

# Securing improvement through partner and civil society engagement-learning from others

IAP Annual Conference and General  
Meeting – November 2014  
Dubai, United Arab Emirates



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PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS

“The definition of insanity is doing the same thing over and over again and expecting a different result.”



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# Organizational Strategies of Prosecutors

Organizational Strategy	Goals
Pure Jurist (case processor)	Efficient & equitable case processing
Sanction Setter	Rehabilitation, retribution, and deterrence
Problem Solver	Prevent & control crime
Strategic Investor	Bolstor prosecutorial efficacy by adding capabilities
Institution Builder	Restore social institutions that help control crime



# Origins of Institution Builders

- Community Prosecution
- Broken Windows & Community Policing
- CPTED (Crime Prevention through Environmental Design)
- Asset Seizure/Forfeiture & Civil Remedies
- Vertical Prosecution & Specialized Units
- Victim Rights Movement
- Domestic Violence Movement
- Crime Analysis & COMSTAT
- Restorative Justice Movement



# The Definition of Community Prosecution

“Community prosecution focuses on targeted areas and involves a long-term, proactive partnership among the prosecutor’s office, law enforcement, the community, and civil society such as NGO’s, public and private organizations, whereby the authority of the prosecutor’s office is used to solve problems, improve public safety, and enhance the quality of life in the community.”



# The Four Key Principles

- Recognizing the Community's Role in Public Safety
- Engaging in Problem Solving
- Establishing and Maintaining Partnerships
- Evaluating Outcomes of Activities

Key Principles of Community Prosecution, 2008

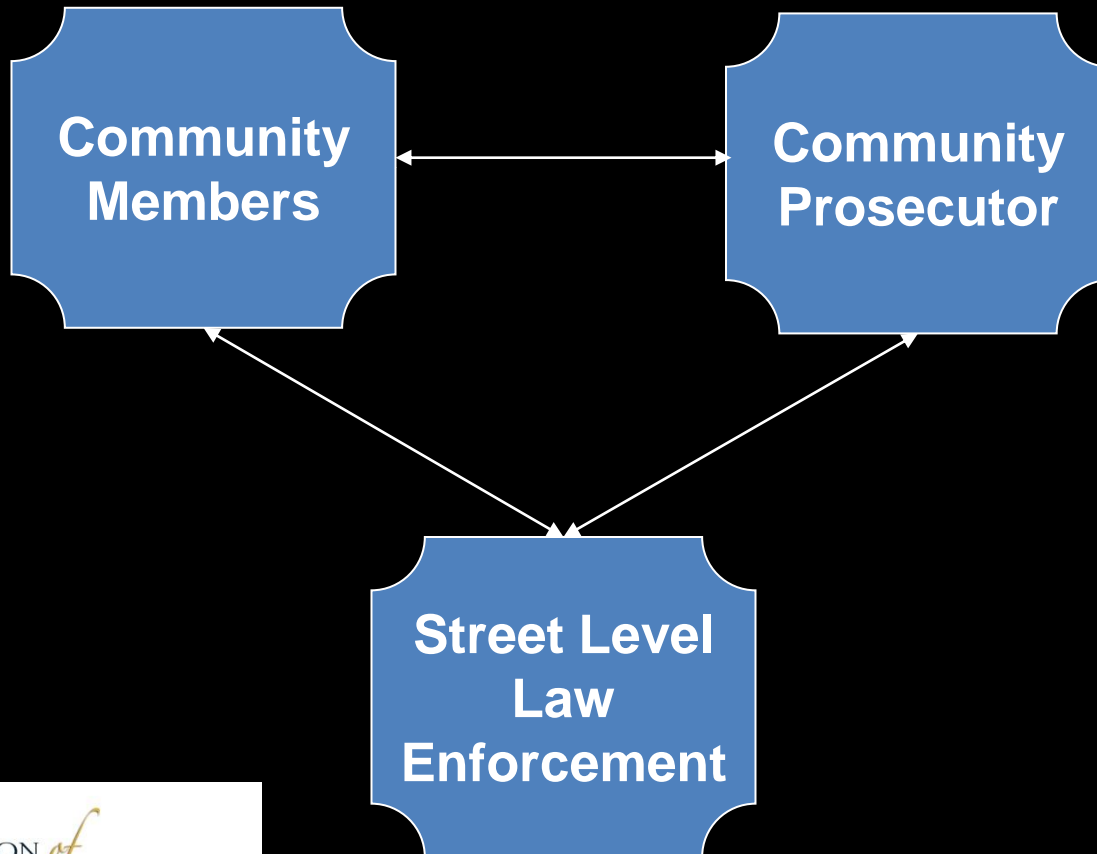
# Community Prosecution v. Traditional Prosecution

	Community Prosecution	Traditional Prosecution
Orientation	Problem oriented	Case oriented
Activity	Proactive	Reactive
Focus	Strategic	Tactical
Time Frame	Long term	Short term
Driven by	The community	Primarily law enforcement
Tools	Targeted criminal prosecution, civil remedies, mediation	Criminal prosecution
Partners	NGO's any public/private entity, the police, and the community	Primarily the police
Crime Focused	Felony, misdemeanor & quality of life crime focused	Felony focused
Goals	Defendant accountability, deterrence & crime prevention	Defendant accountability, deterrence



# PUBLIC SAFETY MODEL

at the community level





# Why Use Partners

- Saves money
- Allows you to experiment/build business cases
- Solves gap problems
- Brings their idealism, commitment, and energy to the organization
- Provides an opportunity to educate the public about your programs/ office
- Builds future leaders

- If government agencies and private grant makers are afraid of being considered not rigorous, unscientific, or wasteful, choosing to support only those efforts that meet the randomized-trial test, we will be robbed of:
  - Good programs that do not lend themselves to random-assignment evaluations
  - Reforms that are deeper and wider than individual programs
  - Innovations of all kinds

# Transnational crimes

- human trafficking
- people smuggling
- smuggling/trafficking of goods (such as arms trafficking and drug trafficking and illegal animals)
- sex slavery
- terrorism offences
- torture

# Under Reporting of Hate Crime

- Two out of three crimes not reported to police
- 24% of violent hate crime victims do not report to police because they believe police “couldn’t or wouldn’t help them.”

Source: The BJS National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) “Data Collection: National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS),” Bureau of Justice Statistics, <http://bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=dcdetail&iid=245>.

# By reason of actual or perceived

- Race
- Color
- Creed
- Religion
- Ancestry
- Gender
- Sexual orientation
- Physical or mental disability
- National origin



# Commits a Crime

- Assault
- Battery
- Aggravated Assault
- Theft
- Criminal Trespass to Residence/Real Property/Vehicle
- Mob action
- Disorderly Conduct
- Harassment
- Criminal Damage to Property



# Bias Indicators

- Racial, ethnic, gender, cultural differences between the defendant and victim
- Victim in a minority group for that location
- Victim engaged in activities promoting their group
- Incident coincides with holiday or significant date
- Historic animosity between groups



# Key Responses to Hate Crime

- Acknowledgement and Support for Victim
- Police Outreach to Community
- Community Meetings with Law Enforcement
- Awareness Campaign :  
Expose the intolerance/present stories of people who are harmed
- Visible Signs of Support/Rejection of Hate
- Support for Prosecution
- Persistence





# Role of Prosecutors

Prosecuting Hate Crimes

Supporting Victims

Engaging the Community



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# Community partnerships

- Diverse community groups
- LGBT Groups
- Faith leaders
- Law Enforcement
- Local Media
- Civic/ Elected Leaders
- Shop Owners/Local Business
- NGO's



# Not In Our Town

- Community Response to Hate Crimes
- Building Safety, Acceptance and Inclusion in Local Communities
- Key role for civil society leaders
- “Silence is Acceptance”





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