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NATIONAL CRIME PREVENTION STRATEGY

Crime prevention is a full-fledged public policy even if it is located at the convergence of the educational, social, employment, security and justice fields.

Crime prevention policy has substantially changed since its origin. Beyond 'primary' educational and social prevention aimed at broad target audiences, which was carried out in recent years using a 'situational' approach and through the development of video protection, prevention policy is now relying on more individualized approaches for 'secondary' targeted preventive action (i.e. those social groups most exposed to an initial delinquent act) and 'tertiary' action (i.e. prevention of re-offences).

The Act of March 5 2007 on the topic of crime prevention, relegated crime prevention to mayors, and placed a number of new action systems at their disposal. An initial national plan to prevent crime and to assist victims was adopted by the *Comité interministériel de prévention de la délinquance* (the Inter-ministerial Committee for Crime Prevention) on October 2 2009, for 2010-2012.

It consisted of 50 measures formulated around four main themes: the development of situational prevention, coordination of local stakeholders around mayors, the prevention of juvenile crime and the protection of victims (including domestic violence and women).

This national framework was not reflected in departmental crime prevention plans, under the auspices of prefects, and at times not even in local plans developed by local (or inter-municipal) security and crime prevention councils - (*CLSPD* or *CISPD*).

The assessment of this first national plan shows a level of implementation which is overall satisfactory according to recommended measures (in particular for measures falling

within the scope of security and assistance to victims). Many procedures developed by various ministerial members of the *Comité interministériel de prévention de la délinquance* (the Inter-ministerial Committee for Crime Prevention) within this context (security studies, security reference points, anti-burglary cells, victim assistance offices, reference points for female victims of conjugal violence, ministerial and police unit social stakeholders...) are also being pursued.

However, this plan and its implementation have certain limits and reveal persistent difficulties. It should be noted that not all mayors have seized all the opportunities offered by the Act of March 5, 2007, and/or have not always found adequate commitment from the services of the State.

In addition, the alignment of local crime prevention practices, carried out by various stakeholders (local authorities, public or associated operatives) has often been lacking.

Finally, the 2010-2012 plan was instrumental in activating a preventive approach to crime as such, without defining the scope of application of an autonomous policy of crime prevention.

This strategy further advanced the dimension of partnership. Its scope is inherently alternative; it is not superimposed on the competences of the various public stakeholders who are responsible for primary prevention. It becomes complementary, once all stakeholders have exhausted their own skills.

The national strategy is intended to be applied throughout the national territory, by mobilizing its resources for priority areas for safety and in those neighbourhoods governed by urban policy. Accordingly, its orientations will be included in departmental plans and integrated in 2014-2020 city contracts.

It is within a new political and social context that the definition of a new crime prevention strategy is required.

This new strategy is fully based on the commitments made by the President of the Republic for the benefit of youth in: educational matters (fight against dropping out of school), employment (jobs for future development), security (combating crime and public disorder), justice (diversification of criminal policy, development of penal facilities and improvement in taking into account victims' needs), promotion of the rights of women (fight against violence against women, domestic and intra-family violence) and urban policy (mobilization of the resources of the State and local authorities to those districts most in difficulty).

This strategy is a continuation of and a complement to decisions and current work emanating from:

- the creation of *Zones de sécurité prioritaires* (ZSP) (priority safety zones) as a result of the July 30 2012 circular,
- the *Comité interministériel aux droits des femmes et à l'égalité entre les femmes et les hommes* (the Inter-ministerial committee on women's rights and equality between women and men) that met on November 30 2012, and the *4^{ème} Plan*

- interministériel de lutte contre les violences faites aux femmes* (4th inter-ministerial plan in the fight against violence towards women),
- measures announced on December 4 2012, by the National Minister of Education to combat school drop-out rates,
 - the consensus conference on the prevention of recidivism that was held on February 14-15 2013,
 - the *Comité interministériel des villes* (CIV) (Inter-ministerial Committee of Cities) which met on February 19 2013,
 - the *Comité interministériel de la jeunesse* (CIJ) (Inter-ministerial Committee on Youth) that met on February 21 2013.

This national crime prevention strategy takes into account all these data, and with the intention of concentrating means and targeting the public involved, it establishes three priorities (I) which to be fully implemented implies renewed governance (II) and consolidated and optimized means be established (III):

The three priorities are divided into the following three action programs:

- **Priority 1:** *action program for youth exposed to crime.*
- **Priority 2:** *action program to improve the prevention of violence against women, domestic violence and victims' assistance.*
- **Priority 3:** *action program to improve public peace of mind.*

I. THREE ACTION PROGRAMS

The national crime prevention strategy is solidified through implementation of three action programs that reflect a willingness to structure interventions.

Why three action plans?

- because the problems of juvenile crime prevention and recidivism form part of the major concerns a number of territories are experiencing, and are tackled by elected officials and judicial services, the police, the gendarmerie and by associated partners;
- because issues of violence against women and domestic violence are pervasively present, and comprise one of the main reasons for intervention by police and gendarmerie forces. Victims' assistance is, in fact, associated with these issues;
- because the aim of public peace in cities and neighborhoods is supposed to combat feelings of insecurity. Through improved enumeration of the various types of existing interventions.

The three action programs are not necessarily intended to be developed systematically in all jurisdictions but must be mobilized on the basis of locally identified issues.

Every program will result in defining the actions referenced by the *Comité interministériel de prévention de la délinquance* (Inter-ministerial Committee for Crime Prevention), drawn from successful local experiences.

Priority 1: Action program for youth exposed to crime

The first priority of the national strategy is to avoid youth turning to and becoming entrenched in crime.

Adolescents and young adults are at the core of crime prevention policy issues.

This program is a logical part of secondary prevention (aimed at the target audiences) and tertiary prevention (prevention of recidivism), in addition to common law public policies especially in the field of education and parenting that emanate from primary prevention.

The warning signs of a drift towards crime and the committing of initial criminal acts can simultaneously or successively originate from high absenteeism or dropping out of school, incivility in public spaces, participation in unruly groups, repeatedly disturbance of the neighbourhood peace, consumption of addictive substances, loitering and vagrancy, involvement in street crimes, participation in the defacement of public buildings or thefts, involvement in various types of trafficking, etc.

Several local initiatives have been introduced to combat these trends. To promote the development of these approaches, local stakeholders have requested a national crime prevention framework specifically targeting young people aged 12 to 25, which could be leveraged to strengthen partnerships and provide a commitment to legitimize these local interventions.

This action program is flexible in its implementation methods, and builds on existing and validated local initiatives by partners with regard to the expected results. Developed at the local level, the program relies on shared diagnosis and promotes the implementation of a sequence of related interventions. The challenge is to mobilize existing resources in an orderly manner by clarifying responsibilities and by ensuring that links between the various systems exist.

The implementation of this program relies on the partnership framework within the existing territorial arrangements under the guidance of mayors working closely with the State (the Prefect, the Republic's attorneys and judicial services, national education services and interior security forces, specifically).

Depending on the nature of the problems encountered by young people, intervention levels must be differentiated and also include the involvement of families (agreement, accountability of parents).

This action program is based on a targeted, individualized, forward-looking approach towards young audiences particularly exposed to initial involvement in a criminal act, and to those who have already had one or more convictions, to avoid their recurrence. The measures proposed are listed below:

1.1: actions to prevent an initial criminal act

For particularly disruptive young people, a number of whom have not been sentenced but who are known to interior security services, specific actions can be proposed. These could

deal with: education on good citizenship, mutual respect in sport both by practitioners and supporters, mediation in the school environment, improvement of youth-police relations, awareness of the legal consequences of a criminal act.

Fuller remobilization actions should be developed mainly for disruptive youth in serious difficulty and who require long-term support. This could be 'citizen-process' action (which provides a commitment or involvement in various local institutions for the duration of the support, as part of individualized accompaniment), educational (offering work experience before joining the workforce overseen by a referring educator) or even overall support within the context of a suitable system (such as registration in a prevention reception centre, socialization space or rehabilitation centre).

I.: Actions for the prevention of recidivism¹

A minority of young people become entrenched in crime and are very involved in issues recidivism. According to the Ministry of Justice, 41.7% of sentenced offenders are under 25 years of age, while minors and young adults represent only 23% of the population. Specifically, analysis of convictions reveals that 34.5% of major offenders were between 18 and 25 years while their population share is only 12%. Minor offenders, meanwhile, represent 7.4% of all offenders for a population share of 17%.

With respect to initial offenders, involved for the first time in judicial proceedings and not yet registered within the penal system, preventive actions for recidivism must be deployed through: learning how to be a good citizen, managing the relationship with authority or even carrying out repair work.

Repeat youth offenders followed by the criminal justice system and for whom sentences have already been pronounced, followed or not by imprisonment, preferred action should target social and professional integration. This action must rely on the development of a partnership between prison services for integration and probation, judicial protection of youth, local missions, territorial communities and the related sector and play a full part in local crime prevention measures. They may allow the deployment of work placements of general interest or actions of insertion according to sentencing arrangements.

Other actions deserve to be promoted, including access to housing and care of youth through the justice system, the maintenance of social and family relationships, and sport and culture in the context of global integration projects.

The implementation of these actions for highly targeted audiences requires a strengthened partnership and a strong involvement of local stakeholders bringing together the public prosecutor's department, justice services (youth judicial protection and the prison insertion and probation services) and security forces of the interior. It requires the designation of a process referral agent.

¹ The term "prevention of recidivism" is addressed in this strategy not from a strictly legal point of view (in the sense of a new conviction to punish a new offence of the same type) but in a broader sense (meaning blaming for various offences by police and gendarmerie services). Thus, the terms reiteration and recidivism may be used interchangeably.

Priority 2: Action program to improve the prevention of violence against women, domestic violence, and victims' aid

This program extends and amplifies the measures implemented through the previous national plan that provided for the development of offices for victims' assistance, hotlines for victims, expansion in the number of social workers in police stations and in gendarmerie brigades, psychologists in police stations and the referral agents for female victims of domestic violence.

In the field of violence against women, this program delineates locally the **overall plan for the protection of women against violence which was determined by the Comité interministériel aux droits des femmes et à l'égalité entre les femmes et les hommes** (Interdepartmental committee on women's rights and equality between women and men) that met under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister on November 30 2012. It is particularly necessary to improve the initial reception and to strengthen the protection of women by better defining the conditions for intervention by actors.

In the area of assistance to victims, observation shows there are a multiplicity of resources which are difficult to identify, a mess of interventions and insufficient local entrenchment.

Prior to implementation of the program, an analysis of all existing victims' assistance plans must be carried out in each jurisdiction to improve the legibility, accessibility, consistency and complementarity of interventions.

The action program to be implemented must include support for these issues **by establishing an operational working group for the exchange of information specially dedicated to this theme prior to** proceeding with the development of an inventory intended to generate specific outreach in the following three areas: prevention of domestic violence, violence against women, and victims' assistance.

Participants will include representatives from the municipality and/or the consolidated municipalities, the police or the gendarmerie, the justice system, territorial teams for women's rights and equality, the referral agents for female victims of domestic violence, council social workers, associations providing victims' assistance and social workers in police station or gendarmerie, where these structures exist. Health professionals may also be involved.

The objectives of these groups will be to articulate and share measures in place and also to develop a link between existing actions and the priority crime prevention program for young people. It is essential to work within a network so that the support systems for various audiences (women, children, perpetrators of violence...) are part of a comprehensive approach.

They will take into account statistics relating to domestic and marital violence, the collection and operation of which will be improved starting in 2013.

Within these groups, social workers will have a strengthened role in accompanying the victims, including female victims of violence, in connection with all local stakeholders. Their deployment will be continued.

A modification to the doctrine for the employment of social workers in police stations and gendarmerie brigades will be undertaken to strengthen and complete their missions toward perpetrators of criminal acts. This strategy will be connected to the reception protocol for female victims of violence as provided for by the Comité interministériel aux droits des femmes (Inter-ministerial committee on women's rights).

A training plan for them will accompany this measure to improve their capacity for dealing with these audiences. It will be part of broader training activities and will be intended for all professionals involved in the problems of violence against women and within the family.

Finally, these groups will also be responsible for ensuring a regular flow of anonymous statistical information to the CLSPD.

Priority 3: Action program to improve public peace

Mayors are increasingly being asked by the population to re-establish public peace as they are being exposed to daily forms of insecurity (antisocial behaviour, nuisance, degradations, and assaults)

The expectation of safety for inhabitants is focussed on and in: public roads, transport networks, approaches to public buildings, school or sports institutions, social housing (halls of buildings and common areas...), and areas of trade and economic activity.

This concern has been considered in an inconsistent manner up until now, namely through safety studies and diagnostics which frequently led to decisions to implement local video-protection systems.

A comprehensive approach, promoting coordinated use of existing tools, involving the wider participation of inhabitants and users and leading to local public peace plans will be favoured, especially (but not exclusively) in the priority territories (ZSP - Priority safety zones) and areas governed by city policy. This approach will draw upon the methodology developed in security and urban safety studies (ESSP) on the operation of urban projects and public spaces.

This plan must be defined within the existing territorial bodies (CLSPD, CISPD - Local or integrated municipalities council for safety and crime prevention) and implemented by their operational variation.

As much as is necessary, the local plan for public peace will include:

3.1: video-protection equipment, which must be integrated into a comprehensive and coherent situational approach associating human presence to facilitate the security of public spaces.

3.2: the implementation of mediation actions for public peace in public spaces, close to schools, close to housing (for example mobilizing night patrols and being connected to other specialized prevention interventions).

3.3: the consideration of specialized prevention action as part of childhood social assistance under the authority of departments, intervening within the context of their missions and professional practices together with other measures and other professionals in crime prevention.

3.4: action plans adapted to social housing and public transportation. These plans will lead to specific measures, including legal ones if necessary.

Development of these local public peace measures will require a diagnostic that will be shared between the representatives of the municipality (or the inter-municipality) and the State, but also among social housing representatives, operators of public transport, associations, local community centres, merchants and/or managers of commercial spaces, in connection with the Gestion urbaine de proximité (GUP) (urban community management), where it exists.

Residents, users, public services, professionals in charge of current social cohesion or specialized prevention measures in the affected neighbourhoods will be involved in developing the diagnostic and defining the strategy to ensure protection and improve daily life in the neighbourhoods in question.

II. **A RENEWED METHOD OF LOCAL GOVERNANCE**

To implement these three programs efficiently, it is essential to clarify the governance of the entire crime prevention plan. Crime prevention policy is inherently partnership-based. To make it more operational, the respective responsibilities of the State and local authorities should be reviewed at the departmental level, identified in CLSPDs or CISPDs and, if necessary, strengthened by infra-municipal implementation.

1) The department: first-level implementation of the national crime prevention strategy

This national strategy defines a structure of interventions for the three programs mentioned previously, and is intended to be adapted to the departmental context. In addition, the financing of these measures comes from the FIPD, intervention funds allocated under the authority of departmental prefects.

The strategy developed at the departmental level must not commit the State in an isolated fashion. The new departmental plan succeeds and replaces, in a more engaging form for partners, the previous one developed for 2010-2012.

Prefects are major stakeholders in implementing the national strategy of crime prevention. It is up to them to organize consultations to develop the ministerial crime prevention plan, in connection with the Republic's Public Prosecutor and all the State services involved.

Due to their own child protection missions and in particular specialized prevention in social matters, and also their role as the organizing authority of road transport and school transport and management of colleges, the role of the general councils is to strengthen the development and implementation of the new ministerial crime prevention plan. This could notably be expressed by greater involvement in specialized prevention with local partnerships to prevent crime, which nevertheless must retain the principles that guide the intervention.

It will be up to the prefects to determine the modalities of association with the municipalities and inter-municipalities of the department most affected by crime when developing the departmental plan. The regional council may also be consulted during this phase.

The national strategy is intended to be broken down in a departmental crime prevention plan under the direction of the prefect involving the president of the general council, the Republic's prosecutor and the academic director of national education services. This plan will, as far as possible, be co-signed by the prefect, who chairs the departmental crime prevention council, and the two vice-chairmen of this council, the Republic's Prosecutor and the president of the general council.

2) The municipality (or the Inter-municipality): the level of involvement of relevant partners

2.1 The CLSPD or the CISPD as the confirmed steering body for the prevention of crime

As provided for in the Act of March 5 2007, the CLSPD (or the CISPD) is the local steering body for crime prevention. It develops the guidelines for the local security contract or the territorial safety and crime prevention strategy. The Mayor is its facilitator.

A stronger state involvement at the local level in the field of crime prevention is expected to avoid leaving mayors isolated and impoverished.

Thus, prosecutors and justice services (prison integration and probation services, judicial youth protection) in crime prevention policy must be able to rely on the inclusion of the themes of prevention of repeat offences and assisting victims within the local prevention partnership. The partnership between the prosecution, justice services and municipalities must be developed by specifically improving the flow of information.

The cooperation of security forces may be further developed in the field of situational prevention and the prevention of juvenile crime in particular to improve their relationship with security forces.

In addition, relationships between the judicial authority and the internal security forces could be usefully strengthened to develop comprehensive and pragmatic monitoring of habitual offenders.

The partnership between national education and the municipalities and inter-municipalities could also be consolidated in the fight against truancy, support for excluded students and the fight against dropping out of school.

The role of strategic management of the CLSPD must be strengthened through greater involvement of the services of the State, the general council and the local operators involved.

The CLSPD aims to adapt the new departmental plan to the specificities of the field and to establish local crime prevention action plans, integrated into the local security contract or the territorial safety and crime prevention strategy.

This local plan will be a contract between the mayor, the prefect, the Republic's prosecutor and, if possible, the chair of the general council (in the local safety contract or the territorial safety and crime prevention strategy).

In addition, when developing the new local plan, the CLSPD must involve social landlords, merchants, residents' associations, existing municipal services and public transport operators, to emphasize the operational dimension.

In fact, landlords are increasingly being faced with various nuisances that are making the daily life of residents difficult. They have the responsibility to provide residential peace for the families they house. Furthermore, they have information makes them indispensable partners.

As for managers of public transportation, they are facing the same challenges and the same issues. Managers of commercial spaces are also in the same situation.

2.2 Finding the optimal operational level

The differences in circumstances and needs depending on the size of cities and towns and the characteristics of the crime inevitably lead to different local organizations.

In accordance with the principle of effectiveness and adaptation to local realities, it will be left to the discretion and initiative of local stakeholders to determine if there is a need at the infra-municipal level to develop (or not) the operational crime prevention measures implemented under the guidance of the CLSPD or the CISPD.

This variation is permitted by the legislative framework in force, particularly with regard to the working groups and exchange of information that has a territorial dimension. Priority safety zones constitute a practical application of this territorial variation, through the action of operational coordination partnership units. Other modes of territorial variation can be provided in towns, cities or areas which warrant it, in particular in the city policy priority neighbourhoods.

These variations have the following requirements:

- To identify a level of proximity necessary for effective monitoring of situations and persons;
- To allow cities and large towns to exchange confidential data in a restricted environment, within an environment that has restricted confidential data;
- To lead to concrete operational actions;
- Not to complicate governance systems and not to be redundant with other existing measures.

These groups, when it is decided locally to create them, must adjust to the problems that are to be dealt with. In priority safety areas, operational partnership coordination units combine with operational groups provided for in the national strategy. The State is represented according to the chosen theme, for example by heads of schools, by security forces, justice representatives (prosecutors, penal detention or probation services, or the judicial protection of youth), delegates of the prefect where they exist, and territorial women's rights and equality teams whenever possible and useful. The general council is present through its services, and through specialized prevention.

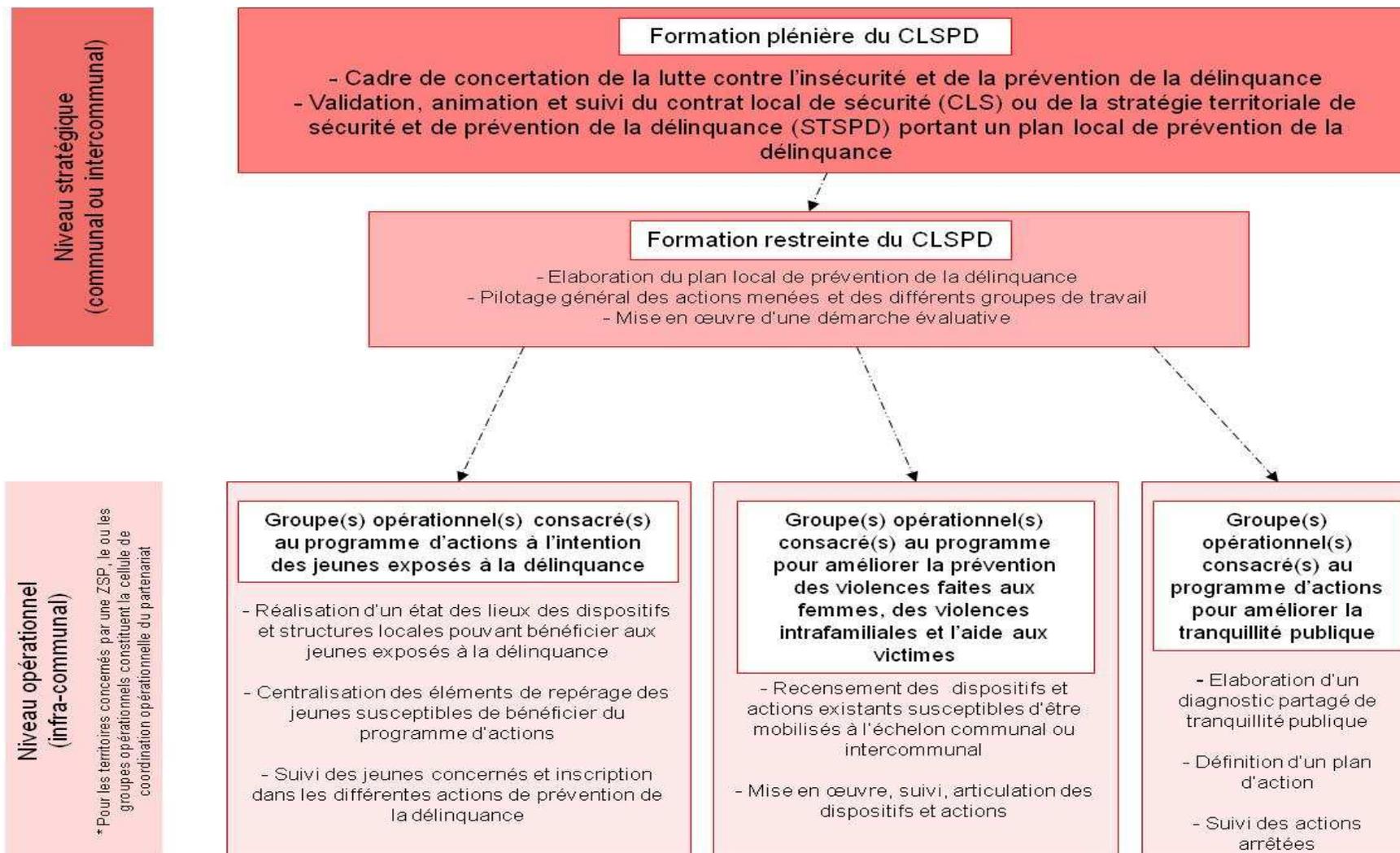
Depending on local dynamics, these working and operational exchange groups are intended to also involve social centres, the project head for city policy, the CLSPD coordinator, partners involved in assistance to victims and in the fight against violence against women and domestic violence, social landlords, public transport carriers and other useful operators.

The composition of each group depends on the issues dealt with and above all the programs involved. These groups are led by a designated person within the CLSPD.

**The operational nature of these groups is based on the exchange of information relating to specific situations, including confidentiality.
Exchange of information complies with the legal framework and the ethical rules specific to each profession concerned. The ethics charter model for the exchange of information within the local security and crime prevention council defines the terms.**

The standard model of local governance for crime prevention is intended to be determined locally, by relying on existing institutions according to identified needs.

Schéma type de gouvernance locale de prévention de la délinquance pour la mise en œuvre de la stratégie nationale



PROCEDURES FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE STRATEGY

The implementation of the national crime prevention strategy is divided into twelve action plans and a series of projects at the national level.

It relies on financial resources and legal tools and sets the practical arrangements for deployment. Finally, evaluation of the national crime prevention strategy is already scheduled.

1) Financial means

1.1: The FIPD

The FIPD is the financial authority of the national crime prevention strategy that initiates actions that come under priority programs.

Its use must be refocused on new priority policies. To this end, it will be mobilized almost exclusively in the direction of the three above-mentioned intervention programs.

Provisional funding of the national strategy, as seen in the table below, is based on the arbitration made by the Prime Minister in September 2012 which guaranteed funding for the FIPD until 2015.

The new national crime prevention strategy marks a reversal in the funding priorities of the FIPD compared to the previous plan. While video surveillance corresponded to 58% of the FIPD financing (2010-2012 period), it is now reduced to one-third of the FIPD funding (program 3) in the new strategy. The priority is now given to prevention of juvenile crime and recidivism such as program 1 which will take up almost half of the FIPD funding. Funding for assistance to victims and the fight against violence within the family and against women (program 2) will be stabilized at up to 10 million € (around 1/5 of FIPD funding).

Within the three priority programs, the FIPD will support priority actions inspired by referenced local good practices and which will be disseminated to all stakeholders.

At the same time, priority will be given to the funding of actions to prevent crime in existing and emerging priority security areas and in the neighborhoods covered by city policy.

1.2: Cooperation with common law departments

FIPD funding, however, does not cover all of the financial support from the State to prevent crime.

The various departments, all members of the Comité interministériel de prévention de la délinquance (Interdepartmental Committee for Crime Prevention), also contribute to this strategy, by mobilizing their resources in common law and in line with the priority programs.

1.3: Cooperation with the territorial communities and EPCI (public institutions for cooperation)

Territorial communities and relevant EPCI are also involved in the funding of measures to prevent crime on their territory.

National Crime Prevention Strategy: FIPD 2014-2015 Employment Prospects

FIPD intervention programs	2014		2015		Cumulative total (2014-2015)	
	Amounts	% amounts	Amounts	% amounts	Amounts	% amounts
Action program for youth exposed to crime (including social mediation)	25.6 million €	47%	24.5 million €	46%	50.1 million €	46%
Action program to improve the prevention of violence within the family, violence against women and assistance to victims	10.0 million €	18%	10.0 million €	19%	20.0 million €	19%
Action program to improve public peace of mind (financing of situational prevention - video protection)	19.0 million €	35%	18.4 million €	35%	37.4 million €	35%
TOTAL	54.6 million €	100%	52.9 million €	100%	107.5 million €	100%

2) Available legal tools

The implementation of the national strategy will be based on the priority target audiences, and will include a customized and individualized monitoring dimension.

To enable the development of such an approach, it is necessary that the exchange of information takes place in appropriate institutions, and in compliance with the legislation in force. The nature of the information exchanged will depend on the work purpose of each thematic group, and also the quality of their members.

The ethics charter should be referred to for information exchange within the structure of the local security and crime prevention councils, developed by the general secretariat of the *Comité interministériel de prévention de la délinquance* (Inter-Ministerial Committee for the Prevention of Crime), along with representatives from the ethics commission of the Council of Social Work. This reference document can be implemented directly or adapted locally.

The general secretariat of the *Comité interministériel de prévention de la délinquance* (Inter-Ministerial Committee for Crime Prevention) will also engage a national project with the *Commission nationale informatique et libertés* (CNIL) (National Data Protection Commission) and the various departments and stakeholders ultimately involved in securing and processing personal data in the field of crime prevention.

3) Schedule and practical elements

The national strategy will be available in departmental crime prevention plans that will be the subject of extensive consultations by prefects to respond concretely to local needs. The Republic's prosecutors, all the appropriate State services and territorial communities will be involved.

New departmental plans will come into force before the end of the year, and will locally define, for the remainder of the parliamentary term (until 2017), the Government's policy to prevent crime.

Local security and crime prevention councils will be invited to take the new guidelines into account.

4) Evaluation

The national crime prevention strategy that will be implemented for the period 2013-2017 will include an evaluation process.

First, the establishment by the SG-CIPD of a reference system of successful local experiences, accompanied by qualitative evaluations, will improve the relevance of the use of the FIPD.

In addition, a national evaluation of the crime prevention component of the ZSP, whose control was entrusted to the SG-CIPD, in connection with Acsé and the various departments concerned, is already the subject of a service agreement that aims at evaluating governance, actions and the impact on crime prevention priority audiences. Implementation of the guidelines of the national crime prevention strategy, which is aimed at fully being applied in the ZSP's, will be taken into account in this evaluation.

Furthermore, the permanent crime prevention policy evaluation mission will be asked to undertake an evaluation of the three programs in the national strategy.

The national strategy document also includes:

- twelve action plans

- a list of the national projects relating to crime prevention