



# IcARUS

INNOVATING URBAN SECURITY IN EUROPE

[www.icarus-innovation.eu](http://www.icarus-innovation.eu)

[info@icarus-innovation.eu](mailto:info@icarus-innovation.eu)

D 2.2

**Report describing the inventory of  
practices, tools and lessons learned**



## D2.2

### Report describing the inventory of tools, practices and lessons learned

#### DELIVERABLE TYPE

Report

#### MONTH AND DATE OF DELIVERY

Month 20, March 2022

#### WORK PACKAGE

WP 2 Review and cross-analysis of urban security

#### LEADER

University of Leeds

#### DISSEMINATION LEVEL

Public

#### AUTHORS

Julia Rettig, Tatiana Morales, Isobel Coen, Niels Jeanty

#### Programme

H2020

#### Contract Number

882749

#### Duration

48 Months

#### Start

September, 2020



## Contributors

NAME	ORGANISATION
<b>Julia Rettig, Tatiana Morales, Isobel Coen, Sarah Diemu-Trémolières, Carla Napolano, Lily Sharp, Niels Jeanty</b>	Efus
<b>Nedzad Mocevic, Markus Pausch</b>	FHS Salzburg
<b>Dagmar Heinrich, Caroline Davey, Andrew Wootton</b>	University of Salford
<b>Genny Dimitrakopoulou, Emmanouil Kermitsis</b>	KEMEA
<b>Menia Hatzikou, Eleni Kontopoulou</b>	Lab U Crim

## Peer Reviews

NAME	ORGANISATION
<b>Barbara Holtmann</b>	Fixed Africa
<b>Patrick Charlier</b>	Unia
<b>Malin Martelius</b>	City of Malmö
<b>Werner van Herle</b>	City of Mechelen
<b>Mercè Soro</b>	Departament for the Interior – Generalitat de Catalunya

## Revision History

VERSION	DATE	REVIEWER	MODIFICATIONS
1. First draft Chapters Radicalisation and Organised Crime and Review of Municipal Strategies	15/03/2022	Barbara Holtman, Fixed Africa; Expert Advisory Board Member	Review and modifications
2. First draft Chapters Radicalisation and Organised Crime and Review of Municipal Strategies	17/03/2022	Malin Martelius, City of Malmö, Member of the Consultative Committee of Cities	Review and Modifications
3. First draft Chapters Radicalisation and Organised Crime and Review of Municipal Strategies	17/03/2022	Werner van Herle, City of Mechelen, Member of the Consultative Committee of Cities	Review and Modifications
4. First draft Chapters Radicalisation and Organised Crime and Review of Municipal Strategies	17/03/2022	Mercè Soro, Department for the Interior, Generalitat de Catalunya, Member of the Consultative Committee of Cities	Review and Modifications
5. First draft Chapters Radicalisation and Organised Crime and Review of Municipal Strategies	18/03/2022	Patrick Charlier, Unia, Expert Advisory Board Member	Review and Modifications
6. Final full report	29/03/2022	Carla Napolano, Efus	Review and validation

The information and views set out in this report are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the official opinion of the European Union. Neither the European Union institutions and bodies nor any person acting on their behalf.



## Index of Contents

<b>1. Introduction .....</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>2. Work Package 2: Review and cross-analysis of urban security .....</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>3. Collection of good practices, tools and institutional barriers to prevent and tackle urban security issues – methods and scope of the task.....</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>3.1 A survey of international practice experiences of different stakeholders .....</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>3.2 Review of existing EU-funded research .....</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>3.3 Stand-alone review of municipal security strategies.....</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>3.4 Interviews with key actors .....</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>4. Inventory of practices and tools.....</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>4.1 Tools and practices in the focus area Preventing Juvenile Delinquency .....</b>	<b>16</b>
4.1.1 Activity-related tools .....	16
<b>4.2 Tools and practices in the focus area Preventing Radicalisation Leading to Violent Extremism.....</b>	<b>20</b>
4.2.1 Diagnostic, assessment and monitoring tools.....	20
4.2.2 Activity-related tools .....	23
4.2.3 Evaluation tools .....	29
<b>4.3 Tools and practices in the focus area Preventing and Reducing Trafficking and Organised Crime.....</b>	<b>31</b>
4.3.1 Diagnostic, assessment and monitoring tools.....	32
4.3.2 Activity-related tools.....	33
4.3.3 Evaluation tools .....	36
<b>4.4 Tools and practices in the focus area Designing and Managing Safe Public Spaces ..</b>	<b>39</b>
4.4.1 Diagnostic, assessment and monitoring tools.....	39
4.4.2 Activity-related tools .....	42
<b>5. Approaches and policies to tackle and prevent urban security issues – a review of municipal security strategies .....</b>	<b>47</b>
<b>5.1 Challenges and priorities .....</b>	<b>48</b>

<b>5.2 Concepts and approaches.....</b>	<b>50</b>
<b>5.3 Assessment, Monitoring and Evaluation .....</b>	<b>51</b>
<b>5.4 IcARUS' Focus Areas.....</b>	<b>53</b>
<b>5.5 Structures, actors and citizen participation .....</b>	<b>59</b>
<b>5.6 Cross-cutting thematic areas .....</b>	<b>60</b>
<b>6. Lessons learned – insights and conclusions.....</b>	<b>62</b>

## Index of Figures

<i>Figure 1 - Cities/regions per no of inhabitants</i>	11
<i>Figure 2 - Priorities according to IcARUS focus areas</i>	47
<i>Figure 3 - Security audit data</i>	49

## Index of Tables

<i>Table 1 - Municipalities and Regions</i>	10
---	----

## 1. Introduction

The IcARUS project aims to enhance a strategic approach to urban security based on multi-stakeholder cooperation and the co-production of solutions. Based on a vision for tackling crime which combines prevention, sanctions and fostering social cohesion, the project's main objectives are to provide a comprehensive understanding of urban security challenges and policies, and an opportunity to reflect upon and define tools and practices to respond to such challenges.

The IcARUS project seeks to facilitate a transformation in the application and utilisation of the knowledge base in urban security by adopting existing innovative tools and practices to develop a transferable toolkit that allows urban security actors to better respond to urban security challenges. The four IcARUS focus areas correspond to the priorities expressed by the project's partner local and regional authorities in terms of their local urban security issues, namely: 1) preventing radicalisation leading to violent extremism; 2) preventing juvenile delinquency; 3) designing and managing safe public spaces, and 4) reducing and preventing trafficking and organised crime.

By rethinking tools and practices in the field of urban security, the IcARUS project draws on evidence and expertise in the field of urban security collected over the past 30 years through research and practice. This rich body of knowledge supports an approach to urban security that is holistic, evidence-based and built on multi-stakeholder collaboration. Through a targeted process of co-design, IcARUS will integrate social and technological innovations to strengthen common approaches to urban security in the European Union. The project aims to transform the benefits to local communities by engaging them as active co-producers of urban security policies and practices, rather than passive recipients of municipal services. Thus, IcARUS will foster innovative governance approaches based on the promotion of citizen participation and the co-production of security policies.

This report gathers promising practices and tools developed by a variety of international stakeholders, civil society as well as public sector organisations, national, local and regional authorities and EU-funded projects. Furthermore, this deliverable presents an outline of 21 local and regional authorities' challenges, priorities and urban security approaches based on a review of their municipal or regional security strategies.



## 2. Work Package 2: Review and cross-analysis of urban security

The objective of WP2 is both to analyse urban security policies over the last 30 years, and conduct a cross analysis of the evolution of public policies and tools developed for urban security and the prevention of delinquency across Europe as well as at the international level.

It aims to

- Characterise developments and changes in the area of urban security in the four IcARUS focus areas and analyse how prevention strategies have responded to these challenges
- Provide an overview of information relevant to the governance of urban security for policy maker about necessary changes in urban security policies and how they can be implemented
- Critically review the trends, developments, opportunities and barriers identified in the state of the art and reflect how urban security actors can respond to them
- Develop an inventory of key innovations and effective practises and tools developed by Law Enforcement Agencies, local authorities, civil society and the private sector
- Identify factors to improve real and perceived security at the local level.

These objectives will be achieved through the following tasks: A state of art review of the four IcARUS focus areas, this report on the inventory of good practises and tools, a Workshop “Review what works” and a roadmap which will highlight the consolidated key lessons learnt from Work Package 2 and provide guidance for the subsequent tool development phase.

### **3. Collection of good practices, tools and institutional barriers to prevent and tackle urban security issues – methods and scope of the task**

#### **3.1 A survey of international practice experiences of different stakeholders**

In the framework of task 3.1, an online survey was conducted to collect tools and good practices related to the four IcARUS focus areas:

- Preventing Juvenile Delinquency
- Preventing Radicalisation Leading to Violent Extremism
- Designing and Managing Safe Public Spaces
- Preventing and Reducing Trafficking and Organised Crime

The survey was sent to 25 international organisations and networks, as well as to local authorities within and beyond the consortium. 12 organisations responded to the online survey and shared information on 14 tools.

The tools or practices were differentiated into three general categories that were applied to all tasks in the framework of the tool collection: assessment or monitoring tools, activity-related tools and evaluation tools. The survey included questions on the description of the tool, the outcomes and results, the end-users of the tool, the necessary resources and facilitators or barriers to the implementation. Additionally, the following cross-cutting themes were included into the survey:

- (How) does the tool take into account gender approaches?
- Does the tool respond to criminal activities in the cyber/online sphere? (eg. hate speech on social media)
- Does the tool delivery employ technology, or include a “cyber” component? E.g. drones, online/ digital spaces, channels and platforms?
- Which actors/local, regional, national stakeholders are involved in (required for) the development/ employment or authorisation of the tool?
- Does the tool respond to or take into account the transnationality /cross-border issues concerning the phenomena it seeks to tackle?

The findings of this tool collection are consolidated in Chapter 4 of this review.

### 3.2 Review of existing EU-funded research

The consortium partners contributing to this task conducted a desktop research on tools developed under EU-funded projects, according to the four IcARUS focus areas, using the CORDIS-database. In addition, the research encompassed Efus' own resources, adding to the collection tools, good practices and approaches from Efus member cities and regions. Tools developed by other partner organisations or institutions were also included in this research. Finally, they were classified in three categories: assessment/monitoring tools, activity-related tools, and evaluation tools.

### 3.3 Stand-alone review of municipal security strategies

The review undertaken in the framework of this task comprised the analysis of security strategies and policies of several bodies from ten European countries, 9 of which are EU Member States. The review included 18 municipal and three regional authorities. Table 1 lists the municipalities and regions that were included in this review.

Municipality/Region	Country
City of Vienna	Austria
Region of Bruxelles	Belgium
City of Liège	Belgium
City of Malines	Belgium
City of Lyon	France
City of Marseille	France
City of Lille	France
City of Montreuil	France
City-state of Berlin	Germany
City of Cologne	Germany
City of Augsburg	Germany
City of Munich	Germany
Emilia Romagna Region	Italy

Municipality/Region	Country
City of Vienna	Austria
Region of Bruxelles	Belgium
City of Liège	Belgium
City of Malines	Belgium
City of Vilnius	Lithuania
City of Lisbon	Portugal
City of L'Hospitalet	Spain
Generalitat of Catalonia	Spain
City of The Hague	The Netherlands
City of Liverpool	United Kingdom
City of London	United Kingdom
Greater Manchester	United Kingdom

Table 1- Municipalities and Regions; Source:Efus

The aim of this review was to include a diversity of cities and regions in terms of geography, political affiliation and number of inhabitants. 43% of cities or regions included in the review have a population of (roughly) between one and nine million. (See figure 1).

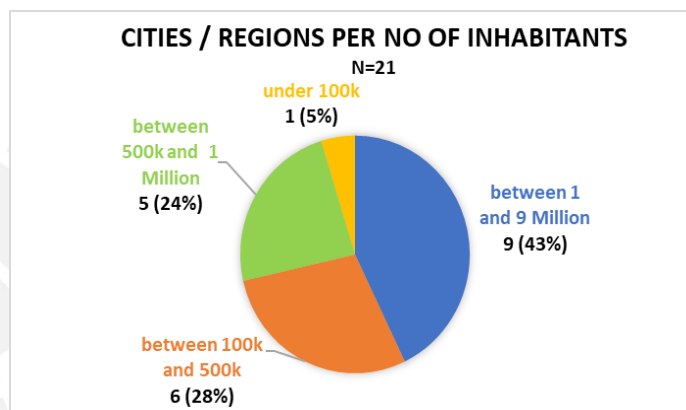


Figure 1 - Cities/regions per no of inhabitants; Source:Efus

### Types of documents analysed in the review

The main documents analysed were local or regional security and prevention strategies (15 out of 21). Five municipalities do not have an integrated strategy on urban security as a whole. For these, documents comprising the overall urban policies and strategies (Coalition Agreements of the governing political parties in city councils) were included in this review. In one case, the security strategy was, at the time of the analysis, still under revision by the city council. Thus, the Coalition Agreement was included in the analysis, allowing for a comparison between the approaches on security at the political and the technical level. Additionally, strategies, concepts and action plans concerning the IcARUS focus areas were included in this review, as well as documents on concrete practices or tools.

The type of documents reviewed for this analysis can be categorised as follows:

- political documents covering urban policy in general (e.g. Coalition Agreements of the governing political parties in city councils)
- municipal or regional strategies on urban security and crime prevention
- concepts or strategies referring to one of the IcARUS focus areas
- documents referring to specific practices and tools regarding one of the focus areas.

These different types of documents were – when available - cross-analysed.

The documents were obtained either directly from Efus' member cities or regions, or publicly and freely accessible via online research. The review of these strategies, policies and concepts as compiled in this report (see Chapter 5) will be presented in the form of a synopsis that aims to categorise and highlight the approaches and underlying concepts of urban security and crime prevention, while abstaining from naming the respective municipalities or regions, to be in compliance with ethical and legal requirements

## **3.4 Interviews with key actors**

Complementing this desktop research, the IcARUS partners conducted 36 semi-structured interviews with key actors operating in the four IcARUS focus areas. The objective was to include different perspectives and various stakeholders that could help deepen the understanding of challenges and potential solutions regarding the project's focus areas.

The interviewees represented the following categories of actors, organisations, or institutions:

- Journalist and author on organised crime
- Head of Strategic Management
- Deputy Chief of the Municipal Police

- Police Officer in Cyber Crime Division
- Private firm for crime mapping
- Municipal Crime Prevention Unit
- Cyber Crime Investigator of Municipal Police
- Expert in Security Projects and Policies, with a focus on cross-border and organised crime
- Trainer on Trafficking and Organised Crime practices
- Crisis Negotiation Trainer
- Expert in Internal Security, Terrorism, Islamism and Jihadism, Geopolitics and Law
- Scientific Supervisor of the Prevention Centre for Addictions and Psychosocial Health
- Juvenile Delinquency Probation Officer of the Ministry of Justice
- NGOs / city network in the field of PCE/PVE

The insights and findings of the interviews are consolidated in the following Chapter.

## 4. Inventory of practices and tools

This inventory gives an overview of practices and tools that were developed and implemented throughout Europe and beyond. They were collected and analysed according to each of the four focus areas of the IcARUS project: Preventing Juvenile Delinquency, Preventing Radicalisation Leading to Violent Extremism, Designing and Managing Safe Public Spaces, Reducing and Preventing Trafficking and Organised Crime.

It must be noted that this inventory is based on a collection and analysis of tools and practices, but that it does not provide thorough information on the efficacy of the described tools and is not comparable to systematic evaluation. Indeed, the aim of this inventory is to create an overview of tools and practices for local and regional authorities.

The criteria we applied for this inventory were as follows:

The first concerns the transferability and adaptability of the tool/practice to the local or regional level and to a specific context. The second layer of analysis is applied with regards to the principle of partnership in the development phases, as well as the implementation of the tool. A specific focus was put on the inclusion of end-users into the planning and development phase of the tool. Additionally, the criteria of cost-benefit ratio and risk assessment were applied, whenever the data available allowed it. Sustainability, factors and conditions conducive to the successful implementation of particular tools and strategies, and barriers that obstruct successful operationalisation were included in the analysis as well.

The fact that most of the tools and practices included here were collected through desktop research limits the scope for a thorough and exhaustive analysis. Similarly, the aforementioned criteria could not be strictly applied because of the availability or lack of information or data.

The analysis of the tools and practices was broken down into three main categories: assessments tools, activity tools and evaluation tools.

As explained in chapter 3, the practices and tools presented in this chapter have been collected through:

- A survey of the international practice experiences of different stakeholders, such as international networks, organisations and local or regional authorities.
- A review of existing EU funded research across a number of interlinked areas (use of the CORDIS database).
- Interviews with key actors in different countries.
- A collection of good practices and tools within Efus' network of cities.

The following description of identified tools and practices highlights selected tools and practices based on a diversity of approaches as well as the most pertinent identifiable sub-categories.

## 4.1 Tools and practices in the focus area Preventing Juvenile Delinquency

The tools and practices gathered within the focus area of preventing juvenile delinquency show a clear tendency to be activity-related and predominantly implemented by local governments and civil society. They are largely centred on an approach that emphasises capacity-building strategies to improve the (re)integration of youth and the prevention of delinquent behaviour rather than one based on retributive justice. No evaluation tools for preventing juvenile delinquency were found in the collection of tools and practices.

### 4.1.1 Activity-related tools

Activity-related tools in the context of preventing juvenile delinquency focus on providing concrete solutions and methodologies to tackle different issues relating to behaviours that can lead to violence. The tools often centre on the creation of stronger ties between relevant organisations (law enforcement, education, family, social services) and young people through the organisation of targeted activities and fostering dialogue. As evidenced by interviews with several experts and practitioners, activities to prevent juvenile delinquency must be conducted cautiously to avoid excluding, stigmatising, discriminating against or persecuting the young people such activities aim to reach out to.

#### *EUCPN Toolbox on Local Cooperation in Youth Crime Prevention*

Developed by the European Crime Prevention Network (EUCPN), the *Toolbox on Local Cooperation in Youth Crime Prevention* includes a collection of tools and best practices aimed at supporting practitioners and policymakers engaged in local cooperation in youth crime prevention. Assembled from various sources including academia, existing practices and expert opinions, the toolbox includes an academic pilot study, a fact sheet on good practices throughout the European Union, and most notably a manual for practitioners. Based on two focus groups held with experienced practitioners, this manual is intended to support practitioners in developing and evaluating youth crime prevention projects centred on local cooperation. It not only provides a suggested action-plan for creating a project and ensuring successful collaboration, but also information on potential pitfalls to best prepare practitioners for successful implementation.



*City of Saint-Nazaire: Bridging the gap between the police and young people*

As a result of growing tensions and violence between the police and young people in the French city of Saint-Nazaire, the municipality organised a day of activities and workshops for police in seven public and private secondary schools. The objective of the project was to highlight the positive aspects of police work in the community and to foster mutual trust between young people and the police. One activity focused on a competition which involved teams of eight pupils being coached by a police officer, each team competing to answer general knowledge questions and taking part in sports activities that reflect the physical nature of the career of police officers. Additionally, the police organised workshops to teach students about first aid, prevention of addiction, prevention of cyber-crime and bullying and road safety. The project was carried out in partnership with the municipal Youth Office, the private and public secondary schools of Saint-Nazaire, an insurance company, and several local associations. The competition was seen as a success since it combined more traditional academic skills, such as answering multiple choice questions, with physical activities, creating an environment that included students with diverse strengths and interests. Similarly, the workshops led by police officers were designed to be entertaining to best engage students, contributing to a better relationship between students and law enforcement.

*City of Stockholm: Calm Street*

The *Calm Street* project (or 'Lugna Gatan' in Swedish) is a practice developed by the Fryshuset Youth Centre in close cooperation with local communities, social authorities, the police and political decision-makers to counteract violence and vandalism in the streets and in public transport. *Calm Street* brings together unemployed people between the ages of 20 to 30 who are then trained to prevent problems caused by young people who loiter in public spaces and around subways and buses. Rather than with traditional security guards, the *Calm Street* trainees were able to act as role models for the young people committing acts of vandalism and violence, thus giving them a better position from which to intervene. Now, *Calm Street* is divided into three sections:

- The Public Transportation Project: unemployed individuals are employed and trained to provide safety and security in and around trains and buses by direct intervention and establishing relationships with young people.
- Local area presence: *Calm Street* 'guardians' work to promote a better and safer environment by building relationships with young people.
- The Junior Project: young volunteers between the ages of 14 and 19 are coached by older guardians and take part in diverse activities including field trips, camping, sports, and patrols of local areas.

The Youth Centre creates an inclusive environment where people from different social and cultural backgrounds, and who sometimes have a criminal record, feel accepted. This is

important because it gives them credibility in neighbourhoods with predominantly immigrant populations, where young people are suspicious of traditional security actors and are more likely to respond to individuals with whom they can identify and empathise. Since its creation in 1995, *Calm Street* has been successful not only in creating better and safer environments in local communities, but also in creating meaningful employment for young people who might otherwise lack opportunities.

#### *City of Bologna and the Region of Emilia-Romagna: Model for Intervention*

The Italian city of Bologna and the region of Emilia-Romagna have developed a model for intervention to reduce and prevent cases of youth violence in local communities. The model creates practical strategies that target young people and families, stakeholders and relevant parties (such as bar owners, leaders in minority communities and managers of recreational activities) and public and private actors (social service, law enforcement, legal experts, etc.) The objectives of the model are to:

- Contain the risk of criminal activities and strengthen prevention and desistance among young people involved in such activities.
- Increase knowledge of the phenomenon of juvenile delinquency and identify early preventive actions that can be replicated in other regions.
- Reassure local communities and strengthen social and institutional collaboration networks.

The interventions identified in this model are cultural activities for young people, increased availability of therapy and mental health services, and more monitoring activities. The set of actions put in place in Bologna and Emilia Romagna through this model have led to a significant improvement of the residents' sense of belonging to their neighbourhood.

The main success factors were the strong partnership and shared vision created from the start between institutional partners and civil society. Another central element was the strongly territorial dimension of the actions, which saw an in-depth analysis of the context, together with the empowerment of the neighbourhoods and local networks.

#### *City of Turin: Preventing recidivism through restorative justice*

To prevent juvenile delinquency and recidivism, the City of Turin has established several youth centres where young people are able to participate in workshops, activities, and conversations with adult mentors. The youth centres serve as spaces where young people involved in juvenile delinquency can socialise and develop new skills and competencies. Within the centres, multiple actors such as families, social services, educators and local police are involved in the creation of comprehensive rehabilitation plans for each young person. By adopting a restorative approach to justice that nurtures personal development rather than utilising traditional retributive

measures, young people are left better equipped to be healthy members of society and are less likely to continue committing crime.

#### *Project “Anti-bullying strategies in schools”*

The EU Daphne-funded pilot project *Action Anti-Bullying (AAB)* developed by the University of Northampton and the Spanish Confederation of Schools created two training programmes to reduce bullying at school. Rather than utilising traditional punitive responses to bullying, the project emphasises the reinforcement of positive behaviour in a climate of coexistence where young people feel included. The training programmes developed during the pilot project included a five-stage learning process enhanced by visual aids and various support materials and were implemented in pilot schools in five countries (Italy, Romania, Slovenia, Spain, and the UK). Additionally, the pilot created a review instrument that collected opinions from students, family and staff to be held in a database for use by other schools to identify priorities and track progress of their initiatives. Schools that participated in the pilot project reported a decrease in instances of bullying between 25%-29% on average.

#### **Overview of insights and findings**

There are several projects, practices and tools that aim to reduce juvenile delinquency and build the capacity of relevant actors to intervene in cases of delinquency. Activity-related tools make up the vast majority of practices in the field, where there is a noticeable lack of evaluation-based tools. Most prevention strategies, tools and practices focus on approaches that aim to support young people engaged in delinquency rather than a retributive approach that punishes them. As interviews with several different practitioners and experts have shown, the majority of these approaches actively involve the education system and seek to integrate the work of teachers, law enforcement, social services and family members to best support juvenile delinquents. These interviews highlighted the importance of understanding the causes of delinquency and its contributing contextual factors. In some cases, such factors prevent the successful implementation of prevention strategies, which highlights the need for practices that understand and address various contributing factors to juvenile delinquency. For example, as illustrated in the case of Calm Street, immigrant populations might feel detached from the local culture and thus more hesitant to respond positively to authority figures with whom they do not relate. Interviewees highlighted as a barrier to successful implementation the possible lack of trust between actors in prevention projects and their target groups. Tools in the field of juvenile delinquency prevention must involve diverse actors who are able to interact with various target groups to implement equitable prevention efforts and build the trust that is key for success.

A further challenge highlighted by several interviewees is the increasing digitisation of young people’s lives as well as the COVID-19 pandemic, which have changed the nature of juvenile delinquency. These factors have led to the isolation of many young people and the

intensification of new forms of juvenile delinquency such as online revenge porn and cyber bullying. The need to raise awareness of the role of technology and social media in juvenile delinquency and to better educate the relevant parties, including young people, on threats associated with technology was highlighted by all the interviewees. A final barrier to success highlighted by practitioners is the lack of financial resources to develop and scale prevention tools. The lack of a meaningful presence of diagnostic and evaluation tools is an important aspect to consider in the assessment of the field of juvenile delinquency prevention.

## 4.2 Tools and practices in the focus area Preventing Radicalisation Leading to Violent Extremism

The prevention of radicalisation leading to violent extremism has been a major focus for the European Commission and its Member States for several years. This has led to the funding of a significant number of European and national projects, which have developed tools and practices to combat and prevent radicalisation. Furthermore, the Radicalisation Awareness Network regularly collects and evaluates projects, approaches and initiatives throughout Europe.<sup>1</sup> The European Forum for Urban Security and its member cities and regions have been working on the prevention of radicalisation at the local and regional level since 2014. The review of municipal urban security strategies that was conducted in the framework of this collection of tools and practices (see Chapter 5) shows that radicalisation and violent extremism **are among** the most prominent urban security challenges cities and regions are confronted with. Given the variety of different programmes and structures targeted at preventing radicalisation leading to violent extremism at both the EU and Member **State level**, one of the major challenges for local and regional authorities is to develop a comprehensive strategy which includes and builds on the initiatives and projects that are funded by other public authorities. Tools and practices have to be aligned with and integrated into a multi-stakeholder approach which includes civil society and engages with communities in order to enhance resilience and foster social cohesion.

### 4.2.1 Diagnostic, assessment and monitoring tools

A variety of tools and practices focus on the diagnosis of different phenomena related to radicalisation. It must be noted that radicalisation is understood here as a hardening of opinions and behaviour that leads to the legitimisation of violence and, sometimes, to violent extremism. Radicalisation is not dangerous *per se*, and radical opinions must not be mixed up with anti-

---

<sup>1</sup> See the RAN collection that gathers more than 200 practices and approaches: [https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/system/files/2021-05/ran\\_collection-approaches\\_and\\_practices\\_en.pdf](https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/system/files/2021-05/ran_collection-approaches_and_practices_en.pdf)

democratic views or violent action. Thus, the qualification of acts, discourses or groups and individuals as dangerous must be conducted carefully and cautiously in order to avoid stigmatisation, misleading accusations or false suspicions that can cause harm.

Several EU Member States have put in place national or regional structures in charge of the detection of radicalised individuals that are at risk of pursuing violent extremist activities. In France, a so-called “green telephone number” was established in 2014, to which practitioners or the general public can signal individuals they perceive to be threatening or at risk of carrying out violent extremism. Based on a set of indicators, these individuals are then vetted by intelligence and law enforcement agencies. More than 76,000 individuals have been signalled to the authorities since the implementation of the “green telephone number”, of which about 6,000 were identified as dangerous.

There are a variety of openly accessible tools concerning the assessment of at-risk individuals, targeted at first-line practitioners, teachers, youth workers, and the general public. Their transferability might be low-threshold, but their usage must be applied with the utmost caution and should be conducted in connection with professional help.

### *The Behaviour Barometer*

The *Behaviour Barometer*<sup>2</sup> is an education and awareness tool developed by the Canadian Centre for the Prevention of Radicalisation Leading to Violence (CPRLV). The end users are front-line practitioners and the general public. The Barometer aims to render processes of radicalisation leading to violence easier to understand, and to increase the capacity to identify early warning signs. The tool provides information on observable behaviours associated with violent radicalisation and seeks to help family members and friends of individuals affected by radicalisation to keep an eye out for relevant signs. The CPRLV strongly advises any person using the barometer to reach out to their helpline.

### *The Danish Info-Houses*

The Danish Centre for Prevention of Extremism implemented 12 local *Info-Houses* in Denmark. These preventive and collaborative structures gather the police, municipalities and other institutions such as the regional psychiatry service and the prison and probation service. They are responsible for assessing concerns regarding individuals who may be at risk, as well as for collecting and sharing information on the challenges and trends in the local context. A set of tools have been developed including a dialogue-based assessment tool designed for multi-

---

<sup>2</sup> See <https://info-radical.org/en/recognizing-violent-radicalization/>

agency-based case work. The diagnostic consists of an analysis of the risks, threats, well-being and resilience of the individuals who have been signalled according to nine criteria, such as their criminal history, mental vulnerability or family structure. The tool was developed in consultation with local practitioners, researchers and other stakeholders, and is derived from evidence-based research.

The assessment model is composed of four tools that guide the practitioners in the Info-Houses through three steps:

- reception and description of the concern
- analysis of the situation of the person
- comprehensive assessment and recommendation.

### ***Radicalisation in the digital sphere***

As processes of radicalisation leading to violent extremism are oftentimes exacerbated through the echo chamber or filter bubble-effect of social media, the detection of radicalisation in the online sphere has become a major challenge in prevention work. There are a series of projects and initiatives that rely on technology-based solutions to enhance the assessment of violent extremist content and threats based on learning AI systems. The employment of such technology poses a variety of challenges and ethical questions, e.g. the identification of extremist and dangerous content cannot be easily determined without taking the respective context of these contents into account, a task that AI systems are not able to fulfil. The requirements to implement a technology-based assessment tool at the local or regional level are relatively high, concerning financial resources, the need to cooperate with private sector companies and acquiring the necessary equipment, competencies and skills.

### ***Online Hate Mapper - Institute for Strategic Dialogue***

In 2019, the Institute for Strategic Dialogue developed the *Online Hate Map* to produce a survey of hate speech online in France. Recognising a lack of data regarding hate speech and discrimination on the internet, the Institute created machine-learning algorithms to identify 7 million instances of hate speech, which were then sorted into four target groups: women; the LGBTQ+ community; people with disabilities; and French-Arab communities. The goal of the tool is to serve as an evidence base which can inform political and technological responses to harmful discourses. Using machine-learning technology that is easily able to draw statistical conclusions regarding hate speech and target groups provides a level of evaluation best suited to informing future policy-making and recommendations.

### *City of Malmö: mapping online hate speech & violent extremism*

In order to better understand the extent of online hate speech, extremist views and threats, the city of Malmö developed an online tool which allows the creation of a digital map of their local digital sphere. The project started in 2020 and is implemented in cooperation with Nordic Safe Cities, various private sector technology companies and the Swedish Center for Violent Extremism. The municipality's objective is to be aware of what is happening in Malmö's digital "streets and squares" in order to prevent their citizens from being exposed to online harassment, threats and extremist propaganda. Building on the understanding that the digital world is part of citizens' everyday life, the tool is designed to map hatred and extremist content, specifically with regards to open groups and public pages on Facebook as well as on the platform Flashback. Closed and private groups and pages are not included in this analysis. Data is aggregated into an overall situation or problem-picture and no individual's perceptions are of interest.

The aim of this project is to enhance the municipality's prevention work in the digital world, the mapping tool is thus not used for intelligence analysis or for investigative purposes. Based on the first analyses that were conducted, the city's steering committee developed an action plan that includes training programmes for civil society organisations and others to help them reduce hatred online on their own platforms and create a group with several moderate digital voices that oppose extremism online and gain the competence to intervene preventively and actively online to create digital security. By working together with police and civil society, the municipality aims to create more security and safety in Malmö's "digital streets and squares".

#### 4.2.2 Activity-related tools

In the context of radicalisation prevention activities, a wide range of tools has been developed within EU-funded projects and beyond. It is noticeable that a systematic integration of these tools has not yet been achieved. The scope and variety of the tools being developed in this context is enormous and consequently some are not widely disseminated and applied. Despite some attempts to create an overview, there are a vast number of approaches, tools, measures, and tried and tested activities. Some very promising projects or tools are only available in certain languages. Others would first have to be translated from English into national languages. The IcARUS project can make a significant contribution here to improving the overview and promoting exchange.

Nevertheless, it remains crucial that tools and practices be implemented in the framework of a comprehensive local or regional prevention strategy, which is supported by both the technical and the political level within the local or regional authority. In consideration of the fact that there is a wide range and variety of actors, organisations and NGOs throughout Europe who

develop and implement initiatives and activities in the field of radicalisation prevention, the identification and mapping of all local or regional actors remains one of the biggest challenges for local and regional authorities with regards to the objective of developing a comprehensive multi-stakeholder approach that creates synergies and avoids double structures or even competition amongst those different stakeholders.

### ***Prevention activities aimed at youth***

#### *City of Vilvoorde*

Since 2013, the municipality of Vilvoorde has been organising regular meetings with police and youth to prevent radicalisation and polarisation in their community. The main objective of these meetings is to prevent polarisation by addressing existing conflicts between authorities (usually represented by the police) and young people at risk of being radicalised, and to prevent these conflicts from fueling radicalisation. Discussions also seek to promote critical thinking among participants and improve relations between the two groups. The activities comprise training sessions for the local police on radicalisation and on what motivates young people to follow this path, bilateral meetings between the city and the city's youth, and between the city and the local police to address the tensions between young people and local police, as well as meetings organised by the mayor between the city, young people the local police. This regular exchange with young citizens and the strong support and personal engagement of the mayor are key factors to render their prevention strategy inclusive, credible and sustainable.

#### *Nordic Pioneers Award*

With the objective of highlighting and honouring the engagement of young people and their grass-roots initiatives to foster democratic dialogue, social cohesion and prevent or counter discrimination and hate speech in their local communities, Nordic Safe Cities has launched the *Nordic Pioneers Award*.<sup>3</sup> Each year, the board of young people awards four nominees who “demonstrated considerable devotion to increase local safety and cohesion in their local community by tackling polarization, hate, and social exclusion.” The aim of the award is to give young people's engagement more visibility and to promote more inclusive local democracies that involve young people in cities' policy and decision-making processes.

---

<sup>3</sup> See <https://nordicpioneers.org/>



### *Digital Streetwork project*

With a view to extending their prevention work to the online sphere and reaching out to, and prevent, at-risk individuals from radicalisation in social networks, the German NGO Amadeu-Antonio-Stiftung<sup>4</sup> developed a digital streetwork approach. In cooperation with a variety of different organisations in the field of prevention, as well as researchers, they developed a comprehensive approach complementing streetwork pedagogy in the digital world. The approach was thoroughly tested, implemented and externally evaluated. The target group of online interventions are young people who express right-wing extremist views and opinions on social media. The aim of the interventions is to avoid a hardening of these extremist and closed world views by establishing a dialogue promoting democratic values, and by supporting these individuals in their capacity for self reflection and the identification of underlying personal needs. The project report provides detailed general information on the phenomenon and patterns of online radicalisation, as well as comprehensive guidance on pedagogic principles, concrete dialogue and intervention strategies.

The project seeks to enhance the digital competencies of prevention work targeting young people based on the consideration that the digital sphere is a crucial part of their lives.

### *Gamechanger*

*Game Changer* is an EU-funded project that provides tools and support to NGOs; aspiring youth leaders focused on addressing tolerance, open-mindedness, civic engagement and radical ideology and behaviour; technology experts; media specialists; academics and youth activists. Its goal is to promote tolerance and civic engagement through gamification. Currently operating pilot projects in France, Greece and Poland, *Game Changer* has developed a series of online videogames that seek to encourage young people to think positively about diversity, to identify and speak out against discrimination and hate speech, and to consider marginalised communities with respect. This project is testament to the important and growing presence of de-radicalisation tools focused on using the internet and videogames as a dissemination platform. These tools recognise that the discrimination and violence that occur on the internet and in video games create an environment that propagates radicalisation, and that not only it is necessary to counteract this by intervening at the source, but that the same platforms can be used as tools to spread preventive information. In addition to the games, *Game Changer* has produced a library of tools including a state of the art analysis, a communication guide, evaluation manuals, and recordings of training sessions.

---

<sup>4</sup> See Amadeu-Antonio\_Stiftung, Digital Streetwork. Pädagogische Interventionen im Web 2.0; [https://www.amadeu-antonio-stiftung.de/wp-content/uploads/2018/08/digital\\_streetwork\\_web-1.pdf](https://www.amadeu-antonio-stiftung.de/wp-content/uploads/2018/08/digital_streetwork_web-1.pdf)

### *X-Game: live-game to sensitise youth*

The Social Counselling Service in Stuttgart, an NGO in the field of prevention work, developed *X-Games*, a live game that aims to prevent radicalisation leading to violent extremism. The basic idea of the game is to secretly confront young people with the methods, arguments and ways of thinking of extremist groups and to encourage them to commit ethically questionable actions in the course of the game. The aim is to make young people aware of the simple methods, thoughts and actions that radical groups can use to influence them. The game has two objectives, the obvious one being to collect the most points, and the most important one being to sensitise the player about group dynamic processes, outsider and leader experiences, propaganda methods, power structures and dehumanisation processes that can be observed in violent extremist movements. Since the game uses these methods, it is very important to organise a joint follow-up discussion in order to clarify the objective of the game and reflect on the experience.

### ***Prevention in the education system***

Schools and other educational institutions are crucial stakeholders in the prevention of radicalisation, the promotion of social cohesion and democratic values and the fostering of young people's resilience to extremist propaganda and narratives. As the review of municipal urban security strategies shows (see Chapter 5), schools and other formal and non-formal educational institutions are key partners for the vast majority of local and regional authorities when it comes to countering and preventing radicalisation.

Despite the variety of prevention programmes and initiatives that are implemented in cooperation with schools and teachers, a systematic incorporation of prevention into regular curricula in schools and other educational institutions is not yet achieved. Responding to the calls of several UN member states to support their country's educative sector, UNESCO developed in 2016 in cooperation with a variety of experts and institutions a *Teacher's Guide on the Prevention of Violent Extremism*<sup>5</sup>, which is available in seven languages.

The guide seeks to help teachers to create a classroom climate that is inclusive, and conducive to respectful dialogue, open discussion and critical thinking. The publication also recommends resources to develop a deeper understanding of the phenomenon of violent extremism and responds to frequently asked questions. Another tool aimed at fostering citizenship and social skills in schools while preventing processes of radicalisation is the *Instructors Handbook for the Civic and Social Competencies Curriculum for Adolescents* developed by the TERRA II project team at the University College Roosevelt. The curriculum comprises seven consecutive workshops that can be delivered by teachers or external trainers. The handbook is available in English and Dutch and provides detailed information on the pedagogical approach as well as the structure and content of the workshop sessions.

---

<sup>5</sup> See <https://en.unesco.org/news/unesco-launches-teacher-s-guide-prevention-violent-extremism>

### ***Reaching out to families***

Several tools and practices are targeted at families aimed at raising awareness on the factors, processes and indicators of radicalisation leading to violent extremism as well as on providing counselling and support for family members of at-risk individuals. As many families hesitate to reach out to official institutions fearing stigmatisation and legal consequences for their relatives, approaches to support families must create a safe and comfortable environment and ensure that a relationship of trust is established. Oftentimes authorities delegate the support structures for families to NGOs and grassroots-level organisations.

#### ***Mother Schools***

*Parenting for Peace* is an activity developed by the non-profit organisation Women Without Borders with the goal of sensitising mothers in preventing extreme and violent behaviour among their young.<sup>6</sup> Unlike most activities that attempt to prevent youth radicalisation by intervening in schools, the Mother Schools programme relies on the family structure. The activity recognises the important and often underlooked role that mothers, women and the greater family structure play in preventing radicalisation. The training seeks to empower women and highlight their importance in the family structure, where oftentimes patriarchal dynamics can disempower the agency of women to intervene. The Mother Schools programme lasts a year and has been held in over 15 countries. Over the course of the training, participants work with local civil society, law enforcement, social services and experts to gain the ability and emotional capacity to better address and counteract extremist ideologies as a first line of defence.

### ***Enhancing multi-stakeholder cooperation***

The need to cooperate with a variety of stakeholders, notably with civil society organisations and NGOs, to prevent radicalisation leading to violent extremism and to strengthen resilience and social cohesion has been a widely accepted consensus for many years. Nevertheless, bringing together actors with different occupational profiles, mandates, roles and responsibilities requires good coordination and the establishment of a common understanding of the objectives and desired outcomes amongst all involved.

#### ***Workshops to reinforce cooperation amongst different stakeholders***

The German civil society organisation Vereinigung Pestalozzi gGmbH implements a project aimed at supporting better cross-sectoral cooperation among organisations and practitioners

---

<sup>6</sup> <https://www.forum-mne.com/en/project/mother-schools-parenting-for-peace/#:~:text=They%20are%20a%20series%20of,in%20vulnerable%20homes%20and%20neighbourhoods.>

that prevent extremism founded on religion. The project is financed by the national prevention programme of the German Federal Ministry for the Interior. It comprises tailored workshops for actors in the context of the prevention of religious extremism, youth and welfare services, as well as other actors from different sectors (e.g. security agencies) to better work together. The workshops entail a role play that seeks to enable the comprehension of a case study based on an approach that builds on the synergies between the perspectives of different actors involved in the field of prevention.

Different actors from the triangle youth, family, social services, prevention counselling structures and security actors each take on a different (pre-scripted) role (other than their own) and work together on a pre-scripted case study.

Additionally, there are actors who observe the role play, in particular, experienced practitioners who can give feedback on the “realities” in their field of work, e.g. representatives of the federal state level or municipal youth services and representatives of the police.

The workshop was developed after an inquiry of about 60 organisations. The need to better cooperate across sectoral and institutional barriers was mentioned because these actors might (have to) work together on a concrete case that demands cooperation, but there is often not enough time to exchange further, or deepen their relation and mutual understanding. That is why the role play seeks to give participants the opportunity to better understand the perspective, but also the specific role, mandate and (institutional) circumstances of actors in other sectors and fields of work.

### ***Victims of discrimination in the context of radicalisation prevention programmes***

#### ***PREVENT WATCH***

The prevention of radicalisation and deradicalisation has become a wide field of activity for security organisations, ministries of the Interior, police, etc. Unfortunately, in their generality, they can generate unintended impacts which can exacerbate, rather than defuse, the actual problem. In the sensitive field of preventing violent extremism, certain measures can arise that are racist, exclusionary and stigmatising, thus actually increasing the danger of radicalisation that they claim to combat. The violation of human rights is unfortunately not uncommon in this context, for example, through measures such as ethnic profiling or other discriminatory measures against minorities.

The objectives of the *PREVENT Watch* initiative is to advise and protect citizens who have become targets of such “deradicalisation initiatives” by their government. The aim is to help victims to protect their basic rights and to prevent further alienation or even hostility towards the government and its institutions. Unjustified and Islamophobic Targeting members of the Muslim community does not only cause harm on the individual level, but it can also fuel polarisation and mistrust and therefore obstruct social cohesion and the confidence in

democratic procedures and structures. This initiative provides a helpline for victims, publishes reports, tries to raise awareness on this topic through media and provides legal support.

#### 4.2.3 Evaluation tools

The regular evaluation of the processes as well as outcomes and results of prevention strategies and all implemented activities is of utmost importance. Whenever possible, local and regional authorities should cooperate with external scientific researchers to conduct a systematic evaluation in order to identify obstacles or facilitators more effectively than with internal evaluation processes. There are also several tools targeted at stakeholders in radicalisation prevention that allow for internal evaluation of the implemented strategies and activities.

##### ***QUALIPREV - Crime prevention evaluation***

*QUALIPREV* is a crime prevention evaluation tool to quickly and easily evaluate the quality of crime prevention projects, based on key criteria. “It is aimed at evaluators wanting to evaluate the (potential) of their own projects or external evaluators wanting to select promising practices.” (Rummens 2016). The model consists of two parts:

Step I: scoring of the project

- 1) Problem statement and theoretical background: the crime problem is defined here
- 2) Evaluability assessment: can the project be evaluated properly and reliably? Is the data available? Can information be found?
- 3) Process evaluation: evaluation of the implementation of the project
- 4) Outcome evaluation: evaluation of the effects of the programme
- 5) Dissemination and publication of results: distribution of the results of the project to a specific or a wide audience (prevention workers, policy makers, academics, general public).

Step II: identification of good practices

Effectiveness assessment: final score and label for a project can be calculated automatically by filling out the Excel score form according to certain criteria. All is based on a concrete theoretical basis. Innovativeness, theoretical background, applicability, etc. are evaluated.

End users of this tool are both researchers and practitioners in the field of Countering or Preventing Violent Extremism (C/PVE). It is important especially for actors working at the

interlinkage between academic analysis and practical implementation, especially for local authorities. It's the very aim of these tools to help practitioners or local authorities to evaluate their projects on crime prevention and radicalisation, thus they should facilitate their use. There needs to be a general understanding of the necessity of evaluation and some theoretical and methodological skills, otherwise an external evaluation will have to be conducted. The Qualiprev tool was tested in the framework of the Urban Agenda initiative by several cities, but there was no systematic evaluation of the evaluation tool.

#### *Violent Extremism Evaluation Measurement*

The *Violent Extremism Evaluation Measurement* (VEEM) tool helps practitioners to find out if their interventions in the field of CVE are meeting their intended objectives in order to help them improve their future approaches. It provides tools depending on the specific user's need: whether an activity is being planned, or an initiative has already been implemented.

#### *IMPACT Europe Evaluation Guide*

The IMPACT project<sup>7</sup> developed an online platform which provides comprehensive information and interactive modules to design and conduct an evaluation of prevention initiatives and activities in the field of CVE/PVE. The platform comprises a database on evaluations of CVE projects (until 2014) as well as information on different evaluation methods and ethical considerations.

### **General considerations and insights**

There are many projects and initiatives that aim to raise awareness of radicalisation and related phenomena and many good practices seeking to enhance resilience and foster social cohesion, especially on the primary prevention level. Most prevention strategies, tools and practices are targeted at youth and children. As developments of recent years show, the landscape of radicalisation leading to violent extremism is rapidly changing and evolving. In the context of (oftentimes violent) protests and movements against COVID-19 restrictions, and with the spread of conspiracy theories on social media, practitioners throughout Europe have observed a dramatic increase in radicalisation leading to violent extremism among adults. Therefore, it is of utmost importance to adapt existing prevention strategies, practices and tools in order to target at-risk groups among the adult population.

---

<sup>7</sup> See: <http://www.impact.itti.com.pl/index#/guide/design/intervention>

As the interviews with several practitioners and experts in the field of PVE/PCE work have shown, the often time- limited funding structure in most areas of radicalisation prevention can be a barrier when it comes to developing sustainable and reliable structures and approaches. Most practitioners in the field report underfinancing and lack of staff as major challenges in their daily work. This is of particular concern given the need to adapt to the aforementioned changing landscape of radicalisation. The importance of cooperating with different stakeholders from public services, local authorities, law enforcement and NGOs in order to implement a comprehensive approach to tackle and prevent radicalisation is highlighted by all interviewees, yet the implementation of successful multi-stakeholder collaboration is rarely achieved. The lack of coordination among all pertinent actors at the local level was mentioned as one of the barriers when it comes to implementing a targeted and integrated local strategy. Several interviewees emphasised the mistrust between security actors, such as police, and non-security actors like social workers, youth organisations and civil society organisations as being the most challenging obstruction to achieving effective multi-sectoral cooperation. Therefore, local and regional authorities should implement trust-building and training activities aimed at enhancing the capacities and mutual understanding of all stakeholders involved. The lack of evaluation and thus evidence base in the field of radicalisation prevention was not only one of the core findings of the *Report Describing the State of the Art and Cross-Analysis*<sup>8</sup> delivered by the University of Leeds, but was also highlighted by several practitioners in the field. Often, the funding structures for initiatives and projects do not include systematic evaluation conducted by scientific researchers, or even internal evaluation, despite the willingness or request of practitioners.

### **4.3 Tools and practices in the focus area Preventing and Reducing Trafficking and Organised Crime**

#### **General considerations**

Most of the practices and tools in this focus area are activity-related tools implemented by local governments. Geographical diversification is a weak element, with most of the instruments stemming from the Italian experience. There is an increasing number of technology-savvy tools made available to practitioners, Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs) and data analysts and scientists. Nevertheless, the developments in the research and industry domain often do not meet the requirements at the local level, posing a real challenge of adaptation of such tools to local expertise, resources and infrastructure. Indeed, the provision and deployment of the

---

<sup>8</sup> See: Deliverable 2.1 of the IcARUS project

appropriate ICT environment for the implementation, testing and evaluation of such tools at the local level is usually provided by the technical or research partners.

There is a clear need to invest in training programmes that seek to continuously improve the knowledge and skills of stakeholders around the challenges posed by trafficking and organised crime. This would contribute to building a solid knowledge base for a deep understanding of the causes and effects of the phenomena, which in turn would help to better address them at the local level.

The co-production and involvement of civil society also remains a crucial aspect. Societies, especially local communities, need to understand that in many cases, the people they consider as offenders are first and foremost victims of trafficking (e.g. minors<sup>9</sup> who engage in petty theft, or beg/work at traffic lights, etc). Increasing solidarity at the local level will help enhance all facets of governance vis-à-vis organised crime in general, and human trafficking in particular.

#### 4.3.1 Diagnostic, assessment and monitoring tools

Tools and practises identified in this first area aim to:

- Collect and analyse heterogeneous data for awareness-raising purposes or for forensic investigations;
- Describe and predict situations and events, and identify trends based on data analytics platforms and tools;
- Contextualise threats and assess situations.

Although technological tools could be relatively easy to use, offer fast results and might increase analytical capabilities, thus permitting the early detection and prevention of criminal activities, possible barriers to effective local implementation may be a lack of expertise at the local level as well as the cost of procuring tools and the training of staff on how to optimally employ such tools.

#### **Observatory on organised crime and the promotion of a culture of legality Emilia Romagna Region, Italy**

This Observatory studies criminal infiltration in the local social and economic fabric, raises awareness and disseminates its findings. It promotes coordination among local authorities in partnership with local cultural associations to ensure fair competition between operators.

---

<sup>9</sup> According to the World Bank, one third of trafficking victims are minors (see [https://www.worldbank.org/en/home?qterm\\_test1=trafficking](https://www.worldbank.org/en/home?qterm_test1=trafficking) ).



Furthermore, it upholds the quality of tourism, monitors potential reuse of illicit capital by organised crime, promotes social cohesion through the dissemination of a culture of legality, and, of course, monitors mafias. Beyond the collection of documentation and scientific analyses on criminal groups, the Observatory also offers training to civil servants about anti-corruption and anti-money laundering regulations at the regional or national level. Concerning awareness-raising, it organises cultural initiatives (conferences, public meetings, debates, cinema, photography and theatre) on the themes of legality, active citizen participation and the fight against mafias.

#### **Knowledge-based and user-centred investigation system for data analysis (ANITA EU project)**

This set of innovative tools aims to boost Law Enforcement Agencies' (LEAs) investigation processes and to significantly increase their operational capabilities by efficiently addressing online illegal trafficking challenges. In particular, it allows them to analyse heterogeneous data (text, audio, video and image) from online (Surface Web, Deep Web, Dark Nets) and offline (LEAs' databases) resources in order to fight illegal trafficking activities.

Furthermore, the ANITA project aims at improving the training of newly recruited officers by collecting, integrating and re-using the knowledge of numerous senior expert officers and through a recommendation functionality that facilitates the transfer of such know-how.

#### **4.3.2 Activity-related tools**

The tools and practices in this area respond to different objectives:

- To prevent and contribute to the repression of organised crime-related phenomena via the use of administrative measures and collaboration with actors operating in other fields than law enforcement and the judicial system;
- To reinforce the resilience of society via tailored training and awareness campaigns;
- To repair the social and economic damage caused by criminal and Mafia-type organisations by reinforcing social cohesion and the culture of legality.

Although trafficking and organised crime are by nature cross-border and international, they have a local and urban component. It is thus important to implement and adapt to the local context tools that could otherwise be too global in their scope.

#### *Third European Union Handbook on the Administrative Approach*

The third *European Union Handbook on the Administrative Approach*, published by the European Network on the Administrative Approach (ENAA), presents this approach which seeks to complement the traditional law enforcement and legal approach to counter and prevent

organised crime. It applies to all relevant types of administrative regulation to help prevent and fight illegal activities when possible under the law, and includes the preventive screening and monitoring of applicants to public funding and permits and the closing or expropriation of premises. It combines three main principles: preventing people involved in organised crime from using legal administrative infrastructure for criminal purposes, applying all relevant types of administrative procedures to prevent organised crime and using administrative tools to supplement actions taken under criminal law. The Handbook details five pillars of the Administrative Approach's strategy:

- Protecting the legal infrastructure and economy;
- To be a complementary approach paired with traditional instruments of criminal law;
- A multi-agency approach;
- Information sharing between law enforcement and administrative authorities;
- Taking actions in order to set up barriers.

The Handbook is available in all EU languages and provides an overview of the approach, examples of local uses and recommendations for the future of the approach.

### ***Comprehensive training programmes and awareness raising activities***

#### *KEMEA Training Programmes*

KEMEA, a think tank devoted to security studies based in Greece, has developed a series of training programmes on subjects related to organised crime, such as cyber security, cyber trafficking and the impacts of Covid-19 on security issues, for an audience that includes university students, law enforcement officers, public sector employees and front-line practitioners. The training model focuses on a multistakeholder approach which emphasises synergies between national authorities and EU-level and international bodies. Taking a particular interest in the rapidly changing digital environment and growing importance of cyber criminality, the trainings seek to inform the public about the risk of trafficking online and how to identify threats. By raising awareness of the growing risk of cyber trafficking, KEMEA hopes to see active participation among citizens and local actors which will enhance existing governmental strategies against organised crime.

#### *E4J University Module Series on Organised Crime*

The Education for Justice (E4J) initiative, developed by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, has developed a series of modules on organised crime that provide suggestions for in-

class exercises, student assessments, powerpoint presentations and other tools that can be adapted by educators to fit existing course material. While the module provides an outline for a three-hour long class, the activities can also be taught separately to best fit each educational context. The module is informed by academic research and publications, press reports and the testimony and opinions of individual experts. The learning outcomes of the module are as follows:

- Understand different approaches to defining organised crime;
- Know the definition of an organised criminal group under the Organised Crime Convention;
- Distinguish the similarities and differences between organised crime and other forms of crime, such as white-collar crime and terrorism;
- Apply a typology of organised crime activity to individual organised crimes;
- Differentiate the ways in which organised criminal groups can be assessed.

The module was last updated in 2018 with an additional regional perspective on eastern and southern-Africa included in 2020.

### ***Community and multi-stakeholder-based approaches***

#### *Group Violence Initiative*

The *Group Violence Initiative* (GVI) is a strategy developed over 20 years ago by the United States' National Network for Safe Communities to reduce homicide and gun violence, minimise harm to communities by replacing enforcement with deterrence and foster stronger relationships between law enforcement and the communities they serve.<sup>10</sup> GVI is based on the principle that law enforcement-centred approaches to violence can often do more harm than good, causing distrust of police officers amongst communities and exacerbating the dynamics that lead to violence. Instead, GVI targets only the individuals most at risk, with the intention to keep them safe and out of prison and seeks to build communities' capacities to prevent violence. The GVI partnership, which includes law enforcement, community members and social workers, provides opportunities for support and assistance for at-risk individuals and their communities. GVI has had great success in the American cities in which it operates. A study conducted by the USAID found that it "has the largest direct impact on crime and violence, by far, of any intervention," showing notable reductions in homicides.<sup>11</sup>

---

<sup>10</sup> <https://nnscommunities.org/strategies/group-violence-intervention/>

<sup>11</sup> Braga & Weisburd (2012); Abt, T., & Winship, C. (2016). What Works in Reducing Community Violence: A MetaReview and Field Study for the Northern Triangle. Washington, D.C.: United States Agency for International Development

### *The Agency for the Non-Repressive Fight Against Organized Crime (AGECO)*

Housed within the Municipality of Bari, Italy, AGECO operates on the basis of a crime prevention strategy aimed at addressing the following issues:

- Social alarm, fear, feelings of insecurity;
- Support to victims of crime;
- Fighting organised crime;
- Education in legality;
- Defining a local policy on the management of seized assets.

The project responds to several issues in Bari, particularly the presence of criminal organisations and the Mafia, as well as social and economic problems at the root of crime, juvenile delinquency and the involvement of young people in organised crime. To tackle these issues, AGECO's activities include raising awareness among citizens, providing support to victims of the Mafia, contributing to the reintegration of ex-prisoners, the management of assets seized from criminal organisations, and the promotion of research and analysis and cooperation with the police. To carry out these activities, AGECO collaborates with local authorities, social actors, schools, law enforcement, private actors and individuals.

### *Asset Confiscation and Recovery for Social Purposes*

A common tool used to combat organised crime is the confiscation of assets, which is a part of the European Union's Security policy to tackle organised crime as well as a legislative tool to fight against criminal groups. In some cases, the assets confiscated from criminal groups are used for social purposes on a national or local level. One example includes Villa Berceto in Emilia Romagna in Italy, an estate that was confiscated from the Mafia and has now been transformed into a multi-use space for local residents that includes a library, fitness area and bed & breakfast.

#### 4.3.3 Evaluation tools

The tools identified in this area were not sufficient to establish trends or insights that could be beneficial to local and regional authorities. It is worth highlighting those innovative methodologies or approaches in this area are to be reinforced in consistency with the Design Thinking methodology of IcARUS. Such an approach takes into account the interplay of several aspects of the same problem, as well as the points of view of various experts, stakeholders, etc. Although it requires vast collaboration between experts and practitioners across several disciplines as well as expertise, which is time consuming, this methodology is effective.

### *THOR Methodology*

The THOR methodology is a way to explore, evaluate, and analyse challenges in four dimensions (Technological, Human, Organisational, Regulatory) with the aim of finding solutions and designing modern, comprehensive strategies and policies. By nature, THOR associates all end-users involved in security policies or the design of tools for urban security, such as security practitioners, LEAs, industry, academia, etc.

This methodology is easily adaptable to every level of governance as it does not require financial resources or technology. It merely takes advantage of the experience and knowledge of the participants.

It is particularly useful for localities situated near borders, which can be hotspots for trafficking. There, the THOR methodology can help stakeholders, in particular the national or local police, understand the dynamics of each incident and consequently be more proactive. Adopting a THOR approach to tackle trafficking and organised crime can be useful to understand the multi-dimensional and complex nature of the challenges whether at the local, national or cross-border level.

The methodology stresses the interdependence between the technological, human, organisational and regulatory dimensions, which helps to understand the root problem. For example, a problem may seem to be of a technological nature when in reality it is also linked to a human factor such as a lack of training or a regulatory loophole or flaw. Taking into account these other dimensions opens the way for a more efficient solution. Also, such an approach enhances cooperation among stakeholders, laying thus the foundation for fruitful collaboration and a culture of multi-stakeholder cooperation.

### **Overview of insights and findings**

The issue of trafficking and organised crime is multi-level and complex. Its intricacies involve all aspects of cross-border organised crime, hence it calls upon a multi-stakeholder approach, cooperation between LEAs, synergies between national authorities and the EU/other countries' respective entities.

Although this holds true for all four IcARUS' focus areas, in the realm of trafficking and organised crime, the major challenge remains how to work effectively in terms of integrated prevention between different actors and instead of designing partial responses based on situational prevention that do not address the root causes of the phenomena. This is particularly important at a time when there is a growing tendency to tackle security issues mostly in silos, through sectoral actions and technology (video surveillance, analytics and other), rather than with a holistic approach that takes into account a whole range of factors and fields of intervention.

Another factor that must be taken into account is the fact that organised crime constantly adapts its modus operandi to new ‘markets’ and technologies, as attested for example during the COVID-19 pandemic. With borders closed off all over the world, organised crime shifted part of its operations to the online space. The rise of cybercrime fuelled by the pandemic has in turn increased the need for strong prevention and awareness of the general public, private companies and public institutions about the risks and how to protect themselves.

Today more than ever, it is necessary to insist on “knowledge” to find the individual, collective and institutional resources to face the global challenges that increasingly fall into the local sphere.

## 4.4 Tools and practices in the focus area Designing and Managing Safe Public Spaces

### General considerations

Urban public spaces are dense and rich places of exchange, culture, commerce, leisure and political expression. Some have a powerful symbolic importance for local communities and/or countries because of their history or architecture. The fact that they are by nature open and easily accessible makes them vulnerable to a number of risks, such as terrorism, petty crime and trafficking, risks linked to large crowds, as well as natural disasters. Ensuring that they remain safe, open, accessible and inclusive is a complex challenge for local authorities.

Local and regional authorities are well placed to design and manage safe public spaces according to a co-production approach that involves a wide range of local stakeholders from the public and private sectors (urban planners, first responders, mobility services, local businesses, etc.). To fulfil this role, local and regional authorities must be equipped with adequate skills and tools to coordinate actions and anticipate threats.

Most of the inventory of tools and practices gathered in the focus area of designing and managing safe public spaces are assessment- and activity-related. The majority are focussed on defining a clear and thorough diagnostic before proposing solutions.

#### ■ 4.4.1 Diagnostic, assessment and monitoring tools

##### *User manual for the self-assessment tool to assess and measure security and safety in urban areas*

Impulsed by the Partnership on the Security in Public Spaces of the Urban Agenda for the EU, this tool aims to assess and measure security and safety in urban areas. The manual seeks to support the development of urban policies in European cities and regions of all sizes and provides indications on how to implement relevant approaches and tools in their local areas. The self-assessment process is based on a conceptual framework structured around six dimensions (quality of life, social cohesion, public space liveability, sense of safety in public spaces, urban security and background conditions) and takes into account a large number of indicators. Local actors can select the measurements that best correspond to their local context in order to perform a comprehensive, holistic and comparative analysis. Additionally, the manual presents key concepts of urban security and urban safety.

*A Vulnerability Assessment Manual to support the protection of public spaces (PRoTECT EU project)*

The *Vulnerability Assessment Manual* is based on the EU Vulnerability Assessment Tool (EU VAT), which was developed by the DG Home as part of the European Commission's efforts to support Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs) in the protection of public spaces. The manual produced by the EU-funded PRoTECT project sought to adapt the tool's use at the local level and help municipal security practitioners to identify the vulnerabilities of a specific public space against different types of terrorist attacks. It also gives an overview of specific geographical areas that might be soft targets and which ones are effectively safeguarded against terrorism.

The EU VAT is a Microsoft Excel workbook containing 6 spreadsheets. Each spreadsheet concerns a 'phase' a person goes through to get to a given public space (access; parking and transport; approach to the venue; arrival; access control or not). The tool is designed in such a way that users are led to use their creativity and imagination in discovering possible attack scenarios.

In order to test and evaluate the manual and therefore the EU VAT, five vulnerability assessment workshops were conducted in 5 European municipalities: Brasov (RO), Eindhoven (NL), Lariseon (GR), Málaga (ES), and Vilnius (LT). The results were used by the municipalities to adopt tailored technological solutions and best practices to enhance the protection of their local public spaces.

*Perception Matters - a manual to understand and respond to citizens' feelings of insecurity*

Developed by the Department of the Interior of the government of Catalonia in the framework of the EU-funded Cutting Crime Impact project,<sup>12</sup> Perception Matters is a tool that provides practical advice to defuse feelings of insecurity in specific neighbourhoods. In order to tackle the underlying causes of citizens' feelings of insecurity, the manual helps public prevention officers and senior police managers to develop a comprehensive public analysis and response, rather than 'quick fixes' that do not address root problems. This manual comprises five parts on how to analyse and respond to outbreaks of perceived insecurity, the immediacy of response required and how to communicate with the public on the interventions and their progress. This is a newly-developed methodological toolkit and has yet to be evaluated.

---

<sup>12</sup> The [Cutting Crime Impact](#) project sought to enable a preventative, evidence-based and sustainable approach to tackling high-impact petty crime.



*City.Risks - A technological tool for involving citizens in the assessment of feelings of insecurity*

City.Risks is a Research and Innovation Actions (RIA)-funded project under the EU Horizon 2020 Framework Programme, which focuses on information-sharing to address security challenges in large urban environments. This tool allows citizens to report incidents on their mobile devices, terrorist activity, riots and other safety-critical information to the appropriate authorities. City.Risks also facilitates citizens' engagement by encouraging and enabling them to interact in trusted networks and broader communities. The tool designs and implements innovative sensor devices able to identify and locate stolen objects within a specific urban range through the City.Risks' network of citizens. Its main objective is to provide local authorities with a more in-depth and fine-tuned analysis and understanding of the factors contributing to fear of crime in urban environments, by fostering the engagement of citizens in security challenges and correlating both objective (actual surroundings and crime incidents) and subjective (related to societal and psychological factors influencing citizens' perspective) aspects of security.

*SURE - Smart Urban Security and Event Resilience*

SURE (Smart Urban Security and Event Resilience) aims to support the city of Tampere (Finland) in efficiently and seamlessly managing large crowds and securing public spaces. By developing and testing a comprehensive and smart event-related urban security solution, Tampere aims to make the daily lives of citizens and visitors safer and the city's urban environment more secure.

The project consists in increasing cross-sectoral preparedness to threats against public spaces and other urban security threats in Tampere. It is set to use and integrate the latest urban security technologies. Through innovative co-creation methods, joint simulations and exercises, SURE seeks to facilitate seamless coordination and cooperation between urban and security authorities, first responders and event organisers. Data sources include surveillance cameras and video analytics used for elaboration and, if needed, alerting about security issues. Interviews are also carried out to collect data from people attending events (i.e., not only residents) on their perception of safety.

The objective is to provide local companies opportunities to develop and test their urban security innovations, services and products in connection with actual urban development projects.

*Safetipin - A mobile safety tool to make public spaces safer and more inclusive for women*

*Safetipin.com* is a mobile safety audit tool which crowd-sources information for the safety of women in public spaces and transport. The tool provides real time information to both users of

public spaces and municipalities that design and manage them. Although designed with women's safety as a priority, all members of a community can contribute and a wide range of stakeholders can benefit, including governments, NGOs, businesses and community organisations.

At the core of the app is the Safety Audit. It consists of a set of 9 parameters that together contribute to the perception of safety. Each audit results in a pin showing the specific location where the audit was performed at a specific time and date.

*Safetipin* builds on the premise that collection of data, information-sharing and community participation can greatly contribute to making our cities safer. Via the map-based app, women can gather relevant information to plan their journey and avoid unsafe places. The data generated by users also provides municipalities with important information about the perception of security in public spaces.

The originality of this app, which was first launched in India, is that it is geared towards the needs of women, a group of population whose specific security concerns have long been ignored by urban planners. However, it is to be noted that although the gender approach to urban security has been gaining traction since the 1990s<sup>13</sup>, the majority of the tools on the security of public spaces collected for this inventory lack any gender-specific feature.

The success of *Safetipin* in cities in India and other countries (Colombia, Indonesia, South Africa, Sri Lanka...) highlights the importance of taking into account the needs of specific groups of population, in particular women, when assessing the security of public spaces with a view to making them inclusive for all.

#### 4.4.2 Activity-related tools

Most practices and tools on public spaces gathered here address the problem of security practitioners' lack of data and methodologies for sustainable and long-term solutions for the design and management of such spaces. Very few of the researched practices and tools include data on implementation. It is important to mention that the tools and practices below are in fact both assessment- and activity-related.

##### *Security by Design: SecureCity - 10 Rules of Thumb*

Also developed through the Partnership on the Security of Public Spaces of the Urban Agenda, this tool presents a basic set of 10 'rules of thumb' on how to include safety and security considerations into the planning, design, and management of urban spaces, an approach known as 'Security by Design' (SbD). This set is a checklist that local authorities can use to effectively

---

<sup>13</sup> See for example <https://www.makingeuropeagain.eu/gender-sensitive-urban-planning/>

implement the SbD approach. While the 10 rules of thumb concern various, overlapping areas, they can also be considered independently from one another as stand-alone. The guide presents each of these 10 rules as follows: :

- Why (the purpose): an explanation on the need for the implementation of the rule and why it needs to be executed;
- How (the process): specific actions to be taken in order to address the need and what the actions' expected results and/or achievements would be.
- Examples and resources: a list of examples of best practice of the specific rule, as well as suggestions for additional reading material, institutions, and sources that could give more information.

*City of Vienna: "SAM" – mobile social work in public areas*

*Social, secure, Active, Mobile (SAM)* is a mobile team of social workers in Vienna (Austria) who work in public area hotspots with the objective of fostering peaceful coexistence among all public space users. SAM supports residents, traders, homeless and other vulnerable people to solve problems, defuse tensions and create a peaceful environment in the city's main public spaces. The teams include men and women from different ages and backgrounds, who together speak 8 languages.

The evaluation shows that *SAM* works efficiently because it is based on a holistic and systematic approach to identifying the needs of citizens, including marginalised and vulnerable groups. However, this approach of social work in public spaces requires long-term investment in time and resources and does not necessarily produce immediately visible effects.

*City of L'Hospitalet: Resident participation in the management of neighbourhood disputes*

The local council of L'Hospitalet de Llobregat (Spain) wants to support citizens who express feelings of insecurity in public spaces caused by neighbourhood disputes and tensions between groups. Citizens do not always report such incidents to the relevant authorities (police, the town council, etc.) because of a general feeling of powerlessness and a lack of awareness of the mediation service. The municipal department of Cohabitation and Citizenship thus started organising regular neighbourhood meetings to detect and diagnose problems. This enables the municipality to inform citizens about available services and initiatives, but also to gather their input on feelings of insecurity in local public spaces, which might otherwise be difficult to detect. It is also a form of direct democratic dialogue between the local administration and citizens.

*Brussels-Capital Region: Closing the gap between public space designers and managers through the establishment of multi-stakeholder working groups*

Whenever police and local authorities become aware of security issues and weaknesses in the design of security in public spaces, it is often too late, too expensive or too politically complex to intervene. In the city of Brussels, the department of Prevention & Security has established a working group called “Security by Design”, which aims to close the gap between those who design or plan public spaces, and those who manage their security. The Security By Design working group is divided into 2 subgroups: a strategic working group (gathering executives of Prevention and Security, Mobility, Urban Planning and the Territorial Development Office) and an operational working group (police, security managers, urban planners, etc.).

These working groups gather expertise from multiple stakeholders, which contributes to approaching public space security with a broad perspective in order to develop sustainable, long-term solutions. As such, they discuss every aspect of the design or renovation of Brussels’ public spaces. The overall objective is also to create a collaborative culture whereby urban designers and planners systematically consult all the relevant stakeholders on the security of public spaces and co-produce it.

The difficulty of such a consensual approach is that it requires time and resources, including financial. However, the City of Brussels believes that even though “alone, you go faster, together, you go further.”

#### *City of Calderara di Reno (Italy): requalification of the Garibaldi 2 social estate*

The Garibaldi 2 is a social estate built in the 1970s for workers who came to Calderara di Reno at a time when industry was booming in the region. It is isolated from the city, which means that residents cannot easily access services. Furthermore, the architecture of the estate buildings with the use of concrete, the long corridors people have to go through, and the impossibility of controlling access among other features, and the fact that the estate was not properly managed all contributed to residents’ feelings of isolation and alienation, compounded by illegal and criminal activities.

The municipality thus launched in 2003 a vast requalification project, which required a coordinated intervention on several fronts involving multiple actors from various sectors. From the outset, the project focussed on three main areas:

- **Urban planning and design:** this involved breaking the estate’s isolation from the city, notably by creating a pedestrian and bicycle path. Furthermore, the opening hours of local facilities such as the supermarket, shops and bars were adapted to better cater to the local community. The common areas of residential buildings were also redesigned.
- **Surveillance:** spaces were created for the Municipal Police so they could better monitor and control the estate.

- **Social management and legal-administrative support:** the municipality established a typology of the estate's residents and users (most of whom are of foreign origin and have social and family problems) in order to adapt their services accordingly, in particular housing. Furthermore, it was decided that each building within the estate would be managed separately, rather than the whole estate as a single unit. Last but not least, the municipality accompanied and supported residents throughout the implementation of the renovation project.

Despite the difficulties encountered during the implementation of the requalification programme, Garibaldi 2 is a positive example of an integrated and joint approach whereby the local authority and law enforcement worked closely together, involving residents throughout the project. The requalification has remedied a particularly critical situation.

### ***Overview of insights and findings***

The assessment of approaches and tools for the design and management of safe public spaces highlights the importance of having a multi-stakeholder, multi-disciplinary, integrated and holistic approach. It is tempting for municipalities to seek 'quick fixes', notably because they are politically under pressure to deliver, rather than taking the time to properly address the underlying causes of complex issues in collaboration with a whole range of stakeholders. However, such 'easy' solutions may come at the expense of longer term and more progressive change. Combining multiple disciplines (e.g., architectural perspective, anthropological and / or sociological perspective) and multiple stakeholders (e.g., police officers, policy makers, citizens) may provide a better understanding of local needs and take into account a diversity of elements that may influence the design and management of safe public spaces. The lack of coordination among all pertinent actors both horizontally (between stakeholders) and vertically (between different governmental levels) at the local level was mentioned as an important barrier when it comes to implementing an efficient strategy on the design and management of safe public spaces.

Another insight gained from this inventory is that quality of life and security should be considered together as a whole when designing/renovating and managing public spaces because they are interdependent. The design and architecture should be inclusive i.e., incorporate features that invite all groups of population to use and enjoy a public space. At the same time, experience shows that an attractive, user-friendly public space generates a feeling of safety among citizens. Similarly, the design and architecture should include security features that are equally 'user-friendly', i.e., not overbearing but on the contrary seamlessly embedded in the physical environment (the Security by Design approach). However, it is noted that the involvement of multiple stakeholders can slow down the process and be demanding in terms of staff and budget.

When focussing on the need for an inclusive and multi-stakeholder approach in the design and management of safe urban spaces, it is important to mention the valuable inclusion of citizens, who are the beneficiaries and users of public space. In this inclusive and iterative process, citizen participation can be organised both through technological and social methods, but it remains an important challenge for local actors to reach a representative proportion of the population in order to minimise the exclusion of certain groups. Social, cultural, linguistic and other barriers are therefore important to take into account.

Another important aspect that the practices and tools have highlighted is that the sense of belonging and identification with a public place increase both security and the perception of security, because people respect and protect places they perceive as their own. This is why it is important to strengthen the appropriation by citizens and communities of the streets and places where they live or pass by.

In the development and implementation of urban security policies, the use of smart technologies can support local authorities in the management of security in public spaces. They represent valuable tools to enhance local security stakeholders' capacity in crisis management but should not be seen as stand-alone solutions per se. Civic technology, that is the use of technology to facilitate citizen involvement, can be seen as a complementary approach to technology for managing urban security in public spaces. However, attention must be given to the balance between human presence, technology and the respect of fundamental freedoms. Human presence is fundamental to build safer public spaces. Social innovation and community involvement can reinforce and consolidate public space security in the long term.

Finally, many practices and tools show a clear need for investing in training programmes for local practitioners to improve their practical skills and sensitise them on the wide range of issues affecting the security of public spaces. Indeed, they are not always familiar with the management of risks in public spaces, nor equipped with the necessary tools and knowledge base.

## 5. Approaches and policies to tackle and prevent urban security issues – a review of municipal security strategies

The review of 21 municipal and regional security strategies and policies allows to identify the current challenges, priorities and responses of local and regional authorities to urban security issues. As laid down above,<sup>14</sup> this review analyses local or regional authorities' security strategies, but does not evaluate them: whether the approaches and policies are fully implemented or meet their objectives is beyond the scope of this review.

The review is guided by principles and broken down into categories of analysis based on the strategic approach to urban security that is incorporated in the IcARUS project and promoted by Efus. The strategic approach emphasises a balanced vision of urban security that combines prevention, sanctions and social cohesion.<sup>15</sup> Thus, the following main categories of analysis were applied to this review:

- Challenges and priorities
- Concepts and approaches (integrated approaches to urban security, cross-references to national strategies and strategies/policies other than urban security, e.g., education, health, etc.)
- Methodological approach: assessment, monitoring and evaluation
- Governance: organisational structures, stakeholder involvement and citizen participation
- References regarding IcARUS focus areas: approach, tools and practises
- References regarding the IcARUS cross-cutting thematic: gender, cyber, technology, governance and transnational/cross-border issues

Providing a safe and secure environment for citizens is not only the responsibility of law enforcement and judicial systems, but necessitates the cooperation of a variety of local services and actors as well as the inclusion of civil society. As developments over the past decades have shown, and as the results of this review underline, cities and regions throughout Europe put these principles into practice by designing their urban security policies based on a multi-stakeholder approach and by relying on co-construction. The review of municipal and regional strategies shows that in most cases, urban security and crime prevention are conceived based on their interlinkage with a variety of other policy fields (e.g., social welfare, public health,

---

<sup>14</sup> See chapter 3.3.

<sup>15</sup> See: European Forum for Urban Security (2016), *Methods and Tools for a Strategic Approach to Urban Security*.

education) and thus align with the axiom that “[e]ffective, responsible crime prevention enhances the quality of life of all citizens”<sup>16</sup>.

The 21 cities and regions included in this review have widely different legal and political competencies and responsibilities as regards urban security and crime prevention. Cities in France, Belgium and the United Kingdom have a clear mandate in the field of urban security and/or crime prevention policies, while cities in other European countries have no or limited (legal) competencies in this regard. Furthermore, there are differences between the reviewed strategies depending on whether the local or regional governments have authority over law enforcement agencies.

The review focused on the analysis of local/regional authorities’ current strategies on urban security, when available: 14 of the analysed strategies covered a period that included the year 2021 and beyond. The other strategies covered a period ending in 2020 (4), 2019 (1) and 2017 (2).

## 5.1 Challenges and priorities

The cities and regions subject to this review face a variety of challenges in the field of urban security. The nature and seriousness of crime vary significantly, and therefore so do their specific priorities. Some strategies do not specify actual threats or types of crime but lay out general priority areas for their urban security policies, for example the prevention of violence and property crimes.

Three cities see an overall increase in crime and specifically mention human trafficking, sexual abuse of children and domestic violence as the most challenging issues to tackle. Three other cities refer to their comparatively low crime rates and emphasise the fight against discrimination as well as the prevention of social marginalisation or exclusion as their key priorities.

The relevance of the four IcARUS focus areas as priorities for the reviewed strategies is mirrored as follows (see Figure 2):

---

<sup>16</sup> United Nations Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime Economic and Social Council resolution 2002/13, Annex, p.4.  
[https://www.unodc.org/pdf/criminal\\_justice/UN\\_standards\\_and\\_norms\\_in\\_crime\\_prevention\\_at\\_your\\_fingertips.pdf](https://www.unodc.org/pdf/criminal_justice/UN_standards_and_norms_in_crime_prevention_at_your_fingertips.pdf)



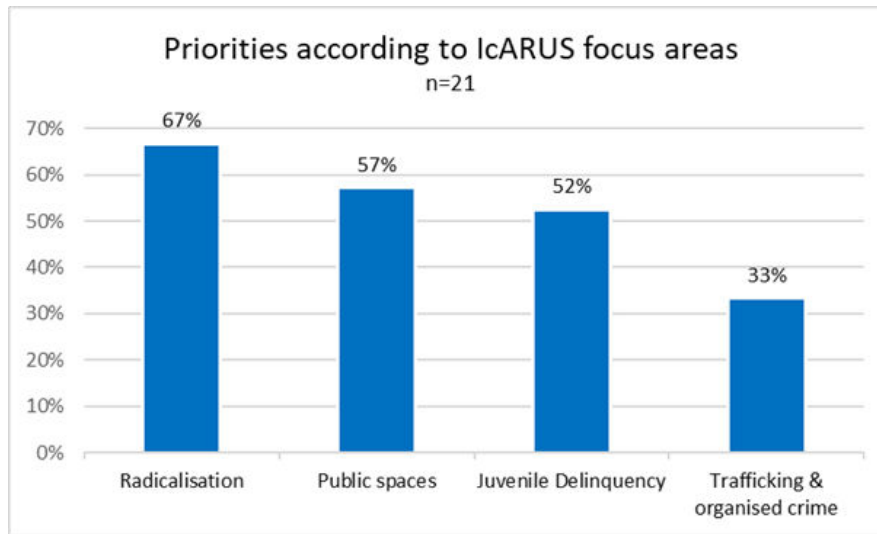


Figure 2 - Priorities according to IcARUS focus areas; Source:Efus

Two thirds of the local or regional authorities state that the polarisation of society as well as radicalisation leading to violent extremism are their most challenging concern. Four cities specify the most imminent threat as being a growing right-wing extremism. The cities and regions follow an overall balanced approach combining law enforcement measures with the enhancement of existing prevention structures and initiatives to tackle radicalisation. Some cities highlight in this context the objective of reinforcing their efforts to prevent terrorism, for example by enhancing threat assessment capacities.

The second most important urban security issue for cities and regions correlates with the design and management of safe public spaces (57%). The subjects touched upon in that regard range from the protection of public spaces from terror attacks or other major threats to activities that aim to maintain or foster peaceful coexistence between different users of public spaces. Other priorities mentioned concern areas that are interlinked with public spaces, such as the objective of fostering a more secure nightlife scene, the reduction of noise nuisances, and the aim of tackling incivilities and anti-social behaviour.

While juvenile delinquency is explicitly mentioned as a main priority area by more than half of the reviewed strategies, almost all (90 %) of the cities and regions provide dedicated prevention and intervention structures and activities targeted at youth. One strategy does not refer to this area at all, while another refers to the national government being in charge of programmes and structures to prevent juvenile delinquency.

The challenges of trafficking and organised crime are a priority for 33% of local and regional authorities.

Other challenges local and regional authorities aim to address are related to the threat of cybercrime, the risks of drug/substance abuse and road or traffic safety. About 50% of cities and

regions highlight the importance of taking citizens' feelings of insecurity into account when assessing and tackling urban security issues.

Several cities aim to reinforce existing victim support structures, notably for victims of gender-based or domestic violence.

## 5.2 Concepts and approaches

One third of the reviewed municipal strategies align explicitly with the corresponding national security policies and priorities, due to their responsibility and political mandate in their respective countries. The approach adopted by two of the cities concerning the prevention of radicalisation refers to national policies and prevention programmes. Some local or regional authorities mention the objective of improving coordination and the exchange of information with government and police forces at the national level, notably concerning organised crime.

81% of the reviewed documents refer to and complement strategies from other areas of urban policies. Among these are strategies for family and youth services, integration and migration policies, education and health services as well as climate change adaptation plans or, in one case, the municipality's dedicated strategy to reinforce social cohesion. One city aims to integrate their urban security department's perspectives and insights into their existing urban development strategy. These interlinkages with other policy lines manifest an overall comprehensive approach to urban security, recognising the complexity of economic, social and individual factors at play in the context of crime and acknowledging the need for a multi-sectoral effort to prevent crime and foster a peaceful and socially cohesive urban environment for all citizens.

While all of the reviewed strategies emphasise the importance of crime prevention and law enforcement and show an overall similarly comprehensive approach to urban security, two main tendencies can be distinguished. The first group are local or regional authorities that predominantly focus on their ability to anticipate, assess and monitor crime as well as risks with the aim of reinforcing foresight and threat assessment structures, procedures and capacities. The other group highlights and emphasises the interplay of crime and vulnerability to crime with socio-economic factors and dedicate their efforts predominantly on primary prevention as well as on the fight against inequalities, discrimination and marginalisation. In one city, the urban security and crime prevention plan drafted by the department responsible for urban security focuses primarily on the enhancement of monitoring and assessment capacities, while the overall political programme of the governing parties' affiliates with the latter tendency, stating that 'Good social policy is the best security policy'.

Only one of the reviewed strategies manifests a more restricted concept of urban security and crime prevention, emphasising law enforcement and crime response measures. The sole

references to prevention are mentioned in the context of monitoring at-risk-groups and surveillance of public spaces.

Some strategies denote an understanding of urban security based on a ‘whole-of-society’-approach. The extent to which citizen participation and stakeholder involvement are incorporated in the urban security policies will be detailed in chapter 5.5.

### 5.3 Assessment, Monitoring and Evaluation

Not only the purposes, target groups and formats of the reviewed documents vary between the cities and regions subject to this analysis, but also the scope of the legal or political mandate in the field of urban security. Therefore, not all strategies contain information about specific assessment, monitoring or evaluation procedures and structures put in place. A quarter of the reviewed papers do not include any approach to assessing urban security.

57% of the reviewed strategies lay down a general approach to assess urban security, while two cities refer to specific assessment procedures concerning their main priorities, the prevention of radicalisation and juvenile delinquency. Not all of the strategies are explicit regarding the categories of data and methods included in their urban security assessments. Only three strategies contain concrete information on results of previous safety audits that inform the cities’ urban security policies.

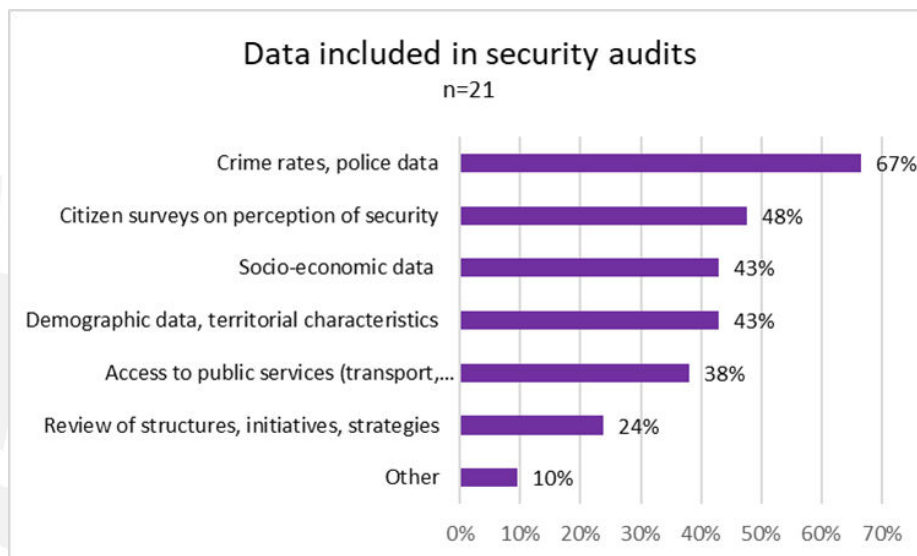


Figure 3 - Security audit data; Source: Efus

As the chart above illustrates, three quarters of the cities and regions include crime statistics and other relevant police data in their urban security assessments.<sup>17</sup> Almost half also refer to data on citizens' perspectives on security to inform their assessment of the local/regional situation. Socio-economic data and demographic as well as territorial characteristics are referenced by 43% of the strategies and 38% of the local authorities inquire citizens' access to public services such as health services, public transport and education. The fact that such information is included represents an acknowledgment that "crime results from a complex interaction of social, economic, legislative, environmental and other circumstances."<sup>18</sup> Only a quarter of the cities or regions mention that their audit procedure includes a regular review of their security structures, strategies and initiatives.

In two cases, only a specific, limited area of assessment is mentioned: the implementation of a needs assessment at the city-district level (without details on contents and methods), and the assessment of citizens' access to human and civil rights in another case.

The strategies encompassing a comprehensive approach to assessing urban security refer to different forms and formats of analysis, including data analysis, surveys, but also information obtained by other municipal services and local partners. One city uses an online index tool that overlays different sets of data, (e.g., crime, health, educational attainment and population density) to identify specific areas at risk. Two cities mention the inclusion of information gathered through focus groups with local stakeholders.

More than half of the cities or regions (57 %) have put in place comprehensive monitoring and evaluation structures and methods to regularly review the outcomes and results of their measures and initiatives. Seven strategies lay down specific indicators for the monitoring and evaluation of each implemented tool and activity. Three cities specify regular evaluation and monitoring processes applied to specific focus areas.

Thirteen local and regional authorities implemented a steering body in charge of monitoring and evaluation, consisting of members from cities/ regions, other governmental bodies and police. Four cities/regions have assigned external to academic partners an evaluation of measures and activities according to specific thematic priorities.

Additionally, some strategies refer to the evaluation of concrete tools or practises to gather information that allow for a political review of their effectiveness, necessity and potential risks, for example in the realm of video surveillance or a police body-cam programme.

---

<sup>17</sup> The missing percentage to 100% results from the absence of information on these subjects.

<sup>18</sup> Efus (2016) Methods and Tools for a Strategic Approach to Urban Security, p.19.

## 5.4 IcARUS' Focus Areas

### Preventing Juvenile Delinquency

As mentioned above, the prevention of juvenile delinquency is a core priority for 52% of the cities and regions subject to this review, while almost all cities and regions provide services and measures targeted at youth, mostly in the realm of primary prevention initiatives and programmes that seek to foster social cohesion, prevent discrimination and marginalisation and promote democratic values as well as the participation of youth. The challenges cities refer to when it comes to the target groups of children and youth are nonetheless diverse: 38% of the reviewed strategies focus on the prevention of violence and delinquency; 24% seek primarily to tackle drug and alcohol abuse, and 19% seek to address anti-social behaviour, including phenomena like bullying and vandalism. 14% of the strategies refer in this regard to their priority of tackling truancy and preventing school drop-outs.

The majority of the reviewed strategies indicate strong and formalised partnerships with relevant structures and actors, such as police and prison services, youth and child protection services, schools, (mental) health services, social workers and mediators and civil society organisations, as well as community organisers. One city aims to develop concrete activities that help foster a better relationship and mutual respect between police and youth.

#### *Tools and Practises*

One city focuses primarily on secondary and tertiary prevention by developing tailored interventions targeted at at-risk and offender groups. A problem-oriented and tactical offender group analysis called 'group scan methodology' is put in place to assess and detect the need for intervention. Measures and activities targeted at individuals and entire groups are implemented based on an inter-agency and multi-stakeholder approach, focussing on the issues of housing, finance, work and school.

One city has a specific programme targeted at young offenders, offering them to work for an association as an alternative to serving prison time.

Three cities indicate a very similar approach to preventing juvenile delinquency with structures and activities broken down at the city-district level. Formalised steering bodies composed of representatives from different agencies and various stakeholders are applied in each city district. They are tasked with assessing specific risks, gaps and needs but also existing protective factors including the mapping of projects and crucial actors. This allows them to respond to concrete challenges in the concerned district by developing tailor-made solutions.

Many local and regional authorities implement school-related prevention programmes, with initiatives that aim to educate pupils about the danger of drug use, provide information about the legal system or seek to prevent cyberbullying and online hate speech. One city mentions the need to develop a comprehensive training programme focussing on the aforementioned topics for both teachers and students.

The prevention programmes of several cities include mediation as one of their main pillars. Mediators are assigned to schools or deployed in public spaces to reach out to at-risk groups and help foster good relationships among young people.

As part of cities' and regions' primary prevention efforts, diverse cultural, sport or leisure activities are aimed at young people in order to foster social cohesion and strengthen inclusion and participation of children and youth in communal life.

### **Preventing Radicalisation Leading to Violent Extremism**

71% of the cities and regions seek to tackle and prevent radicalisation leading to violent extremism based on a balanced and comprehensive approach that relies on the cooperation of different agencies, stakeholders and civil society. The majority of the local and regional authorities subject to this analysis emphasise the objective of reinforcing existing multi-stakeholder cooperation as well as the implemented activities and announce the allocation of more financial resources in order to guarantee the sustainability of their prevention programmes and structures in this focus area.

Four cities focus on combating right-wing extremism as their key challenge. Three of them put a strong emphasis on the importance of political engagement against right-wing extremist groups and associated political organisations, and one city council has signed a declaration pledging to stand up against the spread of hate and extremist views. Other political measures in this context are the exclusion of extremist groups or organisations from municipal fundings, and in one case banning extremist groups from renting municipal venues for their events or gatherings. One municipality announces political support for demonstrations of citizens and civil society organisations against hatred and right-wing extremism.

One city specifies their focus on specific target groups in the realm of violent religion-based extremism, notably on returnees and their family members, foreign travellers and recruiters.

All the above-mentioned cities and regions (71%) implement primary prevention measures and activities that aim to reinforce social cohesion as well as resilience and seek to raise awareness among stakeholders and civil society. One of the key focuses lies on activities that aim to reduce and prevent risk factors that can render individuals and communities vulnerable to radicalisation, such as marginalisation or discrimination. Most strategies emphasise the

importance of a strong partnership with schools and other institutions in the field of both formal and non-formal education when it comes to promoting democratic values and a culture of peaceful dialogue and exchange. One city aims to develop activities that help reinforce digital resilience among youth. An equally strong focus lies on the prevention of social exclusion and therefore the implementation of measures to foster social cohesion, tackle existing fragmentation or polarisation among citizens and reinforce inclusion and participation, for example by working more closely with families or community organisers.

38% of the strategies foresee specific measures targeted towards at-risk groups or vulnerable individuals as well as activities focused on deradicalisation and reintegration processes. Three cities mention in this context their specific focus on the prevention of terrorism, comprising monitoring and detection mechanisms, the physical protection of public spaces and measures to enhance preparedness in case of an attack.

The need to reinforce knowledge, e.g., on patterns and pathways into radicalisation, but also on hate crime and online radicalisation, and subsequently the aim of cooperating more closely with scientific research institutions, is mentioned by a vast majority of cities and regions. Most of the local and regional authorities also refer to their need to enhance assessment as well as anticipation capacities. Some strategies call in this context for better intergovernmental coordination and the improvement of information and data-sharing procedures with national/regional and other relevant agencies and services.

Eight local and regional authorities (38%) state their objective of reviewing the existing prevention strategy, one of them by including a citizen consultation process.

Some cities focus on strengthening existing victim support structures and claim to allocate more funding to civil society organisations that provide information and counselling to victims.

### *Tools and Practises*

When it comes to assessing and detecting early signs of radicalisation among individuals or groups, three strategies mention procedures, including the introduction of specific indicators. One of them builds on the method of community policing as a core asset in this context, while another city deploys trained mediators to detect early signs of radicalisation. One municipality implements their person-oriented approach jointly with other services and stakeholders to draw up an individualised action plan for each case.

One city implements a bi-annual monitoring to assess the spread of extremist views and the perception of democracy among citizens. Another city developed monitoring measures to assess the satisfaction of victims of hate crime through the criminal justice process.

One of the core approaches in preventing radicalisation is to train relevant stakeholders. Almost half of the cities and regions provide specified training on radicalisation leading to violent extremism for first-line practitioners, teachers and social workers or other relevant actors. One city implements a training programme for representatives of specific communities to raise awareness about violent extremism by fostering a peer-to-peer approach that also seeks to enhance cooperation and trust building between the municipality and the concerned communities. A specific training to enhance the capacity of police officers to identify and detect right-wing extremist crimes is implemented in another city. One municipality implements training curricula for a variety of public institutions and civil society organisations to foster intercultural competencies, diversity and inclusiveness.

Several cities and regions design communication campaigns and tools targeted at citizens to raise awareness about radicalisation and hate crimes. Two cities provide brochures to citizens that debunk conspiracy theories promoted by extremist groups.

Most of the cities and regions implement or fund concrete activities in the context of primary prevention targeted at children and youth in cooperation with schools, youth associations, cultural or sport clubs and other civil society organisations. These activities aim to build resilience among these target groups and foster social cohesion and a democratic culture of dialogue. One city refers in this context to a training course that seeks to enhance young people's critical thinking skills.

### **Designing and Managing Safe Public Spaces**

The creation and maintenance of safe public spaces is a core priority for 57% of the reviewed strategies, with a further four cities and regions mentioning specific measures and activities aimed at enhancing the safety and security of public spaces. Five strategies do not elicit targeted approaches with regard to this focus area.

The challenges and sets of problems mentioned in this regard are manifold. The most imminent complex of problems (eight strategies, or 38%) is connected to phenomena that are in some cases referred to as anti-social behaviour, nuisances against public tranquillity and the degradation of public spaces, e.g. through littering. Crime in public spaces is of particular concern to four cities or regions (19%). Conflicts between different categories of public space users are mentioned four times as a key challenge. The protection of public spaces from terror attacks and other major threats is a specific focus for three local or regional authorities. The aim of addressing citizens' feelings of insecurity is mentioned in four strategies.

The strategies and solutions for tackling the aforementioned issues can be distinguished into two main approaches, which are also reflected in the way specific sets of problems are described and framed. Four municipalities or regions follow a restrictive approach to address challenges in public spaces by implementing situational crime prevention measures and security-focused solutions, such as video surveillance and the deployment of more police officers. These



strategies elicit a tendency to frame individuals or groups that are considered to be responsible for noise nuisances, disturbances or public gatherings as ‘troublemakers’ who ‘misuse public spaces’ and from whom the ‘citizens’ must be protected. In the context of nightlife-related disturbances, the responses focus primarily on preserving ‘public tranquillity’.

Conversely, 24% of the strategies build on a more comprehensive approach to the design and management of public spaces, which includes a strong focus on the prevention of social causes or conflicts in order to create more inclusive public spaces that are accessible for all. These documents primarily portray sets of specific problems occurring in local public spaces as conflicts between different types of users and emphasise the objective of fostering peaceful coexistence and mitigating existing tensions or frictions between user groups. These strategies refrain from framing specific groups as offenders, but aim to develop solutions that take the needs of all citizens or users of public spaces and their specific interests into account with the aim of preventing the exclusion of groups or individuals from public spaces. Several local and regional authorities implement measures to create a safer nightlife scene, which, in one case, is qualified as a vibrant and important part of urban life.

33% of the reviewed strategies focus on the improvement of public place safety by enhancing cooperation or co-production in urban development policies, for example in one case by including a security assessment into urban planning procedures, or in another establishing a specialised ‘security by design’ unit that provides targeted information to architects and urban developers. One city mentions a plan to include citizens in the development of their municipal strategy on public spaces and in urban planning projects. Another strategy is based on a holistic security-by-design approach that encompasses urban planning, the presence of social workers in public spaces, social security, crime prevention and law enforcement.

Several local and regional authorities underline the need for better assessment procedures and methods concerning concrete risks and sets of problems in urban public spaces.

### *Tools and Practises*

Several strategies refer to the implementation of specific physical or design measures to better protect public spaces from terror attacks, or to prevent and reduce the occurrence of crime through environmental design as well as to reduce citizens feelings of insecurity. Eight strategies implement tools that are aimed at situational prevention, for example video surveillance and the deployment of police.

In the context of social conflict/ crime prevention measures, four cities implement mediation processes that aim to mitigate user conflicts or intervene in case of nuisances.

Another strategy specifies a comprehensive place-based approach whereby dedicated working groups work on specific urban areas/streets or places. They gather representatives from different local services, relevant stakeholders and citizens to collectively assess the concrete challenges of the respective area in order to co-produce comprehensive solutions. The solutions oftentimes include the implementation of a mediation process, measures to improve the physical appearance of the area as well as the provision of specific support for vulnerable groups, e.g., substance abusers.

One city regularly organises exploratory walks with female citizens to gather insight on their daily experience of public spaces in order to inform the municipal strategy. Another municipality created a checklist to better assess the aspects of public spaces that citizens perceive to be insecure or problematic.

### **Reducing and Preventing Trafficking and Organised Crime**

The fight against trafficking and organised crime is a priority for seven cities and regions. The challenges mentioned in this regard are all forms of human trafficking, sexual exploitation of children and modern slavery, drug and arms trafficking and phenomena such as money laundering and the infiltration of the local economy by organised crime groups. Tackling organised crime at the local level is a huge challenge for municipalities and demands cooperation with national security authorities and police. The review shows that only a minority of local or regional authorities have targeted strategies in this context.

One city set up a multi-agency coordination unit to detect and prosecute sexual exploitation, human trafficking and modern forms of slavery. They work together with civil society organisations to better identify these forms of crimes, which leads to a higher number of prosecutions. The unit also provides counselling and support to victims.

Another city follows an approach that operates on different strands of analysis and actions, such as a place-based focus, a focus on specific crime phenomena (human trafficking, drugs, money laundering), and a third focus on key actors and groups in the criminal sphere. In addition to tackling these forms of crime, the municipality says they are stepping up efforts to prevent organised crime groups from gaining a foothold in the city.

One municipality drafted an action plan that includes a 'zero-tolerance' policy on petty crime and minor offences committed by members of organised crime groups with all available leverage of law enforcement and criminal justice.

Two of the aforementioned strategies emphasise the aspect of the victimisation and exploitation of individuals that are connected to, or are a part of, organised crime groups. One city has implemented a multi-stakeholder cooperation that focuses on prevention and early

intervention with children and youth. Another plans to draft a joint strategy with different agencies, services and stakeholders to help individuals exit the criminal structures and groups and support their reintegration into society.

Other focal points of cities and regions are the enhancement of assessment capacities and procedures and the need for better cooperation and information-sharing. One municipality plans to develop an online information tool.

### *Tools and Practises*

The seizure and confiscation of illegally-acquired assets and estates is a tool that four local / regional authorities employ as part of their efforts to tackle organised crime.

One city developed a targeted programme unifying police, town councils and other public services as well as civil society and private sector organisations to better detect and prosecute all forms of organised crime.

Two cities implement training programmes for municipal employees to better detect signs of organised crime in their field of work. To prevent organised crime groups from partaking or investing in legal local businesses, one city has developed a specific permit that is required for business owners or shareholders in at-risk areas.

## **5.5 Structures, actors and citizen participation**

Not all reviewed documents contain information about the concrete organisational structures in charge of urban security policies and crime prevention strategies. In eight cities or regions, dedicated local crime prevention councils or urban security boards are in charge of developing, overseeing as well as monitoring or evaluating the urban security strategy. The composition of these structures varies, but most of the time, members of the city council, the mayor or head of the local security department, police and representatives of other municipal services or other levels of government are included.

In five cases, the respective municipal or local police department is responsible for the overall strategies, with different intersectional or inter-agency working groups in charge of specific priorities. In one case, the municipality cooperates closely with administrations, elected officials and police at the district level, allowing for a collective elaboration of targeted responses and activities based on the needs of the respective districts.

As mentioned in the previous chapters of this review, all cities and regions cooperate and collaborate with a variety of different local and regional stakeholders. The review shows that 71% of the strategies indicate formalised and regular cooperation with non-security actors, such as youth and family associations and other civil society organisations, the sectors of education and health care, as well as academic research. Two strategies indicate cooperation with private sector organisations and local businesses.

While almost all strategies highlight the importance of citizen participation, the extent to which citizen participation is incorporated into their respective urban security and crime prevention approaches varies significantly. While most cities and regions subject to this review include or target citizens with selective measures, for example with initiatives that aim to raise awareness about specific topics. For the most part, citizen engagement and the involvement of citizens in specific activities concerning urban security and prevention initiatives seem to be selective and do not follow a systematic approach in the sense of co-production. Only eight municipal and regional authorities implement regular activities that are co-developed with citizens. Five cities include formats of co-production like citizen consultation in the development of their approaches regarding specific focus areas. While almost half of the reviewed strategies include citizens' perceptions / feelings of insecurity into their assessment procedures (see Chapter 5.3), two strategies refer to the establishment of regular information and consultation formats with citizens concerning urban security issues, one city specifies its aim of enhancing their "whole-of society" approach and involving vulnerable groups into the co-production of their local security policies. Two local authorities developed their overall urban security strategy by including citizen consultation formats.

Five cities aim to enhance and foster citizen participation as an overall objective in all fields of urban policies. One of them promotes transparency and enhanced information on budget and procedures, and organises an annual Citizen's Forum that gathers citizen's ideas and propositions for better city governance. Two cities plan to set up a 'participation office' that will mainstream participation formats across all municipal urban policies.

## 5.6 Cross-cutting thematic areas

The cross-cutting theme of the *Governance and diversification of actors* is addressed throughout Chapter 5 of this deliverable, notably in the previous section. It will therefore not be addressed in this section of the review. The cross-cutting theme of '*transnational and cross-border issues*' was not mentioned in the strategies.

### *Technology*

The use of modern technology by criminal actors and the threats of cybercrime are of particular concern for 24% of the cities and regions. To address these challenges, two cities developed a cyber threat strategy that comprises the establishment of specialised units, the improvement of equipment and training programmes for police and law enforcement agencies, and, in one case, the enhancement of cooperation with academic research to better understand the forms and dynamics of cyber threats. Two strategies mention the implementation of measures to raise awareness about cybercrime. In one case, a city established a cyber resilience programme that includes an exchange platform allowing citizens, businesses and local government to share information about cyber incidents and potential solutions and prevention measures. The programme also aims to increase digital resilience among vulnerable groups.

More than half of the cities and regions subject to this review emphasise their objective of improving and enhancing the use of technology to better assess, prevent and mitigate urban security challenges. The improvement of information sharing as well as the enhancement of video surveillance technology are the two main objectives mentioned in this context. Only two cities refer to technology as a tool and leverage to increase transparency, communication and participation at the local level. One of those refers to their transverse and comprehensive smart-city framework, which aims to enhance digitalisation and citizen participation.

### *Gender*

57% of the reviewed strategies mention the priority of tackling and preventing gender-based violence, domestic violence and the discrimination of LGBTQ\* people. All of these cities and regions focussing on this priority in the context of crime prevention emphasise the objective of reinforcing counselling and support structures for victims of gender-based violence and members of the LGBTQ\* community. Five cities refer to gender as a cross-cutting category of their urban security approaches, and, in some cases, their overall urban policies. One city plans to integrate a gender focus in the context of their security assessment and data collection, as well as to reinforce a gender-balanced prevention approach in general. Another strategy emphasises the promotion of gender equality as well as the implementation of specific measures to combat gender stereotypes among youth and to tackle gender-based discrimination. The implementation of the Istanbul Convention is only mentioned once in this context. One municipality follows a comprehensive gender mainstreaming approach that includes gender budgeting as an overall principle applied to all fields of urban policies as well as the promotion of 50% of women in city management positions.

## 6. Lessons learned – insights and conclusions

The results of the research on good practices, tools and approaches show that across the four IcARUS focus areas, there are several promising and inspiring prevention strategies, initiatives and activities. Yet, the availability of information on the concrete implementation of an activity or practice as well as the accessibility of specific tools varies significantly. Hence, complementary to the provision of an overview of existing practices and tools, it is also very important to create occasions and platforms for urban security actors and local authorities to share experiences, which would enable them to build on existing approaches and adapt them to their local context.

The desktop research as well as the interviews with experts and practitioners showed that there is an increasing consensus throughout that effective crime prevention and urban security policies rely on sustainable and coordinated multi-stakeholder cooperation, which involves a diversity of public services as well as civil society actors. The realisation of such multi-stakeholder approaches is thus not yet comprehensively put to practice. Barriers to such cooperation are mistrust or lack of mutual understanding notably between security and non-security actors, as well as silo-thinking which hinders collaboration between different sectors or public services. Municipalities should therefore implement concrete activities that enhance trust-building and mutual understanding among all relevant actors. In order to strengthen a “whole-of-society” approach to urban security policies, local and regional authorities should identify, highlight and reinforce cooperation with civil society actors and grassroots-level initiatives. The review of municipal security strategies showed that several cities include citizen participation processes in the design of their urban security policies and crime prevention strategies. These innovative and inclusive approaches to systematically include citizens into local policy-making processes must be promoted and more broadly disseminated.

Across the four focus areas and the research activities, gender is not yet a transverse aspect that is reflected in prevention strategies and policies. Some good practises and tools could be found with regards to women’s perception of insecurity in the context of public spaces. The review of urban security strategies showed that approaches to implement gender mainstreaming across all fields of urban policies are still the exception rather than the norm.

Another potential weakness concerning the implementation of sustainable and comprehensive urban security strategies and practices results from the fact that evaluation is not yet thoroughly and systematically applied. Evaluating the procedures, results and outcomes of urban security approaches and activities should be included from the outset and be designed as an integral part of local or regional prevention strategies. The development of evidence-based urban security policies requires enhanced cooperation with scientific research.

The rapidly evolving dynamics of modern technologies and thus the increase of manifold phenomena related to cybercrime and criminal activities in the digital sphere pose a significant

challenge for urban security actors. The need for municipalities to enhance foresight, assessment and response capacities regarding cybercrime and criminal activities in the online sphere was observed in all four IcARUS focus areas.

Nevertheless, modern technology equally provides manifold opportunities to assess and tackle crime as well as other security issues, and there is an increasing number of technology-based crime prevention tools being developed in all areas of urban security. Technology-based solutions require a significant amount of financial resources, as well as cooperation with the private sector and, for urban security actors, the acquisition of relevant competencies, skills and equipment. Technology solutions must be compliant with human rights, consider ethical and legal challenges and ensure compliance with data protection regulation. As the use of certain technological solutions can intervene with citizens' right to privacy (eg. video surveillance) the implementation of technology-based solutions in urban security should thus be decided upon by an open democratic debate or a consultation with citizens.

## Annex of Tools and Practises

### Tools and practices in the focus area Preventing Juvenile Delinquency

#### Category: Diagnostic, assessment and monitoring tools

Tool/ practice	Description
Police station social worker - City of Moissy-Cramayel	The police station in Moissy-Cramayel police station employed a social worker as educational needs coordinator. As a complementary response to that of the police, the social worker received the concerned minor and their parents in the police station following an arrest and/or interrogation. The social worker's job is to assess the situation from an educational, developmental and well-being perspective and mobilise the adequate resources to tackle the situation.

#### Category: Activity-related tools

Tool/ practice	Description
<a href="#">Action Anti-Bullying (AAB)</a>	The Action Anti-Bullying (AAB) project trialled and tested an innovative approach to reducing bullying with the general objective of improving the overall attainment of children and young people by addressing the causes of bullying and creating an environment of <i>convivencia</i> (living in harmony) in school and in the family where bullying will not be tolerated and through which the wellbeing and happiness of children and young people is enhanced.
SECUCITIES INCLUSION	The general objective of this programme has been "to activate the mobility of young Europeans within the framework of an active citizenship, to enable them to acquire a learning experience in several fields of activity, to promote their active contribution to the service of constructing Europe as well as the cooperation between EU and third countries, in the course of their transnational activities towards a collective good".
<a href="#">EUCNP Toolbox on Local cooperation in youth crime prevention</a>	This toolbox addresses local cooperation in youth crime prevention and consists of three parts: a study, a manual and factsheets. These tools support local cooperation in youth crime prevention and combine academic research, good practices and expert knowledge



	gathered from several European countries, to support local policy makers and practitioners in the field.
City of Saint-Nazaire: Bridging the gap between the police and young people	In order to tackle a growing sense of resentment towards the police in the youth population, the City of Saint-Nazaire invited students from seven schools to compete in a challenge on the theme of the profession of police officers.
Calm Street	The Swedish youth organisation Fryshuset started the Calm Street (Lugna Gatan in Swedish) project in 1995 to counteract violence and vandalism in Stockholm's streets and public transport system. With the deployment of a group of young unemployed people as coaches in the streets and public transport system of Stockholm, local groups of young volunteers are coached, educated, supervised and tutored by older guardians. They take part in activities such as training, field visits, camping out or sport and patrol their local area.
Full of Beans - Espoir 18 Paris	The project, aimed at building a relationship between youth and police officers, consists of organising meals for police officers, elected officials, representatives of institutions and members of the public in the 18th arrondissement of Paris, which were prepared by young people through cooking workshops organised by the Espoir 18 Association.
"Street Art" Workshops	Workshops in Bordeaux organised by professionals from the art world (circus, music, theatre) and aimed to reach out to at-risk youth through street art and help them find appropriate accommodation, training, employment, etc. The young people were given support from the moment they submitted applications to get an education, an apartment, access to healthcare and help with legal proceedings.
<a href="#">Small jobs in the North district: Brussels</a>	Small jobs was a pedagogical project that aimed to carry out a global intervention on young people, aged between 15 and 25, who were dropping out of school or who had no clear school project, or young adults who were struggling to find a job. The idea was to accompany the most vulnerable young people towards autonomy, school reintegration or preparation for the job market through the execution of small voluntary jobs.
The Neighbourhood Tutors of Quinta da Princesa	The purpose of this project was to engage a team of neighbourhood tutors who organised occupational, pedagogical, social and psychological activities with youth in vulnerable neighbourhoods.

<p><a href="#">The House of Juvenile Law - City of Stuttgart</a></p>	<p>The House of Juvenile Law attempts to improve cooperation in judicial proceedings for youth under the age of 21. The project organises various meetings and conferences between implicated parties such as the police, social welfare workers and the Public Prosecutor's office to speed up the prosecution process for youth.</p>
<p>City of Bologna and the Region of Emilia-Romagna: Model for Intervention</p>	<p>The city of Bologna and the Emilia-Romagna Region developed a model for intervention to reduce and prevent cases of youth violence in local communities. The strategies target young people and families, stakeholders and relevant parties (such as bar owners, leaders in minority communities and managers of recreational activities) and public and private actors (social service, law enforcement, legal experts, etc.)</p>
<p>City of Turin: Preventing recidivism through restorative justice</p>	<p>Youth centres where young people are able to participate in workshops, activities, and conversations with adult mentors. Within the centres, multiple actors such as families, social services, educators and local police are involved in the creation of comprehensive rehabilitation plans for each young person.</p>

○

○

## Tools and practices in the focus area Preventing Radicalisation Leading to Violent Extremism

### Category: Diagnostic, assessment and monitoring tools

Tool/practice	Description
<p><a href="#">Pericles Project Toolbox</a></p>	<p>The objective was to develop a comprehensive approach to prevent and counter violent radicalisation and extremism and deliver counter-radicalisation tools and outcomes in collaboration with practitioners, LEAs. The toolkit comprised 1) cyber-space detection system 2) enhanced platform 3) Multi Agency Vulnerability Assessment Support Tool 4) Family information portal 5) Skills and competencies training programme</p>

<u>DARE</u>	DARE aimed to significantly increase understanding of why and how young people become radicalised and our capacity to effectively counter radicalisation. It did this through integrating research, policy and practice objectives in a three stage process of: 1) critical review of existing knowledge, policy and interventions in radicalisation and counter-radicalisation; 2) generation of new empirical research on young people's encounters with, and responses to, messages and agents of radicalisation; and 3) integration of research findings to develop, pilot and evaluate two educational toolkits and a de-radicalisation programme evaluation tool to enhance the effectiveness of counter-radicalisation interventions.
<u>Prevent Watch</u>	Prevent Watch's activities include watching and monitoring the activities of the UK government's counter-terrorism strategy "Prevent", in order to prevent discrimination and further radicalisation.
<u>Extremism Risk Guidelines (ERG 22+)</u>	This tool is a structured professional judgement (SPJ) tool for assessing the risks and needs of those convicted of terrorist extremism offences, which may or may not include violent extremism.
<u>Indicateurs de basculement (Indicators of a Switch)</u>	This tool, developed by the French Interministerial Committee for the Prevention of Crime and Radicalisation, consists of a set of indicators for radicalisation evaluating for strong and weak signs of rupture, personal environment, theories and discourses, as well as techniques and time spent in prison.
<u>Behaviour Barometer</u>	The Behaviour Barometer is a support and awareness tool aimed to help identify behaviour potentially associated with radicalisation. It was designed as a teaching tool and did not allow for screening or detection. The barometer distinguishes between 4 categories of behaviour: 1) Non-significant behaviour 2) Concerning behaviour 3) Troubling Behaviour 4) Alarming behaviour and lists concrete indicators for each of these categories.
<u>Channel Vulnerability Assessment Framework</u>	This tool consists of a vulnerability assessment framework to assess whether individuals need support to safeguard them from the risk of being targeted by terrorists and radicalisers.
<u>A Guide to Refuting Jihadism</u>	This tool was a guide used to train UK counter-terrorism practitioners, consisting of an analysis of the ideological and theological arguments used by jihadist groups and their refutations.

<u>Danish Info Houses</u>	The Info Houses are based on a crime-preventive collaboration where the key actors are the police and the municipalities, but also including other authorities like the regional psychiatry and the Prison and Probation Service. There are 12 Info-houses in Denmark, one for each police region.
<u>Online Hate Mapper</u>	An online map informed by machine-learning algorithms that identified 7 million instances of hate speech, which were then sorted into four target groups: women; the LGBTQ+ community; people with disabilities; and French-Arab communities. The goal of the tool is to serve as an evidence base which can inform political and technological responses to harmful discourses.
City of Malmö: mapping online hate speech & violent extremism	An online tool which allows the creation of a digital map of a local digital sphere.

#### Category: Activity-related tools

Tool/ practice	Description
Partnership against Violent Radicalisation - City of Nice	This project developed 3 services that are key to the prevention of violent radicalization: 1 Professionally trained teams for psycho-social support; 2. The home for victims (victim assistance service within the municipal police); 3 The municipal unit of listening and action against fundamentalist drift - this service offered accompaniment and guidance for family members who question the behavioural changes of a member.
<u>BOUNCE</u>	The project BOUNCE developed three training and awareness-raising tools for youngsters and their social environment. The three tools were international and complement each other. BOUNCE young: For youngsters (12-18), providing a training programme and workshops to youngsters to improve resilience and critical thinking and assist in the development of identity. BOUNCE along: For parents and first line workers, providing an awareness tool through practical exercises on support, communication resilience and other family related topics. BOUNCE up: For teachers and educators, providing an intensive and interactive training course.

<p>KRASS Project Augsburg</p>	<p>Together with the Young Theater Augsburg, this project developed a mobile theatre performance on extremism in a youth centre called KRASS. It involved youngsters aged 11-16, making use of different materials such as interviews, sound collages and powerpoint presentations to address the complex topic of extremism through theatre.</p>
<p>Local Institutions Against Extremism - City of L'Hospitalet</p>	<p>This project aimed to provide a permanent local strategy and set of measures to prevent radicalisation and violent extremism at the local level in L'Hospitalet. The goal was to integrate local and regional authorities in the strategy by building local leadership, knowledge and resources.</p>
<p><u>Radicalishow, Comics and educator's guide</u></p>	<p>This tool consists of two comics and a guide for educators. Comic strips were elaborated by an author based on the stories of 2 persons that were assisted by the CPRLV. The story is about radicalisation towards islamist extremism. The guide for teachers included links to other sources of information and guides on the topic of radicalisation and contains practical steps on how to use the comic strips, guide discussions (including quiz questions) on this.</p>
<p>City of Rotterdam: <u>Radicalisation Contact and Advisory Point</u></p>	<p>A support point that provides information to volunteers and professionals on radicalisation in general and specific cases. It aims to teach volunteers of local and religious associations, as well as health care, educational and social sector professionals the approach to adopt when faced with someone who is in the process of becoming radicalised.</p>
<p>CAPRI - Centre for the Prevention of Individual Radicalisation</p>	<p>The centre CAPRI in the city of Bordeaux aims to inform citizens and front-line social and youth workers about radicalisation, as well as to prevent its occurrence by deconstructing extremist discourses and theories and fostering religious understanding.</p>
<p><u>TeRa Toolkit</u></p>	<p>A toolkit that provides support to existing or new networks of teachers, social workers, law enforcement officers, religious leaders, and local or national policy makers in their exchange of information on youth and people from troubled neighbourhoods.</p>
<p><u>Strong Cities Network</u></p>	<p>This global network provides training and capacity-building programmes designed to equip cities to address a complex array of threats. Their research Hub provides research and good practises on the prevention of radicalisation leading to violent extremism.</p>
<p><u>Hayat</u></p>	<p>Hayat is a German counselling program for persons involved in radical Salafist groups or on the path towards violent Jihadist</p>

	radicalisation, including those travelling to Syria and other combat zones. Hayat also offers support to relatives of radicalised individuals.
<u><a href="#">SAVE videos</a></u>	This tool consists of a set of videos that show examples of families impacted by the radicalisation process, in order to raise awareness about the impact of radicalisation within families as well as offering them support in facing this phenomenon.
<u><a href="#">MotherSchools: Parenting for Peace</a></u>	An educational program which sought to identify, unlock, and activate the potential of mothers preventing violent extremism (MPVE). Each implementation cycle saw concerned and affected mothers of adolescent and young adult children convene in an effort to advance their individual capacity, capabilities, and emotional literacy, and to thus safeguard their children and strengthen community resilience.
<u><a href="#">Signpost (Wegweiser)</a></u>	Signpost is a German prevention program that seeks to empower young people and build their resistance to salafist ideology.
<u><a href="#">A Teacher's Guide to the Prevention of Violent Extremism</a></u>	Guide designed for teachers in upper primary and secondary schools to provide practical advice on when and how to discuss radicalisation leading to violent extremism with students.
<u><a href="#">UCARE</a></u>	A curriculum that provides educational tools to foster citizenship and social skills in high school students with the aim of preventing radicalisation.
<u><a href="#">A Guide to Refuting Jihadism</a></u>	A guide used to train UK counter-terrorism practitioners, consisting of an analysis of the ideological and theological arguments used by jihadist groups and their refutations.
<u><a href="#">Daily support phone Sweden</a></u>	A phone line developed by the Swedish Centre for Countering Violent Extremism to provide counselling to potentially radicalised individuals and support for practitioners.
<u><a href="#">Street Work Online</a></u>	This German association seeks to create dialogue with young people on the 'digital streets' who are in (online) communities in which Islamist content is being disseminated, or who themselves already represent extreme Islamist attitudes.
<u><a href="#">Game Changer EU</a></u>	This tool is an adaptable social city game, which helps NGOs, teachers and youth workers promote civic engagement

	and address grievances young people may face in their communities that were at risk for developing less tolerance and more closed-minded ideals.
<u>Jamal al-Khatib</u>	This project developed videos that were based on a real character who left a jihadist group. These videos were then uploaded online in order to start an online discourse about the topics of the videos. The aim was also to bring those who are still adherents of the jihadi-ideology to take part in these conversations and to try to provide counternarratives.
<u>88 gegen rechts</u>	This project saw that right wing crime had begun to spread in the city of Salzburg, and local representatives decided that it was important to resist this form of behaviour. Posters and banners were put up all around the city. Social and youth workers moved around the city (parks, malls, schools...) and organised presentations of the initiative where anyone could take a picture with a message against hate. Then these photos were posted online.
Comedy - Extremism (ComEx)	This project mobilised a team of comedians, activists and scientists who created a stand-up-program to be performed on stage and followed by a workshop. Schools, youth centres and any institutions were then able to book these workshops.
<u>Extreme Dialogue</u>	This project developed films which were accompanied by a set of educational resources that can be used with young people in classrooms or community settings, and were intended to build resilience to extremism by creating a safe space for debating controversial issues and enhancing critical thinking
<u>Digital Streetwork - Amadeu-Antonio-Stiftung</u>	Digital Streetwork reaches out to young people at-risk of being radicalised in online forums, platforms and social media.
<u>CLICK! Online trainings for preventions of right-wing extremism</u>	The aim of the project was to develop digital training that can lead to an interruption in the radicalisation process of young people. These trainings are designed as part of youth welfare programmes. With online-trainings, delinquent youth have the opportunity to be taught in alternative ways. Through digital and pedagogical courses hate and readiness to use violence are being reduced.
<u>RAD2Citizen, Extremisms, Radicalisation and Citizenship</u>	This project intended to: coordinate actors both locally and at European level; compile and analyse data; build a common culture and develop synergies between actions in order to harmonise the public response.

<p>X-Game: live-game to sensitise youth - Stuttgart</p>	<p>A live game that aims to prevent radicalisation leading to violent extremism by secretly confronting young people with the methods, arguments and ways of thinking of extremist groups. A collective reflection follows the game experience.</p>
<p>Workshops to reinforce cooperation amongst different stakeholders - Germany</p>	<p>A project aimed at supporting better cross-sectoral cooperation among organisations and practitioners that prevent extremism founded on religion. Composed of workshops that entail a role play that seeks to enable the comprehension of a case study based on an approach that builds on the synergies between the perspectives of different actors involved in the field of prevention.</p>
<p><u>Prevent Watch</u></p>	<p>Prevent Watch's activities include watching and monitoring the activities of the UK government's "Prevent" project in order to prevent discrimination and further radicalisation.</p>
<p>City of Vilvoorde, Meetings with youth</p>	<p>Since 2013, the municipality of Vilvoorde has been organising regular meetings with police and youth to prevent radicalisation and polarisation in their community. The main objective of these meetings is to prevent polarisation by addressing existing conflicts between authorities (usually represented by the police) and young people at risk of being radicalised, and to prevent these conflicts from fueling radicalisation.</p>
<p><u>Nordic Pioneers Award</u></p>	<p>An award to give young people's engagement more visibility and to promote more inclusive local democracies that involve young people in cities' policy and decision-making processes.</p>
<p>Strategy to Prevent Violent Radicalisation - City of Solna</p>	<p>The City of Solna developed an overall strategy against violent extremism and radicalisation which was adopted by the City Council in April 2017. A 'central coordinating group', manned by representatives from schools, social services, police and the Head of Security, was formed to produce and maintain overall situational awareness and assist the administrations in their updates on local actions.</p>
<p><u>PRACTICES</u></p>	<p>The objective of this project was to better understand the human roots of violent radicalization and to characterise these processes starting by their origins and to build concrete tools and prevention practices. The tools developed by the project fall into four categories: scientific tools, educational and psycho-social tools, technological and linguistic tools and political tools to evaluate the impact of preventive measures in cities.</p>



<u>GREASE</u>	This research project took stock of these contradictory trends of increasing secularism and intensifying radicalisation while turning to countries and regions outside Europe to study the challenges of religious diversity and radicalisation that they face and investigate how they deal with them. They produced tools like a Resilience Handbook, online training courses and films.
<u>TRIVALENT</u>	This project recognised that in order to contrast successfully violent extremism, what is needed is a more balanced response to terrorism, combining repressive (protective) measures with preventive measures, in a comprehensive approach in collaboration with actors of civil society and the communities of reference, based on a firm commitment to respecting fundamental rights, promoting integration, cultural dialogue and fighting discrimination.
<u>PROPHETS</u>	PROPHETS looked at redefining new methods to prevent, investigate and mitigate cybercriminal behaviours through the development of a coherent, EU-wide, adaptive SECURITY MODEL, built upon the interplay of the human factors within the new cyber ecosystem and capable of addressing the four fundamental dimensions at the core of the phenomenon: 1. early identification of security threats; 2. investigations within a new public-private governance; 3. Increased complexity of the response due to the expansion of the security perimeter towards new societal fields and the emergence of challenging jurisdictional problems; and, last but not least, 4. perception of security and freedoms among citizens.
<u>BRAVE</u>	The BRAVE project placed particular emphasis on arts-based, creative, and youth-cultural approaches to prevention. The Resilience Hub included a Resilience Fair where arts and creativity based community interventions to stop polarisation and build resilience were presented.

**Category: Evaluation tools**

Tool/ practice	Description
<u>QUALIPREV - Crime prevention evaluation</u>	A crime prevention evaluation tool to quickly and easily evaluate the quality of crime prevention projects, based on key criteria. The tool has two parts: scoring of the project and identification of good practices.

<p><u>Violent Extremism Evaluation Measurement</u></p>	<p>A tool that helps practitioners to find out if their interventions in the field of CVE are meeting their intended objectives in order to help them improve their future approaches. It provides tools depending on the specific user's need: whether an activity is being planned, or an initiative has already been implemented.</p>
<p><u>IMPACTEurope Evaluation Guide</u></p>	<p>An online platform which provides comprehensive information and interactive modules to design and conduct an evaluation of prevention initiatives and activities in the field of CVE/PVE. The platform comprises a database on evaluations of CVE projects (until 2014) as well as information on different evaluation methods and ethical considerations.</p>

## Tools and practices in the focus area Preventing and Reducing Organised Crime and Trafficking

### Category: Diagnostic, assessment and monitoring tools

Tool/ practice	Description
<p><u>Observatory on organised crime and the promotion of a culture of legality - Emilia Romagna Region</u></p>	<p>An observatory to promote awareness of the existence of the phenomenon of organised crime, the ways in which it fits into the social and economic fabric and the identification of anomalous elements, "alarm bells", and spy crimes to prevent the spread of criminal situations.</p>
<p><u>AIDA</u></p>	<p>The project delivered a descriptive and predictive data analytics platform and related tools which will prevent, identify, analyse and combat cybercrime and terrorist activities.</p>
<p><u>ANITA</u></p>	<p>ANITA designed and developed an innovative knowledge-based user-centred cognitive investigation system for analysing heterogeneous (text, audio, video and image) online (Surface Web, Deep Web, Dark Nets) and offline (LEAs' databases) resources for fighting illegal trafficking activities</p>
<p><u>ASSESSING OC</u></p>	<p>Data is collected and processed in such a way as to help determine where an offence lies on the spectrum of organised crime. In addition, the data help law enforcement agencies to determine how organised crime gangs cooperate.</p>

<u>CONNEXIONS</u>	CONNEXIONS enhances operational and (near) real-time situational awareness, through automated identification, interpretation, fusion and correlation of multiple heterogeneous big data sources, as well as their delivery via immersive solutions. Such multimodal data include Surface/Deep/Dark Web and social media content in 7 languages (EN, FR, DE, PT, RO, ES, AR), data acquired by Internet of Things (IoT) devices, and digital evidence. CONNEXIONS will also provide chain-of-custody and path-to-court for digital evidence.
<u>COPKIT</u>	A toolkit for knowledge production and exploitation in investigative and strategic analysis work to support the Early Warning/Early Action paradigm.
<u>CREST</u>	IoT-enabled Autonomous Platform based on an Ecosystem of Advanced Intelligence, Operations, and Investigation Technologies
<u>DemandAT</u>	This project combined a comprehensive analysis of theoretical and empirical literature to better assess trafficking in human beings and analysing the policy and practical measures to tackle this challenge. The project produced five in-depth empirical case studies to develop an integrated framework and a joint conceptual approach.
<u>MAGNETO</u>	MAGNETO empowered LEAs with superior crime analysis, prevention and investigation capabilities, by researching and providing tailored solutions and tools based on sophisticated knowledge representation, advanced semantic reasoning and augmented intelligence, well integrated in a common, modular platform with open interfaces.
<u>TRACE</u>	Developed an understanding of the structure, social relationships, modus operandi, travel routes and technologies associated with different types of human trafficking (human trafficking for sexual exploitation, labour exploitation, forced criminal activities etc.). Based on the analysis of perpetrators' behaviour TRACE sought to be able to better identify who is in danger of being trafficked and furthermore, who is vulnerable to becoming involved in human trafficking (including those who may have been victims themselves).

### Category: Activity-related tools

Tool/ practice	Description
<u>Group Violence Intervention</u>	The Group Violence Intervention (GVI) reduces homicide and gun violence and minimises harm to communities by replacing enforcement with deterrence, and fosters stronger relationships between law enforcement and the people they serve.
<u>EJ4 University Module Series</u>	A training module for undergraduate students and practitioners who wish to strengthen their knowledge, skills and abilities to develop

	diagnoses, trainings or implementations of activities in the prevention of organised crime.
<u>The Agency for the non-repressive fight against organised crime of the Municipality of Bari (AGECO)</u>	Elaboration of a common crime prevention strategy including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Raising awareness among citizens</li> <li>● Giving support to Mafia victims</li> <li>● Reintegration of ex-prisoners</li> <li>● Management of assets seized from criminal organisations</li> <li>● Promotion of research and analysis</li> <li>● Cooperation with the police</li> </ul>
City of Maranello - Bed & Breakfast	The Municipality of Maranello has launched a project for the recovery of a villa confiscated from the Mafia, which, once renovation work has been completed, will be used as a tourist accommodation facility with rooms, service and a small Spa: about 10 women in vulnerable situation and with dramatic experiences behind them are employed there.
<u>City of Berceto- Villa Berceto</u>	Villa Berceto represents one of the most publicly exposed examples of confiscated assets in Italy. The villa includes a public library, swimming pool, fitness centre, bed & breakfast, and space to host events on the topic of legality.
<u>Third European Union Handbook on the Administrative Approach</u>	Published by the European Network on the Administrative Approach (ENAA), the handbook presents an approach which seeks to complement the traditional law enforcement and legal approach to counter and prevent organised crime. It applies to all relevant types of administrative regulation to help prevent and fight illegal activities when possible under the law, and includes the preventive screening and monitoring of applicants to public funding and permits and the closing or expropriation of premises
KEMEA Training Programmes	A series of training programmes on subjects related to organised crime, such as cyber security, cyber trafficking and the impacts of Covid-19 on security issues for an audience that includes university students, law enforcement officers, public sector employees and front-line practitioners. The training model focuses on a multistakeholder approach which emphasises synergies between national authorities and EU-level and international bodies.

**Category: Evaluation tools**

Tool/ practice	Description
<u>MEDEA</u>	The Mediterranean and Black Sea region is characterised by a very volatile and dynamically changing security environment that poses severe threats and challenges on the societies and prosperity. The MEDEA project, during its 60 months of implementation provides funding for four interrelated actions: (i) Establish and Operate the MEDEA network, a multi-disciplinary network of security practitioners, with active links to policy makers and users/providers of security innovations(ii) Engage participants in anticipatory governance on emerging security challenges that the Mediterranean and Black Sea (iii) Push for the "co-creation" of security technology and capabilities innovations between practitioners and innovation suppliers (iv) Establish and annually update the Mediterranean Security Research and Innovation Agenda (MSRIA),
THOR Methodology	A methodology to explore, evaluate, and analyse challenges in four dimensions (Technological, Human, Organisational, Regulatory) with the aim of finding solutions and designing modern, comprehensive strategies and policies to combat organised crime.

**Tools and practices in the focus area Designing and Managing Safe Public Spaces**

**Category: Diagnostic, assessment and monitoring tools**

Tool/ practice	Description
<u>MEDI@4SEC</u>	Through active research and a series of practitioner workshops MEDI@4SEC brought law enforcement agencies and public security planners together to share experience and improve the use of social media to enhance public security.
<u>City.Risks</u>	City.Risks leveraged a set of innovative technologies, city infrastructures as well as Web and social media technologies aiming to increase the security level of citizens in large cities. Through City.Risks solution the citizens in modern smart cities will be actively contributing to the fight against crime and the increase of security level in their daily activities.

<p><u>BESECURE</u></p>	<p>The project ‘Best practice Enhancers for Security in Urban Regions’ (BESECURE) worked towards a better understanding of urban security through examination of different European urban areas. By examining 8 urban areas throughout Europe (Belfast, UK; The Hague, The Netherlands; Freiburg, Germany; Napels and Arghilla (both in Italy), Poznan, Poland and two boroughs in London: Tower Hamlets and Lewisham), BESECURE built a comprehensive and pragmatic set of indicators, and a pragmatic risk assessment model that can provide cues about the development of certain scenarios.</p>
<p><u>Urban Securipedia-VITRUV PROTECT projects</u></p>	<p>Urban Securipedia is an urban safety and security knowledge base for local government and other organisations responsible for or involved in the safety and security of people and objects in the urban area. Examples of Securipedia users are: urban planners, municipality staff and law enforcement agencies responsible for the security of public space, and public event planners.</p> <p>Urban Securipedia provides a structured approach to managing risk, providing practical tools for security concept development, security risk assessment and security technology evaluation, among others.</p>
<p><u>Vulnerability Assessment Manual (PROTECT EU project)</u></p>	<p>The Manual aims to help municipal security practitioners to identify the vulnerabilities of a specific public space against different types of terrorist attacks. It also gives an overview of specific geographical areas that might be soft targets and which ones are effectively safeguarded against terrorism.</p>
<p><u>A Nordic Approach and Toolbox-Safe Urban Spaces</u></p>	<p>A collection of the learnings from the Safe Urban Spaces Task Force and the practical tools employed to support the cities’ decisions and interventions to create safe urban spaces.</p>
<p><u>Fixed methodology</u></p>	<p>The Fixed methodology is a process tool that enables collaboration where there are many stakeholders who must work together to resolve complex social problems.</p>
<p><u>User manual for the self-assessment tool to assess and measure security and safety in urban areas</u></p>	<p>A self-assessment tool that evaluates and measures urban safety and security. It is meant to support urban policies and provide indications on how to implement relevant approaches and tools. The self-assessment process is based on a conceptual framework structured around six dimensions (quality of life, social cohesion, public space liveability, sense of safety in public spaces, urban security and background conditions) and takes into account a large number of indicators.</p>

<p><u>SURE: Smart Urban Security and Event Resilience</u></p>	<p>The SURE project aims to adopt a data- and user-driven urban security tool for analysis, monitoring and simulation of crowd concentrated situations and specific events (i.e., a situation awareness platform)</p>
<p>BeSecureFeelSecure : Survey about the fear of crime and victimisation at the neighbourhood level</p>	<p>A baseline survey conducted at the neighbourhoods of the intervention areas with residents and shop owners + employees, in order to measure the actual fear of crime. The improvement of these results will be assessed via a follow-up survey which will be conducted in 2022.</p>
<p><u>ToNite: Ethnographic and social research on local perception of urban security at night-time</u></p>	<p>Contextual and in-depth interviews involving a representative sample of residents of the target areas are key points of ethnographic and social research. The objective is to gain a deep understanding of behaviours, attitudes and values regarding how the neighbourhood is experienced and lived, with a particular focus on the areas of interest (including green areas and public spaces), and the differences in the perception of security / liveability during the day and at night. Such methodology can be applied to any kind of project that involves evaluating the concerns and needs of citizens on the ground.</p>
<p>The safety survey (Tryghedsundersøgelser) of Copenhagen</p>	<p>A survey that runs for two months every year as a self-assessment of the city by district in terms of the sense of safety of its citizens in 4 categories: unsafety, concerns, experience, trust. The data is then mapped to identify the feeling of insecurity per neighbourhood.</p>
<p><u>Perception matters</u></p>	<p>This guide directs end-users in a rapid process of analysis and response in order to identify people's perception of insecurity and the causes of these perceptions, and to find corresponding responses.</p>
<p><u>Safetipin.com</u></p>	<p>A mobile safety audit tool which crowd-sources information for the safety of women in public spaces and transport. The tool provides real time information to both users of public spaces and municipalities that design and manage them.</p>

**Category: Activity-related tools**

Tool/ practice	Description
Barcelona: Co-production approach to increase resilience in conflictive neighbourhoods	The first phase of this action consisted in identifying people who are considered referents by their peers in the neighbourhood. The objective was to foster the involvement and participation of people from a number of specific areas of the neighbourhood where communal conflicts occurred. The second phase consisted in involving local residents in the creation of a communal garden.
<u>A Nordic Approach and Toolbox-Safe Urban Spaces</u>	A collection of the learnings from the Safe Urban Spaces Task Force and the practical tools employed to support the cities' decisions and interventions to create safe urban spaces.
<u>COST Action Crime Prevention through Urban Design and Planning</u>	The objective of this Action is to contribute to structuring existing knowledge and to developing innovative approaches on how to build more secure and safe cities. Through lectures, seminars, focused working groups as well as workshops the action develops new knowledge and innovative approaches, putting together theoretical thinking and practical experience.
"SAM" – mobile social work in public areas	SAM: "social, secure, active, mobile" or SAM is a mobile team of social workers in Vienna that work in hotspots in the streets in order to ensure a peaceful coexistence between all users of the public space. SAM offers professional help to marginalised people and at the same time supports residents, traders and customers in the surrounding area. The aim is to guarantee an amicable coexistence in public areas, to reach marginalised people and to integrate them into the social system,
Friendliness between floors - City of Brussels	This project has been developed specifically for neighbourhoods with a high density of social housing and an elevated level of insecurity. It allowed residents a low-threshold encounter with different social mediation services, informing them about available public services and helped create a sense of togetherness between residents.
City of Augsburg: Conflicts in public spaces – prevention and intervention	A team is set up in charge of dealing with social conflicts in public areas: representatives of the department of green spaces, urban planners, the youth office, the department in charge of volunteer



	community work, the police, local youth groups, and the managers of the city crime prevention council.
L'Hospitalet de Llobregat: Local Council	A local council organises regular neighbourhood meetings with both landlords and tenants, allowing for cohabitation problems and tensions to be identified and addressed. The most appropriate measures for each case are proposed.
<u>Security by Design: SecureCity - 10 Rules of Thumb</u>	Security by Design (SbD) as a partly new approach based on principles to enhance security in public spaces. The implementation of this approach aims to enhance security in public spaces as an innovative practice in which local and regional authorities, to date, often have little experience and/or expertise.
<u>The “Garibaldi 2” experience in Calderara di Reno</u>	Actions to break the isolation of the residence from the urban context, including the realisation of a cycle-pedestrian path that connects the residential complex and the adjacent sporting equipment, combined with the insertion of new complementary functions in terms of use and schedules (supermarket, cafe, business centre). The urban regeneration project has foreseen the splitting of the immovable building in 6 different blocks, a new planning of the common spaces and the unification of a couple of small apartments.
Brussels-Capital Region: Multi-stakeholder working groups	The Department of Prevention & Security has established a working group called “Security by Design”, which aims to close the gap between those who design or plan public spaces, and those who manage their security.



## CONSORTIUM



European Forum for Urban Security (EFUS)



FH Salzburg

Fachhochschule Salzburg (FHIS) Salzburg University of Applied Sciences



Plus Ethics



Erasmus University Rotterdam (EUR)



Laboratory of Urban Criminology / Pantheon University of Social and Political Sciences (Pantheon)



University of Salford



University of Leeds



Landeshauptstadt Stuttgart Municipality of Stuttgart



Riga Municipal Police (RMP)



City of Rotterdam



City of Nice



Lisbon Municipal Police / Lisbon Municipality (LMP/CMML)



Local Police of Turin (PLTO)



make sense



CAMINO



Idiap Research Institute



KEMEA



LOBA

[www.icarus-innovation.eu](http://www.icarus-innovation.eu)

[info@icarus-innovation.eu](mailto:info@icarus-innovation.eu)



This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 882748