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Education and Culture DG

Lifelong Learning Programme



INNOVATIVE STRATEGIES FOR THE PREVENTION OF RE-OFFENDING

MINUTES

STUDY VISIT in PARIS
July 3rd & 4th 2008

AGENDA

Thursday 3rd of July

- 9h30-10.00: Welcome/ opening speech and presentation of EFUS work in the field of re-offending
Michel MARCUS, Executive Director
- 10.00 – 10.30: Presentation of the legal framework of the prevention of re-offending,
Hervé HAMON, president, Juvenile court
- 10.30 – 11. 00: Presentation of the experience of Cergy municipality and Esperer 95 NGO
(reinsertion workings)
Virginie CATTO, Cergy municipality
- 11.00 – 11.30: Presentation of GENEPI student association
Eve FITOUSHI, Vice President (to be confirmed)
- 11.30 – 12.00: Presentation of the experience of the Interm'aide association (rehabilitation of the youngsters going out of prison, garbage treatment)
Mme Jeanine GHEYSEN Project Coordinator
- 12.30 – 13h30 : Visit by the FAIRE association and presentation of the project on rehabilitation through working activities
Mlle Evelynne DOUAUD assistante sociale, M Imanouel PAJAND responsable chargé des relations avec l'administration pénitentiaire
- 13.30 - 14.30 *Déjeuner*
- 15.00 – 17.30 Visite de la Direction de la Prévention et de la Protection (DPP) de la Ville de Paris ;
 - Présentation de la Direction par *Thierry LE LAY, directeur, et de la sous-direction des actions préventives, par Nicolas REVET, sous-directeur*
 - Présentation du dispositif « dialogue citoyen » destiné aux personnes condamnées à un travail d'intérêt général (TIG) ou à une mesure de réparation, par *Séverine DAUSSEUR, chef du bureau des contrats de sécurité...*
 - Présentation du dispositif des Correspondants de Nuit CDN) par *Julien HEGLY-DELFOUR, chef du bureau des CDN..*

Vendredi 4 juillet

- 10.00 -12.00 Visite de la maison d'arrêt de Fleury Mérogis, du Centre des jeunes détenus (CJD) réservé aux détenus de moins de 21 ans
- 12.30-14.00 *Déjeuner à la ferme de Champagne*
- 14.00 – 15.30 Visite de la « Ferme de champagne », et du Centre éducatif Fermé (C.E.F.) établissement géré par la Protection Judiciaire de la Jeunesse (PJJ)
- 15.30-17.00 Visite du Centre d'Exposition (Enfants-Justice) de la PJJ

PARTICIPANTS

Nom	Fonction	Organisation/institution	Ville	Pays
Peter ROSSEL	Chargé de mission	Département projets européen - municipalité	Gottingen	Allemagne
Nils Pagels	Chercheur	Zoom e. V	Gottingen	Allemagne
Siegfried LÖPRICK	Chef du projet "la prison ouverte"	Prison ouverte Rostock	Gottingen	Allemagne
Jose Luis DIEGO OROZCO	Chargé de mission	Police locale de Valence	Valencia	Espagne
Anna CELLAMARO	Educatrice	Penitenciaire Larusso y Cotugno	Torino	Italie
Anna Donata GRECO	Educatrice	Penitenciaire Larusso y Cotugno	Torino	Italie
Ibrahim OSMANI	Legal representative	Societa Ricerca e Formazione (ONG)	Torino	Italie
Bianca KRAILA	Chargée de mission	Departement de projets européen – Municipalité de Brasov	Brasov	Roumanie
Cristina DUNARE	Assistante sociale	Penitenciaire Codlea	Brasov	Roumanie
Richard SZOTKOWSKI	Chef de la police municipale	Police municipale - Opava	Opava	République Tchèque
Petr Snedjar	Chargé de mission	Municipalité d'Opava	Opava	République Tchèque
Fanny MOTHRE	Directrice CLSPD	Service Sécurité de la ville du havre	Le Havre	France
Bertrand BINCTIN	Maire adjoint a la sécurité	Municipalité du Havre	Le Havre	France
Roxana CALFA	Chargée de mission	FESU	Paris	France
Carla NAPOLANO	Chargée de mission	FESU	Paris	France

SPEECHES & PRESENTATIONS

THE “EXCHANGE” PROGRAMME

Michel MARCUS, EFUS Executive Director

Based on mobilisation and resource pooling, this programme is aimed at reintegrating young people in difficulty by enabling them to undertake a one-year insertion project. Although it was temporarily interrupted in 2005, this programme is up and running since 1994.

The underlying idea of this project is to enable juveniles to experience different situations outside their usual routine.

Despite the organisational and administrative difficulties, the EFUS would like to develop this programme in Europe as well.

THE « FAIRE » ASSOCIATION: REINTEGRATION THROUGH EMPLOYMENT

Evelyne DOUAUD social worker

The general pedagogical programme of the Association:

The FAIRE association deals with education and support for reintegration. Since it was set up 25 years ago, its activities have always involved people in serious difficulty.

The general project run by the Association is built upon public guidelines and aims at promoting the social, professional and cultural reintegration of people in difficulty. Independent, secular and made up of experts of the field, this association carries out education and accompanying activities for young people and adults (people placed in the hands of the judicial authority, former prisoners, runaways, people with social or school problems, the unemployed, migrants, etc.).

The FAIRE association has the human, material, pedagogical and educational resources that enable the beneficiaries of the project to:

- be independent
- open up to other people and to the world
- learn to be reliable
- work on their own life project, as well as on their social and professional integration

With a view to meet the needs and expectations of the general public, identified through an audit or an interview, the Association can adapt its pedagogical, educational and accompanying tools.

The mission of the Association is to use its experts' skills to analyse the issue of exclusion, cope with its evolution and find new solutions to any problem faced both in educational and accompanying activities.

In this context, the FAIRE association signed an agreement with the Regional Directorate for Prisons establishing the implementation of accompanying activities to support former prisoners.

Social and educational accompanying activities

The FAIRE association is officially recognised by the Ministry of Justice (Legal Protection of Young People and Penitentiary Administration services) and addresses its activities to prison inmates, young people in the hands of the judicial authority and young people in difficulty.

Going out of prison: preparation and follow-up

Based in Paris, this service is provided by four social workers, two educators, two trainers for labour market integration and one person responsible for the relations with the penitentiary administration. The head of the service is a social worker.

The activities are carried out in the framework of a special agreement with the Regional Directorate for Prisons and the Penitentiary Administration.

The FAIRE association runs individual and collective workshop activities.

Thanks to its network of specialised partners, the association manages to meet any need as for accommodation, health issues and administrative problems.

The CER (enhanced education centre)

Young people are placed in this centre by a Juvenile court judge and are hosted in groups of six for three months, 24/7.

The team is made up of around 10 people (psychologists, educators, trainers, maintenance workers).

EDI, the dynamic integration centre

Started by the Ile-de-France Regional Committee, this centre hosts and supports young runaways and young people in difficulty who are not entitled to other education or preparation to employment services.

The team is made up of one social and two professional integration advisers, two part-time animators and several technical educators.

The hosting service in place is aimed at reassuring young people in need, motivating them and solving their most urgent problems; besides, a follow-up service organised in workshops and courses provides them with a personalised accompanying service towards employment. This service is very flexible and has a strong tailor-made approach. All the activities concerning accommodation, health and administrative regulations are included in the local integration network.

Training

Adults:

The FAIRE association organised several training courses in different cities in the Paris area:

- language activities
- school projects for professional integration in the building and horticulture sectors

Young people:

Social and professional integration activities (professional mobilisation platform) as well as language courses (linguistic platform) are organised.

These services are all provided by high skilled professionals.

The pedagogical staff is divided into five teams.

Pedagogical counselling and educators' training

The services set up in the centre include a pedagogical follow-up, several best practice exchange workshops, access to document database and educators' training.

Outside the centre, some other educators' training activities are run; these courses focus on multimedia and basic learning, pedagogical management and raising awareness about illiteracy amongst social stakeholders.

**VILLE DE CERGY ET L'ASSOCIATION ESPERER 95 : LES CHANTIERS
D'INSERTION PERMANENT D'ESPACE VERTS**

Virginie CATTO responsable de Contrat locaux de sécurtié de la Ville de Cergy

Le contexte

L'association ESPÉRER 95 qui a pour objet de favoriser l'intégration sociale des personnes sortant de peines d'incarcération a sollicité la ville de Cergy pour offrir un support de chantier d'insertion à des condamnés en aménagement de peine. Ce projet s'inscrit dans les orientations de la Loi Perben II en faveur du placement sous surveillance électronique (assignation à résidence) ou en placement à l'extérieur.

Objet et objectifs de l'action

La vocation première de ces chantiers est l'insertion sociale et professionnelle des personnes condamnées et sous main de justice rencontrant des difficultés d'ordre professionnel, matériel, social ou/et de santé. Il s'agit d'apporter un soutien social et moral et mettre en situation de travail et de formation par le ré-apprentissage d'une discipline (respect des heures fixés). Le but est donc de resocialiser ces personnes en leur permettant à la fois d'avoir un vrai salaire mais aussi d'effectuer un travail utile, visible par tous.

Ainsi, l'intérêt pour la ville est double car, en même temps qu'elle contribue à l'insertion des sortants de prison ou des personnes sous main de justice, elle fait réaliser des travaux dans des espaces actuellement non couverts par les services municipaux.

Le projet prévoit la création d'un comité d'appui, de suivi et d'évaluation qui est composé des représentants de ESPÉRER 95, ACIE, le SPIP du Val d'Oise, DUNE, la ville de Cergy, la communauté d'agglomération, un juge d'application des peines, un représentant du parquet et le responsable PLIE.

Stratégie mise en œuvre

Une personne sous main de justice peut se porter volontaire et faire appel au service de l'association. L'accueil sur le chantier d'insertion intervient après homologation du juge d'application des peines. Les personnes participant aux chantiers d'insertion deviennent salariées de l'association ESPÉRER 95 au titre d'un Contrat d'Accompagnement dans l'Emploi (CAE). Elles consacrent 20 heures par semaine au chantier d'application et sont positionnée le reste du temps sur la plate-forme de mobilisation de l'association ESPÉRER 95 (A.I.S.E.) pour d'autres activités à mi-temps (atelier cuisine, etc). L'organisation globale du chantier d'insertion est adapté au cas par cas afin de prendre en compte la diversité des situations pénales.

À titre d'exemple, sur le chantier principal des berges du bord de l'Oise, les travaux suivants ont été réalisés : débroussaillage, nettoyage des berges, élagage, tronçonnage, évacuation des déchets verts et autres déchets. Sur des chantiers secondaires, s'ils ne demandent pas de spécialisation trop spécifique, des travaux de petite maçonnerie ont été menés ainsi que des travaux de peinture (parking, école, etc).

Concernant le financement du projet, le SPIP prend en charge le coût de l'encadrant technique. En effet, un poste de suivi technique et de coordination a été créé au début de l'année 2007, afin d'encadrer le groupe, de vérifier la qualité du travail réalisé mais aussi de signaler des dysfonctionnement auprès de l'association et des services sociaux.

La subvention du projet est 10 000€ en 2006 pour la Communauté d'Agglomération de Cergy Pontoise et de 6000€ pour la ville de Cergy. Cette dernière contribue à la fois sur le plan des ressources humaines, techniques et financières par la supervision technique hebdomadaire de l'état d'avancement du chantier, par la mise à disposition d'un local : vestiaires, douches, prises de repas et enfin par le financement pour l'équipement et l'achat de matériel.

Partenaires

Un partenariat a été mis en place entre l'association pour les Chantiers d'Insertion d'ESPÉRER 95 (CIAE), les services socio-judiciaires ainsi que les différents services de la mairie de Cergy (service insertion sociale et professionnelle, service aménagement et service urbain, service patrimoine immobilier, service propreté environnement, mission prévention-sécurité...). Les juges d'application des peines, la maison d'arrêt du Val d'Oise, l'ANPE et la DUNE (centre de Soins Spécialisé en Toxicomanie) participent aussi à la réalisation de l'action.

Résultats et évaluation

L'évaluation et le bilan individuel des personnes se font au travers des fiches de validation de l'encadrant technique, des entretiens individuels des personnes, d'échanges entre l'encadrant technique, les travailleurs sociaux et le service AISE et du bilan individuel de fin de chantier réalisé par le service AISE.

L'action a commencé au début de l'année 2007, néanmoins il est possible d'en tirer quelques enseignements notamment sur la nature des destinataires du projet. La population accueillie est essentiellement composée d'hommes seuls, célibataires, séparés ou divorcés. 40 % des personnes ont entre 21 et 32 ans. En outre, les problématiques psychiatriques ou sanitaires, qui restaient jusqu'ici des caractéristiques exceptionnelles des prises en charge, deviennent aujourd'hui des éléments récurrents et presque systématiques des dossiers qui sont proposés.

La majorité des personnes accueillies expriment à quel point la mesure de placement extérieur est contraignante et difficile, comparé à ce qu'elles avaient pu imaginer. Toutefois, il faut noter qu'en 2007, aucune des personnes accueillies n'a récidivé durant le placement extérieur, même si les problématiques addictives chez certains restent présentes ou sont réapparues. Ainsi, la dépendance à certaines substances et sa gestion reste un enjeu majeur dans la réussite du placement extérieur et des chantiers d'insertion.

Les perspectives

L'ensemble des acteurs souhaite poursuivre un chantier permanent sur Cergy et susciter parmi les autres communes de la communauté d'agglomération, un intérêt pour conduire ce type d'action sur leur territoire. La réalisation d'autres chantiers a déjà été évoquée avec d'autres partenaires. La difficulté résidera dans la nécessité de trouver des financements plus importants pour recruter un second encadrant technique pour l'association en charge de piloter le chantier.

RE-OFFENDING AND MINORS: THE FRENCH LEGAL FRAMEWORK

Hervé HAMON, President, Juvenile court of Paris

The Juvenile court

The Juvenile court is an independent and specialised jurisdictional body of first instance. It deals with all the criminal, civil and administrative cases concerning young people under 18 years old.

It operates in the same territory as the Court of Appeal as a whole or in the department in which it is established. The Juvenile court is headed by a Court of Appeal magistrate, another magistrate certified by a regular court and two non-magistrate experts.

It has jurisdiction as to civil, criminal and administrative cases including:

- crimes committed by young people under 18 years old in the jurisdictional area;
- the enforcement of re-education measures for young people under 18 years old who live in the jurisdictional area;
- the exercise of parental authority, guardianship, patrimony administration, assistance, affiliation, and adoption concerning young people under 18 years old who live in the jurisdictional area.

The Juvenile court must be informed of any ongoing procedure involving sexual violence and corruption against minors.

Legislation about re-offending

Since 2002, the justice policy in France has stressed the importance of the educational goal of imprisonment.

Not only did the new legislation establish harder sentences, it also set out that judges should adopt quicker sentencing procedures, although it did not provide them with the instruments to do so.

The legislation about the punishment of crimes committed by minors and adult re-offenders was published in the official journal the 11th of August 2007. The paramount goal of the legislators was to set harder sentences to punish first and second re-offending by a minimum penalty established beforehand by the jurisdictions and varying according to the age of the offender (young people under 18 years old and adults). Re-offending means committing a crime after being sentenced for a previous one.

The penalties vary as follows:

As a general principle, the maximum penalty for a minor is half of the maximum penalty for an adult. The minimum penalty for re-offending crimes committed by an adult is also the basis on which the minimum sentence for minors is decided.

As for young people under 16 years, the Juvenile court or the Juvenile court of Assize can decide not to apply the reduced maximum penalty if justified by the circumstances of the crime or by the personality of the offender or in case of re-offending, crimes against life or physical and psychological integrity, voluntary violence, sexual assault and crimes with violence as an aggravating circumstance.

In all these cases, the jurisdiction can decide whether to apply the penalty reduction or not.

Besides, if a minor aged more than 16 years old commits another crime of violence (re-offending), the penalty reduction should not be applied. In this case, minors risk to be punished with the same penalties as adults, minimum sentences included; nevertheless, the Juvenile court and the Juvenile court of Assize can still decide to keep the penalty reduction.

Partnership activities with CLSPD (local security and crime prevention contracts)

The local security and crime prevention contracts establish that judges must work in official partnership with the municipalities, the local elected officials, the police and the other stakeholders involved. This decision brought about very positive results. Following are three examples concerning Paris:

- many crimes are committed against police officers and representative members of the forces of law and order; this official partnership defines penalties for young people to be served inside the police headquarters;
- for minor traffickers, money is very important. Therefore, the solution would be to start a partnership with some companies that can offer them a job;
- training courses and community service activities have been set up.

THE GENEPI ASSOCIATION: THE NATIONAL STUDENTS' GROUP FOR EDUCATING PRISON INMATES

Pierre MEHEUST, President

GENEPI, a "beyond the bars" association

1200 students have undertaken to carry out two main activities within the GENEPI association (National's Student Group for Educating Prison Inmates): teaching in prisons and raising awareness about prison-related issues.

GENEPI is a non profit organisation with no political or religious affiliation. It aims at cooperating with the public institutions for promoting the social reintegration of prisoners by establishing collaboration between them and secondary schools' students.

Background: at the beginning of the 1970s, violent riots broke out in penitentiary institutions; as a consequence, the decision was taken to seek the support of external operators. In May 1976, Mr. Lionel Stoléru founded the National's Student Group for Educating Prison Inmates; his idea was to create a connection between two groups of people which had traditionally been separated, namely prison inmates and students. The need for education in prisons is fairly high: at present, 60% of inmates have only completed their primary education studies.

The contact between students and prisoners is established by a specific programme, which can be based on foreign language learning, school subjects revising, new studies, and so on. The students' multiple skills also manage to meet different needs.

Four main action fields can be outlined:

- individual or group education support services for exam preparing or studying purposes;
- social and cultural workshops, press reviews, parlour games, cinema, music and the creation of a prisoners' newspaper;
- activities close to professional training, such as highway code courses, employment reintegration, first aid practice etc.
- targeted activities. The GENEPI association took part in the "Semaine du Jeu" event and organised an information and awareness-raising campaign about prisoners' right to vote during the 2007 elections.

These activities integrate the already existing prison scheme. They take place in remand prisons as well as in detention centres and juvenile detention homes and they involve remand prisoners, adult men and women and minors.

During the years 2005-2006, 200 actions were carried out in the schools of the whole region, which means 546 hours of work and 7903 students involved. As for the general public, 224 events were organised in 43 cities.

The GENEPI association is made up of young and voluntary students who are backed up by many experts. Indeed, the association pays special attention to educators' training; this is the reason why the activities carried out are of the highest quality.

The five training courses are designed to meet different needs. They can be organised either at a regional or at a national level and they enable the members of the association to develop a fruitful exchange with high skilled professionals. The issues addressed include all the problems related to prisons such as illiteracy, regulations and security, pedagogy (actions for adults), the law, justice, and so on. These training courses enhance the coherence of our actions and underline their different features.

The GENEPI association gives great importance to meditation. Indeed, special training courses where volunteers and experts meet are organised for this purpose. During the GENEPI national conferences some prison-related topics to think about are suggested; at the end of each meeting, some decisions are taken as guidelines for the association's actions.

Similarly, the GENEPI association takes part in different forums of associations about the issues of prisons and justice and publishes a review called "Passe-Murailles" (which could be translated as "beyond the bars"), which focuses a large issue every two months. A publication containing 30 years of experiences in prisons analysed through 30 prison-related topics is also available at the association.

Figures

- 1200 volunteers who work in 70 penitentiaries throughout France;
- 66 local groups coordinated by 140 directors;
- 8 regional delegations coordinated by a regional delegate;
- 1 national office (1 president, 2 vice presidents, 1 treasurer and 1 national secretary);
- 3 employees;
- 1 administration committee which sets out the guidelines for the association.

Partners

- the Ministry of Justice
- the Ministry for National Education, Higher Education and Research
- the Ministry for Youth, Sports and Associations

- the Associations Committee
- the Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Solidarity
- the interministerial delegation for urban affairs
- the European Social Fund
- the National Agency for Social Cohesion and Equal Opportunities
- the CNOUS (National Centre for students)
- the Judicial protection of Youth

L'ASSOCIATION INTER'AIDE : REINSERTION DES JEUNES SORTANT DE PRISON PAR LE TRI SELECTIF

Mme Jeanine GHEYSEN coordinatrice du projet

Le projet se développe dans la Maison d'arrêt de la Ville de Loos dans la zone urbaine de Lille Métropole Communauté Urbaine dans la Région Nord (France)

Le projet a été conçu et préparé pendant les années 2002-2003 et mise en place en Octobre 2003. L'action se situe dans une continuité prévention de la récidive, mais constitue un point de départ dans le cadre de l'installation à l'interne de la Maison d'Arrêt d'un atelier avec contrat de travail à la sortie.

L'idée est née dans l'optique de proposer une réinsertion aux publics sous main de justice et l'intégrer à d'autres actions menée depuis 1998, pour diminuer la difficulté pour ce public à trouver un emploi à la fois dans le cadre d'un aménagement de peine, mais également à la sortie de prison

Le constat actuel est que pour environ 200 personnes suivies annuellement par Inter'Aide seules 10 pouvaient espérer trouver un emploi

Un partenariat avec Triselec, la justice et les associations a permis de proposer un contrat à l'extérieur de la prison.

L'objectif du projet est de proposer une formation, débouchant sur un emploi, pour éviter la récidive dans l'espoir d'éviter la réincarcération et la récidive et de redonner de la dignité par le travail

Activités et stratégie

- Une formation sur un métier porteur actuellement le tri et la récupération des déchets.
- Une formation sur une chaîne de tri à l'interne de la Maison D'arrêt, une formation et un contrat de travail à la sortie.
- 3 mois de formation minimum, découverte des produits, tri, découverte de l'outil informatique.
- Un accompagnement social et professionnel à l'interne et à la sortie d'une durée indéterminée

Le soutien est important car les résultats sont forts au niveau de la baisse du taux de récidive. Ce projet permet aussi de donner une image de la prison autrement.

Communication par les médias télévisés, journaux, l'ADEME, les journaux pénitentiaires.

L'initiatrice du et coordinatrice du projet est Jeanine Gheysen, la structure portant le projet l'Association Inter'Aide à Tourcoing (Association intermédiaire installée depuis 20ans dans un quartier sensible "la Bourgogne à Tourcoing).

Partenaires

Les partenaires officiels du projet ont signé une convention de partenariats et sont :

- Les services du SPIP et la Maison d'Arrêt de Loos,
- La direction régionale du travail, de l'emploi et de la formation professionnelle (DRTEFP),
- L'Agence nationale pour l'emploi (ANPE),
- Les Associations R'Libre et Interm'Aide,
- L'entreprise Triselec Lille/Halluin

Group cible

Les détenus condamnés en fin de peine ou pouvant bénéficier d'un aménagement de peine

Budget

3 budgets :

- *L'entreprise Triselec*

Dépenses: Formateurs, déplac, amortis de matériel 60 906€

Recettes:, Etat, FSE, vente de produits 61 300€

- *R'Libre*

Dépenses :prestation OPI 18 000€

Recettes 18000€ ANPE,Etat, FSE 18 000€

- *Interm'Aide*

Dépenses accompagnements interne et externe, coordination 36 000€

Recettes, ville Tourcoing , Etat, FSE, contrats MAD 36 000€

Par contre seule l'entreprise est assurée pendant 6 ans d'obtenir les financements, pour les associations c'est annuellement remis en cause, certaines année équilibrée , parfois déficit en tout cas pas de bénéfices.

Impact

- Réinsertion réelle pour les détenus, certitude d'un contrat de travail à la sortie.
- Propreté des locaux, découverte des produits recyclables
- Baisse du taux de récidive nous sommes passé pour le public concerné de 60% à 15%

Succès

- La baisse du taux de récidive, l'espoir du contrat pour les détenus.
- Nécessité d'une démarche de valorisation des publics incarcérés près des employeurs
- Nécessité de l'implication de l'Etat dans le suivi des actions existantes

Obstacles

- La chaîne de tri se trouvant à l'intérieur seul les déchets internes sont triés, si possibilité de travail externe, salaire plus élevé et donc remboursement des parties civiles plus importante
- Nécessité d'un partenariat existant
- Recommandation majeure une convention claire précisant les rôles de chaque partenaire

STUDY VISIT OF THE DIRECTORATE FOR PREVENTION AND PROTECTION (DDP) OF THE CITY OF PARIS

Welcome speech by Mr. Georges Sarre, Head of cabinet

Presentation of the main features of the Municipality of Paris' policy, based on work in partnership, prevention and cooperation at a European level.

Presentation of the Directorate for preventative action by *Nicolas REVET, Deputy Director*

The Directorate for Prevention and Protection (DPP) of the city of Paris features more than 1400 male and female officers who work around the clock for citizens' security. It is made up of different services focusing on specific actions.

Preventative actions:

- the signature of local security and prevention contracts in each district;
- night mediators (6 districts);
- VVV Operation (holidays for young people involving 30000 boys and girls);
- support to the victims of criminal offences
- school dropout

Actions for protection and surveillance, featuring 900 officers grouped into mobile units (using motorcycles, bicycles, dogs, specialised surveillance, etc.)

- fight against incivility;
- homeless visiting support service (2000 homeless persons);
- service for accompanying 1000 older people to the bank;
- municipal area protection (3260 sites);
- security during big events (Nuit blanche, Paris beach, Foire du Trône, Tropical Carnaval, etc.)
- situational prevention: *security and video surveillance audits*.

The city of Paris encourages the participation of security companies to secure local big events and public facilities and to provide surveillance for 61500 social housing units in difficult districts (GPIS). The overall cost for these actions is 15 million euros per year.

Crisis management

This line organisation is made up of 50 000 municipal police officers who are trained to operate in critical events such as:

- natural hazards (flooding, earthquake, drought, etc.);
- technological hazards (fire, explosion, pollution, energy network, etc.);
- health hazards (epidemics, tropical climate, cold, etc.);
- infrastructure hazards (high buildings, bridges and tunnels, complex sites, etc.).

Public order observatory

This institution aims at observing and analysing all the facts and events that can affect public order in Paris and acts as a support for decision-making processes.

Logistics service

The Central Crisis Unit can gather all the relevant municipal services in a single place, under the authority of the Mayor and of the Secretary General. It is provided with cutting-edge ICT, radio and multimedia tools. Each municipal directorate has a permanent ICT workstation which is specifically set for crisis management.

It works with the Police (Defence zone) to draw up municipal security plans. Each hazard (natural, health, etc.) has a special plan which contains the tools and strategies in place. It is also involved in the city council's international relations about crisis management (information and experiences exchange with other capitals and large cities).

As for re-offending, the municipality of Paris carries out and coordinates actions concerning sanctions/restorative measures, penal composition and community service.

Restorative measures and penal composition:

When someone is apprehended for a petty crime (insulting a police officer, public spaces damage etc.) the magistrates can decide to avoid criminal proceedings and enforce alternative punishments, such a restorative measure (for minors) or penal composition (for adults). The duration of these sanctions can

vary from one day to one week; their goal is to help offenders to understand the consequences of their behaviour and the fact that they should put their mistakes right.

Community service

When a minor aged more than 16 years old or an adult is apprehended for a crime (voluntary waste, theft, etc.), the courts can decide for community service as an alternative punishment (TIG).

Under the supervision of a tutor, offenders will work for the benefit of the community or of an association for 20 to 210 hours.

The tutor's role includes:

- guiding young offenders during their service;
- defining the kind of activity to carry out and assessing its quality;
- informing the relevant judicial authority in case problems arise.

Tutors can decide at any moment and at their own discretion to interrupt the measure imposed (restorative measure or community service).

These measures can be implemented within the community or an association. The probation and reintegration/rehabilitation criminal service (for adults) or the PJJ (for minors) have the duty to find the most suitable place for juvenile offenders to serve their sentence according to their personal profile.

Offenders will be guided by a volunteer tutor in the receiving institution and a social worker, who will decide how the activities will be carried out after an interview.

These are the kinds of tasks which can be assigned to offenders:

- activities related to the offence (removing posters and cleaning up graffiti, cleaning up and maintenance, vehicle cleansing, wall cleaning);
- activities related to the offender's professional skills (sewing, cooking, electronic data recovery, carpentry, plumbing, etc.)
- activities that can enable offenders to take part in the work carried out in the receiving institution (tidying up, archiving, mail distribution, telephone reception, secretaryship, etc.).

Presentation of the Correspondants de Nuit service (CDN, night mediation service) by *Julien HEGLY-DELFOUR*, head of CDN.

The night mediation service (CDN) was started by the municipality of Paris 10 years ago. It is made up of mediators who ensure that public areas are peaceful and encourage citizen's interaction. They work every evening and night to meet local citizens' concrete needs, which are often related to difficult environments and troubles within the community.

This service is directly managed by the municipality of Paris and is supported by the local administration as a whole. As a result, there is a constant contact between the municipality and its citizens. Furthermore, their joint action is backed up by other public services, social landlords and local associations with a view to further improve the life of citizens.

Their actions are carried out as follows:

- conflict-solving by mediation (neighbourhood conflicts, conflicts in public areas, prevention of nuisance and incivility);
- their reassuring presence and the contact with public services (physical presence during the night, safeguarding of the most vulnerable people, information service for citizens about public facilities, administrative issues, leisure activities and other services, communication of citizens' information and complaints to the relevant institutions);
- technical surveillance (assessment of everyday situation in the district, immediate communication to the relevant services of any problem that could lead to a danger or serious nuisance, constant follow-up of the problems identified);

- social surveillance (immediate communication to the relevant services about any person in danger or any risk situation, assistance and guidance, identification and communication to the relevant institutions of any situation of distress).

Their missions are:

- mediation: it contributes to solve small conflicts that affect public life (in the district, on the road or in a building). The night mediators use dialogue to solve any existing trouble or to calm people down by seeking a common ground.
- technical and social surveillance: this activity enables the municipality of Paris and its partners to keep a constant contact with the district. The night mediators detect problems concerning public roads, public health, municipal facilities, social landlords' estates etc. and transmit them to the relevant administration or service in order to solve them. Therefore, their role is mainly linked to information and orientation services.

The team is made up of 105 police officers who are on average 28 to 30 years old. 15 to 25 of them work every day of the week. Before starting to work, police officers attend a two-month training course focusing on criminal law, stress and conflict management and first-aid practice. During the year, they regularly attend training courses and exercise.

This service is financed by the Municipality; its cost totals 3 to 5 million euros. All the police officers are public officers.

Presentation of the “dialogue among citizens” service, addressed to offenders serving community service (TIG) or a restorative measure, by *Séverine DAUSSEUR, head of the security contracts office*

The “dialogue amongst citizens” service is run by the Municipality of Paris and aims at fighting against re-offending, restoring social links, promoting dialogue, teaching young people to be more responsible and overcome prejudice. It is organised in three-day meetings where institutional stakeholders, association members and juvenile offenders exchange information and share their thoughts on different issues.

This service is aimed at:

- enabling juvenile offenders to overcome social marginalisation and making them understand that they should comply with the rules;
- changing their mind about the institutions and their representative members.

The “dialogue among citizens” service is addressed to:

- young offenders aged between 18 and 25 who have been sentenced to community service (TIG). In this case, the service is focused on rehabilitation;
- minors aged from 13 to 18 who are punished with a restorative measure after a first offence. In this case, the service stresses the pedagogical function of the punishment and the need to learn to respect oneself in order to be able to respect other people.

The success of the “dialogue among citizens” service is due to the partnership established between:

- the city of Paris, which organises, coordinates and runs the service;
- the local administrations, which include this tool in the services provided and take part in its organisation;
- the juvenile legal protection service (for minors) and the probation and reintegration/rehabilitation criminal service (for adults), which select participants, educate them individually and contribute to run the project.

The three days of work for minors are organised as follows:

1st day: rights and obligations

- Welcoming
- Presentation of the service and of the measure's legal framework
- Dialogue with a Juvenile court judge and a lawyer
- Dialogue with the police
- Assessment of the day activities

2nd day: the relationship with oneself and with the others

- Dialogue with an association that works on violence and the relationship between boys and girls (audiovisual material used)
- Dialogue with an association that deals with addictive behaviours
- Assessment of the day activities

3rd day: the relationship with oneself and with the others

- Dialogue with an association dealing with integration into employment
- Dialogue with a local elected official
- Closing workshop.

STUDY VISIT TO THE FLEURY MEROGIS REMAND PRISON'S YOUTH DETENTION CENTRE

Mme Fabienne VITON, Director of the centre for juvenile offenders

In the Fleury Merogis remand prison youth detention centre (CDJ), which was built in the 1960s, minors aged from 13 to 18 years old are detained. It is located at the 3rd floor of the four-floor remand prison's adults section. On the other floors, older offenders work in workshops or attend training courses which are part of the different reintegration programmes.

At the moment, 106 minors are detained in the youth detention centre (CDJ).

In French prisons, namely in those sections where minors are detained, the *principle of common rights* is applied. This means that detained minors are granted the same health and education services as their peers outside prison; these services are provided by the Health and Education Ministries. The underlying concept is that services are imported into prisons, rather than being provided by the institution itself.

The Juvenile Judicial Protection service (PJJ) has some offices inside the establishment. There is a multidisciplinary team made up of psychologists, teachers and educators who work within the prison. The education staff, which includes 9 members, welcomes juvenile offenders, helps to reinforce the relationship with their families and carries out a psychological analysis of each minor. The first phase of the programme focuses on the analysis of the crime committed; during the second phase, educators work with minors in order to draw up a project (after release project) which is suitable to their personality and relevant to the crime they committed. This second phase is carried out in collaboration with external partners from different sectors (education, health, orientation centres, reinsertion associations etc.).

These projects include the following activities:

- Conditional reductions of sentences;
- permission to go out in order to prepare the reintegration process (job interviews, interviews with the reintegration centres, etc.);
- placing minors in closed education centres for a sentence reduction.

The projects are run by educators who work in collaboration with some associations that operate outside the penitentiaries; together, they implement social and cultural activities such as music festivals, the publication of a weekly newspaper, theatre performances, plastic arts workshops, sports, etc.

The aim of the educators' team work is to make the best possible use of the time that juvenile offenders spend in prison. Young people going out of Fleury Mérogis should have completed a coherent education and reintegration project in order to avoid re-offending.

The period of time that minors spend in this centre varies from 2 to 4 months. Nevertheless, the new laws for quicker justice procedures are changing the composition of the prisons' population:

- 60% are awaiting trial
- 40% of minors are in prison because they have been sentenced. Their punishment has now become longer, so actions carried out by the Juvenile Judicial Protection service (PJJ) and the associations which work for welcoming and preparing young inmates to go out of prison must be adapted.

The average age is 17; very often, when young defendants are sentenced they are 18 years old, so they are convicted in adult prisons.

Young prisoners often come from very poor backgrounds, and although they have a French nationality they often have foreign origins. Their cultural level is often very low and many of them dropped out from school at 12-14 years old.

Organisation of the young offenders' district

There are 27 wardens

10 PJJ educators

15 national education professionals, 5 of them full-time

Detained minors attend 20-25 hour courses that are based on the same programmes as the national schools' ones. This kind of activity is very ambitious, because the juveniles involved dropped out from school very early and are not used to keep concentrated. Besides, there is a public library inside the district which also works as a city library.

Minors are placed in single cells.

During the first week, they are placed in their cell and have access to all the information related to training courses and activities. On the basis of their behaviour, they are then transferred in another single cell. There are 4 kinds of them:

- restrictive units: minors are just granted one hour walk and can participate in school courses and services, but they don't have the right to have any material object which is not judged as indispensable;
- ordinary units: they are the same as the restrictive units, but young prisoners can rent a TV;
- framing units: detained minors have free TV
- liberal units: they are the same as the framing units except that minors detained there have 1h30 free everyday to carry out other activities.

STUDY VISIT AT "LA FERME DE CHAMPAGNE"

The "Ferme de Champagne" at Savigny-sur-Orge features a Day centre, a Dynamic integration service, two professional training associations, the closed education centre (CEF), the "Enfants en Justice" (Children by law) exhibition centre and sport facilities.

THE CLOSED EDUCATION CENTRE

The closed education centre (CEF) at Savigny-sur-Orge can host 10 young re-offenders (both boys and girls) aged from 16 to 18 years. This centre has 10 single rooms and one room for persons with reduced mobility. Young people are placed there as the result of a criminal or judicial sentence in the framework of a judicial supervision or parole order, or in case of a suspended prison and probation sentence.

The length of the stay is established by the judge.

The maximum penalty established by the law is 6 months, but it can be doubled if established by a reasoned decision. Under no other circumstances should the penalty last more than the probation time or continued to be enforced after young offenders turn 18.

Location and features of the centre

The centre is located in the "Ferme de Champagne" estate at Savigny-sur-Orge; according to the general conditions established, the boundaries of the CEF are marked by a fence and a garden. The main building, which measures 785 m², has three floors:

- a garden-level floor, with common area, leisure rooms, home studio activities and sport rooms;
- a ground floor, with administrative offices, school rooms, computer and other activities room, educators' offices, canteen, access to the elevator and a room specially conceived for persons with reduced mobility;
- first floor, with 10 single rooms, toilets, surveillance office, educators' room and laundry room. The layout of this floor allows both the respect of privacy and the contact with other people.

Staff members

The closed education centre multidisciplinary staff is made up of 24 professional figures: a director, a functional education service director, thirteen educators (one of them is responsible for sport and exercise activities), a technical professor for "basic culture and knowledge", a psychologist, a secretary, two food professionals and an interview professional. One teacher is also provided by the national

education service; furthermore, an auxiliary psychiatric doctor and a departmental nurse regularly visit the centre.

Action guidelines and programme

The activities carried out in the centre aim at making the best possible use of young offenders' punishment by means of education. The education activities which are part of the programme manage to involve juveniles who are often reluctant to learn; their goal is to enable them to reintegrate into society and employment.

The non-fracture principle contained in the general conditions has a double goal: first, to enable young offenders to be not too far from their families; second, to provide them with a school, social and health environment.

The pedagogical project's basic principles are the following:

- the respect for other people and for the values that are fundamental for peaceful cohabitation and that foster the creation of responsible citizens' identity;
- a personalised follow-up of juveniles based on social, school and professional reintegration;
- a personalised, well-structured, clear and progressive project (2nd of January 2002 law);
- activities that enable young offenders to regain self-esteem and to underline their skills;
- encouraging juveniles to learn and to carry out school, vocational, sport and intellectual activities;
- developing relational and social abilities (being able to express oneself, negotiate, tolerate frustration and difference, accept limits etc.);
- particular attention paid to the body, personal hygiene, health and a well-balanced lifestyle to enable minors to be accountable for their own health;
- a permanent and careful surveillance of minors, both inside and outside the building;
- availability and constant presence of the staff.

In order to encourage detained minors to improve, the programme is built on three steps.

- First step: welcoming and evaluating the minor

This first phase begins with the hearing before the magistrate, which is fundamental to identify the minors' needs and skills. The approach adopted is based on the respect of the rules in everyday life and is applied through a programme made of focused, compulsory and personalised activities. The everyday and group activities have educational purposes: respecting timetables, eating together, room and common spaces upkeep, etc.

After two months, an assessment is made about the socio-educational, school, professional, health and psychological advances achieved. This evaluation is useful for the centre's staff, their assistants and the minors' families and is used to draft the Care Services Individual Document.

- Second step: carrying out actions and implementing the reintegration project

This phase is focused on learning and aims at figuring out concrete possibilities for social and professional reintegration. Many of the activities carried out concern school and cultural basic subjects, sport teaching and exercising, home studio workshops, ICT courses etc. Minors can then enrol to different vocational workshops inside the centre or carry out professional training experiences in a company or in career path finding measures

- Third step: getting prepared to leave the centre

Detained minors should not leave the centre abruptly but be prepared in advance. The detachment process must be progressive and help minors to reintegrate into their social environment. This phase is marked by a strong collaboration by the service charged of taking care of minors in their place of origin and by the identification of the actors who will carry on the school or professional reintegration process, as well as health care.

Magistrates receive a report at each stage of the programme. A final assessment, which sums up the progress made by the minor in relation to the goals fixed by the general conditions, is given to the magistrate some weeks before the end of the programme.

Like all education care centres, the CEF is governed by the 2nd of January 2002 law; this piece of legislation reformed social and health actions and guarantees the rights of detained persons as set forth in articles L 3 11-3 and in compliance with the social action and family codes.

An accident management protocol is signed by the public prosecutor, the President of the Evry TGI, the heads of the public security department and of the Essonne PJJ.

Geographical and environmental competence of the centre

The CEF mostly hosts minors coming from Ile de France, in particular from the southern departments. They strive to be very close to the interlocutors from the judiciary, they work with the families and carry out reintegration activities. The first eligibility criterion is vacancy.

One of the main assets of this centre is its surrounding environment:

- proximity institutional environment ; “Ferme de Champagne” is an institution traditionally used for welcoming, observing and reintegrating in employment young people placed in the hands of the judicial authority. During the last decades, it managed to develop strong competences in terms of cultural, sport and reintegration actions for minors coming from Ile de France;
- departmental institutional environment established by the Essonne departmental project; working protocols, best practices guides placement and reintegration, collaboration about education between the remand home and the care service institutions, the thematic working committees, health, school, cultural activities, professional track forecast etc. and the official relations between the jurisdiction and the actors of minors’ safeguarding guarantee support to professionals working the CEF in order to avoid isolation and build a coherent programme for minors.

Departmental piloting committee

A piloting committee will meet twice a year to ensure and contribute to implement the guidelines established by the national piloting committee. Its composition will remain the same as the current one but will need to become interdepartmental.

Study Visit to the Justice and Youth Museum
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The Justice and Youth Museum is located at the PJJ of “Ferme de Champagne”. It gathers all the documents concerning the history of minor detention centres and treatments for young prisoners from the beginning of the 19th century onwards.