

INTEGRATED ACTION PLAN ON URBAN SECURITY

[DRAFT VERSION]

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Executive summary: Romagna Faentina and urban security challenges

The local Integrated Action Plan aims to define the specific key actions that will be developed at a local level to address those challenges which were previously identified by the local stakeholders. For each action, the Action plan also identifies the timing, the responsibilities and the correspondent roles, the costs and resources, the indicators to monitor the process and the risks related to the implementation phase.

The Romagna Faentina Integrated Action Plan on urban security is built upon four thematic areas:

1. Local community engagement and commitment
2. Urban and neighbourhood regeneration
3. Use of ICT
4. Governance

Each thematic area is analyzed with specific regard to the goals that Romagna Faentina has defined and the related needed key actions.

The document is the result of a co-production activity which has involved the local administration and the associations of the territory: citizens contributed to the Plan from the very beginning, and they will play a fundamental role in its implementation. Urban security is indeed characterized by participation and integration: the development of pilot actions aims to raise awareness on urban security issues (through a pilot communication campaign and capacity building activities).

Starting from the 1990s, urban security policies in Italy have undergone substantial growth. The main innovation came with the new integrated approach to urban security which specifically aimed to include new actors and new strategies for urban policies. The new “integrated” urban security was designed to focus more on the actors involved, as well as on the multi-governance approach: the key was to be found in the collaboration between different institutional actors and levels, each one of them according to their competences. Equally important is that security needs to be “participated”: this concept is based on the principle of horizontal subsidiarity, and it is focused on an open and shared security, which brings together citizens, volunteer associations, professional associations, schools and universities, economic actors, etc.

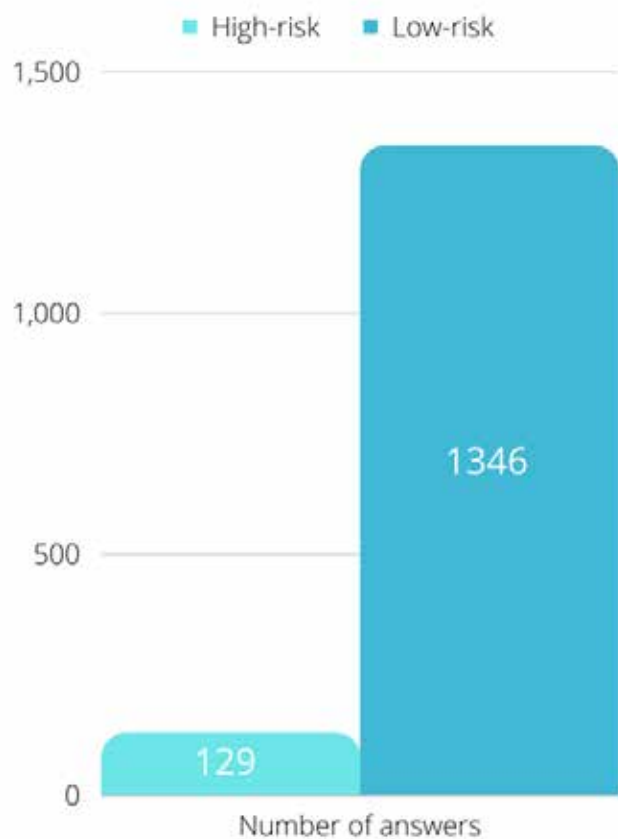
Italian national Law n. 48 of 18 April 2017 aims to strengthen the action of local authorities and police forces against urban degradation. In the legislative text, security is defined as “a public good which relates to urban décor and liveability”, which states for the very first time that security is a common good that affects everyone.

Romagna Faentina has planned several urban security policies characterized by multi-disciplinary actions which aimed at fostering the quality of life and liveability of its citizens. These policies differ from public order policies, as the former are more focused on the social effects of personal insecurity and on those phenomena that feed them at a local level.

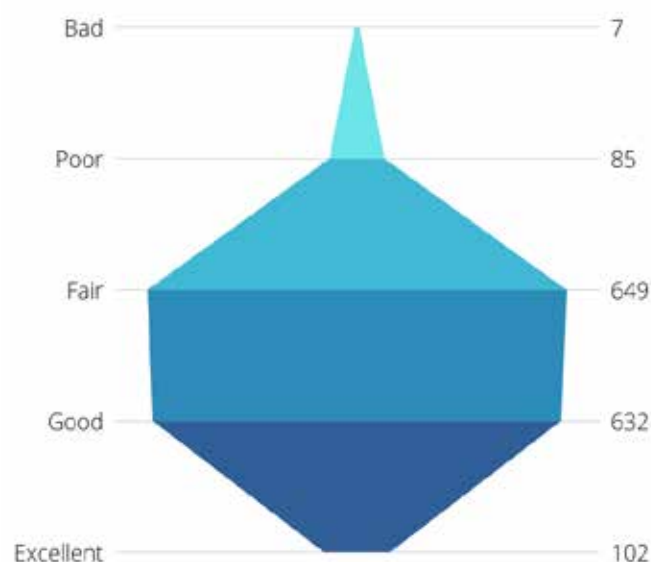
Insecurity levels do not usually depend on a real rise of crime objective data. Objective security is indeed often detached from the (in)security perception of people: those urban degradation, disorder and deviance phenomena produce high levels of insecurity among the population, but they are often not even listed as crimes.

The **2021 survey** promoted by Romagna Faentina reveals that the perception of security is generally positive within the territory. Nevertheless, some difficulties emerged among the interviewees: 92 interviewees out of 1475 state that the quality of life in the territory is poor or scarce. Besides, 129 interviewees declare that the area where they live is a high-risk criminal area, and 88 interviewees believe that criminality has increased over the past year.

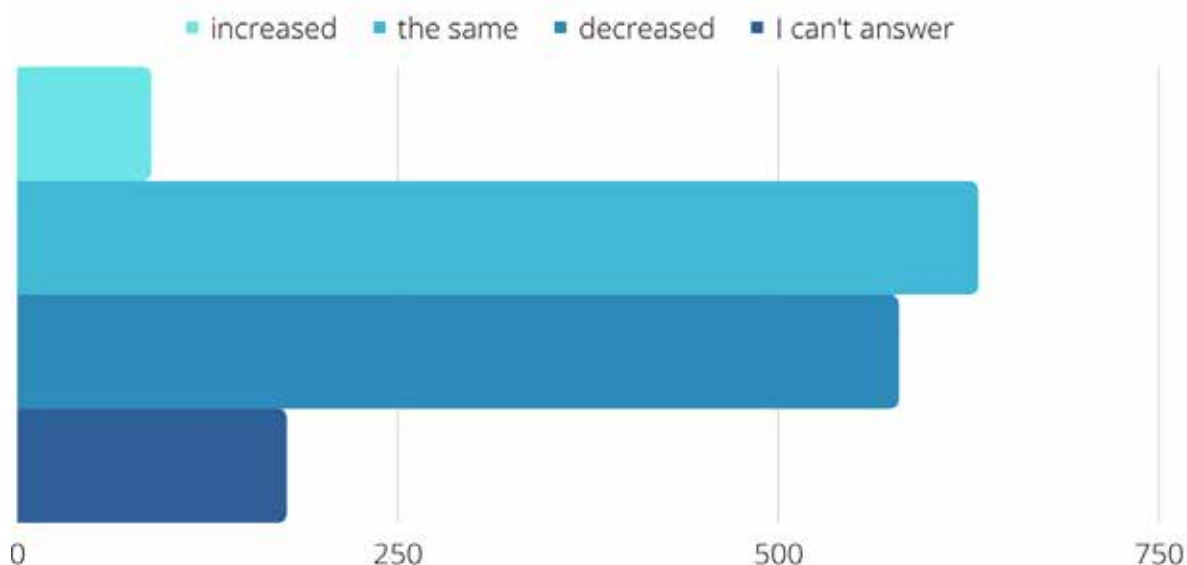
Would you define the area or neighborhood where you live as high-risk or low-risk?



In your opinion, the quality of life in your area or neighbourhood is...



Compared to a year ago, criminality in your area or neighbourhood is...



The strategy that has been adopted by Romagna Faentina is built upon two lines of action:

1

The local administration can boast of the contribution of the local police, under a repressive (and traditional) point of view.

Romagna Faentina foresees preventive activities which aim at strengthening the general feeling of security.

2

According to the latter, the contribution of citizens is key: in contrast to some past thoughts, when citizens were reduced to passive subjects in relation to the local authority, nowadays citizens are considered privileged interlocutors, with whom the local authority must dialogue.

Security needs to be participated, open and share – based upon the principles of horizontal subsidiarity, solidarity, and participation – and every citizen, association, school, economic actor, etc. should be able to contribute.

The Integrated Action Plan outlines the strategy that Romagna Faentina aims to pursue in developing an innovative urban security policy over the territory. The process also refers to European experiences related to multilevel governance issues:

- Urban Agenda Partnership on Security in Public Spaces
- UrbSecurity project (funded by URBACT III)

1. LOCAL CONTEXT

Romagna Faentina is composed of six municipalities (Brisighella, Casola Valsenio, Castel Bolognese, Faenza, Riolo Terme e Solarolo), which are characterized both by geographic elements (plain and high hill) and liveability habits. Urban density is not evenly distributed: Romagna Faentina is indeed characterized by municipalities of almost 60.000 inhabitants, joined by municipalities of 2.000 inhabitants.

Such heterogeneity involves that the six municipalities do not perceive Romagna Faentina as a single entity, but they suffer the contraposition between the city-centre (the most populated municipality) and suburb areas.

Romagna Faentina benefits from the provision of all employees, functions and services to Romagna Faentina itself: this means that all the public services that Romagna Faentina offers are available for all the inhabitants of Romagna Faentina. In particular, the local police have a single structure: this results in high levels of quality and efficiency for the whole territory, especially for those less densely populated areas which would otherwise not benefit from them.

The Integrated Action Plan aims to substitute the current (but outdated) documents in the field of urban security and civic involvement. In particular, the new Plan covers the whole territory of Romagna Faentina (in contrast to the current guidelines which are valid only for the municipality of Faenza). However, in order to be efficient, the document must consider the peculiarities of every urban area and territory.



2. LEVELS OF INTERVENTION IN THE FIELD OF URBAN SECURITY

From a regulatory perspective, the Italian Law 48/2017 widened the competences of the local police with specific regard to crime prevention and fight against crime. The current legal framework establishes an administrative role for the local police in dealing with mobility and transport control; consumer protection; urban quality protection; liveability and security.

Romagna Faentina has been dealing with this innovation element by elaborating security policies which are built upon the fundamental contribution of citizens.

The local police still represent a key actor, but they benefit from the support of the people who live Romagna Faentina's territory: the goal is to contribute to increase the feeling of security among the inhabitants, by engaging them in new activities, such as the elaboration and application of urban security actions. This line of action has been shared by the European Union as well: Romagna Faentina is indeed involved in both the Urban Agenda Partnership on Security in Public Spaces and the UrbSecurity project.

1. The Urban Agenda Partnership operates since January 2019 and it aims to bring together (national and European) local authorities in order to develop new inputs in the field of integrated urban security. Romagna Faentina represents Italy (together with Toscana region), and it is the action leader for the elaboration and monitoring of a training framework on urban security themes.
2. The UrbSecurity project aims to develop strategies and theories of urban planning that may contribute to prevent isolation phenomena and anti-social behaviours. The goal is therefore to improve the quality of life of citizens and their perception of urban security. The integrated and participated approach - chosen by the local administration engaged in the project - is intended to involve all the relevant actors (stakeholders) in the co-elaboration of an Integrated Action Plan (IAP) for each participating local authority. UrbSecurity is an URBACT III project, funded by the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF). The objective of this project is to develop guidelines in the field of urban security for the next decade.

The goal of this document is to state and express the competences in the field of urban security of Romagna Faentina, in order to develop actions which are in line with the local administration's activities.



The local stakeholders' group: Urbact Local Group

As part of the UrbSecurity network, Romagna Faentina has set up a working team (Urbact Local Group) which brings together representatives of the local community, members of voluntary and trade associations, local administrators, etc. Since December 2019, the group has met on a regular basis with the aim to frame the most challenging thematic areas in the local context: moreover, these themes would form the core of the Integrated Action Plan.

With the formal approval of the Integrated Action Plan by the local Council, the partnership between Romagna Faentina and the Urbact Local Group is institutionalised as a permanent Table on urban security issues.



The Integrated Action Plan: objectives and limits

Thanks to the contribution of the Urbact Local Group, four main pillars have been identified:

LOCAL COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND COMMITMENTS

URBAN AND NEIGHBOURHOOD REGENERATION

USE OF ICT

GOVERNANCE

1. LOCAL COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND COMMITMENT

The main innovation that has characterized the most recent urban security policies is the growing engagement of citizens. It is important to emphasize that this contribution cannot substitute the efforts and actions of the local police in fighting crimes. The contribution of the local community aims to support the actions of the local police as a way to develop their sense of civic duty, by re-socialising abandoned areas, taking care of common goods and participating in public life. These activities are considered a fundamental strategy to prevent deviance phenomena and petty crime.

Given the strong presence of voluntary associations in the area, it is important to note that citizens can be involved both as singles and as groups. It has been proved that the association world (trade associations, voluntary associations, etc.) represents a real channel through which communication and participation can be ensured.

A first useful tool that can support the involving process of citizens is neighbourhood watch. Such prevention system is built upon active participation of those citizens who live in a specific area or neighbourhood of the city and decide to gather in order to highlight any occurrence related to crime, deviance and urban decay. All participants communicate to each other through a smartphone app (*"FaTam-Tam"*): data collected through this application are referred to the local police directly by the group leader, who is indeed the only one who can legitimately send reports and alerts to the local police.

Objective 1.1 – Active citizenship

As already discussed, citizens can act as key players in the integrated urban security policies of their territory: some positive results have been identified in the activities of neighbourhood watch groups, civic assistants, voluntary associations.

It is therefore important to support, strengthen and value these forms of active citizenship, which contribute to enhance relationships of trust with the local administration.

The role played by citizens can help to increase levels of security of the local community, by promoting cohesion and engagement in the local public life.

To tackle this challenge, the following objectives are defined:

- Consolidate the role of neighbourhood watch groups, by stimulating the interests of new participants and of those who are already in the system. In addition, it is important to value and widen the surveillance activities on the territory and to implement forms of coordination and interaction;
- Strengthen the civic assistants' network, by promoting their engagement, a new autonomy of the role and social recognition;
- Promote voluntary activities to support the local community with specific regard to critical and vulnerable issues, as well as to promote community-based services and social cohesion;
- Promote discussion groups of local stakeholders in order to define guidelines and lines of action related to specific issues.

Key actions:

- Fostering the participation of foreigners – thus promoting social inclusion of minorities – and creating "specialized" neighbourhood watch groups, for city centre retailers, sport centres managers, etc.;
- Fostering the engagement of neighbourhood watch members to activities aimed at managing conflicts in the territory;
- Engaging neighbourhood watch members in mediation activities aimed at handling neighbourhood conflicts;
- Adopting a specific regulation/ethical code for

neighbourhood watch activities;

- Using the app “FaTamTam” instead of spontaneous groups on different platforms (such as WhatsApp groups);
- Pressing to involve social centres, neighbourhood councils and “rioni” (districts) in order to strengthen the neighbourhood watch system;
- Encouraging the involvement of neighbourhood watch members toward the activities of civic assistants.

Objective 1.2 – Social inclusion

Understanding the local context is an essential element to guarantee a correct interpretation of legal and security issues of the territory. Security and legality are multi-disciplinary phenomena which are often affected by several factors, such as demographic trends, urban transformations, housing policies, socio-economic contexts, etc. This array of factors implies that public policies need to consider this variety to reach a complete understanding of the local situation.

Socio-economic features might seriously affect the local context and feelings of (in)security. It is therefore important to support measures against poverty and social marginalization, as well as to promote activities to foster social cohesion and associationalism, neighbourhood watch networks, to strengthen the culture of legality and sense of civic duty, etc.

To fulfil these objectives, it is important to:

- Ensure that neighbourhood watch groups operate without any prejudice and social distrust, by fostering opportunities for interactions and creation of spontaneous networks among residents of a same district or community, in order to increase the feeling of security in the neighbourhood;
- Fostering measures against poverty and social marginalization, also in the light of weakened economy due to the Covid-19 pandemic;
- Promoting forms of “social concierge” in order to improve the liveability of the condominiums, neighbourhoods and streets; besides, it is necessary to foresee actions aimed at integrating newcomers in the neighbourhood, especially when different cultures and national backgrounds are involved;
- Fostering educational street practices aimed to limit opportunities for young people to be engaged by criminal actors or involved in

forms of deviance;

- Fostering constant collaboration and integration to engage voluntary, public and private associations, with specific regard to disability policies, inter-cultural and interfaith inclusion, as well as to inter-generational cooperation;
- Promoting actions of resocialization of those areas which are perceived as less safe by citizens.

Key actions:

- Strengthening meeting places for the local community, in particular with regard to cultural and recreation centres;
- Fostering episodes of socialization of abandoned and “less-safe” areas, such as parks and squares, by promoting forms of social animation;
- Strengthening educational street practices, by engaging teenagers and pre-teenagers in digital, expressive, sport and craft workshops;
- Offering services such as linguistic, social and cultural mediation;
- Offering information and support to newcomers, specifically in relation to public and private services (socio-sanitary services, Italian language courses, administration issues, job-seeking, etc.);
- Fostering the organization of recreation opportunities, such as neighbourhood dinners or parties, as well as cultural events addressed to families, children, workers, women, both locals and newcomers;
- Promoting understanding and respect of common rules for social life and for the use and care of common and public spaces, by organizing specific meetings on the subject and enhancing participation tools;
- Developing measures and actions that ensure the engagement of trade operators;
- Widening the existing multifunctional desk, developing it into a specific desk for the local community, which means a physical and virtual space that serves as service provider, supporter for civic initiatives and enabler of the relationship between institutions and citizens;

Objective 1.3 – Communication and awareness

Communication is an essential element when sharing security policies. Urban security policies must be joined by an efficient communication plan which involves several sections of the local community. Not only is it important to reassure citizens, but to exchange good practices that could be implemented in other urban contexts, according to the local possibilities and challenges. Besides, the language used needs to take into consideration that the general population (and professionals' sectors as well) do not always possess a good understanding of technical issues. Communication needs to be characterized by clear statements and key actions. The communication policy must underline the positive actions that the local administration has been implementing in the field of urban security: this strategy will increase confidence in the local authority. In order to elaborate an efficient communication policy, it is necessary to access to those communication channels that are also used by the local stakeholders: schools, shops, industry, citizens themselves and the local police represent "channels" to disseminate information.

Key actions:

- Elaborating information campaigns with the support of online tools, theatre performances and flyers;
- Organizing conferences and seminars, by engaging universities and schools;
- Strengthening the dialogue with schools;
- Working on specific communication channels addressed to young people;
- Training citizens and operators (local police staff and sectors of Romagna Faentina particularly involved in the urban security issues)

Furthermore, digital illiteracy should not be underestimated: the elderly, but also other sections of the population, might have some difficulty in accessing social channels and online platforms. It appears therefore that alternative ways to reach these people need to be explored, such as offline channels of communication.

The role of the schools is essential in reaching not only students, but also families: students can easily disseminate information once they go back home. This is particularly important when it comes to foreign families, as their children might facilitate the communication with families and parents who mi-

ght have some problems in speaking the language. Similarly, shops and trade operators can engage in the dissemination activities.



2. URBAN AND NEIGHBOURHOOD REGENERATION

Urban planning, requalification activities, urban and landscape maintenance affect the perception of security of these areas: situational crime prevention theories state that criminal behaviours are seriously influenced by the environmental context. People tend to protect those areas that feel as their own and, consequently, they take care of them: urban planning must considerate increasing the sense of belonging of public areas and avoiding hidden, enclosed, dark and not very accessible spaces.

Besides, urban decay might affect the sense of (in) security as well: poor lighting, degraded buildings, dirtiness, poor maintenance, etc. can lead to social disorder and deviance.

Objective 2.1 – Urban regeneration

Urban regeneration is a wide concept, which embraces physical renewal of urban areas and the engagement of the local community living in the affected areas.

Key actions:

- Regenerating degraded spaces in order to avoid the emergence of petty-crime, urban decay and social marginalization;
- Training technicians, engineers and workers within urban areas.

Objective 2.2 - Security by design (Crime prevention through environmental design - CPTED)

Crime prevention through environmental design (CPTED) is a crime prevention approach which consists in planning urban spaces in order to reduce crime and improve the quality of life of the local community.

In order to pursue these goals, it is important to foresee certain basic standards when planning urban areas:

- permeability of people flows and urban visibility
- mix of uses in the areas;
- integration among socio-economic categories;
- improving urban density and socialization;
- removal of physical barriers and residual spaces;
- long distance visibility
- identity and attractiveness.

According to this objective, key actions are already implemented according to the mentioned CPTED principles: Romagna Faentina foresees a dedicated working table on security when planning urban areas.

Objective 2.3 – Attention to common and public spaces

The term “urban decay” is used to refer to the violation of common rules – which may be written or not – related to civil harmony and coexistence; these breaches might turn into insecurity, regardless of there being a crime. The more anti-social behaviours are tolerated, the less attention to public places will spread to a wider community.

A specific tool that has been used to take care of urban spaces is the “Pact of collaboration”. These pacts consist in agreements between the local administration and citizens (single citizens or associated groups), which want to contribute to take care of, regenerate and manage public goods or spaces. The benefit of this tool is that citizens’ proposals can be easily implemented, without the need for excessive formality: these pacts are signed through predefined templates and simplified procedures.

Key actions:

- Support to subscribe Pacts of collaboration.

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To know more about Pacts of collaboration, visit the dedicate web page: <https://www.romagnafaentina.it/Come-fare-per/Partecipazione-e-Cittadinanza-attiva/Beni-comuni/Patti-di-collaborazione>

3. USE OF ICT

Urban security policies make use of several tools in order to improve the perception of security and impact on crime prevention challenges, starting with the role played by the local police.

Objective 3.1 Presence on the territory of the local police

The local police play a relevant role in repressive activities, in addition to the essential involvement of the national police forces and the prefecture. Urban security strategies cannot be implemented without the strong traditional role played by police forces in addressing urban challenges.

Key actions:

- Presence on the territory of the local police need to be visible and placed in critical places.

Objective 3.2 CCTVs

CCTVs is often considered to be the real proof of the action of the local administration in the field of urban security; however, its use does not imply the solution to every urban security issue. CCTVs are better defined as a support system to prevent and fight crime, protect common goods and spaces, control the local streets, secure public transports.

Key actions:

- Fostering and implementing the use of technologies, by monitoring new opportunities on the market, in line with the privacy policies;
- Finalizing the installation of number plate recognition cameras along the perimeter of Romagna Faentina.

Objective 3.3 Technological platforms

Romagna Faentina developed new technological tools which allow to establish a dialogue with local citizens, in particular with neighbourhood watch groups and the local and national police. The use of these tools facilitates exchanges regarding information and reporting critical issues.

3.3.1 Apps

The app “FaTaTam” represents the privileged channel through which neighbourhood watch groups and the local police can establish a dialogue. “FaTaTam” has been developed by Romagna Faentina and it enables groups to report to the police what happens, where it happens and other relevant details. The dialogue is established between the group leader of the neighbourhood watch group and the local police, that will then proceed to analyse the report received. Besides, the use of the app is reserved to neighbourhood watch groups’ participants only.

Key actions:

- Widening the use of “FaTaTam” to all the neighbourhood watch groups;
- Substituting other platforms in order to standardize procedures and channels.

3.3.2 Interinstitutional platforms

Romagna Faentina has developed an operative platform which represents the virtual environment in which the local police of the territory surrounding Romagna Faentina (Ravenna local police, Cervia local police and Bassa Romagna local police) are able to share information and reports. In particular, they have been working on:

1. number plate recognition cameras;
2. a blacklist of reported vehicles for the purposes of urban security issues;
3. reports from neighbourhood watch groups;
4. other forms of reports made during service hours.

Key actions:

- Strengthening the common Platform;
- Developing information exchanges and establishing a dialogue with the Prefecture.

4. GOVERNANCE

Urban security policies built upon integrated and participated approaches show how repressive responses to crime – or anti-social behaviours – represent a limited strategy that cannot be the winning strategy in the long term. Therefore, it is fundamental to start working to achieve coordination and governance in the field of urban security. Different institutional levels (central State, Regions, local administrations) need to be able to act by implementing different forms of vertical subsidiarity, in line with their own competencies. Coordination particularly refers to horizontal subsidiarity, meaning how the local stakeholders can contribute to urban activities: urban security policies benefit from the support of several actors, e.g. association groups, voluntary groups, neighbourhood watch groups, schools, etc.

Key actions:

- Formalizing a table for discussion with the local stakeholders in the field of urban security;
- Fostering the development of an integrated culture for urban security issues, by engaging the local stakeholders and community in capacity building activities. These activities would refer to the guidelines that have been already elaborated in the framework of the UA Partnership on security in public spaces. This approach allows to identify knowledge gaps in the field of urban security and, therefore, it enables the local authority to work on sharing information, by engaging the permanent Table on security;
- Developing a specific communication strategy, leveraging the power of social media.
- Exchange of information and experiences on local criticisms contribute to identify priorities on the basis of real and concrete issues.

Key actions:

- Implementing memoranda of understanding with the Prefecture and other institutional levels in order to formalize collaborations and synergies between those actors that are particularly involved in the field of security. These agreements would enable joint preventive and repressive actions between the local and national police, and the local administration;
- Investigative activities, data reading, training, and organization of events to promote legality are realized in the framework of the monitoring centre for legality.

Small Scale Actions

1. PILOT COMMUNICATION CAMPAIGN

Our SSA is a pilot campaign which aims to raise awareness on urban security issues over the territory of Romagna Faentina, engage citizens in urban security activities and improve their perception of security.

The campaign can also be considered a form of nudging, namely a way in which local authorities manage to engage different institutional stakeholders to define and share skills and competences in the field of urban security.

Romagna Faentina has partnered with an ad agency in order to identify the graphic materials that will be shared within the territory. In particular, the campaign is built on a mascot and a tagline ("Tutta mia la città" - I belong to this place). Moreover, the campaign will be supported by:

- three 30" videos focused on relevant issues that affect the perception of local security, namely helping each other, community integration, attention to common goods and spaces;
- digital channels, posters, pins, window stickers for shops, etc.

A local school is involved in an 8 hours workshop to outline a "decatalogue" for civic ethics, which is basically a set of ten guidelines on urban security: this decatalogue will be used among the material for the campaign.

The Urbact Local Group participates to the elaboration of the campaign with respect to:

- the planning phase;
- the implementation phase (sharing the materials).

Every association who participates in the Urbact Local Group contributes with respect to its own area of expertise: every participant represents a specific association that contributes – in different ways – to the livability of the territory.

The objective is to build a network that enables the local administration to reach the general population and raise awareness on security issues: to do so, theaters, local TVs and schools might be involved to share videos and graphic materials.



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You can find the material related to the Small Scale Action at the following links:

- Dedicated web page: <https://www.romagnafaentina.it/Progetti-strategici/Politiche-e-progetti-europei/Tutta-mia-la-citta>
- YouTube playlist: https://youtube.com/playlist?list=PLgzoH38djHrUPhMyPqz-0mi2EnWFka8_Nq
- Twitter: <https://twitter.com/RomagnaFaentina>
- Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/RomagnaFaentina>

2. CAPACITY BUILDING

Romagna Faentina aims to define a framework to organize a set of capacity building activities within the UrbSecurity project, consistent with the Action 4 of the Urban Agenda Partnership on Security in Public Spaces. The aim of the training activity scheme is twofold:

- Sharing an innovative approach to urban security which represents a new perspective for urban security policies, with attention to prevention and perception of (in)security;
- Filling crucial knowledge gaps with respect to local stakeholders and institutional sectors involved in urban security issues.

Capacity building represents a new methodology to raise awareness on urban security issues, that allows to work on different methods with respect to different needs. In order to develop these activities, the local administration benefits of the support of a recognized expert – Prof. Stefania Crocitti.



Funding scheme

Urban security issues are expressively included under PO5 of the European Union. This can effectively foster the identification of funds and resources, and the access to the regional program European Regional Development Fund.

Emilia-Romagna Region provides its own resources every year in order to develop new actions related to urban security and legality through the use of memoranda of understanding. In order to benefit from these resources, every local body who is interested must define specific projects and lines of intervention. These actions are mostly related to immaterial activities, tools and facilities, and digital development.

From a national perspective it is foreseen a national fund on urban security funded by the Ministry of the Interior for the period 2021-2023: never-

theless, to date these resources are destined only to metropolitan cities. In addition, new resources have been approved with respect to the "Safe schools" 2021/2022 Fund, and to the 15 million Fund 2020/2022 aimed to support regional actions for the prevention and fight against drug dealing. It is therefore reasonable to expect new funds and resources in the future.

Through the use of the memoranda of understanding with the Region, it is possible to follow up on pilot actions realized under the framework of European projects.

UrbSecurity project, funded by the European program URBACT III, enables to implement a pilot action (small scale action) on communication and the development of a capacity building activity which refers to the guidelines elaborated at a European level in the framework of the UA Partnership on Security in public spaces.

Key action	Funding
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Fostering the participation of foreigners – thus promoting social inclusion of minorities – and creating "specialized" neighbourhood watch groups, for city centre retailers, sport centres managers, etc.; → Fostering the engagement of neighbourhood watch members to activities aimed at managing conflicts in the territory; → Engaging neighbourhood watch members in mediation activities aimed at handling neighbourhood conflicts; → Adopting a specific regulation/ethical code for the neighbourhood watch activities; → Using the app "FaTamTam" instead of spontaneous groups on different platforms (such as WhatsApp groups); → Pressing to involve social centres, neighbourhood councils and "rioni" (districts) in order to strengthen the neighbourhood watch system; → Encouraging the involvement of neighbourhood watch members toward the activities of the civic assistants. 	<p>Regional funds (Emilia-Romagna Region) aimed to develop strategies and activities in the field of urban security; besides, other resources might be funded by the European Social Fund.</p> <p>Finally, other funds might be found in relation to new European projects.</p>

Key action	Funding
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Strengthening meeting places for the local community, in particular with regard to cultural and recreation centres; → Fostering episodes of socialization of abandoned and “less-safe” areas, such as parks and squares, by promoting forms of social animation; → Strengthening educational street practices, by engaging teenagers and pre-teenagers in digital, expressive, sport and craft workshops; → Offering services such as linguistic, social and cultural mediation; → Offering information and support to the newcomers, specifically in relation to public and private services (Italian language courses, socio-sanitary services, administration issues, job-seeking, etc.); → Fostering the organization of recreation opportunities, such as neighbourhood dinners or parties, as well as cultural events addressed to families, children, workers, women, both locals and newcomers; → Promoting understanding and respect of common rules for social life and for the use and care of common and public spaces, by organizing specific meetings on the subject and enhancing participation tools; → Developing measures and actions that ensure the engagement of trade operators; → Widening the existing multifunctional desk, developing it into a specific desk for the local community, which means a physical and virtual space that serves as service provider, supporter for civic initiatives and enabler of the relationship between institutions and citizens; 	<p>Regional funds (Emilia-Romagna Region) aimed to develop strategies and activities in the field of urban security; besides, other resources might be funded by the European Social Fund.</p> <p>Finally, other funds might be found in relation to new European projects.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Elaborating information campaigns with the support of online tools, theatre performances and flyers; → Organizing conferences and seminars, by engaging universities and schools; → Strengthening the dialogue with schools; → Working on specific communication channels addressed to young people; → Training citizens and operators (local police staff and sectors of Romagna Faentina particularly involved in the urban security issues) 	<p>Regional funds (Emilia-Romagna Region) aimed to develop strategies and activities in the field of urban security; besides, other resources might be funded by the European Social Fund.</p> <p>Finally, other funds might be found in relation to new European projects.</p>

Key action	Funding
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Regenerating degraded spaces in order to avoid the emergence of petty-crime, urban decay and social marginalization; → Training technicians, engineers and workers within urban areas. 	<p>Urban security issues are expressly included under the P05 by the European Union. For this reason, new funds and resources may be efficiently identified, as well as this may guarantee access to the European Regional Development Fund.</p> <p>A long-term cooperation is currently established along the Emilia-Romagna Region, which consists of memoranda of understanding and agreements.</p> <p>Finally, other funds might be found in relation to new European projects.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Support to subscribe Pacts of collaboration. 	<p>These activities benefit from the support of Romagna Faentina own funds.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Presence on the territory of the local police need to be visible and placed in critical places. 	<p>These activities benefit from the support of Romagna Faentina own funds.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Fostering and implementing the use of technologies, by monitoring new opportunities on the market, in line with the privacy policies; → Finalizing the installation of number plate recognition cameras along the perimeter of Romagna Faentina. 	<p>Urban security issues are expressly included under the P05 by the European Union. For this reason, new funds and resources may be efficiently identified, as well as this may guarantee access to the European Regional Development Fund.</p> <p>A long-term cooperation is currently established along the Emilia-Romagna Region, which consists of memoranda of understanding and agreements.</p> <p>Finally, other funds might be found in relation to new European projects.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Widening the use of “FaTaTam” to all the neighbourhood watch groups; → Substituting other platforms in order to standardize procedures and channels. 	<p>Regional funds (Emilia-Romagna Region) aimed to develop strategies and activities in the field of urban security; besides, other resources might be funded by the European Social Fund.</p> <p>Finally, other funds might be found in relation to new European projects.</p>

Key action	Funding
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Strengthening the common Platform; → Developing information exchanges and establishing a dialogue with the Prefecture. 	<p>Urban security issues are expressly included under the P05 by the European Union. For this reason, new funds and resources may be efficiently identified, as well as this may guarantee access to the European Regional Development Fund.</p> <p>A long-term cooperation is currently established along the Emilia-Romagna Region, which consists of memoranda of understanding and agreements.</p> <p>Finally, other funds might be found in relation to new European projects.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Formalizing a table for discussion with the local stakeholders in the field of urban security; → Fostering the development of an integrated culture for urban security issues, by engaging the local stakeholders and community in capacity building activities. These activities would refer to the guidelines that have been already elaborated in the framework of the UA Partnership on security in public spaces. This approach allows to identify knowledge gaps in the field of urban security and, therefore, it enables the local authority to work on sharing information, by engaging the permanent Table on security; → Developing a specific communication strategy, leveraging the power of social media. 	<p>Romagna Faentina is strongly committed to developing a new integrated security policy: this has led the local authority to cooperate with Emilia-Romagna and Professor Stefania Crocitti as expert.</p> <p>This cooperation is funded by UrbSecurity: Professor Crocitti supports the local administration in the elaboration of capacity building activities in the field of urban security.</p> <p>New developments of these activities will regard:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regional funds (Emilia-Romagna) aimed at developing strategies and activities related to urban security issues (European Social Fund); - other funds might in relation to new European projects.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Implementing memoranda of understanding with the Prefecture and other institutional levels in order to formalize collaborations and synergies between those actors that are particularly involved in the field of security. These agreements would enable joint preventive and repressive actions between the local and national police, and the local administration; → Investigative activities, data reading, training and organization of events to promote legality are realized in the framework of the monitoring centre for legality. 	<p>Regional funds (Emilia-Romagna Region) aimed to develop strategies and activities in the field of urban security; besides, other resources might be funded by the European Social Fund. In addition, such activities benefit from the support of Romagna Faentina own funds.</p> <p>Finally, other funds might be found in relation to new European projects.</p>

Roles and responsibilities of local stakeholders

The local stakeholders' group (Urbact Local Group) becomes the permanent Table in which are going to be discussed urban security issues. The Integrated Action Plan (IAP) – approved by the Council of Romagna Faentina – represents the main tool which will be used by Romagna Faentina to develop urban security policies. The formalization of the IAP and of the working group (ULG) enables to guarantee a permanent Table to discuss urban security issues and, therefore, to identify local actors and associations that can actively contribute to implement actions and activities through the Pacts of collaboration. The IAP will be shared by the group and the interested associations will be able to participate to the key actions by subscribing an agreement with the local administration. Moreover, every signer will also subscribe a pact of collaboration which regards the concrete implementation of specific key actions that the association agrees to undertake.

The commitment of the local stakeholders cannot disregard a continuous participation to the activities of the group: the permanent Table becomes an occasion to discuss and dialogue with the local administration about criticisms of the community.

A group of internal stakeholders within the local administration will also be established and it will engage those sectors that are more involved in urban security issues.

Risk analysis

The participation of the local stakeholders and the implementation of the activities imply a difficulty in keeping commitment levels high. The participation is indeed fundamental to guarantee a first grade of engagement from the associations, that could be further widened to the rest of the local community.

An additional risk factor is represented by the Covid19 pandemic, which has inevitably affected engagement activities and levels of participation of the local community: these events are not predictable, and they can seriously affect the efforts of involving the local stakeholders and the rest of the local community

Governance model after URBACT III

The multilevel governance model (on the horizontal and vertical sides) has always characterized the strategy of Romagna Faentina: UrbSecurity represents the chance to formalize the integrated and participated approach. Romagna Faentina features one commander of the local police and an Assessor-Mayor in charge of security who coordinates the activities of the Assessors of Romagna Faentina with the same responsibility.

The institutionalization of a permanent worktable will guarantee dialogue with the realities of the territory in the field of urban security. Urban security is not an autonomous concept: our Urbact Local Group gathers those actors who are actively involved in the field of urban security and who can provide contributes towards more effective urban policies.

The local police are still the privileged interlocutor: nevertheless, Romagna Faentina is committed to engage through a cross-cutting approach other sectors of the administration, namely community services, public works, urban planning, institutional communication, education.



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