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ICPC's 2020 International Report:

Bridging the knowledge-practice gap for informed
crime prevention policies

Ariane de Palacio, PhD | Director of Research
International Center for the Prevention of Crime (ICPC)



The International Centre for the Prevention of Crime

An international platform for **knowledge mobilization** and exchange through key publications and events engaging a vast network of members and partners.

A research centre for the **development of innovative tools and methodologies**, through applied research and research-action projects.

A support for policymakers from local to global through **technical assistance and capacity building**.

25 years supporting the development and implementation of knowledge-driven crime prevention policies at all levels.

A **network of partners** and members gathering all types of stakeholders (governments, international institutions, local authorities, non-governmental organizations, civil society, academia and research)



ICPC's International Report

A window on today's knowledge and conversation around key issues related to crime prevention, community and public safety.

1. State of knowledge and key issues (review of the literature)
2. State on the conversation (contributions)

Past issues and topics: Cities and local governments (2014); the New Urban Agenda (2016); Cybercrime (2018)



ICPC's 7th International Report: Bridging the knowledge-practice gap for informed crime prevention policies

Aligned with **PNI Workshop 1** in the **2020 UN CPCJ Congress**.

Major concern for decision makers and policymakers, but also for researchers.

A complex issue intersecting several dimensions and their challenges:

- **Data** (types of data, governance, approaches);
- **Knowledge production** (perspectives, participation, forms of knowledge, articulation between knowledge and other influencing factors in the policymaking process);
- **Evaluation and evidence** (methods, feasibility and impacts on policies and practices).



1. Knowledge and the policymaking cycle

Different types of knowledge are mobilized for policymaking processes: academic and expert vs practical knowledge; dominant vs marginalized perspectives; institutional vs non institutional, etc.): policymaking processes should reconcile these perspectives in a consensus-reaching effort.

Different steps in the policymaking process require different forms of knowledge building, as well as different stakeholders and perspectives. Example: the integrated process for local community safety planning (Montreal, Canada).



2. How to make evaluation count?

A major issue: the effective integration of evaluation (how to use evaluation as an empowering tool):

- Shifting the perceived role of M&E from a punitive to a supportive tool,
- Articulating evaluation and the policymaking process,
- Ensuring evaluation supports adaption and improvement of practices.

The importance of:

- Proper interpretation of evaluation results,
- Products and deliverables that are practical and contain measurable action plans, use of knowledge brokers,
- Evaluation approaches favoring engagement, mobilization and appropriation,
- Evaluation approaches that are pragmatic and consider context, capacity and circumstances.





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www.cipc-icpc.org

Ariane de Palacio, Director of Research
adeplacio@cipc-icpc.org



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