



APRIL 2020 NEWSLETTER

CHAIRMAN'S MESSAGE



This Newsletter is being distributed in the midst of a global health crisis that is creating huge challenges for all of us.

First and foremost, I hope that you and your family and colleagues are safe and well. COVID is going to have an impact on the world like we have not experienced in decades.

Although we come from different jurisdictions and cultures, the problems we have and will be experiencing will affect us all.

There are, of course, huge ramifications for our legal and justice and related systems. Policing, courts, corrections, social workers and related people and institutions are all effected, and they have already significantly altered their procedures and practices to mitigate the risk of the virus spreading, and to deal with its economic impact.

Our common interest as a Network has been in enhancing community safety and reducing crime. Our experience together tells us that not only do we share many of the same problems, but also many similar solutions.

It is to our mutual benefit that by sharing information many people from many places can actively work together to enhance community safety.

The content of this Newsletter was prepared prior to the outbreak of the pandemic. However, our experiences over the coming months and years will provide to us with an opportunity to use our acquaintanceship to assist each other in our work.

I earnestly hope that we can keep in contact with each other and maintain our Network through this Newsletter, and otherwise, for the mutual good of us all.

With resilience and professionalism, we will get through this.

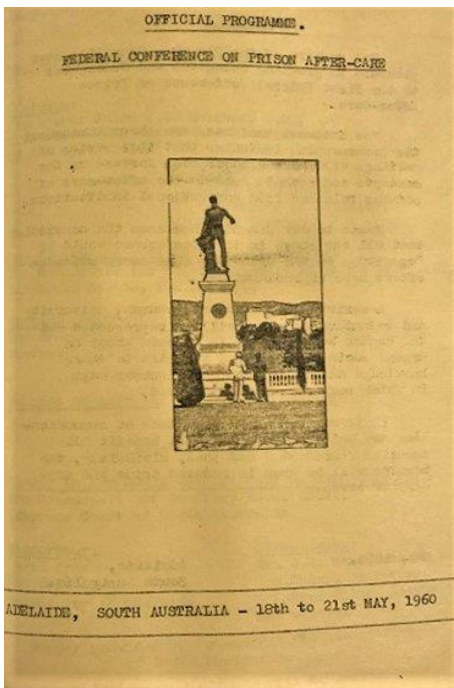
Peter Norman
National Chairman
Australian Crime Prevention Council

60TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE COUNCIL

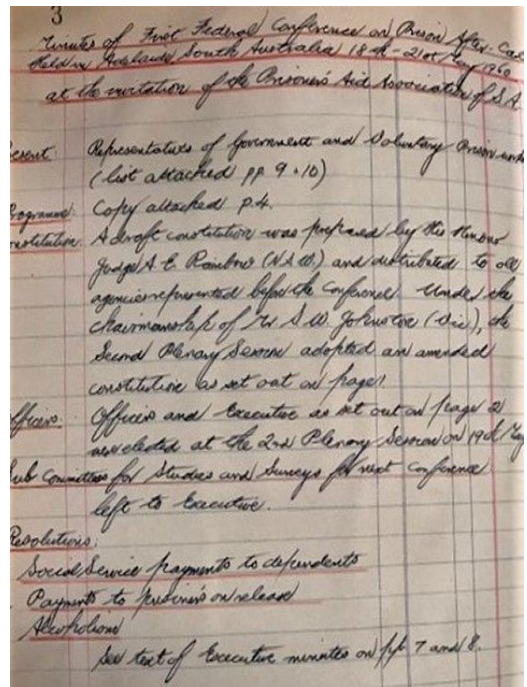
This year is the 60th Anniversary of the formation of the Australian Crime Prevention Council, which was established in Adelaide in May 1960 during a national conference held at the University of Adelaide and attended by members of the judiciary, prison after care workers, and representatives of Government, church and voluntary agencies from across Australia. The conference, organized by the then Prisoners Aid Association of South Australia, was the first such to discuss prison after-care.



Judge Alfred Rainbow, first National President



Program for the Conference



Minutes of the Council's first meeting 20 May 1960

The Conference voted to form what was then known as the Australian Prison After-Care Council, with Judge Alfred Rainbow as President and Professor Norval Morris and Mr R Ince as Vice Presidents.

Subsequently the name was changed to the Australian Corrections, Prevention and After Care Council, and later still to its present name.

CHAIRMANS REPORT

THIS is the eleventh Newsletter published by the Australian Crime Prevention Council to its members and friends both within Australia and from across the Asia-Pacific region and elsewhere. We publish the Newsletter so that we can learn from each other details of what we have been doing and providing news and information of past or forthcoming events and to help each other.



Since the publication of the previous Newsletter, National Secretary Astrid Macleod and I have undertaken a number of crime-prevention related visits in the region. In October 2018 we visited the Cook Islands to attend a session of the Conference of the Prosecutors of the Pacific (PILON.) During the visit we met Inspector John Strickland (*left*) of the Cook Islands Police who heads the crime prevention program of that country. He told us that the Cook Islands became the first Pacific jurisdiction to formally launch a prevention centred operating model. The program supports police in the Cook Islands, Kiribati, Niue, Tuvalu and Vanuatu, and helps them develop their own models. The Cook Islands Model recognizes five areas of demand - alcohol, roads, family harm, youth and maritime. A detailed plan has been developed.

Before returning to Australia we spent a week in the South Island of New Zealand. In Invercargill we met Acting Inspector Peter Graham of Southland Police who have us a very detailed briefing of police community safety initiatives in the region and in NZ as a whole. In Dunedin we spoke to Kevin Mechen (*right*), the Alcohol, Psychoactive Substances and Gambling Advisor to Dunedin City Council, and in Christchurch we met Ann Todd (*left*), a volunteer coordinator for Community Patrols in that city.



Community Patrols are a national organisation supporting over 5,000 volunteers throughout the country. They are operated by their local communities and raise annual operating expenses through local grants, sponsorships and donations. Patrollers are volunteers working closely with Police as extra “eyes and ears” to assist them and other agencies to build safer communities. They are independent from the Police but receive regular Police guidance, training and tasking.



In December 2018 we went on an evening sail on the South Australian tall ship “One And All” to meet Mr David Binks OAM CF, a prominent sailor and boatbuilder, and several of his fellow members of the Glenelg Rotary Club, to discuss the benefits of the One and All Training Ship program. The Club has raised funds to send students on 5-day training voyages on the One & All.



In February 2019, we visited Victoria, NSW and the ACT for a number of crime prevention related visits including to the Australian Crime Commission, where we met Deputy Director Rick Brown and staff member Anthony Morgan, the Community and Information Centre and the Medically Supervised Injecting Centre, both at Kings Cross NSW , and to the Orange City Council and the Hay Shire Council in NSW and the Ouyen Council in Victoria.

We are grateful to, and I thank, all those who have provided reports and photographs for this Newsletter. I also thank Jean-Yves Theron for help in its production. We have a common interest in reducing crime and enhancing community safety, and it is pleasing to know that many people from many places are actively working to reduce crime and the fear of crime and are prepared to share their knowledge and experiences, for the benefit of all.

With best wishes

Peter Norman
ACPC Chairman

WORKING FOR THE UNITED NATIONS OFFICE ON DRUGS AND CRIME- UNDOC

Asst. Professor Garner Clancey, Vice Chairman of ACPC, has recently undertaken work for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC).

The Education for Justice (E4J) initiative seeks to prevent crime and promote a culture of lawfulness through education activities designed for primary, secondary and tertiary (education) levels. It is coordinated by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC).

A series of modules have been developed covering diverse topics, such as crime prevention and criminal justice; organised crime; anti-corruption; trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants; firearms; cybercrime; counter-terrorism; and wildlife, forest and fisheries crime (see <https://www.unodc.org/e4j/en/tertiary/index.html>).

Garner has worked on the crime prevention tertiary module (<https://www.unodc.org/e4j/en/crime-prevention-criminal-justice/module-2/index.html>) and found it a thoroughly inspiring process to work with colleagues from many countries with expertise in diverse areas of crime prevention, criminal justice, policing and other areas.

He recommends spending time reviewing the abundant resources that have been prepared as part of the E4J initiative. Most modules come with PowerPoint slides, exercises and case studies, core and advanced readings, and explanation of key concepts. Consequently, he says, they are amazing teaching resources that bring a rich international flavour to the diverse topics covered in the modules.



REPORTS FROM AUSTRALIA

NEWS FROM TASMANIA – A RESEARCH INTERN FROM DENMARK JOINS THE TASMANIAN LAW ENFORCEMENT AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Dr Isabelle Barktowiak-Theron, Tasmanian Institute of Law Enforcement Studies School of Social Sciences, University of Tasmania and ACPC Executive member

The Tasmanian Institute of Law Enforcement Studies (TILES), in partnership with the ACPC, welcomed Ms Johanna Hæstrup (right) as research intern from Aalborg University (Denmark). Ms Hæstrup spent five months with the TILES team working on the Law Enforcement and Public Health ([LEPH](#)) project.



The internship is a wonderful opportunity for students to get involved in a variety of research tasks and projects and it also assists them with planning their career. In 2017, TILES and the ACPC partnered to provide an internship for a Master student, also from Denmark, and it was great news to hear that Ms Emma Kiis, a previous intern, had completed her study successfully and became a university lecturer in Denmark.

The Law Enforcement and Public Health project at TILES is an ongoing initiative that looks at developing agency collaboration at early intervention (prevention) stage. The project started in 2017 with a large state-wide consultation looking at how law enforcement agencies could better collaborate with other areas of specialisation.

Police officers often arrive too late at the scene of a crime, a death, an overdose. Health practitioners are often involved at that stage too. Both categories of first responders know about each other but are not trained to work together. Both are trained extensively to intervene in crisis situations; they are rarely trained to work in a preventative manner. Neither are they properly resourced to do the latter. This project is working towards co-designing, delivering, and evaluating new early intervention and educational services to improve preventative support for individuals and families in social and geographical isolation, and at risk of

experiencing alcohol and other drug addiction, mental illness and family violence. Tasmanian pilot sites have been determined as the Huon Valley and Glenorchy.

The suite of services (which includes training and services supported by technology) aims to improve local collaborations between service providers, according to the evidence that access to health and primary health prevention reduces crime, as a way to tackle issues before they possibly escalate into health crisis (specifically: mental ill-health), delinquency or criminal activities (specifically: substance abuse and family violence). It will help develop a transferable evidence-led, place-based, trauma-informed, culturally appropriate practice model for better service delivery.

Services focus on improving wellbeing, public health and harm minimization education for young people (children to 25yo), their families, and whole of communities. Services include prevention workshops and community events focused on links to family, community, culture, and individual wellbeing. The program will also help establish an outreach service for agencies not currently present in the area. One of the primary tasks in this project will be to train first responders together in trauma-informed practice. Training cohorts will mix practitioners together, regardless of area of expertise, as a way to start breaking industry silos.

MELISSA BULL BECOMES DIRECTOR OF THE QUEENSLAND UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY CENTRE FOR JUSTICE

ACPC Executive member Melissa Bull left Griffith University at the end of 2018 to become the Director of the QUT Centre for Justice (QUT C4J), at Queensland University of Technology. A strong focus of the Centre is the democratisation of knowledge and engagement with scholars and practitioners working in the Global South.

Here are some highlights from 2019:

In July, the QUT C4J hosted its 5th biennial International conference. Around 150 people attended the conference, with representation from 13 different countries. The program content ran over 31 sessions and showcased new and interesting ideas from diverse global perspectives including Asia, South America, Africa and Australia. A keynote presentation was from Professor Meda Chesney-Lind, from University of Hawaii. Meda gave an interesting and engaging presentation on Feminist Criminology, Repression and Resistance: The Global South Responds to Rightwing Movements in the Global North." We were honoured to welcomed Professor Setsuo Miyazawa, President of Asian Criminological Society, as our guest.

Centre member Associate Professor Michael Flood has been making an impact by sharing his research on violence prevention and gender equality. He presented at three events designed to raise awareness and promote prevention for practitioner and community audiences over March – April, including:

- A QUT Public Event: "Reflections on Women, Men, Sexual Violence, and #MeToo", with Professor James Messerschmidt on March 20 (with 90 attendees);
- A discussion after the screening of the documentary, "The Bystander Moment" at the Palace Cinema, Newmarket on April 7 (with 50 attendees); and
- A presentation to diversity and inclusion practitioners hosted by the Equal Employment Opportunity Network (EEON) in Melbourne on April 9 (with 120 attendees).

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Michael provides expert advice as a participant in the Queensland Government Sexual Violence Prevention Roundtable, the Men's Engagement Network (MEN) Australia (a national network of organisations addressing men and masculinities), the health promotion charity eChildhood, and the Communications Committee of Our Watch, the national violence prevention organisation.

In the last week of June 2019 Professor Kerry Carrington and HDR student Gisella Lopes Gomes Pinto Ferreira participated in an expert exchange program on preventing gender violence hosted by the Australian Embassy in Brazil. The exchange also included Monash Centre staff Professor Jude McCulloch and Dr Jasmine McGowan as well as Dr Heather Nancarrow (CEO of the Australian National Research Organisation for Women's Safety) and Dr Lisa Harris (RMIT). The visit was facilitated by Monash Gender and Family Violence Prevention Centre alumni Dr Thiago Pierobom de Avila, Senior Prosecutor at the Specialised Domestic Violence Prosecution Office of Brasilia, and Associate Professor in the Master and PhD program of the Law School of UniCEUB.

The Australian participants engaged in a number of visits to family violence and criminal justice agencies, heard from family violence practitioners, presented at a series of academic and public forums and met with Brazilian experts, politicians and policy makers. Highlights included:

- meeting with prosecutors, judges, police and local services in São Paulo to hear about their work preventing violence against women.

- meeting with the Police Commissioner and members from the Women's Police Station in São Paulo and Brasilia.

- a series of meetings focused on comparative national approaches to the prevention of violence against women and opportunities for collaboration with the Institute of Applied Economic Research and the Women's Observatory at the Brasilia Federal Senate; the Ministry of Women, Family and Human rights, and United Nations Development Program and the Australian Embassy.

- presentations on key family violence research and policy areas in Australia including the national research landscape, femicide, the social and economic costs of violence against women, women with disability and family violence, approaches to perpetrators and women's police stations in Latin America at the Law School of UniCEUB and at a public forum in Brasilia attended by more than 300 leading scholars, policy makers, practitioners, politicians, UN and NGO representatives.

A report on the visit including key areas for future policy and research collaboration is being developed in cooperation with the Australian Embassy and the UNDP.



Women Police Sao Paulo headquarters



Mobile women's police station

ALLESANDRA DALY PRESENTS ADAM SUTTON AWARD

In December 2019 Allesandra Daly presented the Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology's Annual Adam Sutton Award to Anthony Morgan, at a Criminology Conference held at the University of Melbourne. His study 'Reducing crime in public housing areas through community development: An evaluation of the High-Density Housing Program in the ACT' was published with co-authors Rick Brown, Maggie Couglan, Hayley Boxwall and Deanna Davy.

Allesandra - the widow of Adam Sutton, for whom the Award is named - found great pleasure in attending the Conference, not only for the many stimulating papers presented, but for realising the extent of how well remembered Adam is by his former colleagues and students, even after 9 years since his death on 6 Sept 2010.

She says that it is wonderful that Adam's theories and approaches to crime prevention continue to be valued and applied. The third edition of his last book: Crime Prevention Principles, Perspectives and Practices, first

published in 2005, with co-authors Rob White and Adrian Cherney, is being updated and in due course, will be published by Cambridge University Press. This will also be co-authored by ACPC member Garner Clancey.



ANTI ICE CAMPAIGN PARTERS WITH BUSINESS ORGANIZATION

An Australian charity, the Australian Anti Ice Campaign, has partnered with Business SA to help address the unprecedented use of ice in South Australia.

A Business SA discussion paper has highlighted data showing up to 5000 South Australian workers in safety-sensitive industries are turning up to work each day affected by methamphetamines. The AAIC Operations Manager, Glenn Ivers, has said that other data indicates a looming national catastrophe due to escalating ice use amongst Australian teenagers.

AAIC has unveiled a multi-faceted approach to addressing this potential catastrophe, principally through education. AAIC Founder and CEO Andrea Simmons has stressed the incredible difficulties faced by people trying to escape from the entrapment of addiction to this insidiously destructive drug.

“We need to take a proactive approach to stop our kids getting on ice in the first place. Existing efforts to stop the spread of Ice into our schools are failing. We need a radically different approach if we are to begin to address this problem at the grass roots level” she said.

AAIC recruits, trains and employs people like Ms Simmons, who have recovered from addiction to integrate their own often horrific stories into a high impact education workshop promoting AAIC’s core message – Not Even Once.

AAIC has unveiled plans for a wide-ranging community response to help address the destruction being caused in regional South Australia. “This is a community problem and we need a community-based response. The AAIC program is designed to work in collaboration with existing service providers and programs. We do

not suggest that we have the whole solution, and we applaud the efforts of Business SA in pushing for policies and testing for ice in the workplace” Ms Simmons said.

REPORTS FROM OVERSEAS

REPORT OF THE INDONESIAN CRIME PREVENTION FOUNDATION (LEMBAGA CEGAH KEJAHATAN INDONESIA) LCKI

B.A. Gani, Vice Secretary General of LCKI, has kindly provided us with the following report of its activities.



BACKGROUND

Our love and loyalty to the police profession is deeply instilled in our heart and mind, which can never vanish from our well-being. That is the point of our departure, as the initiators, of our newly-emerged foundation. We realize the essential needs of our society for security and safety, tranquility and peace, cannot be simply omitted, ignored or at all changed.

So it has already become every individual inherent need and desire to the existence and role of the Police who are capable of pacifying, protecting and serving the public from crime or lawlessness that threaten their lives.

On the other side of the equation, given the on-going process of globalization, we profoundly realize that the current police ratio of the Indonesian police is far below the standard as suggested by the United Nations (1:400). Facing this condition, it will be very difficult indeed to achieve a level of satisfactory police service for the society. Meanwhile, England Police which enjoys such popularity despite supported by excellent and modern equipment with ideal police ratio complying with 'United Nations' standard is still considered unable to provide maximum protection and service to their public. Suffices it then to conclude that without active participation of the community, the police are simply helpless, and that crimes ranging from conventional to transnational ones and terrorism will remain the concern of the police over there.

To pursue the above ideas, we are re-establishing contacts with senior police officers, academicians and colleagues who are committed in achieving these shared values to collaborate together to accomplish our mission.

Out of informal discussions we had, an idea to establish a foundation or an NGO-like came up. The entity will act as a medium to accommodate our thoughts and views in order to support Criminal Justice Institutions especially the Police. In this way, the increased public's expectation against the Police's service may gradually be achieved.

At first, the foundation would focus and operate at a local scope only but being specialized in community engagement and development in partnership with the Police. Yet, in order to obtain international access, eventually with the support of some police seniors, we came to an agreement to form what we then called Indonesian Crime Prevention Foundation (ICPF) or in Indonesian language called "**Lembaga Cegah Kejahatan Indonesia**"

As we move on and coupled with our own observation, similar foundations have, in fact, existed in other Asian countries such as in Korea (Korea Crime Prevention Foundation), Nepal (Nepal Crime Prevention Foundation), The Philippines (Asia Crime Prevention Philippine Inc.), Sri Lanka (Asia Crime Prevention Foundation), and Bangladesh (Asia Crime Prevention Foundation). Such foundations have in fact been fully supported by ACPF (Asian Crime Prevention Foundation) Headquarters, located in Japan. Like in Japan, in the USA a similar entity called National Crime Prevention Council has long existed. In Singapore, it is called National Crime Prevention Council, and in Malaysia called Malaysia Crime Prevention Foundation.

In recent years, Indonesia has, in fact, been invited several times to join the ACPF in order to follow suit to form a crime prevention foundation, but the existence of this entity in Indonesia had been "virtually non-existence". It is also admitted that the work surrounding crime prevention activity needs tenacity, strength and patience. Furthermore, this work is indeed very unpopular. As a result, it is often ignored. The analogy is like "disease", better prevent than cure. As we all know if we cure the disease the task will be much harder and perhaps costly.

In addition, we have also realized that the establishment of ACPF is more on the desire to build a prosperous society with no crime. Thus, the idea of curbing the crime is more priorities than the handling of it.

Speaking of crime prevention, it cannot be separated from causes or some determinant factors which make the crime occur. We all know that crime is a result of failure in handling social problem. Earlier than that, crime can occur from early years of an individual up-bringing or even since from the baby has not been born. This failure may be in the areas of education, religion, economy or other social and political issues.

Crime prevention is everyone's business in the society. What is more, it is a responsibility of every layer in the government right from the centre to the local. Because it is closely linked to the social problems and how to solve it effectively with its necessary resources to support the effort. In the nutshell, crime prevention is intended to improve the quality life of every individual citizen and, thereby, must be handled across agencies and in a multi-disciplinary manner.

Bearing in mind the importance in crime prevention as to achieve a prosperous, peaceful and secure society, it then leads us to a conclusion that we (the initiators or founder in this respect) reached an agreement to establish an entity which aim to the prevention of crime, called Indonesian Crime Prevention Foundation or abbreviated as ICPF. This entity can also take a role as a facilitator in crime prevention effort which requires cooperation or integration of multi-disciplinary approaches as to achieve a dynamic security within a democratic society.

AIM & PURPOSE

a. Aim:

1. Become vital part of the society who cares about crime prevention
2. To take advantage of all potential support and resources available to develop ideas and insights for sustainable effort in preventing crime

b. Purpose:

1. To pursue a condition whereby active and dynamic participation of the community fully exist in their effort to prevent crime, disorder, unlawfulness as well as reducing fear against crime.
2. To pursue solid and communicative law enforcement officers and to see the society as a partner and not an object in preventing crime.
3. To provide ideas and insights to the Government and the Society that a crime prevention effort be a national policy, and that it will always be comprehensive and simultaneous in its nature.

Legal Basic of Indonesia Crime Prevention Foundation (ICPF)

ICPF is officially declared its establishment on 9 September 2005 based on Notary Public's decree, Rusnaldy, SH No. 09, 2005 with its principle structure of organization consisting of founders and boards of management.

VISION & MISSION

a. Vision:

1. To actively participate in pursuing a democratic society who are free from crimes, lawlessness and disorder,
2. To contribute in pursuing a dignified society, orderliness, peacefulness, and tranquility.
3. To actively participate in supporting criminal justice entities as to pursue a society who are free from crime and disorder.

b. Mission

1. To establish network and communication systems with individuals, groups of community, NGOs and other entities that are concerned with preventing crimes.
2. To search for, to facilitate, to pass on to and to monitor the availability of funding from the government-based source or non-government either from overseas or within aimed for the efforts of empowering the community to prevent crimes.
3. To arouse in order to enable the community to keep their enthusiasm alive as well as their support as a form of public's participation in pursuing a community with reduced, if not free from, crimes through

Community Policing.

4. To criticize the performance of law enforcement officials in the areas of crime prevention in a spirit of developing and improving their performance.
5. To engage in international cooperation in an effort to prevent crimes, especially Transnational Crimes notably: Sea Piracy, Money Laundering, Firearm Smuggling, Trafficking of Women and Children, Narcotics, Cyber Crime, International Economic Crime, Terrorism and Corruption.

TASKS & FUNCTIONS

a. Tasks

1. To conduct smart studies against the effectiveness and efficiency of crime prevention efforts, and violation of the existing norms in Indonesia.
2. To build partnership between the community and law enforcement officials in preventing crimes through an accountable and transparent communication.
3. To conduct a training and development of Human Resources in the area of Security and Loss Prevention in Indonesia.
4. To provide the communities with sources of information on criminality in Indonesia from the perspective of economy, politics, culture and law.
5. To conduct a study on the development of science and technology in the areas of crime prevention.

b. Functions

1. To keep the organization of this foundation rolling and always be in the position of ready and capable in achieving its aim and purpose in order to pursue its mission and vision.
2. To keep running the activity of study and development of crime prevention.
3. To publish the results derived from the activity of the Foundation with the communities related to crime prevention efforts.
4. As an Information Centre on the mapping of crime and violation in Indonesia and its efforts of prevention.
5. As an Information Centre on the development of science and technology of security devices aim at preventing crime.

ORGANIZATION

a. ICPF Founder

1. Police General (Rtd) Prof. Tansri, Drs. Da'i Bachtiar, SH. AO.
2. Irjen. Pol. (Rtd) Drs. Ronny Lihawa, M.Si.
3. Prof. Dr. (Late) Awaluddin Djamin, MPA.
4. Prof. Mardjono Reksodiputro, MA.
5. Irjen. Pol. (Late) Drs. Momo Kelana, M.Si.

b. ICPF Board of Directors

1. **Police General (Rtd) Prof. Tansri, Drs. Da'i Bachtiar, SH. AO.**
Presidium Chairman
2. **Irjen. Pol. (Rtd) Drs. H. Parman Sastra Dipura**
Executive Chairman
3. **Irjen. Pol. (Rtd) Drs. S.A. Supardi, MM.**
Chairman I, for Organization and Development
4. **Irjen. Pol. (Rtd) Drs. Ronny Lihawa, M.Si.**
Chairman II, for International Relations
5. **Irjen. Pol. (Rtd) Drs. I. Ketut Astawa**
Chairman III, for Community Policing
6. **Santi Diansari Sarino**
Chairman, IV for Public Relation
7. **Brigjen. Pol. (Rtd) Drs. Salikin Moenits**
Secretary General
8. **B.A. Gani**
Vice Secretary General
9. **Kombes Pol. (Rtd) Dr. Saputro Satriyo, SH. S.Ik. M.Si.**
Treasury
10. **M. Nasrullah**

c Board of Experts

1. Novita Saridewi Lubis, B.Com. MM.
2. R. Robi Gumilang
3. Dr. Wiji L Suratno, MM.
4. Heri Pahwasono, SE. Ak.

SOME OF LCKI/ICPF DEVELOPMENT

<p>LCKI/ICPF supported by President of the Republic of Indonesia</p>	<p>LCKI/ICPF Supported by Vice President of the Republic of Indonesia</p>
	
<p>LCKI/ICPF supported by Coordinating Minister of Politic, Law and Security Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia</p>	<p>LCKI/ICPF supported by Indonesia National Police (INP) of the Republic of Indonesia</p>
 <p>We fully supported the establishment of Indonesia Crime Prevention Foundation (ICPF) and ready to share ideas and also to be involved in many its activities. (Widodo AS, Coordinating Minister of Politic, Law and Security Affair).</p>	 <p>We are happy with the present of ICPF. Beside a lot of police senior in this organization, also will give much help to the police duty in the field. We also hope that this organization may establish branches in whole Indonesian regions as it will support police duty in handling some regions which may have potential crimes (Sutanto, Chief of INP)</p>
<p>LCKI/ICPF Supported by Attorney General Office of the Republic of Indonesia</p>	<p>LCKI/ICPF supported by Minister of Law and Human Right of the Republic of Indonesia</p>
 <p>"So if there is an organization like ICPF in Indonesia, I think it is great. Whatever we can help and work together, later we can do it together. (Attorney General, Abdul Rahman Saleh)</p>	 <p>With the Establishment of this organization, we do hope that this organization can give some fresh ideas especially in the product of law arrangement. We are happy to have such contribution. Let's try work together</p>

with BPHN, I believe, many we can work together.
(Minister of Law and Human Right, Hamid Awaluddin)

LCKI/ICPF supported by Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia



LCKI/ICPF supported by ASEAN community



ICPF PROGRAM AND ACITIVITIES

LCKI/ICPF Signing MoU with University of Bhayangkara, Jaya Jakarta



LCKI/ICPF signing MoU with Indonesia Retired Police Association



LCKI/ICPF International Seminar On Building International Cooperation in Fighting Against Terrorism attened by 47 countries, including H.E. Mr. Downer, Mininster for Foreign Affairs of Australia and Commissioner Mick Keelty, Chief of AFP



1. H.E. Dr. H. Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono
The President of Indonesia
2. Police General Drs. Sutanto
Chief of Indonesia National Police
3. Pol. Gen.(Rtd) Prof. Da'i Bachtiar, SH.AO.
Presidium Chairman of ICPF
4. Honorable Mr. Minuro Sikita
Chairman of Boards of ACPF

The 11th ACPF World Conference on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justices Hosted by LCKI/ICPF Indonesia attended by 57 Asia and The Facific countries, including UNODC (United Nation Office on Drugs and Crime)



LCKI/ICPF Contribution of Aid to the Earthquake victims in Yogyakarta, Bantul and Klaten, Indonesia.



National Seminar on Crime Prevention against child abuse in collaboration with UNICEF, PP. IDAI, CMC, University of Bhayangkara and Derap Warapsari, Indonesia, Opening Ceremony and Keynote Speech by Her Excellency First Lady, Ibu Ani Yudhoyono.



Research of Security Mapping in Ambon, Maluku in association with Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)



National Seminar on Banking Crime Prevention Focusing on Money Laundering, Jakarta Indonesia



LCKI/ICPF “Workshop on Security Management & Crime Prevention” in association with Edith Cowan University (ECU), Perth, Western Australia.



Research on Alternative Management prevention and terrorism handling in association with Partnership, May - December, 2007.



The ASEAN Crime Prevention Conference on the Implementation of Jakarta Declaration on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justices, Jakarta, Indonesia.



Lembaga Cegah Kejahatan Indonesia (LCKI/ICPF) Signing MoU with Komisi Perlindungan Anak Indonesia (KPAI), Jakarta, Indonesia



LCKI/ICPF conducting Focus Group Discussion on Indonesian Migrant Workers in Malaysia



LCKI/ICPF in cooperation with United States Department of Justice (US DoJ) ICITAP conducted Research on Community Engagement 2011-2017 (on Crime Prevention and Terrorism)



The 3rd ARCPF International Conference on ASEAN Migrant Workers Protection and Combating Human Trafficking as well as illicit Drug Trafficking, in Jakarta, Indonesia



Seminar "Fighting CRIME IN JAKARTA and comparing with OTHERS BIG CITIES in the Worlds" in Association with LCKIDKI, IBM and Ubhara Jaya.



LCKI/ICPF Seminar and Workshop "on Forming Young Generation Leaders in facing future challenge and globalization."



LCKI/ICPF Presidium Chairman become speaker in many countries,
in Asia and Europe.



Singapore



Dubai, UAE



Hongkong, China



Brussels, Belgium



Davao, Philippine



Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

The establishment and forming LCKI/ICPF Branches all over Indonesia
and The ASEAN Region Crime Prevention Foundation



1. LCKI Bangka Belitung
2. LCKI Sumatera Selatan
3. LCKI Sumatera Utara
4. LCKI Jawa Timur
5. LCKI Sulawesi Utara
6. LCKI Bali
7. LCKI Sulawesi Selatan
8. LCKI Jawa Tengah
9. LCKI Jawa Barat

10. LCKI DKI Jakarta
11. LCKI Nusa Tenggara Timur
12. LCKI Riau
13. LCKI Jambi
14. LCKI Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta
15. LCKI Sumatera barat
16. LCKI Kepulauan Riau
17. LCKI Kalimantan Timur



INDONESIA CRIME PREVENTION
FOUNDATION (ICPF)

LEMBAGA CEGAH KEJAHATAN INDONESIA

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Email: info@lcki.or.id Website: www.lcki.or.id

VIOLENT CRIMINAL VICTIMISATION - COSTS ESTIMATES AND VICTIM SERVICE PROGRAMS



By Dr Arthur J. Lurigio

Department of Criminal Justice and Criminology

Department of Psychology

College of Arts and Sciences

Loyola University Chicago

Criminal victimization is prevalent and costly, producing financial and emotional burdens that are felt most keenly by the victims themselves but can also be shouldered by their family members, neighbours, friends, and other members of the community. Moreover, the harm can extend beyond the victimization experience itself and its immediate aftermath and can be difficult to operationalize and measure (Chalfin, 2016; Government Accounting Office, 2017). The government has long been responsible for attaining justice for crime victims through a system of public laws and institutions, as well as through standard processes and procedures. Nevertheless, these official responses to crime are often limited in their reparative value.

This article describes the economic and emotional costs of criminal victimization in the United States with an emphasis on violent crime. It is also of general relevance to Canada and the United Kingdom, where the nature of victimization and criminal justice processing are cognate to those found in the United States. The current review covers research from the past four decades and is divided into two major sections. The first section examines the costs of crime, including criminal justice expenditures and direct costs to victims (e.g., financial and emotional). This section also addresses the challenges that impede the precise measurement of victimization costs. The second section explores examples of victim service and compensation programs and the purported and documented benefits that they accord to victims of crime. The closing summary also makes recommendations for future research and program development in the field.

Costs of Crime

Overview

Broadly defined to include interpersonal and self-inflicted acts of harm, violence is the leading cause of mortality and morbidity in the United States, resulting in 50,000 annual deaths and nearly \$2.2M in medically treated injuries (National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, 2007). The costs of interpersonal violence alone are extensive and prodigious. The incurred expenses stem from premature deaths, injuries, and disabilities, which result in years of lost productivity and medical costs for injury-related treatment and physical rehabilitation. The economic burden of violent victimization is complicated and challenging to measure; systematic and reliable comparisons from place to place and year to year are especially difficult to document (Corso et al., 2007).

The costs of criminal victimization have been divided into two major categories: tangible (e.g., victim loss and criminal justice expenditures) and intangible (e.g., pain, suffering, psychological distress, and diminished quality of life) (McCollister, French, & Fang, 2010). Since the 1980s, numerous studies have been conducted to estimate the costs of crime (Heaton, 2010). The first and most-cited methodology is the accounting approach, which draws upon various data sources (e.g., the Uniform Crime Report, the National Crime Victimization Survey, and the National Incident Based Reporting System) to apply a basic cost calculus for each crime type (Miller, Cohen, & Wiersema, 1996). The second approach, contingent valuation, asks survey respondents about their willingness to pay for crime reduction programs for each type of crime (Harrison & Rustrom, 2008). The third approach, hedonic valuation, asks respondents to estimate the effects of crime on housing prices and other community amenities (Linden & Rockoff, 2008).

Criminal Justice System Expenditures

The financial burdens of criminal victimization can be generally captured along three dimensions. The first type of financial burden involves the expense of operating the correctional system (federal, state, or local), which carried an \$80B price tag in 2010, increasing by 350% since 1980 (Kyckelhahn, 2013). These

expenses have stretched local and state budgets and are often referred to as the social costs of crime (Chalfin, 2016). Other substantial direct outlays resulting from criminal justice system operations include annual expenditures of \$113B for police protection and \$42B for the prosecutorial and judicial costs of processing state and local criminal cases (Kyckelhahn, 2011).

Direct Financial Losses to Victims

The second type of financial burden involves victim costs associated with lost property and wages, medical care, insurance premiums, crime prevention strategies, and other expenditures. These costs are also known as external costs, which are those imposed “on one individual by another” (Chalfin, 2016, p. 2). One of the most comprehensive national studies of the cost of violent victimization estimated that the economic burden of such experiences in 2000 was \$37B. That year, homicides alone cost more than \$22B in terms of medical costs and lost productivity (Corso et al., 2007). Most of the \$37B in costs (89%, \$33B) was associated with lost productivity, and the remainder was attributable to medical expenses (11%, \$4B) (Corso et al., 2007). The costs of violent victimization were concentrated among young people (aged 15 to 44), who accounted for 75% of the violence-related injuries and 83% of the violence-related expenses (Corso et al., 2007).

Emotional Burdens

The third type of financial burden involves the implicit cost of fear and the emotional sequelae of criminal victimization. The less tangible costs of crime include lasting psychological harm that destroys victims’ ability to feel safe in their own homes or neighborhoods. Victimization can produce feelings of vulnerability, dread, chronic anxiety, and depression, with victims often struggling to regain a sense of control in their lives, which is critical to well-being. It can result in shame, guilt, self-blame, and isolation (Office of Victims of Crime, 1998); “these emotional costs can be more debilitating than the financial losses resulting from crime” (Doerner & Lab, 2015, p. 84). Many victims of serious crime are diagnosed with post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), a psychiatric problem that affects thoughts, feelings, and behaviors (American Psychiatric Association, 2013; DiMaggio & Galea, 2006).

Challenges in Measuring Costs

Estimates of the cost of violence are fraught with numerous methodological and measurement challenges (McCollister et al., 2010). The complications that hinder the accurate estimation of cost are abundant. For example, various studies of cost include various types of crimes, rendering problematic comparative analyses of findings (Wickeramasekera, Wright, Elsy, Murray, & Tubeuf, 2015). Different studies have also employed different definitions of the same types of crimes. For example, rape could be defined as attempted or completed, and with or without an object. Some studies combine rape and sexual assault, whereas other separate them (McCollister et al., 2010; Roman, 2010).

Undercounting is apparent in various realms of data collection regarding the costs of violent victimization. For example, a bias in cost estimates is produced when a failure occurs in recognizing and defining an injury-related visit to an emergency department as an instance of interpersonal violence (other than intimate partner violence). Physicians and other healthcare providers might be neglectful in asking about the intent of the injuries, and patients might be unwilling to report such, leading to underestimates of violence and its costs (Corso et al., 2007). Similarly, significant percentages of violence-related injuries are never medically treated, and thus, such injuries are not calculated in the costs of violent victimization (Simon et al., 2006). A more substantial and troublesome shortcoming in the estimation of the cost of violence is the fundamental lack of information on the “magnitude of intimate partner violence, sexual violence, and child maltreatment” (Corso et al., 2007, p. 481).

Victim Service and Compensation Programs

The victims’ movement in the United States emerged in the 1970s. A major component of the movement was the creation of victim service and compensation programs. Since the 1970s, victim service programs have received hundreds of millions of Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) dollars earmarked for victim assistance and compensation (Doerner & Lab, 2015). Victim service programs offer a range of services, from crisis interventions for victims who are struggling to adjust to post-victimization trauma, to emergency aid for victims with immediate practical needs (e.g., new locks, shelter, clothing, food, or cash), and to court advocacy for victims who are overwhelmed by the complexities of the legal system (Skogan, Davis, & Lurigio, 1991).

All 50 states (as well as the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands) currently have victim compensation programs (Doerner & Lab, 2015), which receive one-third of their funding from federal VOCA dollars; the remaining funds are generated from offender fines and fees (National Association of Crime Victim Compensation Boards, 2007; Newmark, 2006). Each year, these programs serve nearly 200,000 victims and their family members, allocating approximately \$450M to foster victim recovery (Doerner & Lab, 2015).

Victim compensation programs vary in terms of their rationales and resources (Karmen, 2004); nonetheless, most programs contain a number of basic requirements and features, all of which are primarily intended to alleviate the financial consequences of crime (Parent, Auerbach, & Carlson, 1992). To be eligible for compensation, victims are required to promptly report the crime and cooperate with the police officials in the apprehension and criminal prosecution of the offender (Newmark, 2006). Victim compensation programs also typically award dollars only to “innocent” crime victims; that is, any evidence of victim precipitation or “contributing misconduct” precludes a victim from receiving compensation (Newmark, 2006).

Through the long-standing efforts of victim advocates, service providers, public officials, and state legislators, the criminal justice system appears to be more attentive to victims’ needs for services and support and less likely than in the past to subject them to a “secondary victimization” experience in which “victims were often harmed as much by the system’s response as by the crime itself” (Derene, Walker, & Stein, 2007, p. 17). The confluences of programming, legislation, and increased awareness about the plight of violent crime victims have created more opportunities for fostering victim recovery and overcoming the stigma of victimization (Howley & Dorris, 2013).

Conclusions

The costs of violent criminal victimization are significant and deleterious, adversely affecting individuals, families, and communities. These costs vary from year to year, but they consistently remain at high and onerous levels in the United States and elsewhere, especially since the rise of violent crime in the 1960s (Lurigio & Staton, 2019). The capturing of these costs matters but can be complicated and subject to the varying definitions of crime, methodological and measurement approaches, and economic constructs (Kleiman et al., 2014). Despite these shortcomings, continued efforts must be exerted to weigh the economic burden of violent crime, which is “draining U.S. society of vital resources” (Corso et al., 2007, p. 478). The cost of victimization is also a critical index of the gravity of the crime problem and a useful variable in evaluating the effectiveness of various crime prevention strategies (Wickeramasekera et al., 2015).

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REPORTS FROM THE CZECH REPUBLIC

Petr Zeman, the Head of Research Section of the Czech Institute of Criminology and Social Prevention has provided brief contributions by his colleagues. The first is information on the annual conferences of the Social Pathology Section of the Czech Sociological Association. The second brings information on research consisted in the public opinion poll on the topic of crime prevention and the role of state authorities in it (unfortunately results are still being processed).

Petr hopes that these are of some interest for the readers of the Newsletter.

Activities of the Social Pathology Section of the Czech Sociological Association

Kazimír Večerka

Chairman of the Social Pathology Section CSA

The Czech Sociological Association (formerly the Masaryk's Czechoslovak/Czech Sociological Association) has been based in Prague in the Czech Republic since the second half of the 20th century. Members come together in various specialised sections that map different areas of society and modern life. One of the oldest sections is the Social Pathology Section, which continued its activity and retained a critical spirit and relative freedom to conduct scientific research and exchange information even during the communist regime and subsequent social changes.

The work of the section is specific, always profiling itself as an interdisciplinary platform for the exchange of expert opinions. Its principal interest is the discussion of serious social phenomena that have a negative impact on society. In addition to sociologists, the section's conferences are also attended by criminologists, penologists, addictologists, psychiatrists, sexologists, special educators, criminal lawyers, forensic psychologists, doctors, social workers and experts in other related fields. Thus, attendees of the section's regular annual conference not only discuss various professional problems from an interdisciplinary perspective, but - and this is often very important - from the aspect of different levels of theory and practice (ministries, universities, scientific institutions versus practitioners involved in specific preventive, resocialisation and analytical programmes).

There were fundamental social changes in the Czech Republic after 1989 that enabled new approaches to the discussion of problems. These new conditions made it possible to establish constructive cooperation with foreign experts, both from countries neighbouring the Czech Republic (mainly Poland and Slovakia) and also from distant countries (Australia). Professor M. Benes (born in Czechoslovakia and living in Melbourne since 1968), who worked in Victoria's Prison Service and at RMIT University in Melbourne for many years, was particularly involved in this cooperation. The "BENES AWARD" student competition has thus been motivating students to present their bachelor's and masters' theses at the Social Pathology Section's annual conference for 10 years. Their results are then discussed, evaluated, and financially rewarded by Prof. Benes.

Every year the section publishes the conference proceedings - without editorial interventions - in which the authors of the papers presented at the conference can express their opinions and, if they wish, continue discussions begun at the conference by e-mail.

<http://ceskasociologicka.org/en/>



Founder of "BENES AWARD" student competition, Professor Michael Benes, with student winners at the annual conference of the Social Pathology Section

Public opinion research on crime prevention policy in the Czech Republic

Jakub Holas

Institute of Criminology and Social Prevention, Prague, Czech Republic

After the "Velvet Revolution" in 1989 and the end of communist rule, the level of crime began to rise rapidly in the resulting anomie. In this context, apart from the reconstruction of the police force and creation of new laws, etc., the first attempts at crime prevention were developed. Led by a special department of the Ministry of the Interior from the outset, this activity had to rely on, among other things, a knowledge of public opinion on criminal policy. Therefore, the Institute of Criminology and Social Prevention (Prague, Czech Republic) has been developing a methodology for conducting research related to this issue since the mid-1990s. The largest research of this kind was carried out in 2002 and 2012, which is now being followed by another wave.

The representative study "Perception of undesirable social phenomena and the treat of crime" (3,080 respondents - the Czech Republic has a population of approximately 10.5 million) included a number of areas closely related to criminal policy, but especially the area of crime prevention. The range of questions was broad – from knowledge of preventive activities and respondents' involvement in these activities, to an evaluation of the benefits of preventive activities by the state and municipalities, citizens' own activities to reduce the risks of crime, an evaluation of security services (especially the police), public opinion on the causes of crime, the fear of crime and victimisation, the expected behaviour of respondents as witnesses to a crime and certain other sub-topics.

As the research is financed by the Ministry of the Interior, special attention was devoted to the activity of the Czech Police. Above all, respondents' opinions on police officers were surveyed, from opinions on their numbers, focus, equipment, character and communication skills to their financial appreciation. Questions also touched on the extent to which police officers should engage in preventive work and to what extent including the lay element of volunteers in professional police work was appropriate.

In connection with this issue, questions were also asked to determine what experience respondents had with crime, i.e. whether they had been the victims of property or violent crime in the past year, and if so, if they had reported it to the police. These victimological items were complemented by questions about respondents' fear of being the victims of property or violent crime in the near future. The questions were aimed at assessing whether and to what extent respondents consider the Czech Republic to be a safe country.

A separate aspect of the research focused on different views on prevention issues. Respondents commented on both the importance of various preventive programmes in the public space, as well as the preventive actions they took to protect their own health and property. Another interesting facet was findings that showed the degree of social distance between respondents and certain public-interest institutions (cultural centres for minorities, police stations, youth educational centres, low-threshold centres for drug addicts, etc.)

The research also noted the tendency of respondents to associate the incidence of crime with certain social groups. The results of the research will be processed and published at the end of 2019.

REPORT FROM SANIYA THOMPSON, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT OFFICER, INVERCARGILL CITY COUNCIL, NEW ZEALAND

NZ Police received a number of calls from retailers and other businesses around Invercargill who were concerned that patched gang members were intimidating clients and customers of businesses. This was affecting perception of safety in Southland. We wanted to send a message to gang members and empower businesses to ask their visitors to remove gang insignia.

Safe in the South Safe Community accordingly partnered with Police and the Southland Chamber of Commerce to produce and distribute signs saying that gang colours and patches are not allowed in a facility or the police will be called.

A few months after the signs have gone up the coordinator got in touch with businesses and organisations that received the signs to learn about their experiences. The feedback was rather contrasting. Some businesses said that having the signage doesn't really stop patched members of the public from entering the premises, but it empowers staff to approach and ask for gang colours to be removed. One social enterprise commented that even though they haven't yet had a change to enforce the no-patch rule, they are getting comments from regular members of public that they are "relieved to see it" and they "feel more comfortable coming in".

Most businesses believe having just a sign is not enough, it needs to go hand in hand with a way a situation is handled. They say that gang members respond well to calm, polite and respectful approach and most of the times incidents are resolved peacefully. Most businesses also commented that knowledge of legislation empowers them to deal with tricky situations.



Constable Marchant Rosemarie, Splash Palace assistant manager Daniela Byrne, Mayor of Invercargill Sir Tim Shadbolt, Splash Palace Manager Peter Thompson

REPORT FROM ZIMBABWE



Rhino Report

By Brilliant.M. Chibura (Conservator MBRC)

As always, our crash of rhinos is constantly on the move keeping us busy to ensure they thrive in modern variegated challenges beneath the African skies.

Extremely hot days were encountered in the month of October, ED nearly giving in to heat exhaustion on the 23rd. It was with great effort and team selflessness that we managed to successfully aid the calf's thermoregulatory system and hydrate him safely amidst risks from the charging mother.

How heightened were the joys! when from a distance we monitored him get back to his feet. Tears of joy could be seen emotionally filling the eyes of one of our monitors,

James Matimba. At the last light of day, one could not help but keep both eyes glued to mother and child vanishing into the thick bush.

On the 26th of October we joined the rest of the world to commemorate the celebration of the world's five species of rhino namely Black, white, greater one horned, Sumatran and Javan rhinos. World rhino day is on September 22 and was first announced by WWF-South Africa in 2010. The following year World Rhino Day grew into international success, encompassing both African and Asian rhino species. World rhino day has since grown to become a global phenomenon uniting cause related organisations and concerned individuals from nearly every corner of the world.

Anti-poaching

From a poacher's eye hunting wildlife with snares and dogs is cheap, easy and nearly impossible to get caught. However, these unregulated hunts are the most detrimental and least sustainable forms of hunting. Animals are killed in slow and torturous deaths. The indiscriminate nature of poaching has greatly decimated wildlife across the globe leaving many forests suffering from what scientists pronounce as "empty forest syndrome". Some of you might have wondered why we have often included statistics of dogs shot. Section 62 of the Parks and Wildlife Act gives a provision of destruction of dogs found hunting on land on which there are animals by the appropriate authority. Only dogs in keeping of owners who are lawfully within the conservancy can be spared.

Dogs destroyed

Bem3 – 2
Circle G- 2
Moreena - 4

Image: poachers carrying their destroyed dogs in Bem3



MBRC Sports Tournament



It was a beehive of activity at Bemthree Business Centre on the 26th of October as teams competed in commemoration of the world rhino day. The Midlands Black Rhino Conservancy sports tournament is an annual event that brings together local communities to give an appreciation of the conservation of the flagship species, Black Rhino *Diceros bicornis* and a broad range of other wildlife within the conservancy. A total of four teams participated in the netball games with Pole dale scooping the victory against Midlands Rhinos. In the soccer category four teams participated with Branford beating MBRC 1-0 in the semifinals and Pole dale attaining victory over East Clare with 2 goals to nil.

Branford walked away with a penalty shootout victory against Pole dale of 3 goals to nil in the finals.

MBRC Chairman Eng. G.P. Killilea presenting medals to winning team

REPORT OF ICPC ACTIVITY 2019

The Director General of the International Centre for the Prevention of Crime, ICPC, of which ACPC is a member organization, has provided the following report of its activity for the year 2019

Activity Report 2019.

January 2019.

Ann Champoux and Pier Alexandre Lemaire attended a Colloquium on crime prevention organized by the Quebec Ministry of Public Safety on January 23 and 24.

February 2019

Ann Champoux attended the Public Safety Canada Symposium in Ottawa on February 27 2019. This Symposium will allow ICPC to identify the priorities of Public Safety for this year and align our work accordingly, as well as meet strategic partners.

March 2019

On March 14 and 15, ICPC was present in London for the launch of ITERP, of which it is a member. ITERP is a consortium of researchers from various universities and research centers specializing in different disciplines: psychology, political science, sociology, psychiatry, anthropology, criminology and mathematics. ICPC participated in a crime prevention workshop from March 21 to 23, 2019, as part of the week dedicated to the prevention of radicalization leading to violence, organized by the Department of Public Safety Canada. These workshops were held in Ottawa and consist of developing evidence-based guidelines to promote effective intervention in the field.

On March 25 and 26, ICPC was invited to share its projects and experiences during the OSCE's annual conference on combating terrorism in Bratislava (Slovakia). The main objective of this international meeting was to take stock of efforts to prevent and combat terrorism as well as violent extremism and radicalization leading to terrorism in the OSCE area.

Submission of the Report on Hate Crimes Based on sexual orientation and gender on March 28, 2019.

April 2019

ICPC finalized the symposium on rural community safety and crime prevention: "Addressing the challenges of rural crime in Alberta: how to better coordinate our actions?"

In April 2019, ICPC was mandated by AJOI (West Island Youth Action), who in turn was mandated by the Borough of Pierrefonds-Roxboro in Montreal, to review the strategic planning of the Table on urban security in the Borough of Pierrefonds-Roxboro (TSUAPR)

May 2019

ICPC is grateful to have participated in the 24th edition of the German Crime Congress held on May 20 and 21, 2019 in Berlin, Germany. During this international conference focusing on crime prevention with 3000 participants, we had the opportunity to present our project on the development of prevention and

intervention programs in response to radicalization leading to violence within the French probation system. ICPC was present at the United Nations Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in Vienna. This 28th session allowed us to organize, in collaboration with the International Centre for Criminal Law Reform and Criminal Justice Policy, a workshop on "Prevention of Hate Crimes". This workshop took place on Monday, May 20 2019, in the presence of high-level panellists and experts. The many exchanges that resulted from the presentations were rich in content and will allow the possibility for future collaborations.

On Friday, May 24, 2019, ICPC had the honour of organizing, alongside the Canadian Embassy in Paris, a presentation of its current work and projects related to the prevention of violent radicalization, hate crimes and urban security. The objective of this meeting was threefold:

1. Present the mandate, mission and work of ICPC
2. Enhance the work carried out by the ICPC,
3. Strengthen ICPC relationships in France and develop new partnerships.

From May 27 to 31 2019, ICPC had the honour of participating in the first UN-Habitat Assembly in Nairobi, Kenya. This assembly focused on urban innovations to transform and improve living conditions in cities.

June 2019

On June 5 ICPC signed the lease to occupy the offices of Notre-Dame-de-la-Salette Church, effective August 2019.

July 2019

ICPC travelled to Quebec City to meet with the Quebec Ministry of Public Security (Ministère du Sécurité publique) in order to secure funding for the upcoming year. The Centre saw itself be awarded a grant of 75 000\$ for the current year; and another 50 000\$ pour an upcoming project with municipalities.

ICPC's website was redesigned with a new visual identity and all of its content transferred from the old site.

September 2019

Most recently, ICPC named Ariane de Palacio, formerly senior analyst, as the new head of research for the Centre and Liam Stock-Rabbat, formerly a research assistant, as the new communications manager of the ICPC. Ariane and Liam officially took up their new roles as of September 3 2019.

As of September 10, after ten days without a formal office space, ICPC officially started occupying the newly renovated offices of Notre-Dame-de-la-Salette Church.

October 2019

On October 2, the ICPC met with John Brandolino, Director of Treaty affairs for the UNODC, for a 2-hour exchange. During this meeting, Mr. Brandolino stressed the importance of the Institutes of the UN Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme Network (PNI) in aiding the work of the UNODC, especially with regards to information exchange, process and policy formation and the development of sound policy programs.

On October 7, the ICPC announced the launch of our its new website - CIPC-ICPC.org! Available in French, English and Spanish, the website's brand-new look and simple navigation means users can easily find our publications and keep up to date with our latest news. Furthermore, the new site is optimized for all platforms!

November 2019

On November 4, 5, and 6, 2019, the International centre for the prevention of crime (ICPC), l'Observatoire national de la délinquance et des réponses pénales (ONDRP), l'Institut national des hautes études de la sécurité et de la justice (INHESJ), l'Observatoire national de la délinquance dans les transports (ONDT) of

the French Ministry of Transport, and Brussels Prevention & Security (BPS) organised and held the 6th international conference on crime observation and criminal analysis at the Royal Museums of Fine Arts of Belgium in Brussels.

On November 4, the ICPC, in collaboration with the Embassy of Canada in Belgium, held a welcome cocktail, on the occasion of the 6th International Conference on Crime Observation and Criminal Analysis. Nearly 120 participants attended this event.

On November 5, the ICPC, in collaboration with Québec Government Office in Brussels, will hold a closing cocktail, on the occasion of the 6th International Conference on Crime Observation and Criminal Analysis. Nearly 40 participants attended this event.

THE AUSTRALIAN CRIME PREVENTION COUNCIL



ACPC Annual General Meeting, 8 Nov 2019 - Adelaide, SA

From left, Peter Norman (Chairman), Isabelle Bartkowiak-Theron (Tasmania), Astrid Macleod (Secretary), Johanna Hæstrup (Denmark), Andrew Wilson (former National President), John Murray (Adelaide), Adam Bodzioch (Treasurer and Public Officer), Leigh Garrett (Adelaide)

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