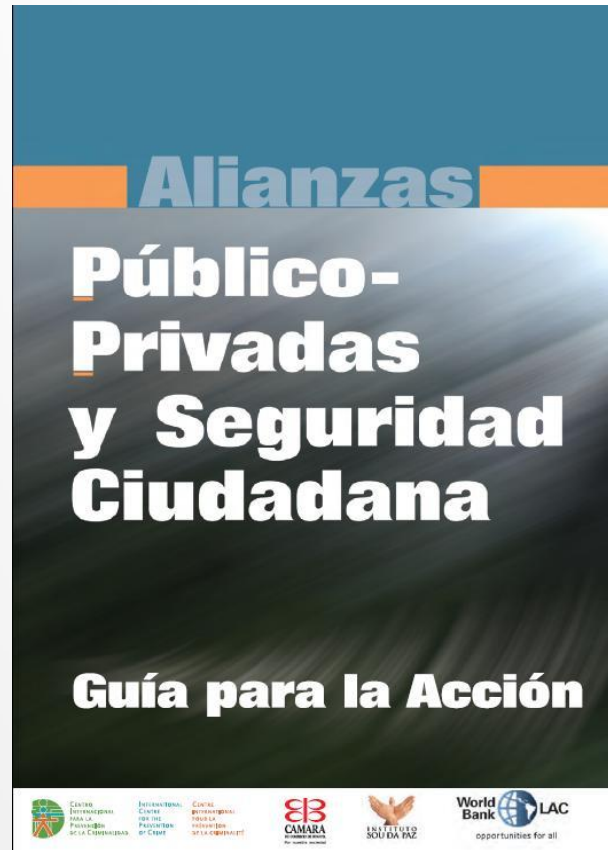


SOME RESOURCES ON PPPs

- *Handbook on the Crime Prevention Guidelines: Making them Work (2010)*. Vienna: UNODC.
- *Public-Private Partnerships and Community Safety: Guide to Action (2011)*. ICPC, Montreal; World Bank, Washington; Bogota Chamber of Commerce, Bogota; & Instituto Sou da Paz, Sao Paulo. Available in English, Spanish & Portuguese.
- *Public-Private Community Action Towards Safety: a focus on housing in disadvantaged neighbourhoods. Compendium of practices. (2006)*. Capobianco. L. Montreal: ICPC.



RESOURCES WWW.CIPC-ICPC.ORG





Shokran

Thank you - Merci - Gracias - Obrigado



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