



Local authorities' perspective when dealing with Urban Violence

International Conference on Urban Violence
23-24 October 2014, Lisbon

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*“Faced with these challenges, **there is a major risk that only the most visible signs of these imbalances will be addressed:** manifestations of poverty, **urban riots**, human trafficking, increasing addiction and substance abuse, gender-based violence, youth violence and anti-social behaviour....”*



“Our reactions to the current disorder must follow this difficult and demanding route...”

Prevention

“More than ever before, security policies should be built on the balance between sanction and prevention... It is important to continue to invest in prevention, even in times of budgetary crisis as cutbacks in this field have a higher long-term cost for society...”

Knowledge based

“Cities need to find ways to ensure that their policies are defined and guided by both qualitative and quantitative data, and not founded on prejudice or ideological stances.”

Partnership

“Strategies responding to the phenomenon should be drawn up with the input of local partnerships, including all institutional and community stakeholders;”

Anchored at the local level

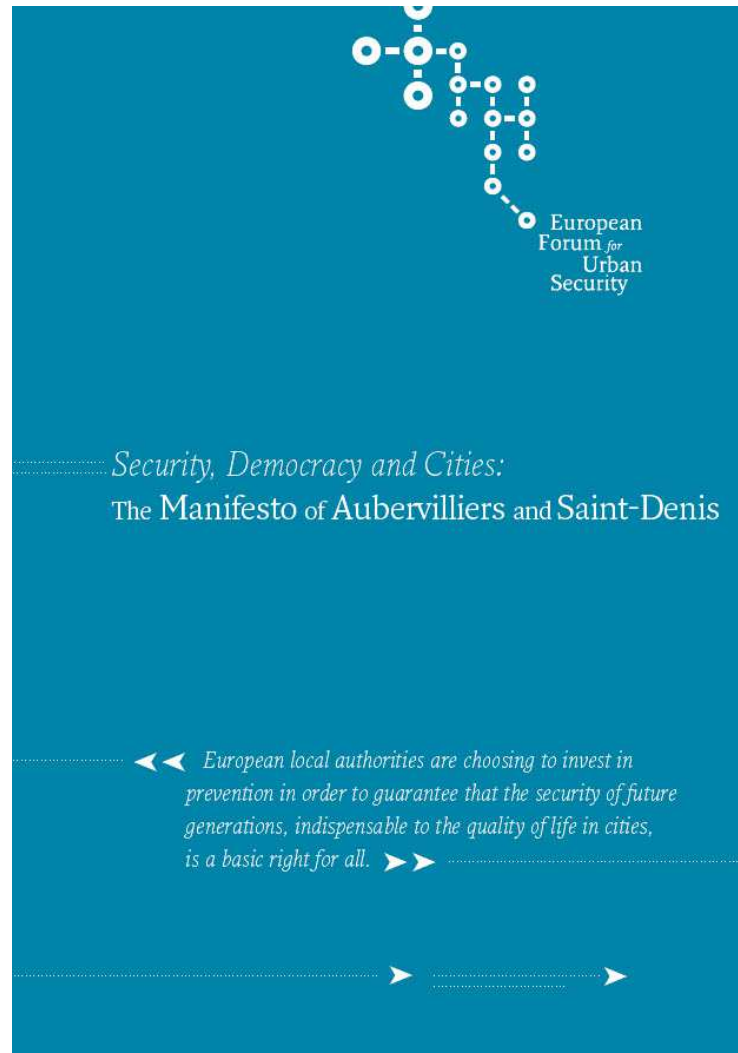
“European and national institutions now recognise cities as essential partners. Being the closest to the citizens, they possess skills in prevention, sanction and solidarity and expertise in the management of everyday problems.”

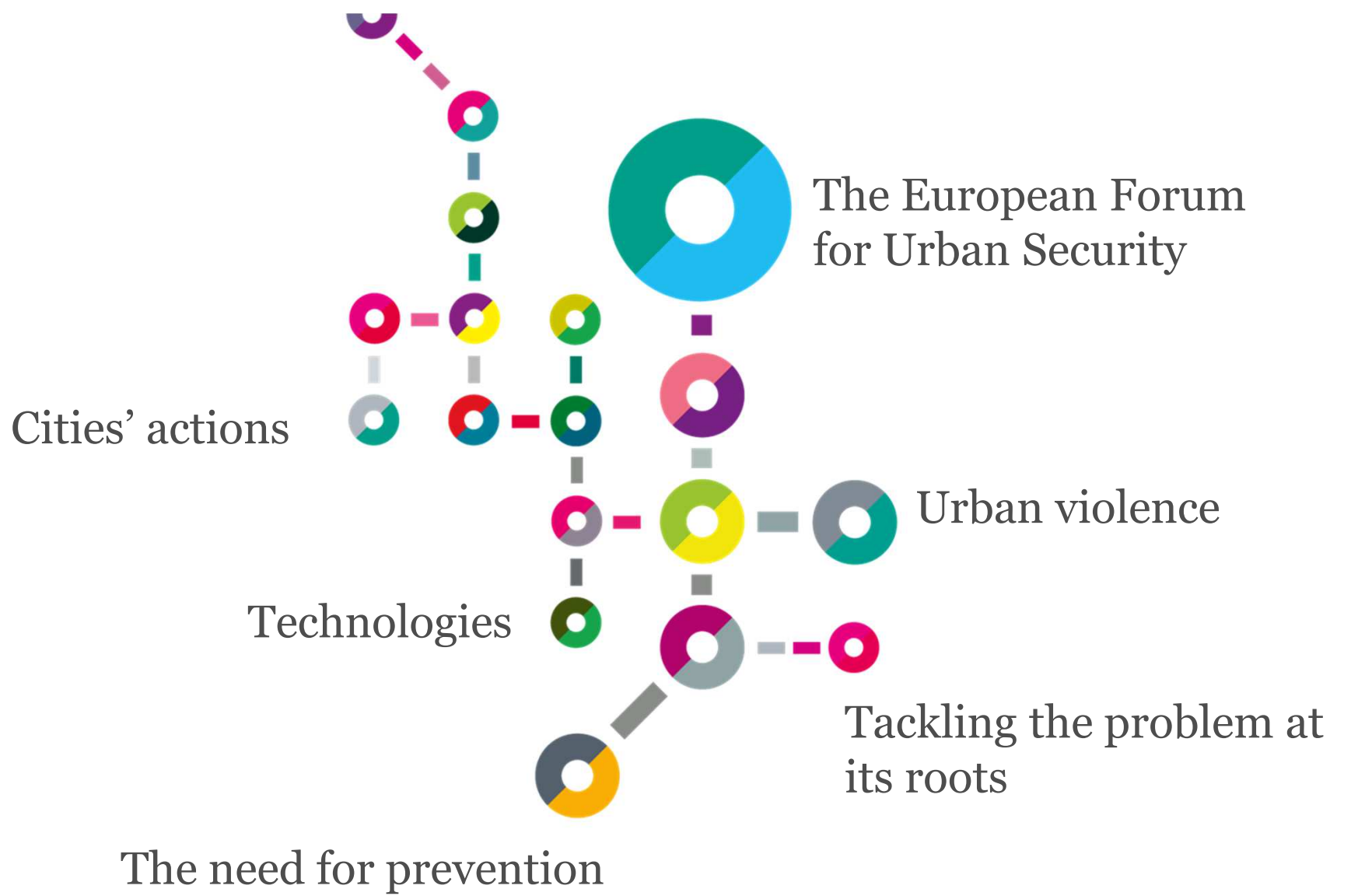


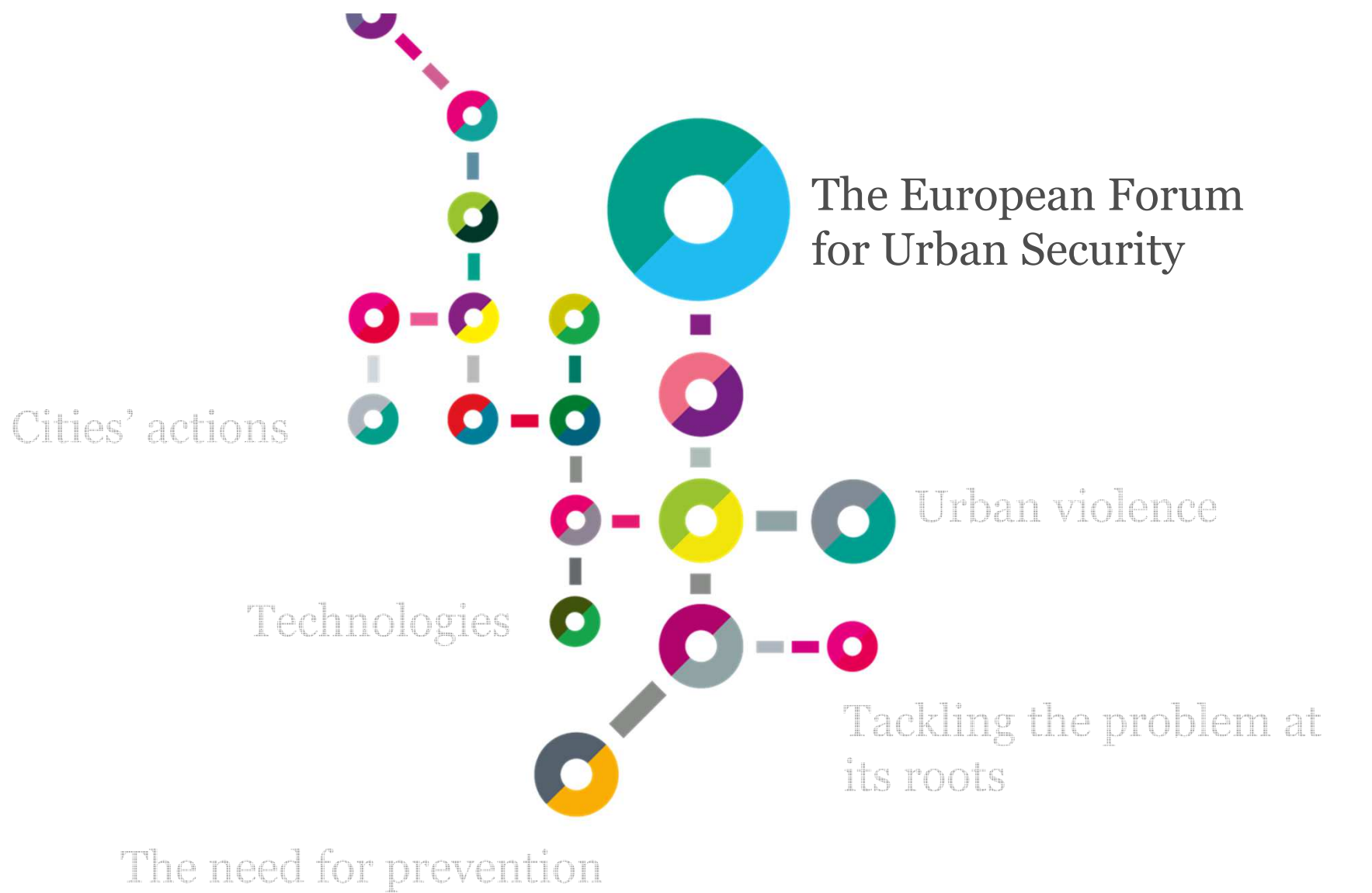
Security, Democracy and Cities

The Manifesto of Aubervilliers and Saint-Denis (2012)

The perspective of the 250 cities and regions of the European Forum for Urban Security







The European Forum for Urban Security

A Non-Governmental Organisation founded in 1987
under the auspices of the Council of Europe
by Mayors from various European countries



Working on all issues of urban security

PEOPLE

Elderly People
Migrants,
Minorities
Parenting
Victims
Women
Youth

TOOLS & METHODS

Art & Culture
Audits and Evaluation
Citizen Participation
Local Elected Officials
Observatories and Statistics
Public-private partnerships
Training

RESPONSES

Justice
Mediation & Access to
Law
Police
Prison
Professions in the field
of security
Technology

PLACES

Crisis Management
Large Events & Recreational Scenes
Public Spaces and Housing
Schools
Social Inclusion
Transport
Responses

RISKS & FORMS OF CRIME

Collective Violence
Domestic Violence
Fear of Crime
Organised Crime &
Trafficking
Radicalisation
Reoffending
Substance Abuse
Terrorism



Cities' actions

Technologies

The need for prevention

The European Forum
for Urban Security

Urban violence

Tackling the problem at
its roots



Large events

Cultural events

Political events
Demonstrations

Sports events

**Urban
Violence**

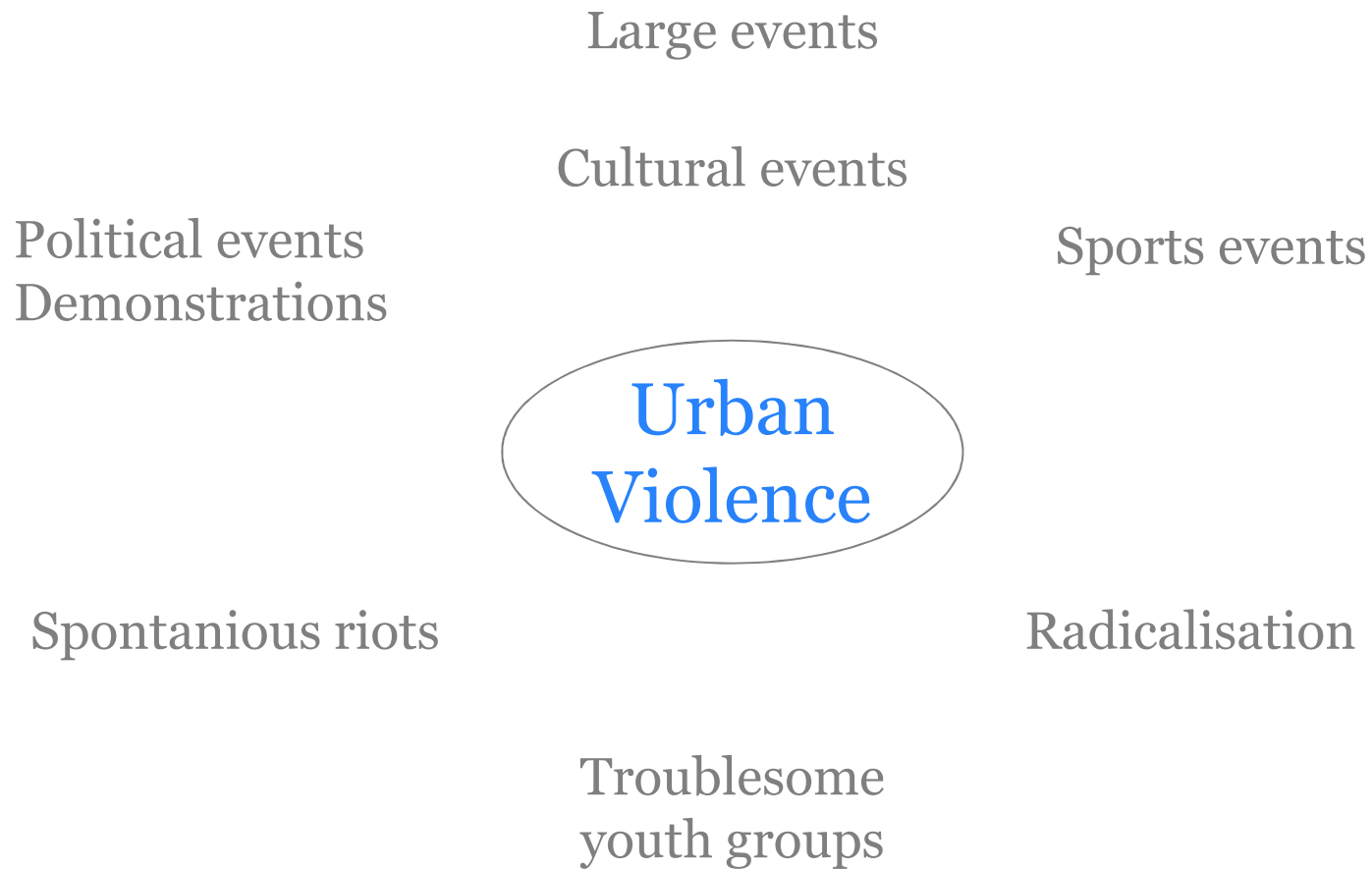
Spontaneous riots

Radicalisation

Troublesome
youth groups



Different phenomena linked to urban violence...



...suggest a variety of preventive actions



Efus projects dealing with various phenomena linked to urban violence

Large events

Cultural events

SDS

Sports events

GOAL

Political events
Demonstrations

**Urban
Violence**

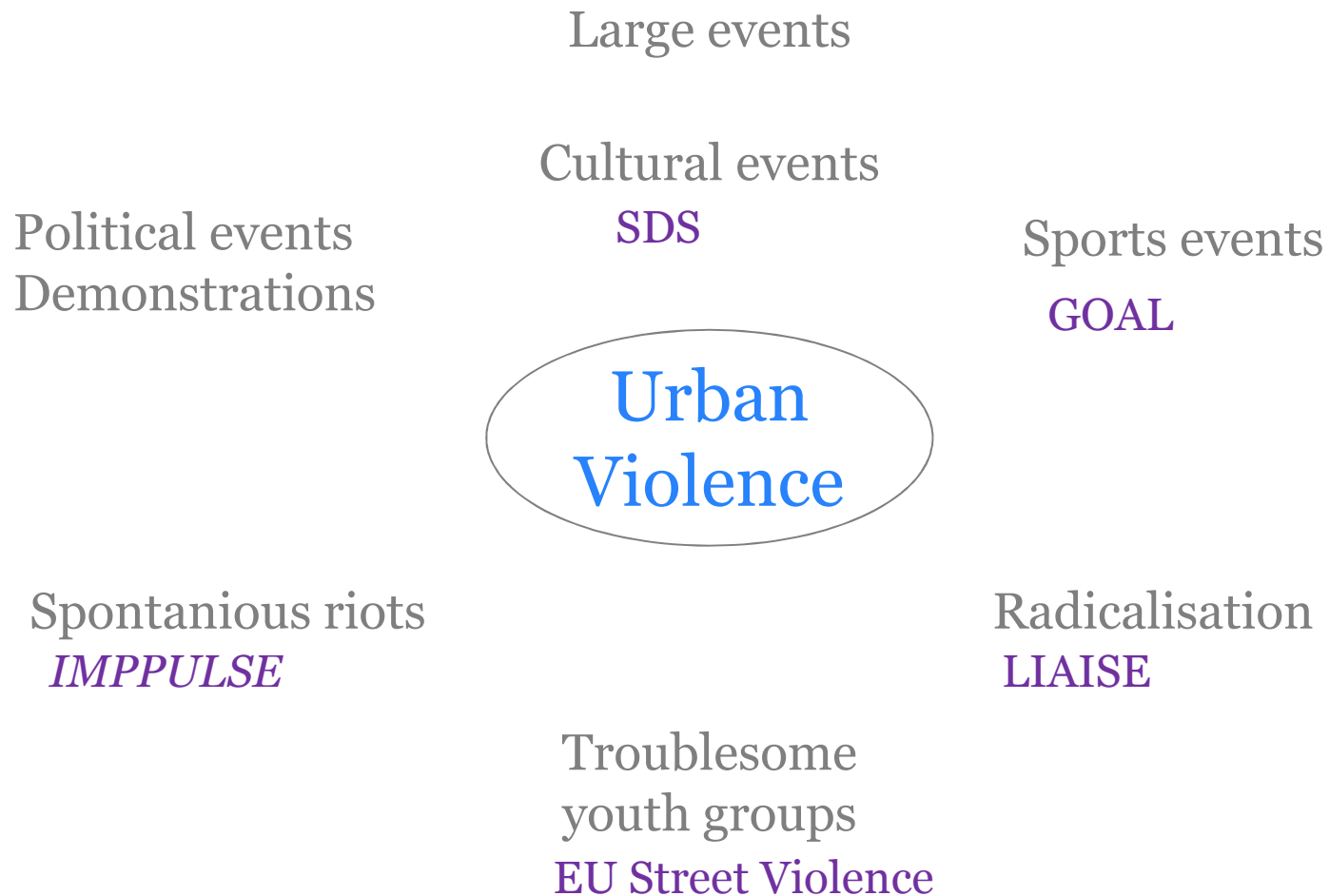
Spontaneous riots
IMPPULSE

Radicalisation
LIAISE

Troublesome
youth groups
EU Street Violence

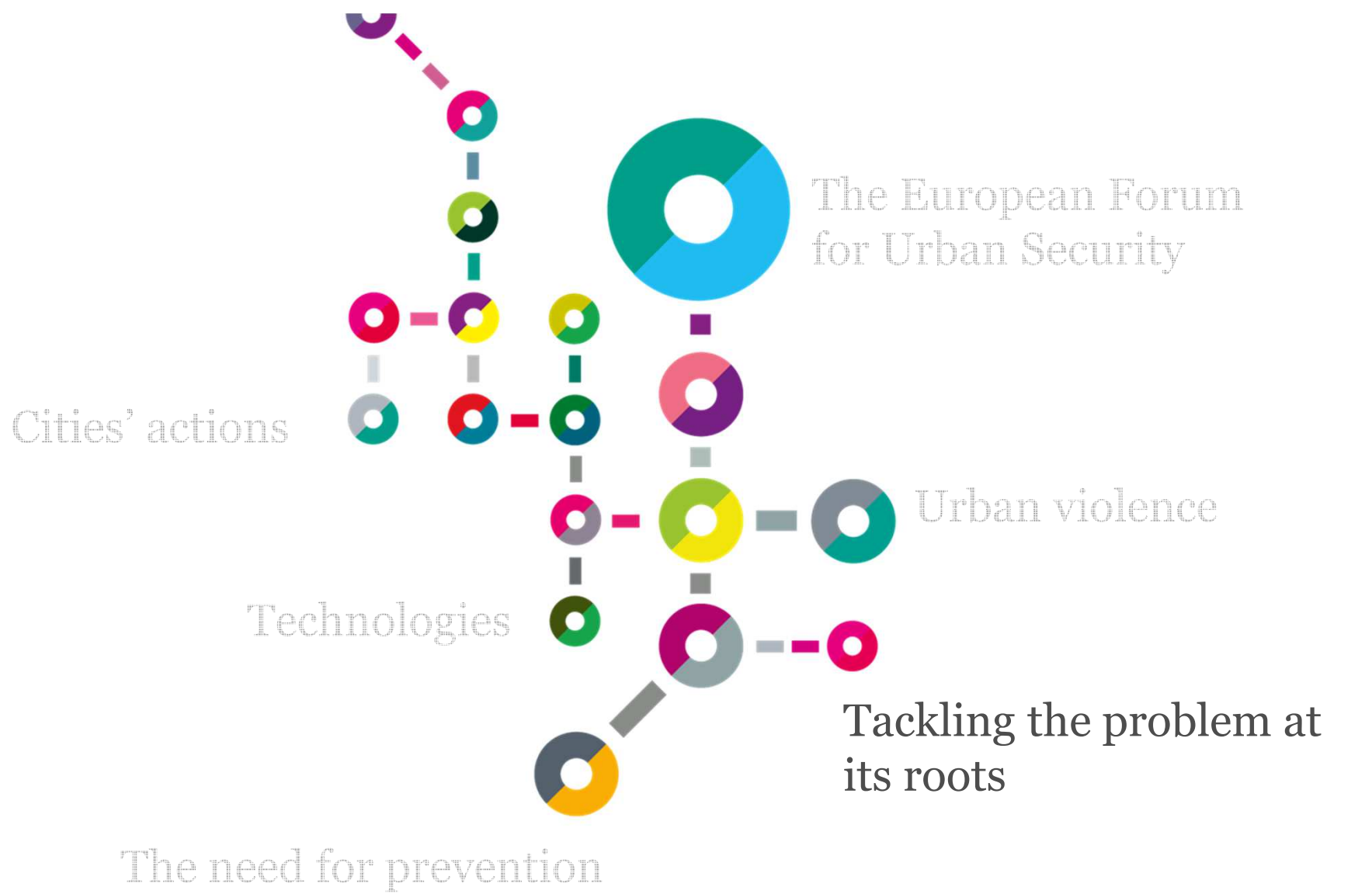


Efus projects dealing with various phenomena linked to urban violence and the use of technology

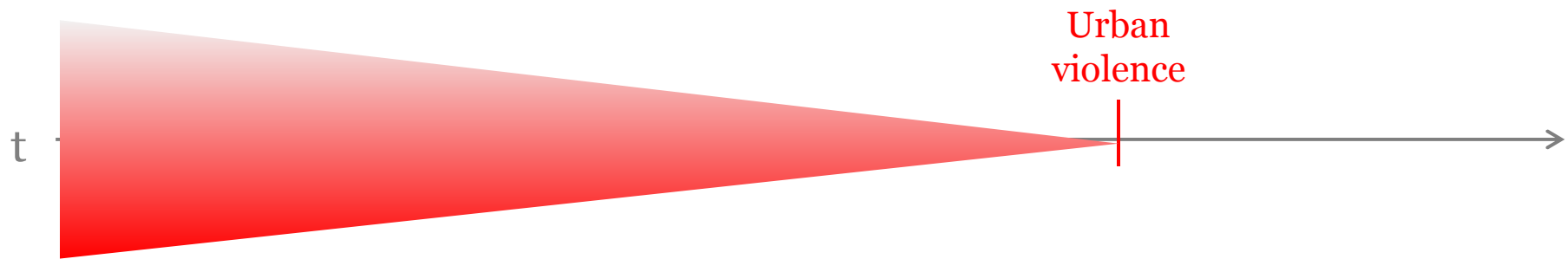


Efus SURVEILLE working group on technologies



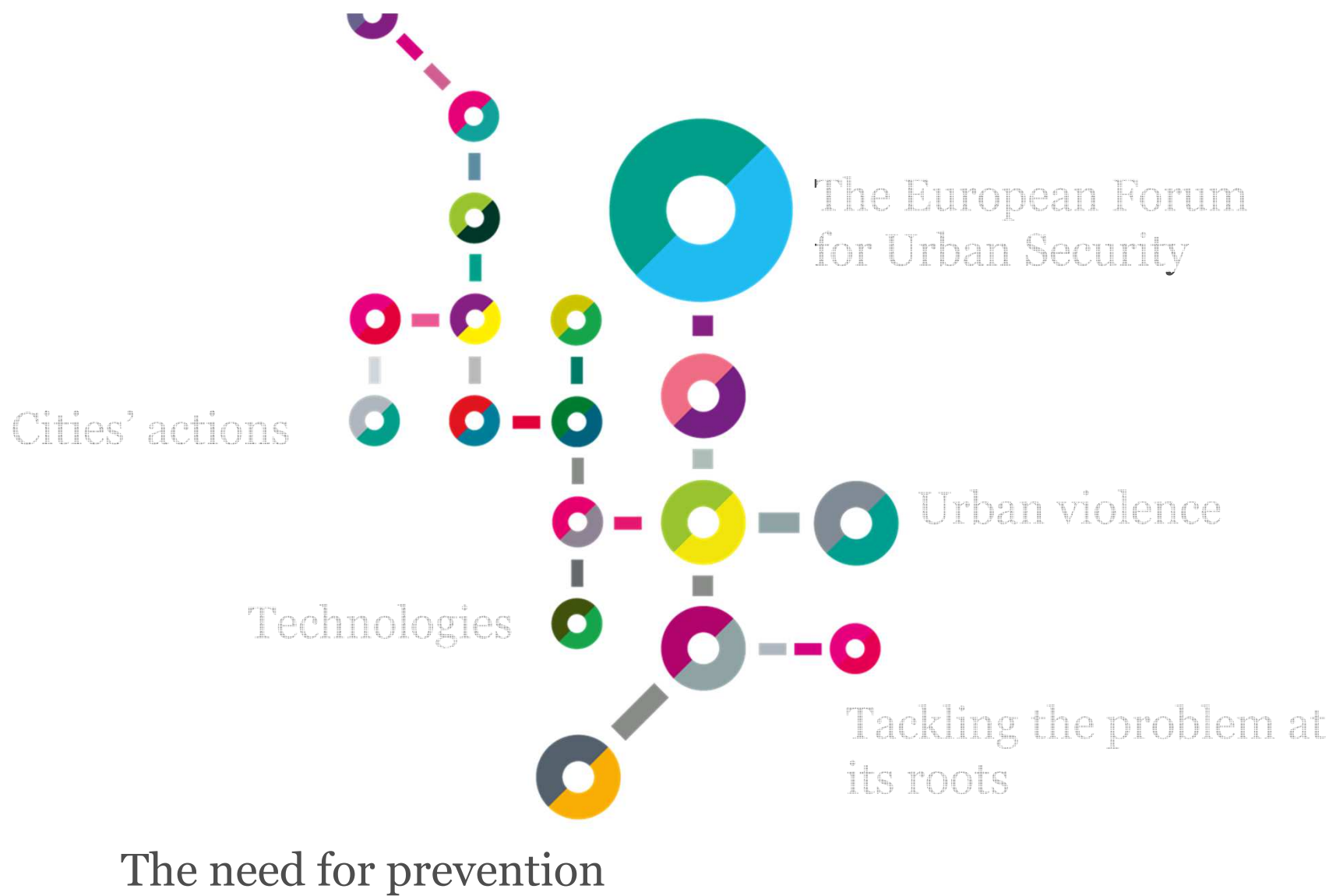


Tackling the problem at its roots



Different stages of prevention ... require different tools/technologies





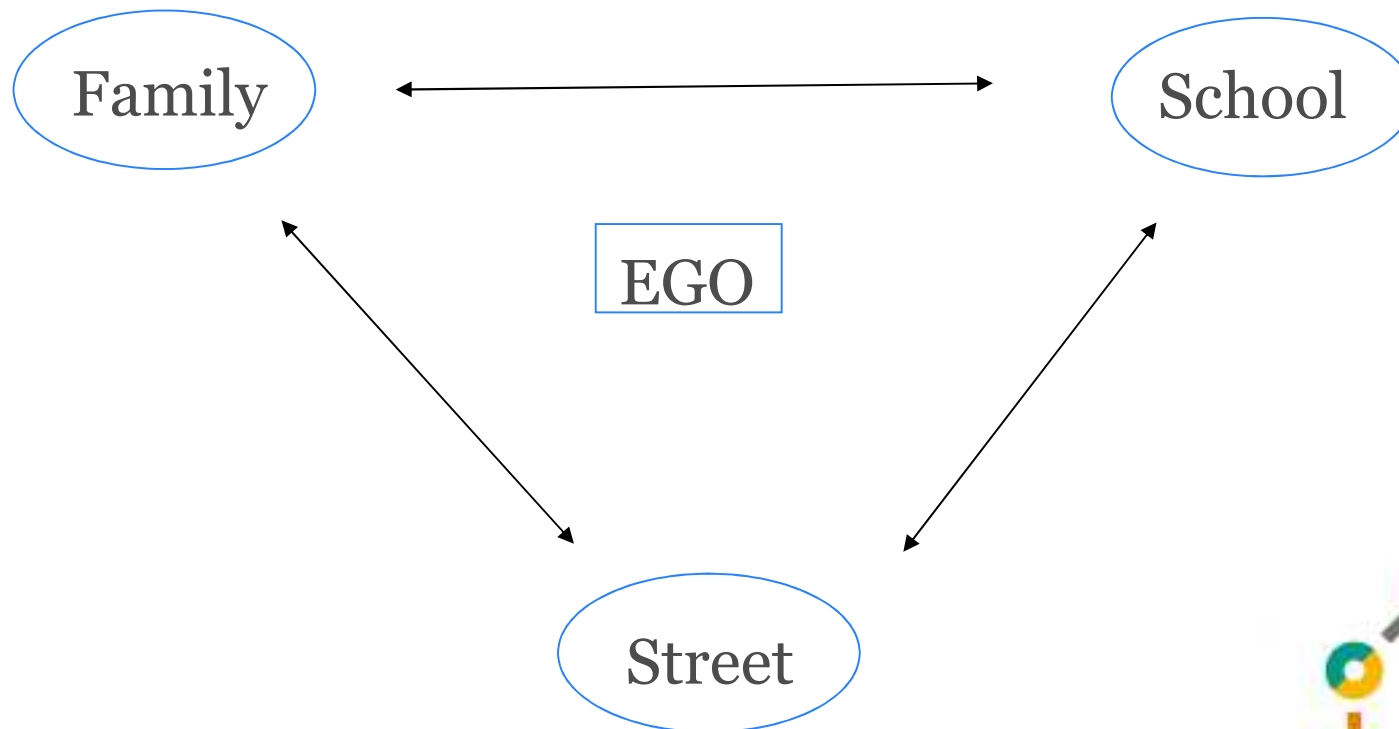
The need for prevention at the example of troublesome youth groups and gangs



Gangs as alternative way of socialisation

“between family, school and the street”

(Mohammed, 2011)



A look at who is in a gang...

- Boys
- Under 26 years old/around half under 18years
- Socio-economic disadvantaged
- School difficulties/drop out
- Inactive
- Many siblings
- Area prone with crime
- Boys (school, family control, social control, reaction of neighborhoods are different)



...shows that those who...

- ...are at the **fringe of society**,
 - encounter the **greatest risk factors**, and
 - have the **least protective factors**
- are most likely to become member of a gang.



(in addition to law enforcement)



Using technology for prevention



New tools for prevention



LOITERING



SLIP & FALL

OBJECT DETECTION
IN A CROWD

GRAFFITI DETECTION



FACIAL DETECTION
IN A CROWD

Camera 1 Camera 2

SN03 GJJ	WF02 FSG
31/05/2008 01:00:45	31/05/2008 01:00:54

anpr Technologies **late pro** SEARCH HITS SETUP EXIT

TODAY'S COUNT=2648



Which technologies to use?

The SURVEILLE project proposes

- Fine grained analysis of their
 - usability, effectiveness and efficiency
 - ethics/moral risk
 - fundamental rights intrusionto be able to make informed choices and to develop fine grained privacy by design solutions
- Free ethics advisory service by the university of Warwick

www.surveille.eu



A new quality of urban violence due to the use of technologies?

A screenshot of a Facebook page. The top navigation bar is blue with the Facebook logo and a search bar containing the word "Recherche". Below the navigation bar is a profile picture of a hand holding a pair of sunglasses. The page title is "Apéro géant à Rennes !". There are tabs for "Mur", "Infos", "Discussions", and "Photos". Under the "Infos générales" section, there is a table with the following information:

Nom :	Apéro géant à Rennes !
Catégorie :	Juste pour le plaisir - Fa
Description :	Rennais, Rennaise ... e

Below this table, there is an "Informations" section with a "Catégorie :" field. To the right of the "Infos générales" section, there is a text block that reads: "Faire mieux que celui de Rennes ne doit pas failli bientôt plus de rue de la montrons nous à la haut".

NICTs – new dimensions but no necessarily game changer

New important problems to deal with :

- new virtual territories
- global village: information from all over the world has local impact
- capacity to mobilise greater number
- asymmetry of information: acting anonymously
- blurring between public and private in social media
- importance of communication in situation of urban violence

New instruments for prevention:

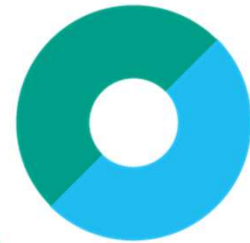
- communication and participation
- empowering civil society
- observation and early warning systems



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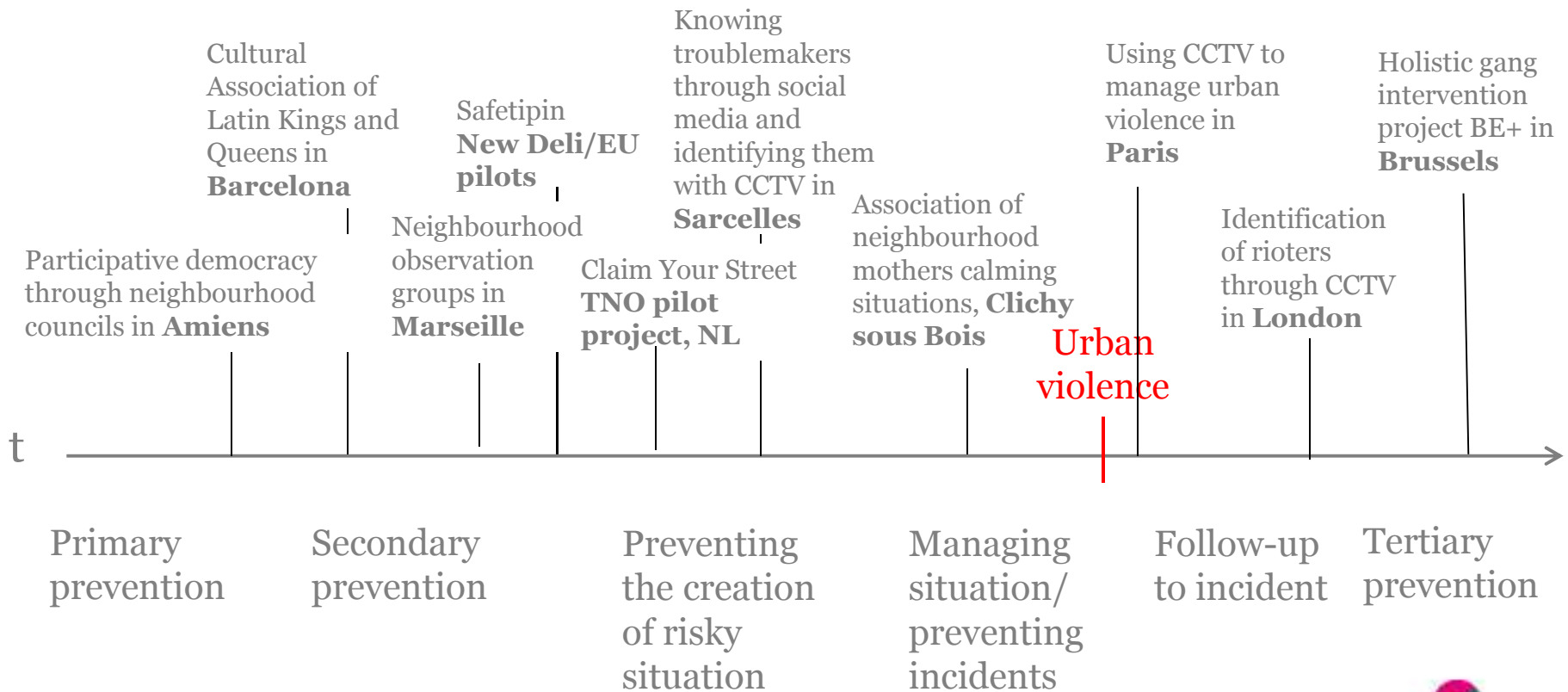
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Cities' actions

(examples)



What the Council of Europe and the CDPC can do

What?

- Insist on rights based approach to security and the need to balance between all fundamental rights
- Promote horizontal and vertical cooperation of actors

How?

- Legal framework
- Platform of exchange
- Assistance in terms of methodology and tools
(like Efus project of a Charter for democratic and responsible use of technologies for urban security)



Thank you *for*
your attention

www.efus.eu

