

# European Crime Prevention Award (ECPA)

## Annex I

Approved by the EUCPN Management Board in 2018

Please complete the template in English in compliance with the ECPA criteria contained in the Rules and procedures for awarding and presenting the European Crime Prevention Award (Par.2 §3).

### General information

1. Please specify your country.

FRANCE

2. Is this your country's ECPA entry or an additional project?

Additional project

3. What is the title of the project?

**Delegate for police-population cohesion (DCPP)**, working within the scope of the neighbourhood policing initiative (*police de sécurité du quotidien – PSQ*) – a policy that is akin to community policing.

4. Who is responsible for the project? Contact details.

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5. Start date of the project (dd/mm/yyyy)? Is the project still running (Yes/No)? If not, please provide the end date of the project.

2008-2012-2018 (still running)

6. Where can we find more information about the project? Please provide links to the project's website or online reports or publications (preferably in English).

articles de presse :

- <https://www.la-croix.com/France/Securite/delegates-police-population-vont-augmenter-2018-05-14-1200938899>

- <https://www.la-croix.com/France/Securite/Delegue-police-population-mission-developper-2018-05-14-1200938685>

7. Please give a one page description of the project (Max. 600 words)

The project involves reinforcing the link between the Police and the population within the framework of a wide partnership.

The cornerstone of this project is a police officer who is specially dedicated to this mission with the experience of policing on the frontline, building relationships with different stakeholders and the ability to speak in public.

The DCPD works as a police community liaison and support officer to gather and share information through the community-network of institutions and associations in order to provide problem-solving solutions. Through contacts with the operational unit chiefs, this officer can help to solve conflicts through a “soft” approach.

Working in plain clothes but under the authority of the local chief of Police, the DCPD builds a network of quality partners and, thanks to the municipality which can provide premises, ensure a local presence on certain days in order to gather information and take note of residents’ complaints. The DCPD can also organise neighbourhood crime-prevention meetings which help to make local residents more aware of the risks they face and encourage them to adopt the most appropriate behaviour in a number of different situations.

The DCPD is also a sort of “whistle-blower”, a trouble-shooter.

**I. The project shall focus on prevention and/or reduction of everyday crime and fear of crime within the theme.**

8. How does the project contribute to crime prevention and/or the reduction of crime or the fear of crime? Does it focus on raising citizens’ awareness or does it apply other mechanisms? (Max. 200 words)

Through better links with residents, local stakeholders and the police, the action of the police is more effective by means of a closer presence in neighbourhoods and a better orientation of their missions.

Moreover, through awareness sessions conducted by the DCPD for the population, notably the elderly, school children and women, there is a noticeable drop in the sense of insecurity and the fear of crime as well as a change in behaviour with a greater willingness to report crime to the police.

**II. The project shall have been evaluated and have achieved most or all of its objectives.<sup>1</sup>**

9. What were the reasons for setting up the project? Was this context analysed before the project was initiated and in what way (How, and by whom? Which data were used?)? In what way did this analysis inform the set-up of the project? (**Max. 150 words**)

Relations between the public and law enforcement agencies had become increasingly tense following the series of urban riots in 2005, particularly in inner-city areas.

In this deteriorating social context, it was necessary to establish better links and to ease tensions these neighbourhoods. The project aimed at finding a frontline police officer, an actor on the ground with knowledge of police work, field experience in urban areas and the determination to handle troubled situations as well an interest in contacting and meeting various stakeholders and a capacity to directly engage with the population.

The trial was introduced in 2008 in one part of the country and was rolled out in other towns and cities from 2012, particularly in priority security zones (ZSP), i.e. focal points for police action.

In 2017, this measure was incorporate into the neighbourhood policing initiative (PSQ) and notably in its targeted districts called *republican recapture or reconquest districts (QRR)*.

10. What were the objective(s) of the project? Please, if applicable, distinguish between main and secondary objectives. (**Max. 150 words**)

Main objective:

Ease tense situations in urban areas by improving relations between the police and local residents.

Secondary objectives:

- create a network of quality partners
- forge links between the Police and local residents
- give a better overall picture of the Police
- being an easily accessible contact for residents and local associations

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<sup>1</sup> For more information on evaluation, see Guidelines on the evaluation of crime prevention initiatives (EUCPN Toolbox No.3): <http://www.eucpn.org/library/results.asp?category=32&pubdate>

- building a climate of trust

11. Has there been a process evaluation? Who conducted the evaluation (internally or externally?) and what were the main results? Which indicators were used to measure the process? Did you make changes accordingly? (**max. 300 words**) - for more information on process evaluation, see EUCPN Toolbox No.3, p.9-10 & part 2 - section 2A

See 12.

12. Has there been an outcome or impact evaluation? Who conducted the evaluation (internally or externally?), which data and evaluation method were used and what were the main results? Which indicators were used to measure the impact? (**Max. 300 words**) - for more information on outcome or impact evaluation, see EUCPN Toolbox No.3, p.7-9 & part 2 - section 2A

We have not assessed the project statistically because it is not possible to measure the impact on the atmosphere in terms of figures. So we have been making (still running) random polls of people coming to police stations and to the field units (on markets, in neighbourhoods etc.).

The outcome is positive in terms of a drop in the sense of insecurity the fear of crime.

Nevertheless, in the framework of the neighbourhood policing initiative (PSQ) the public security central office (DCSP) is working on creating both quantitative and qualitative indicators (*LAB PSQ*) including satisfaction surveys.

### **III. The project shall, as far as possible, be innovative, involving new methods or new approaches.**

13. How is the project innovative in its methods and/or approaches? (**Max. 150 words**)

This project is innovative in the sense that Police action is now geared towards prevention and anticipation and not solely on handling incidents once they have occurred.

Moreover, we can now talk in terms of the co-production of security with all the non-police stakeholders in the field (town hall staff, social services, associations, mediators, schools, social housing associations, etc.) and local residents themselves.

### **IV. The project shall be based on cooperation between partners, where possible.**

14. Which partners or stakeholders were involved in the project and what was their involvement? (**Max. 200 words**)

- Town hall staff (providing premises)
- local police (municipal police)
- social services,
- residents associations,
- victims support groups,
- neighbourhood mediators,
- schools,
- social housing associations,
- the justice system (local prosecution service, professionals in the Juvenile Justice system...).

At the municipal level in France there are "local councils for security and crime prevention" which are neighbourhood meetings, under the authority of the mayor, which are held in order to address problems of crime in specific neighbourhoods.

**V. The project shall be capable of replication in other Member States.**

15. How and by whom is the project funded? (**Max. 150 words**)

This strategy can be replicated any other EU Member State.

16. What were the costs of the project in terms of finances, material and human resources? (**Max. 150 words**)

The French Ministry of the Interior has estimated this mission at approximately 150 days of work per year. This represents €143.77 per day (€136.99 outside the Greater Paris area), i.e. €21,565.50 per year for one DCP.

Currently we have 123 DCPs on duty and aim to recruit more with the target of 140 community liaison officers by the end of 2018.

17. Has a cost-benefit analysis been carried out? If so, describe the analysis, including how and by whom it was carried out and list the main findings of the analysis. (**Max. 150 words**)

No

18. Are there adjustments to be made to the project to ensure a successful replication in another Member State?

No, not necessarily. The person designated as the community liaison and support officer can be either a retired or serving police officer.

19. How is the project relevant for other Member States? Please explain the European dimension of your project.

Crime prevention and building improved relations between a democratic Police force and the general public are global issues which concern all European countries.

All Member States face the same concerns such as social division, economic difficulties which can lead to crime, terrorism, mass immigration etc. All of these issues require anticipation and a closer-knit and more peaceful society which can be achieved by fostering improved ties between all its stakeholders.

Please provide a short general description of the project (abstract for inclusion in the conference booklet – **max. 150 words**).

Building stronger relations and reconciling the Police with the local population, within the framework of a wide partnership, through the work of a key actor: the delegate for police-population cohesion (DCPP), the community liaison and support officer, who works to prevent crime and ease tensions in urban areas.