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# LPSBs and Civil Society Collaboration in Crime Prevention





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# Learning Outcomes



- ❖ To understand the importance of CSO participation in crime prevention,
- ❖ To understand the role of LPSBs in crime prevention
- ❖ To acquire knowledge on modalities for CSO involvement in crime prevention,
- ❖ To learn specific trust building initiatives,
- ❖ To acquire knowledge and awareness on cooperation in crime prevention,
- ❖ To understand gender perspective in civil society collaboration,
- ❖ To be able to apply acquired knowledge to specific cases.





# Role of LPSBs in Crime Prevention



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- ❖ Analysis of security needs and problems of local people/residents,
- ❖ Preparation, implementation and review of Security and Crime Prevention Plans
- ❖ Established at Districts and Provinces
- ❖ Led by the Central Provincial Administrations (Mülki İdare)





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# Introduction



## *Why is Civil Society Involvement Important?*





# Definition of Organized Civil Society



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***All the organizations and associations that exist outside of the state (including political parties(?)) and the market:***

- Research, policy and advocacy organizations,
- Through trade unions,
- Religious and faith-based organizations,
- Community groups,
- Film clubs, sports associations etc.,
- Concerned members of the public who have not founded formal organizations (loosely org.),
- Media (?)

***What about human rights based approach of CSOs?***





# CSOs Involvement in Crime Prevention



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## What

- Enabling community participation in enhancing security and crime prevention strategies
- Supporting community safety

## Why

- Certain crime prevention strategies require active involvement of community and it's leaders.
- In order to better understand and address the differing security needs
- Become partners in finding tailored solutions to their problems, which, in turn, can lead to enhanced perception of safety
- **Building resilience**: the strengthening of social bonds and informal social control within communities, which can enhance their ability to withstand the social problems and pressures that could lead to crime or disorder in the future

## How

- Facilitating the organization of community meetings and forums, and educating community members on how they can be actively involved in the problem-solving, social cohesion, resolving conflicts. (mediation etc.)
- Channeling the security concerns of the population





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# CSOs Involvement in Crime Prevention



What	Why	How
<p>Supporting the visibility, accessibility and quality of specialized services of security institutions</p>	<p>For the benefit of citizens and especially at-risk population</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of trainings about their role and skills they ought to have in assisting vulnerable groups</li> <li>• Awareness raising among population on the specialized services of security institutions</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coordinate victimization prevention, victim protection, public security</li> <li>• Coordinate the child protection and other vulnerable groups protection services, and integrate them into local public services</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In order to complement security services for a holistic approach to increase the effectiveness of both welfare, protection and security services</li> <li>• Contributing to the primary and secondary crime prevention</li> <li>• integrated actions among a network of stakeholders in order to ensure lasting responses</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Systems analysis:</b> Avoiding duplication, dividing labor, assisting each other and developing synergies in the use of public resources</li> <li>• <b>Example:</b> temporary shelter care and other child welfare-related services</li> <li>• Trainings to government agencies for smooth cooperation between different actors in supporting victims and perpetrators</li> </ul>





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# CSOs Involvement in Crime Prevention



What	Why	How
<p>Addresses and prioritizes cross-cutting issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Supporting accountability, human rights approach to security</li></ul>	<p>In order to promote and ensure the respect for human rights through civilian oversight, contextualization with SDGs, Human security</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Through monitoring – reporting and systems analysis; Ensure tech-use and tools, strategies used for crime prevention do not conflict with human rights; ensure transparency of financial management of security institutions</li><li>Evidence based advocacy initiatives to influence public decision makers</li><li>Training (methods repeat themselves in different contexts to reach different outcomes)</li></ul>





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# Building Trust



*In some communities and cities, there is a lack of trust in the criminal justice system and in the police to uphold justice fairly. Issues including racial profiling, police violence, re-victimization of sexual violence survivors, and corruption*

Improvement of relations between the police and the public, increasing public trust, which is particularly important for the relationships between the police and

- ❖ Minority communities that experienced conflict in the past,
- ❖ Vulnerable groups who experienced lacking protection from violent crime and had difficulties in accessing justice in the past,
- ❖ Vulnerable groups who may be in conflict with the law,
- ❖ Children who often experience the abuse of asymmetric power relations with adults,
- ❖ Member of communities, groups who experienced violence from police, were subject to ethnic profiling





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# Building Trust



In building **public trust**, the police and citizen, CSOs may conduct activities on;

- ❖ Awareness raising among public about the specialized services of security sector. Combatting disinformation and misinformation,
- ❖ Delivery of trainings (on gender eq., GBV, VAC etc.), capacity building workshops to both groups,
- ❖ Facilitation of dialogue between police and right-holders,





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# Building Trust



## ❖ The participation of civil society in the *surveillance and supervision of the security sector with rights-based monitoring activities:*

- *Monitoring of the security sector*
- *Monitoring Audit Mechanisms*
- *Monitoring the Competence of Security Institutions and Personnel*
- *Monitoring Human Rights of Security Personnel*
- *Monitoring Human Rights Violations Against Citizens by Security Sector Staff*
- *Monitoring and Analysis of the Security Sector Budget*





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# Building Trust



## Initiatives

In Newport, USA and Emilia Romagna, Italy, efforts have centred on breaking down cultural and ethnic barriers to build positive relations between particular communities and the police.

Police in Montreal, Canada, for example, have received training on how to handle cases of sexual exploitation and human trafficking where underage girls are often the victims, ensuring that they receive adequate support afterwards

The Women and Habitat Network of Latin America is currently carrying out a programme aimed at building relationships between the police and local women's organisations to better respond to cases of GBV. Police are offered training on how to be gender responsive and sensitive to victims of violence



Source: [https://cipc-icpc.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/08/CIPC\\_5th\\_IR5\\_Final.pdf](https://cipc-icpc.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/08/CIPC_5th_IR5_Final.pdf)





# Modalities for CSO Participation in Crime Prevention



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Crime Prevention Approach	Fields, Approaches, Interventions Where the Role of CSO's Becomes More Accentuated	What would be / is the role of CSOs in these examples?
<b>Crime prevention through social development/ Developmental Crime prevention</b>	<p><i>Possible social interventions:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Addictions Treatment</li><li>• Countering Violence</li><li>• Early Childhood Education</li><li>• Employment</li><li>• Housing</li><li>• Income</li><li>• Neighborhoods</li><li>• Positive Parenting</li><li>• Recreation</li><li>• Rehabilitation</li><li>• Secondary Education</li><li>• Special Needs Programming</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>❖ VAC ex: anti-bullying programs: Gambo Crime Prevention Committee uses a range of techniques to contain bullying at the high schools:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>✓ <b>Example:</b> Peer mentoring – students in Grades 5 to 8 check in weekly with an older "buddy" in Grades 9 to 12 who is available to talk about issues like peer pressure, labeling, drug use, violence and even suicide.</li><li>✓ The anti-bullying programs clearly identified social exclusion as an act of bullying. "Kids didn't think there was anything wrong with treating people as outcasts," says Gouldin. They realized the emotional damage done when they heard a presentation by a former victim. "The youth were astonished to see that 20 years after the fact, the problem of bullying, labeling and gossip still affected the presenter and played a large role in his life."</li></ul></li><li>❖ ECD ex: Positive Parenting Programs: techniques that help caregivers to manage children's behavior and offers alternatives to physical punishment. these programs help parents teach their children skills such as emotional regulation, problem solving and social skills that help children build resilience and avoid experiencing or perpetrating violence or bullying in the future</li></ul>





# Modalities for CSO Participation in Crime Prevention



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## Crime Prevention Approach

## Fields, Approaches, Interventions Where the Role of CSO's Becomes More Accentuated

## What would be / is the role of CSOs in these examples?

### Community crime prevention / community based crime prevention

- ❖ Connection between crime prevention and social cohesion, Building sense of community
- ❖ Neighborhood watch programs (coping w/ risks?)
- ❖ Social control and responsabilization/ toplumsal kontrol sorumluluk
  - ✓ Community partnerships that favor initiatives also involving local actors
  - In wider sense: community attitudes towards different issues/ community norms:
    - ✓ gun control
    - ✓ women's isolation and lack of social support; community attitudes that tolerate and legitimise male violence; and high levels of social and economic disempowerment, including poverty
    - ✓ economic exploitation
- ❖ **Community mediation:** forms of dispute resolution between opposed parties in a community. It is usually conducted by a non-judicial authority, and may have several objectives, including resolving conflicts and disputes, mending social ties and increasing citizen empowerment and social controls.

- ❖ **Gun Free Zones Programme, South Africa:** It is not directly a crime prevention programme, but aims to reduce the number of wounded and dead as a result of crime. South Africa has the third highest rate of murders with firearms: 26.8 per 100 thousand, which represents about 40% of all murders (Lamb, 2008). **Gun Free Zones started to be implemented in 1994 to reduce the availability of arms and thus improve citizen security.** Activities seek to generate support for the idea of a reduction in the numbers of arms, restrictive legislation, social support for control, and awareness in vulnerable communities and among groups of young people. **The communities declared themselves to be gun free zones voluntarily, prohibiting the entry of revolvers or guns. These are citizen agreements without state intervention: the community is in charge of implementation as well as people responsible in these zones** (for example restaurants, bars, shops) who provide information and facilitate the elimination of arms. Recent legislation in South Africa has created gun free zones. These projects are also being implemented in Malawi, Namibia and Lesotho.
- ❖ **Community Mediation in Nagybörzsöny, Hungary:** Hungary suffers from a large number of ethnic-based conflicts, mostly involving Roma people. The Hungarian Crime Prevention Board funded a three-month project developed by Foresee Research Group and other partners. The project was implemented in a small rural Hungarian village, where training was provided for the local inhabitants. It combined community building and mediation. Local people were trained in tolerance and mediation, and given implementation methods. **The training included organized group activities for children, mothers and volunteers, and included alternative dispute resolution.** The outcomes of the project showed successful mediation and an improved community cohesion between the inhabitants of the village and the Roma people, and underlined the strong link between social cohesion and mediation. Indeed, the latter will not be successful if the former is not strong.

Source: [www.foresee.hu](http://www.foresee.hu), <http://vagyunkmiiis.foresee.hu>



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<b>Community Crime Prevention / Community Based Crime Prevention (continued)</b>	<p>In the USA, mediation has been a key component of recent initiatives in communities experiencing high rates of gang and gun-related violence, and is seen as an important way to strengthen informal social control. Mediators, or 'violence interrupters', may be local community leaders or ex-offenders, both of whom are able to intervene to prevent the escalation of violence, especially retaliatory shootings between gangs. Maintaining the independence of mediators from the police, in order to ensure their legitimacy as negotiators, rather than police informers, while working with the police, has proved difficult</p>	<p><b>The Chicago Ceasefire Project</b> (ex convicts) works with community organizations and focuses on street level <b>outreach</b> using 'violence interrupters' intervening in conflicts, or potential conflicts, and <b>promoting alternatives to violence</b>. Importantly these workers are not required to report information to the police, although they work with local police, which ensure that they are not perceived as informers. It also uses public education campaigns alongside conflict mediation to change community norms about gun violence. The project places a strong emphasis <b>on increasing informal social control within the community, and the involvement of businesses, faith leaders and residents in addressing violence</b>. The US Department of Justice Evaluation notes a 41%-73% decrease in shootings in Ceasefire zones and a 100% reduction in retaliation murders in five of the eight neighbourhoods.<sup>603</sup></p> <p>Source: <a href="http://www.antoniocasella.eu/nume/ICPC_2010.pdf">http://www.antoniocasella.eu/nume/ICPC_2010.pdf</a></p>





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<b>Situational Crime Prevention</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Force for human rights respect, for ex. methods of surveillance that are sensitive to the right to privacy</li><li>• Lighting policies</li><li>• Crime Prevention through Environmental Design: more attention is paid to user needs in public space especially with greater public consultation</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>❖ <b>Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED):</b> In South Africa, <b>consultation of public transportation users found high levels of insecurity were related to waiting for buses or walking to bus stops rather than security on buses themselves</b>. As a result, lighting in public transportation sites was improved, the bus terminals were reorganized, cross-walks were identified to direct traffic, the distance between services was reduced and the installations were improved to alleviate the feeling of safety.</li><li>❖ <b>How to make cities safer:</b> Following public consultations conducted in 1989 on its urban plan, that the City of Montreal introduced, at the request of a women's group called the Femmes et Ville Collective, several measures aiming at increasing both the safety and sense of safety among women living in Montreal. <b>The Femmes et Ville programme used the METRAC tools, which were then adapted and translated into French. Hundreds of safety audits were performed during the 1990s in numerous public exterior and interior spaces: metro stations, parks, pools and arenas, streets and alleys, bus stations, etc.</b> The originality of the Montreal approach was to develop six « Safety principles from Women's perspective » to illustrate the elements of the safety audit questionnaire.<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1- Know where you are and where you are going : signage and orientation</li><li>2- See and be seen : lighting, visibility, visual obstacles, hiding places, and movement predictors</li><li>3- Hear and be heard : level of use of public space and pedestrian presence</li><li>4- Get away and get help : formal and informal surveillance</li><li>5- Live in a clean and hospitable environment : maintenance, design and planning</li><li>6- Act collectively : local and community partnerships</li></ol></li></ul>

Source: [https://cipc-icpc.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/08/International\\_Report\\_on\\_Crime\\_Prevention\\_and\\_Community\\_Safety\\_ANG.pdf](https://cipc-icpc.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/08/International_Report_on_Crime_Prevention_and_Community_Safety_ANG.pdf)





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## Crime Prevention Approach

## Fields, Approaches, Interventions Where the Role of CSO's Becomes More Accentuated

## What would be / is the role of CSOs in these examples?

### Law Enforcement / Criminal Justice

- Swift delivery of a policing and criminal justice response **if offending persists**.
- **Community-based policing**: A strategy for encouraging the public to act as partners with the police in preventing and managing crime as well as other aspects of security and order based on the needs of the community
- Community-oriented policing :based upon a consultative approach to policing thereby enhancing public trust and accountability

### My neighbor is the policeman! (Hungary) Brief description

- ❖ The project was started to support and acknowledge the work of the local police officers.
- ❖ The first part of the project consisted of infrastructural change. The main professional task under the project was to maintain direct communication with local inhabitants and their community organisations. Therefore, policemen were supplied with cars, bicycles and smartphones able to display surveillance camera images, and outstanding professional performance was rewarded. In addition, because it is important that the residents know their local police w/ cards and posters including contact information and photographs were distributed.
- ❖ **Another focus was network building in the form of 'Police Café Zugló 2017'. Based on the 'World Café' method, it was an innovative communication tool to improve cooperation between the police and the community. Local police officers were trained in the World Café methodology and relevant topics were needed. After this, key players such as representatives of local institutions and other local inhabitants were carefully selected and invited to work together, cooperate efficiently and look for solutions.**
- The project also aimed to provide tailored solutions to specific problems. For example, presentations on crimes targeting the elderly were given in clubs for elderly; **an interactive training and language course was held for police officers to deal with prejudice with regard to Romany culture**; and a network was built between state, civil and local institutions dealing with children in the district.
- State, local government and civil organisations helped to create a public security network.
- Project was evaluated on the bases of decreasing crime numbers, decreasing calls and increasing trust in the police. One expert did, however, remark that crime numbers are declining everywhere and that it remains unclear how trust was measured. **The impact assessment** was carried out means of a questionnaire addressed to citizens and the police. It was found that because problems often arise when changes are made within a police culture, and therefore it is crucial to hear the voices of police officers.

Source: [https://eucpn.org/sites/default/files/document/files/Toolbox%2014\\_EN\\_LR.pdf](https://eucpn.org/sites/default/files/document/files/Toolbox%2014_EN_LR.pdf)





# Modalities for CSO Participation in Crime Prevention



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## Supporting the Knowledge Based Approach: from diagnosis to evaluation

- ❖ Producing knowledge, evidence – Safety Audits, Participatory Action Research, Mapping, Surveys etc.
- ❖ Monitoring, reporting of human rights compliance and in terms of following up and document policy implementation, in particular quality standards and best practice.

### A comprehensive city audit will normally include:

- ❖ Contextual information, including an overview of the city's demographic, economic and other characteristics,
- ❖ Analysis of crime and violence patterns, as well as related problems such as disorder and incivilities, including the scale, trend, distribution and impact of incidents,
- ❖ Profiles of victims and offenders, including the gender, age, ethno-cultural and socio-economic patterns of these groups,
- ❖ Investigation of risk factors likely to contribute to the occurrence of crime and violence ,
- ❖ Appraisal of the effectiveness of current services and projects - such as health, housing, welfare and education - in relation to prevention,
- ❖ Assessment of the political and institutional environment to identify opportunities for developing preventive action,
- ❖ Identification of opportunities, strengths and potential of the area, including social capital, on which a future strategy may be built.

Source: [https://cipc-icpc.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/08/International\\_Report\\_on\\_Crime\\_Prevention\\_and\\_Community\\_Safety\\_ANG.pdf](https://cipc-icpc.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/08/International_Report_on_Crime_Prevention_and_Community_Safety_ANG.pdf)



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# Modalities for CSO Participation in Crime Prevention



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## Networking and Capacity Building:

- ❖ Building partnerships and cooperation within and with communities and relevant organizations,
- ❖ CSO Network building and management,
- ❖ Community building, community mediation,
- ❖ Trainings

*\*Community Mediation: forms of dispute resolution between opposed parties in a community. It is usually conducted by a non-judicial authority, and may have several objectives, including resolving conflicts and disputes, mending social ties and increasing citizen empowerment and social controls.*





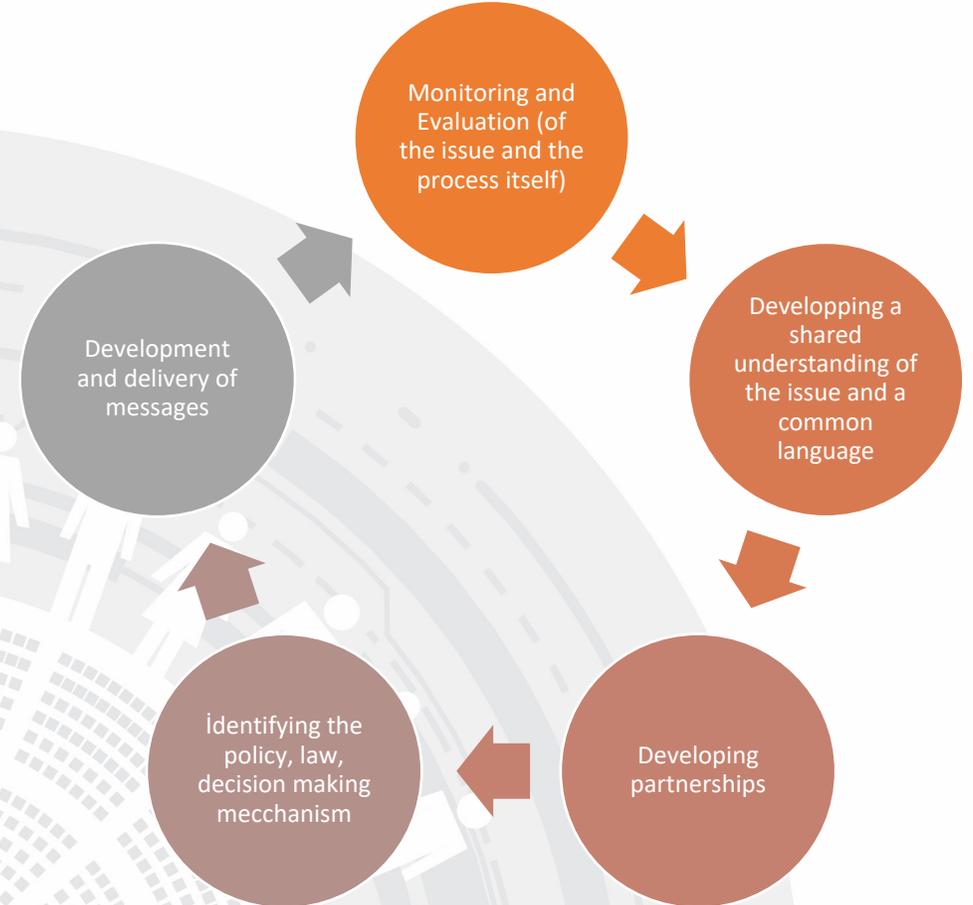
# Modalities for CSO Participation in Crime Prevention



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## Advocacy for shared interests:

- ❖ Generation and Spreading of Information
- ❖ Lobbying and Social Pressure
- ❖ Creating Educational Materials and Capacity-Building Space
- ❖ Use of Mass Media and Social Networks
- ❖ Campaigns, Citizen Mobilization and Public Demonstrations
- ❖ Requests for Public Information, Participation in Public Hearings and Presentation of Legal Resources





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# Principles for Cooperation



## Basic principles for co-operation (The Council of Europe):

- ❖ **Participation:** CSOs collect and channel views of their members, user groups and concerned citizens. A pre-condition for this principle is that the processes for participation are open and accessible, based on agreed parameters for participation.
- ❖ **Trust:** An open and democratic society is based on honest interaction between actors and sectors. Although CSOs and public authorities have different roles to play, the shared goal of improving the lives of people can only be satisfactorily reached if based on trust, implying transparency, respect and mutual reliability.
- ❖ **Accountability and transparency:** Acting in the public interest requires openness, responsibility, clarity and accountability from both the CSOs and public authorities, with transparency at all stages.
- ❖ **Autonomy, interdependence and independence:** CSOs must be recognized as free and independent bodies in respect to their aims, decisions and activities. They have the right to act independently and advocate positions different from the authorities with whom they may otherwise cooperate.



Source: <https://rm.coe.int/government-interaction-with-civil-society-policy-paper-on-government-i/168075b9d9>





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# Gender Mainstreaming



- ❖ *Integrating gender perspective in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the policies and programs,*
- ❖ Facilitation of equal participation of women and men in local crime prevention,
- ❖ Safety issues are given equal consideration,
- ❖ Handling cultural (beliefs, attitudes, behaviors etc.) matters in crime prevention.





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# Group Work



## 1. *How would you approach the below indicated issues in cooperation with civil society actors?*

Who would be and How to find appropriate partners: organized civil society actor or actors (via contacting key NGOs, Dernekler Masası, your own existing networks, web-based search etc)

## 2. *What are your expectations from the joint work, partnership?*

- Knowledge building
- Working with vulnerable groups
- Working with community leaders,
- Advocacy
- Budget monitoring
- Mobilizing funds etc

## 3. *Which are the principles for co-operation that you may need to detail and reach a common understanding?* (compromise). Analyse





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# Group Work



1. Working with at-risk groups for root causes crime prevention (children and youth)  
*Urbanization effects on criminality*
2. Working to influence law making processes on gun control  
*Are there any NGOs working on this issue in Turkey*
3. Working with host and migrant communities (or with different local communities) for crime prevention and conflict resolution  
*Has any of the above mentioned methods used in Turkey before*
4. Working to build trust between women and police  
*Is there such problem?*





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# Thanks very much for your participation





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