



**CRIME PREVENTION THROUGH ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN**

# **THE ICA NEWSLETTER**

**May - August 2023**

**THE INTERNATIONAL CPTED ASSOCIATION**

*Volume 19 Issue 2*



# THE EDITORIAL

It's August and we are looking forward to São Paulo, Brazil !

The ICA Conference 2023 is currently being planned and looked forward to with anticipation. While it's a feather in the cap of the budding chapter in Brazil, it's an exciting destination for the CPTED fraternity to all come together like never before.

The ICA Conference Committee together with the hosting partner CPTED Brazil is working tirelessly to deliver a historic event with many sessions to challenge you. An in-person platform to network and meet with the who's who of the CPTED field, we hope you can attend.



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Um evento recebido por uma das mais conceituadas universidades do país. Muito obrigado FAAP.

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**BRAZIL 2023**

30 e 31 de outubro de 2023  
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Santos

EVENTO INTERNACIONAL **2**

[#ICA](#) [#CPTED](#) [#ICABrazil2023](#)

After a hiatus of 4 long years, this October São Paulo promises to be the centre of CPTED action. In the run up to this event there have been other note-worthy happenings that you will find in the News section but some of the significant ones are the highly interactive series of webinars and the publication of a white paper titled 'Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) Methodology'.

There is more specific information about the event in the 'From ICA Board' section, bringing you directly in touch with the Chair of the ICA Conference Committee. The ICA Fundraising Committee also comes closer in this issue while the News brings you more happening behind the curtains.

The period between May and August 2023 also saw a lot of activity pertaining to new chapters, research and practices, many of which are covered in this issue. Stay connected as there will be lots to share in the next issue in December. Make sure you are a part of it. Don't forget to share your small and big stories with us at [office@cpted.net](mailto:office@cpted.net), mention Newsletter in the subject line please.

**We look forward to seeing you all in São Paulo!**

**REGISTRATIONS OPEN**

[click here to link to portal](#)

*Dr. Manjari Khanna Kapoor is the Lead of the Newsletter and Webinar Committees, an elected Director on the Board of ICA and the founder President of the Association for Building Security India. You can read more about her at [www.cpted.net/ICA-Board-of-Directors](http://www.cpted.net/ICA-Board-of-Directors) or write to her at [manjari.kapoor@cpted.net](mailto:manjari.kapoor@cpted.net).*



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# FROM THE ICA BOARD

## The 2023 ICA International Conference

*Tinus Kruger, Chair of Conference Committee & Vice-President ICA*



It is hard to believe that we are already more than halfway through the year. This of course means that we are getting closer and closer to the 2023 ICA International Conference. This important event will take place from 30 to 31 October 2023 in São Paulo, Brazil. The conference will be hosted by the International CPTED Association in partnership with the CPTED Brazil Organization. It will be a hybrid event, but we want to encourage everyone to join us in Brazil so we have the opportunity to see each other in person again.

If you have an interest in Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED), we invite you to attend the conference and make use of the opportunity to share experiences and learning with delegates from across the globe. The conference is aimed at urban planners and designers, architects, police officers, community leaders, safety and security consultants, and anyone involved in the creation of safer communities. The discussions will be guided by the theme of the conference, namely “Safe Cities by People”.

We are also pleased to announce that we have secured three excellent keynote speakers. They are Gerard Cleveland, Alain Bertaud and Juma Assiago.

Gerard Cleveland is a former police officer and high school principal from Canada. He is now an attorney residing in Perth, Australia. Gerard is the co-founder of 2<sup>nd</sup> Generation CPTED and is a published author on policing, youth violence prevention, and CPTED. He is also co-editor of the ICA School CPTED Guidebook. He is currently working with the national police academy in Brasilia on trauma-based crime prevention.

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Confirmed international speaker:

**Gerard Cleveland**  
SPECIALIST IN YOUTH VIOLENCE

Former Canadian police officer, school principal and law professor, co-developed 2nd Generation CPTED theory. He specializes in mental health law and emotional intelligence for leaders, has consulted with UNICEF, and has been in difficult communities around the world.

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Alain Bertaud previously held the position of principal urban planner at the World Bank. After retiring from the Bank in 1999, he worked as an independent consultant. Prior to joining the World Bank, he worked as a resident urban planner in several cities around the world: Bangkok, San Salvador (El Salvador), Port au Prince (Haiti), Sana'a (Yemen), New York, Paris, Tlemcen (Algeria), and Chandigarh (India). He is the author of a book about markets and the practice of urban planning titled "Order Without Design: How Markets Shape Cities" published by MIT Press in December 2018.

Juma Assiago, an Urbanist and Social Scientist, is the Global Coordinator of the Safer Cities Programme at UN-Habitat. He joined UN-Habitat in October 1999 and has provided technical support to both national and local governments on the development and implementation of city crime prevention and urban safety strategies. He has also published several articles and books on safer cities, and has extensive experience working on youth crime and public space interventions globally, particularly in Africa and Latin America.

Conference registration are now open. Please use the link below to register and visit the ICA website [<https://cpted.net>] often to get the latest information. We can't wait to see you in Brazil!

**SAFE CITIES**  
by people

Confirmed international speaker:  
**Alain Bertaud**

Urbanist, senior fellow at the Marron Institute of Urban Management at New York University and author of "Order Without Design: How Markets Shape Cities".

Order without Design  
Alain Bertaud

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**SAFE CITIES**  
by people

Confirmed international keynote speaker  
**Juma Assiago**

Urbanist, Social Scientist, Postgraduate in Sustainable Urban Development from the University of Oxford and Coordinator of the Global Safer Cities Program at UN-Habitat, supported by Safe Cities.

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ORGANIZAÇÃO

*Tinus is a research architect at the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) in Pretoria, South Africa. He is the Research Group Leader of the Housing and Urban Studies Group. Tinus has worked in the field of CPTED for 25 years, and he focuses in particular on crime prevention within the context of developing countries.  
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## CPTED as a promoter of the right to the city

*M. Melissa Valdez López, CPTED Mexico, Mexico, Latin America*

The concept of the right to the city is clear from the moment we, as urban experts, are introduced to the ideas of Lefebvre and Harvey. Although the concept continues to evolve according to the new lifestyles and needs in the changing cities of modernity and contemporary globalization, these authors fail to answer a question that is of utmost importance for urban life: how is the right to the city exercised?

Now, the aforementioned authors (as well as those of us who continue to develop the theory), present a poorly defined and to a certain extent utopian panorama of what the city would look like if the right to the city were really exercised. Harvey himself recognizes in *Spaces of Hope* of 2006 that: "The idea that the city could function as a collective body politic, a place where and from which progressive movements could emerge, does not seem plausible", after the author tries to lessen the pessimism put in this sentence and gives the social movements the responsibility for this to happen. However, the steps to follow for these movements are not clear.



And although the scenarios seem to be aimless, the new urban intervention strategies give us a glimmer of hope for the development of contemporary cities. For decades, strategies have been developed to help exercise the right to the city in communities in Mexico and other Latin American countries. Taking into account that the realities of Latin American cities are full of social problems derived from the inequality that characterizes the region and that has among its most serious consequences crime and the disintegration of social ties. The CPTED strategy (Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design), with its methodology based on citizen participation, has given communities suffering from these problems the opportunity to design their spaces, choose the activities to be carried out in them and above all, develop an appropriation of public space through involvement in decision making. At the end of the day, as mentioned by the authors Dr. Mariana Birche, Karina Jensen and Pilar Bilbao in *La ciudad de los 15 minutos y el espacio público* (2021): "the appropriation of public space is indispensable to actually live the city under the law".



This is how the CPTED methodology offers the opportunity for vulnerable communities to participate. Such was the case of the communities of Guadalupe, El Orito, Plan de Ayala in the state of Zacatecas where joint work with UNDOC, the Undersecretary of Crime of Zacatecas CPTED Region and CPTED Mexico Northwest, conducted participatory diagnostics. The goal is to address the serious crime problems and positively affect a state which has the highest levels of perceptions of fear in the Mexican Republic.



The exercise of participatory diagnostics in these communities gave their inhabitants the opportunity to visualize their immediate environment shaped by their desires, needs and aspirations. This neglected, violated and vandalized environment that frames their daily activities is the perfect scenario that supports criminal activities such as robberies and assaults, kidnappings, rapes and murders. As seen in the first image, the quality of the public space is quite poor. If analyzed visually, the environment lacks a friendly design for the users residing in these communities and it could be said that it is a reflection of the social problems that are experienced there: gray colors, lack of maintenance and poor infrastructure are symptoms of a community discouraged by the social problems they face every day.

CPTED and its participatory methodology, implemented strategies such as the Cloud of Dreams to more than 30 children. Exploratory walks, interviews and surveys of the children allowed them to dream of a better environment that reflects the hopes of the community.

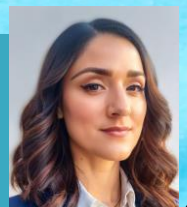
Thanks to the data obtained, the group of experts was able to develop the following image which demonstrates their goals or aspirations.

The previous image was made from the data collected that showed the need to change the reality of the daily activities. Participants of CPTED activities imagined their streets with lighting, signage and street furniture, but also filled it with colors which is a contrast to what they see on a daily basis.

These CPTED community participation diagnostic activities left us with many important lessons and understandings. Most importantly, recognizing that this strategy gives communities that are not considered the opportunity to shape their public space and reflect their aspirations to improve their quality of life, which otherwise would not be possible. Changes that seem small and superficial to some city experts or authorities have more weight for the inhabitants. The ability to decide what their city is like, to be heard and to have their environment speak of their identity is critical for inhabitants. In this way CPTED is positioned as a tool that leads citizens to identify their identity, improve community ties and the appropriation of space, thus exercising their right.



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## My CPTED experience

*Guillermo Cubides, CPTED Colombia, Colombia, Latin America*

Crime is rampant in all latitudes of the planet. Preventing behaviors contrary to citizen coexistence is a challenging task, especially in populations where the available resources, the presence of the state with its authorities, and public forces is precarious.

It is a game of cat and mouse. Crime phenomena from Latin America such as: domestic violence, prostitution, PAS consumption, children begging, and lack of employment opportunities are endemic scourges in our latitudes. In addition, the financial strength of these crime groups, and their multiple tentacles require innovation to contain these mafias.

Knowing the CPTED methodology, in particular, has been very important for the performance of my current activities as Coordinator of Citizen Coexistence and Peace here in the municipality of Tocancipá, Colombia. The municipality did not have a communication system for timely emergency response so the community did not receive timely responses from the police. Since everyone has a cell phone, small communication networks were created via WhatsApp to quickly report suspicious activity and potential crime to the police station emergency number. Led by the Police, the aim was to establish a more timely and effective response to the needs of citizens. With their cell phones, they publish what is happening and this allows a coordinated and instant response. Response times have been reduced with the creation of groups of collaborating neighbors who, with their cell phones, have reduced the opportunity for crime to occur in their neighborhoods, or "veredas" as they are called locally.

The Community Action Boards (JAC) are non-profit, civic entities where the community organizes itself through community participation and proposes alternate solutions to particular issues based on a knowledge of CPTED. The CPTED tools and methodology have contributed significantly to finding solutions for local problems. For example, Police conduct "community meetings" in three phases.



*Image 1: Campaigns to bring institutions closer to the villages*



*Image 2: Socialization of joint plans with presidents of Community Action Boards (JACs)*



*Image 3: With the native expert - Community beautification days - Army and Police*



Phase 1. The "native expert" leaders meet and coordinate with their community to identify different local problems and create an elaborated table of needs.

Phase 2. According to the identified needs, a meeting is held with responsible municipal officials and the community. Alternative solutions are discussed. An analysis of the technical aspects and resources is conducted, improved alternatives are proposed (viable, joint and with a date of execution).

Phase 3. Follow-up and control. Community cohesion, the joint search for solutions, with the participation of neighbors promotes a sense of belonging and love for their territory, which may lead to the reduction in the opportunity for crime to occur.

Today, different activities are held in the different villages and the Mayor's Office provides fun elements such as inflatable bouncy castles and children's movies. The neighbors provide refreshments and facilities. The sound, video beam and other elements are provided by local businesses and between all of them different activities, such as the "cloud of dreams", cycling routes, and ecological walks are carried out. It is gratifying to see how the perception of the community improves when it works together with the administrative and security authorities; everything changes for the better as the joint work bears fruit more quickly. This process also reduces the bureaucratic paperwork which often discourages neighbors who want immediate and tangible solutions.



Image 4: Safety analysis meetings



Image 5: Educational and recreational workshops, children's cinema, and working with communities

Guillermo Cubides is the President of CPTED Colombia, Also the President of Coladca Andean Region Colombia and specialist in occupational safety and health management. He is a psychologist by training. He has been serving as a safety and security consultant and a University lecturer. Email Guillermo: [cptedcolombia@gmail.com](mailto:cptedcolombia@gmail.com)





## Kids, school and emotional intelligence

Carlos A. Gutiérrez Vera, Director ICA, Chile, Latin America

In Third Generation CPTED, mental health is considered a relevant factor in relation to a comprehensive violence prevention strategy. The lack of good mental health is often an important factor in the commission of criminal acts and violence in different forms.

Just like physical health, mental health should be promoted and strengthened in early childhood. If children learn to recognize and manage their emotions at an early age, they will grow up and reach adulthood with tools that will allow them to better cope with the different events and emotional situations they will experience in life.



Image 1: Sadness - How does it feel? How do I get better when feeling sad? Drawing by Carlos Gutiérrez



Emotional intelligence (EI) is an effective way to manage emotions; therefore, developing emotional intelligence in children is essential for harmonious development.

The great challenge we face as CPTED practitioners is not only to develop the tools we need to learn about emotional intelligence in an optimal way, but to create the necessary conditions to promote Emotional Intelligence in schools and other environments where it could be developed, and to invite parents and educators to become part of the journey of self discovery and personal development.

The concept of emotional intelligence continues to deepen and is being applied in different contexts. Emotional intelligence is being taken into consideration in jobs, schools and in other areas of life. However, in the past, talking about emotional intelligence was not something that was considered important for the integral development of a person, so many have not developed emotional intelligence skills to help them adapt to life events.

As children grow up, they will be confronted with an endless number of situations that many times they will not know how to react to or solve. One of the most common places where we can see them facing different situations is at school since they spend most of their time there. Developing socio-emotional skills in children requires guidance by adults who play a fundamental role as mediating and regulating agents during a child's growth.

### How can we develop emotional intelligence in children?

Firstly, develop **AWARENESS OF ACTIONS**. This means, being able to tolerate frustrations; having a greater capacity for self-criticism; and working on conflict resolution. This prepares children to begin to observe their environment and determine how to go about facing different problems.

Image 2: Fear, learning how to recognize it and deal with the monsters we feel are around. Drawing by Carlos Gutiérrez



Secondly, allow for **VALIDATION OF EMOTIONS**. For example, when a child feels sorrow or anger, they could be guided to explore and understand what they are feeling and to become aware that what they are experiencing makes them feel that emotion. Rather than avoiding their feelings, they could be encouraged to understand that all feelings are valid, regardless of what they are and that there are ways to process them in a healthy way. Validating a child's emotions would allow him to feel confident to talk about them rather than repress them. This is a very important step in moving forward and learning how to manage emotions. We can not manage or control what we do not recognize .

Another relevant aspect is learning about **RECOGNITION OF BASIC EMOTIONS** such as anger, fear, sadness, joy, calm, and love, then to incorporate more elaborated emotions. Let's not forget that all emotions are equally important and that we need all of them to be in balance.

Another way of learning about EI is the practice of **ACTIVE LISTENING**. This aspect goes hand and hand with the validation of emotions. If we allow a child to express themselves and show what is happening to them it will allow them to express their emotions more easily as they grow up.

Finally, we must adapt to the way children learn and take into account their age. Until they are about 10 years old, a very effective way to promote and develop emotional intelligence is through play, concrete material, stories, and movies that allow us to work and enhance unconsciously this great skill that is essential to develop in life.

The development of emotional intelligence has to be holistic, covering all areas of the child's life. The learning and practice of Emotional Intelligence must be promoted in schools so that children can develop socio-emotional skills along with their peers who are the people with whom children identify on a daily basis. Also, it is highly relevant that parents also participate in programs for the development of Emotional Intelligence.

From a CPTED perspective, a community with good mental health is more likely to implement more successful and sustainable crime and violence prevention programs. Therefore, an important CPTED task is to support and promote initiatives that strengthen mental health, especially in children, and the school is one of the most appropriate places for this purpose.



*Image 3: Joy and happiness, what does it feel like? How do I maintain happiness? How do I share it? Drawing by Carlos Gutiérrez.*



*Image 4: Rage and anger. How do I react when I feel like that? How do I feel it on my body? How do I control rage and anger?*

*Carlos Gutiérrez is a Chilean architect, urban/neighborhood planner and also a psychotherapist specialised in bio-neuro emotion. Carlos has been one of the promoters of CPTED in Latin America since the early 2000's. He is the Chair of the CPTED in School Committee and an ICA Elected Board Member. Email Carlos: [carlos.gutierrez@cpted.net](mailto:carlos.gutierrez@cpted.net)*





## CPTED Safety Audit in Honduras

*Emma Suazo, President of CPTED Honduras, Honduras, Latin America*

CONVIVIR is a community development program implemented in Honduras with the participation of the International Financial aid of the German government (KfW) and the government of Honduras. The present article will describe a community Safety Audit to implement a CPTED intervention.

A Safety Audit is a diagnostic tool that is conducted with the community, who are the local native experts, to help us to identify the environmental aspects of the community and perceptions of fear. Observation techniques are used to conduct the audit at each identified location so we can see if the second generation CPTED principles are met in the place and if there are any that should be reinforced. Generally, in the audit, people talk about the places where they feel fear and where they have suffered an assault, or a criminal event has occurred.

Led by Dr. Macarena Rau, we conducted an exploratory Safety Audit with staff, students, teachers of the Convir program, and members of the community. The participants were pleased to be a part of the audit to address the outside areas around the campus. Although the facilities have been rebuilt, little attention has been paid to the outside campus. The tour included routes to this educational centre which are used in the morning, afternoon and evening. Different times of day have different issues and aspects to be considered as is noted by observations of the area at different times.

The routes to the education centre are varied and the participants noted many differences. They observed residential areas where houses had been remodeled and yards were fenced, fenced land full of palm trees and others that had just weeds and perimeter fences in disrepair. The route along the cemetery was identified as a risky sector. The streets had no positive signs, no directional signs, and no signs of any kind, despite the presence of the Institute and the tourism sector.







In this Safety Audit exercise our participants were able to learn about the Exploratory Safety Walk and the observation technique from the CPTED point of view.

*Emma is an Industrial Mechanical Engineer who graduated from the Autonomous University of Honduras (UNAH). She has 17 years of experience working with local governments. Emma has been practicing CPTED since 2014. She has is a private CPTED consultant who consults for national and international organizations. She has participated as a speaker at the ICA Conferences in Calgary, Cancun and in Sweden. He has given lectures on CPTED to public and private organizations in Honduras. She is currently President of CPTED Honduras. Email Emma: [cptedhonduras@gmail.com](mailto:cptedhonduras@gmail.com)*



Another important aspect is that the degree of darkness at night is generally not easily perceived by the community because they are accustomed to being in the dark, taking precautionary measures such as locking themselves in earlier and avoiding socializing at night for fear of being assaulted.

On the tour we could observe the places that were traps, or vacant, lots with high grass, and lots with palm plantations. While these may seem harmless, they can add to the feeling of vulnerability to anyone who passes by the place because they can be approached or dragged into these spaces without anyone noticing.

What was really interesting was that the native experts surprised us by showing an alternate route that students use to get home faster, especially those who live in the adjoining neighborhood. This alternate route, where there is no street, only a path, no lighting, and crossing a bridge without railings. This route, especially at night, is high risk. Both places require a lot of attention for the safety of the students.



## Third-generation CPTED: The climate shelters

*Anna Almécija Casanova, ACPIDA, Spain, Europe*

Climate change affects the liveability of cities and presents us with challenges that must always be considered in CPTED projects: impacts on biodiversity, fires, melting ice, rising sea levels, desertification, temperature increases, extreme weather events, heat waves, invasive species, and intensification of diseases. The three principles of third-generation Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) are public health, self-realization, and sustainability (environmental, economic, and social). These principles are crucial when addressing challenges posed by climate change.

The consequences of climate change are not alien to security planning. In Spain, for example, the National Security Strategy, includes *"the effects of climate change and the deterioration of the natural environment"* among the risks and threats, considering that *"climate change is a threat to global security and to Europe, especially the Mediterranean area. For this reason, the need to mitigate and adapt to climate change is becoming increasingly urgent"*.

One of the effects of the climate crisis is extreme temperatures: excessive heat waves in the summer months and exposure to very cold temperatures in the winter. To mitigate these effects and ensure thermal comfort for the most vulnerable populations, some cities in Spain – [Barcelona](#) for example – have created indoor spaces, called "climate shelters", to provide freely accessible areas in the community where an adequate temperature, a place to sit, a toilet, water fountains, etc. are guaranteed. The purpose of climate shelters is to reduce the exposure of vulnerable people to extreme temperatures and reduce the risk of these adverse weather conditions seriously affecting their health. These spaces include libraries, museums, and community centres.



*Image 1: Outdoor climate shelters (Barcelona, Spain)*



*Image 2: Indoor climate shelters (Barcelona, Spain)*



Outdoor climate shelters are also planned for the summer months. In this case, accessible urban parks or gardens with green space, water fountains, toilets, and seating. These spaces must be fully equipped to be used safely during the hottest hours of the day.

Citizens need to know which shelters are available in their neighbourhoods so that they can access them when needed. They should be identified with signage and located in different parts of the city. The most vulnerable people should also be informed of these shelters. Administration should also ensure that the designated shelters are open during holiday periods.

This initiative could be complemented by other second- and third-generation CPTED strategies such as organising activities for this sector of the population, informing them of other resources available to them, holding talks on how to improve their health and safety, getting their opinions and suggestions on how to improve the neighbourhood, and getting to know their needs.



This is a short-term emergency solution. There is an urgent need to plan strategies for cooling cities and adapting them to climate change. In the case of cities, the heat island effect is particularly worrying as it causes thermal stress that can lead to heat stroke in humans and animals. Vegetation also suffers from high temperatures. In addition to installing climate shelters, other medium- and long-term measures must be included. These could be activities such as increasing the number of trees and vegetation in the area, reducing asphalt and car traffic, and improving the thermal insulation of houses.

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# ICA NEWS

## The Umbrella Initiative...

### Introducing CPTED USA – new ICA Affiliate Chapter

At the August ICA Board meeting the members of the Board approved CPTED USA as a new Affiliate chapter of the ICA. Over the past year the CPTED USA group has held the status of a prospective chapter. With the signing of the Agreement CPTED USA has now joined the growing ICA chapter family.

### About CPTED USA

CPTED USA is an Affiliate Chapter of the International CPTED Association dedicated to the advancement and promotion of professional and ethical CPTED across the United States. It is a non-profit, professional association comprising CPTED experts from over a dozen professions and from all across the country. As an affiliate of the ICA, CPTED USA offers a range of services such as professional certification, access to training opportunities, and information on the latest developments in CPTED.

### Mission

To advance the theory and practice of Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design in the United States through educational material, training programs, and research and development. In conjunction and cooperation with the International CPTED Association, to ensure quality control of the CPTED concept through the various certification and accreditation programs of the ICA, to help our citizens reduce crime using CPTED concepts, to provide a group of highly skilled trainers and subject matter experts in CPTED, and to provide services that help municipalities enhance their quality of life by employing CPTED principles in the planning and development of communities.

Find CPTED USA chapter on our website:

<https://cpted.net/North-America#CPTEDUSA>





## From the Webinar Committee...

On 8 July 2023 the ICA Webinar Committee organised a webinar on the topic *Immigration – The CPTED Perspective* with Dr Macarena Rau, Dr Tim Pascoe, Rene Berndt and Dr Manjari Khanna Kapoor as panelists.

If you missed it, we invite you to watch it here:



Image 1: Immigration webinar [<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1ef7KD54HuE>]

## The Umbrella initiative (continued...)

In August, CPTED USA also held a webcast titled *CPTED and the Revival of Urban Blight*. If you missed it, you can watch the recording of the webcast here:



Image 2: CPTED USA webcast [<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ldjHd4wC5Ns>]



# ICA NEWS

## Invitation to a Professional Conference...

### The ICA International Conference at Sao Paulo, Brazil



**30 & 31 October 2023** at the  
**Armando Alvarez Pentead Foundation (FAAP), Higienopolis, Sao Paulo, Brazil**

**CALL FOR ABSTRACTS** now closed  
**REGISTRATION OPEN** at <https://cptedbrasil.com.br/en/>

## The Security, Democracy & Cities International Conference

European Forum for Urban Security (EFUS) is proudly announcing its international Security, Democracy & Cities conference in partnership with [safe.brussels](https://safe.brussels). The conference will take place in the European hub of Brussels between 20-22 March 2024.

This conference is open to all urban security stakeholders (elected officials, public officers, magistrates, security professionals, social workers, researchers, civil society representatives) and offers a unique opportunity to collaborate with those at the forefront of urban security.

Register before the end of September 2023 to secure early bird rates: <https://colloquium.idloom.events/security-democracy-cities-conference>.

A promotional graphic for the Security, Democracy &amp; Cities Conference. The background is dark blue with a network of white dots and lines. At the top left is the logo for the European Forum for Urban Security. In the center, the text "Security, Democracy &amp; Cities Conference" is written in white, with "Brussels - 20, 21 &amp; 22 March 2024" below it. At the bottom, it says "Registration is now open!" in large white letters. Logos for "safe.brussels" and "Citoyenneté" are also visible.



## MEMBERS' CORNER

The **ICA Webinar Committee** invites proposals from individuals and organisations to propose topics and relevance-based subjects for future Webinars. These may be proposed as requests for webinars on identified subjects or as proposals to present webinars on expertise of individuals, organisations, chapters or regions.

All proposals may be sent to [office@cpted.net](mailto:office@cpted.net) with the subject line-

*'Kind Attention: ICA Webinar Committee'*

*Disclaimer: ICA reserves the right to the final selection of the Webinars to be organised and submission of proposals does not guarantee it's approval. The ICA's decision based on relevance, Code of Ethics, other ICA policies and discretion will be final in this regard.*



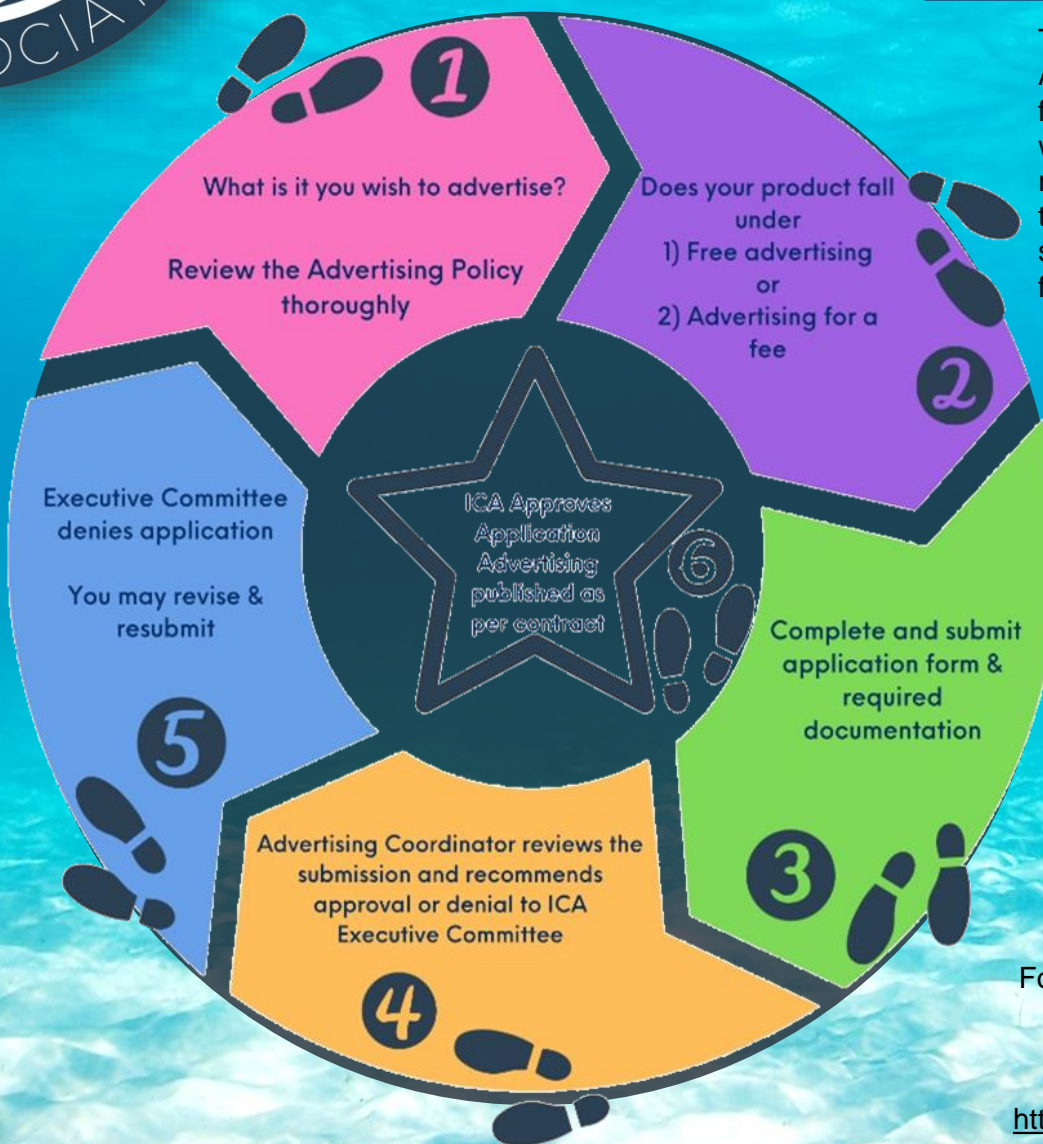
## Advertise with the ICA!

The ICA has developed a new Advertising Policy that provides a framework for our members who wish to promote their CPTED-related products and services on the ICA platforms. The policy specifies its purpose in the following way:

*The purpose of this policy is to outline the circumstances and procedures by which the ICA will promote a range of events, products and services related to the objectives of the ICA on behalf of members through advertisements on the ICA website or by other means that are considered appropriate for that activity.*

Products and services approved for advertising will be displayed on the ICA website, ICA social media (Twitter, LinkedIn, Facebook), ICA Newsletter and if relevant, ICA webinar.

For more information on the policy, the application process and the schedule of advertising costs please check <https://cpted.net/Application-&Fee>





# A COMMITTEE FEATURE

## Why do social organizations need a Fundraising Committee?

*Dr. Mercedes Escudero, Chair Fundraising Committee ICA, Mexico, Latin America*

The generation of funds is not an end in itself, but a means to achieve the objectives of our causes.

We must start asking ourselves the question: why do we want to fundraise? The first and most important response should lead us to connect with our “causes”, the essence for which our organizations exist, in our case the International CPTED Association.

The second answer to the question is, in my opinion, varied:

The fundraising:

- Helps diversify sources of income for our organization and, therefore, reduces the risk of dependence on a single source of income. It is not the same to depend, for example, on a large public subsidy that we have to renew every year, rather than having many small contributions.
- Provides sustainable funds, which allows us to plan and schedule our projects in advance and give financial sustainability to the activities of the ICA.
- Provides social support in our field of action and shares knowledge with communities so that they learn to protect themselves.
- Allows, in general, greater flexibility in applying the income generated to those projects that need it most, provided that we capture it broadly and adequately report it to donors.

It is important to point out that fundraising is not only applicable to international cooperation and social action, but there are successful cases in numerous sectors such as culture, nature conservation, scientific research, human rights, etc.





The objective of the Fundraising Committee consists of the activity of attracting resources to help the operation and financing of a social organization. These resources can be money or any other asset that contributes to the management of the organization and its cause or social project.

The ICA Fundraising Committee seeks to connect communities that work towards crime prevention and build safe cities. The aim is not only to raise money, but to obtain help for the organization to distribute the message and knowledge to the communities, and to improve the quality of life of the people.

The ICA works in both the non-profit sector and the sector that aims for social change.



*Dr. Mercedes Escudero, Regional Director for Latin America of the ICA, is an expert in Security and Social Prevention of Violence and Delinquency and an expert in risk analysis and design of comprehensive solutions for socio-urban interventions for the creation of safe cities and territories of peace. Email Mercedes: [mercedes.escudero@cpted.net](mailto:mercedes.escudero@cpted.net)*





# Walls and gates: Examining social inclusion and exclusion from a CPTED perspective

Mansi Tewatia, Muskan and Dr. Manjari Khanna Kapoor, India, Asia

In our built environment, physical buildings have the potential to alter social dynamics and have an impact on who is included or excluded from a society. This article talks about walls and gates as symbols of social inclusion and exclusion from the viewpoint of crime prevention through environmental design (CPTED). We learnt more about how these actual obstacles affect community dynamics and help or hinder social cohesiveness by examining their function.

## Walls: Barricades of Exclusion



Image 1: Open kitchen setup; hygiene problems



Image 2: Wall-demarkating boundaries

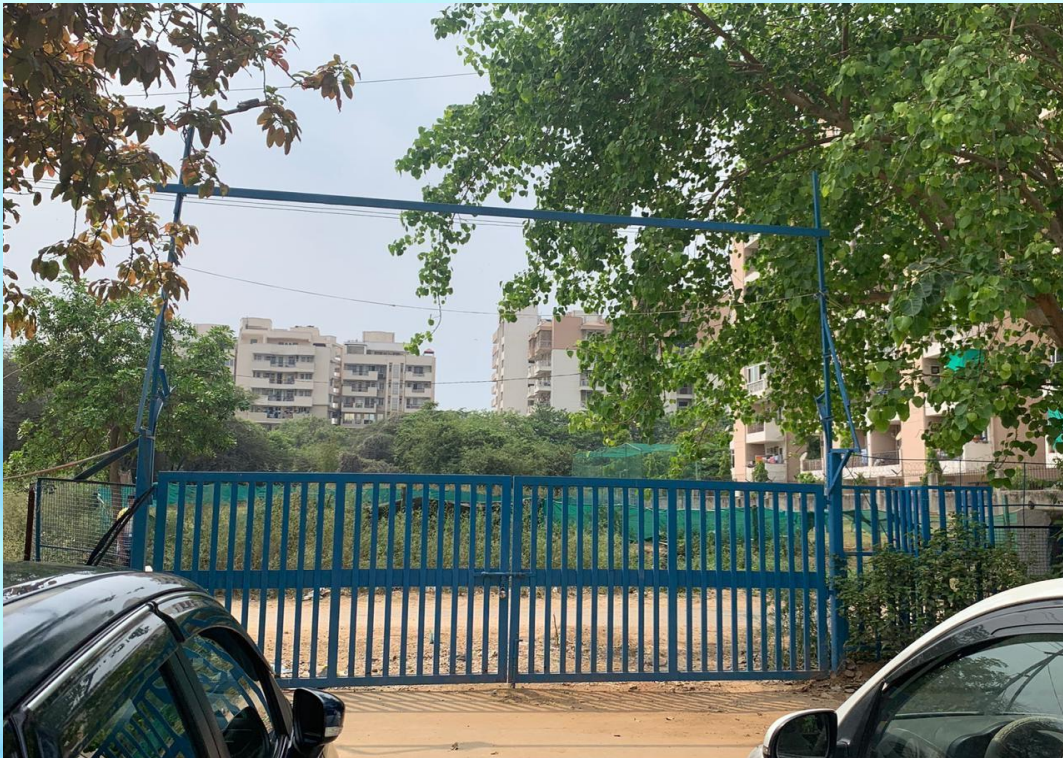
Walls have long been associated with exclusion, both literally and symbolically. They establish boundaries that divide regions, separating individuals and maintaining social differences. From a CPTED standpoint, walls may pose hurdles for social inclusion.

Physical segregation is only one aspect. Walls that physically separate neighbourhoods or communities can create boundaries that discourage social interaction and encourage a sense of isolation. This is what we saw in Sector 47, where the community placed guards at its gates, closed some, and used fencing to create a boundary which created a strong sense of territoriality that seemed exclusive. These measures limited access to resources and opportunities to those outside the community; demonstrating how physical obstacles can widen social and economic gaps. This can also create a sense of division and reinforce the notion of "us" versus "them." They may unintentionally foster a sense of exclusion and alienation for those outside while providing a sense of protection for those inside.

Walls may also minimise **natural surveillance in the area**. High walls or fences can impede vision, hindering community members' ability to keep an eye on their surroundings and reducing natural monitoring. Because of the decreased supervision, it may be possible for illegal activity to go undetected which exacerbates feelings of isolation and discomfort.



## Gates: Symbols of Control and Access



Gates serve as access points between the physical barriers, they can also be crucial in the dynamics of societal inclusion and/or exclusion. Several gate-related aspects have been highlighted from the CPTED perspective.

Controlled access is a crucial component from a CPTED point of view. Gates are able to regulate the points of access and exit, strengthening security by regulating the movement of individuals. However, excessive gating or gate rules might unintentionally promote exclusive situations, inhibiting social contact and a sense of belonging.

Gates can also affect how people perceive their level of safety. When used in conjunction with sufficient lighting and visibility, well-designed gates can increase the feeling of safety. As a result, there may be a better sense of inclusivity and participation among community members in public areas. Similar to this, without the sense of safety and inadequate lighting, people may be more prone to accidents or lack a sense of security.

Gates and walls can also symbolically serve as representations of power, privilege, or prestige and potentially perpetuate perceptions of social hierarchy.. For example, high fencing with boundary walls may create a sense of exclusivity whereas lower fencing and no rigid boundary walls can encourage interactions. It is therefore important to pay attention to the location and design of both gates and walls to ensure they are carefully woven into the fabric of the city to promote a sense of openness and connectivity; foster a sense of inclusivity throughout.

Insights into the effects of our physical environment on social dynamics and community cohesiveness can be gained by using a CPTED lens to investigate the characteristics of social inclusion and exclusion indicated by walls and gates. While obstacles may occasionally be required for security, it is important to balance security and social inclusion. By thoughtfully putting into practice the CPTED principles, we can foster environments that are safe and socially active, fostering a sense of belonging for everybody.



*Mansi & Muskan are students of UID School of Architecture, GD Goenka University in India, dedicated to transforming society through unrelenting dedication to social work. With a strong sense of empathy and an open mind, we try to leave a lasting impression and encourage acceptance for a more compassionate and all-inclusive world.*





# Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED), in the face of the electoral discourse of simplified security

*Jorge Luis Jofré, President CPTED Argentina, Argentina, Latin America*

While the editor of the ICA Global Newsletter was preparing to receive contributions from CPTED experts from around the world, in Argentina we were immersed in an election day and awaiting the results of the primary elections. This electoral reality not only determined the priority public agenda, but also gave us the opportunity to analyze the candidates' perspectives on these issues.

Security emerged as one of the main concerns of the electorate, and the candidates' speeches were built around this public concern. This emphasis on security was not the result of a fantasy unrelated to reality. Since the end of the pandemic, crime rates across the country have risen sharply, particularly in crimes against property and persons, and with a higher incidence in public spaces than in private ones.

One might have predicted that the elections would foster an enriching debate on transcendental issues, especially in relation to security. However, the naturalization of the forms of communication through social networks and the general preference for brief messages, added to the low civic tolerance towards the extensive and bombastic speeches of the political tradition. This has given a new prominence to electoral communication manuals which tend to simplify and reduce ideas and proposals into slogans easy to understand and remember.

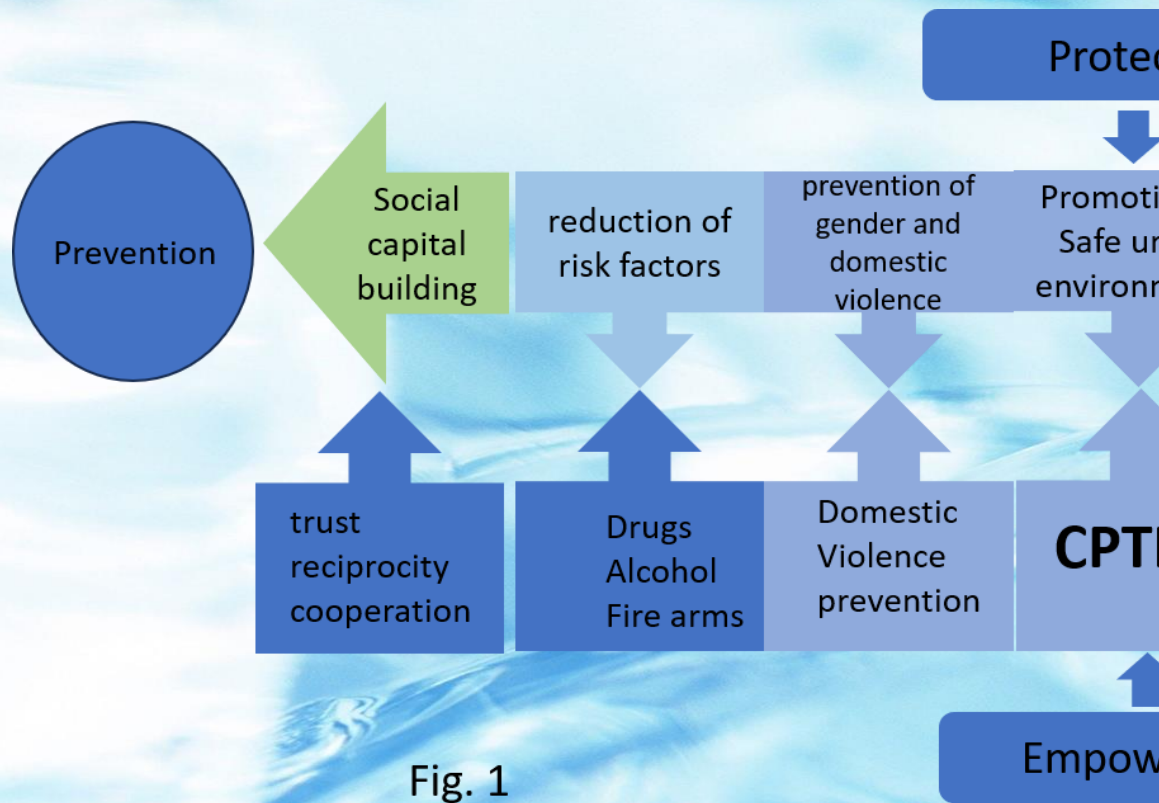


Fig. 1

This simplification has become a predominant mandate and security has not escaped this trend. Thus, the past electoral speeches were on security and today, it is security slogans, but the two have not differed significantly from one another. Some have proposed granting internal security powers to the Armed Forces, while others have stuck to the traditional formula of more police, more vehicles and harsher penalties. This persistent simplification of the security approach could be identified as "Simplified Security".

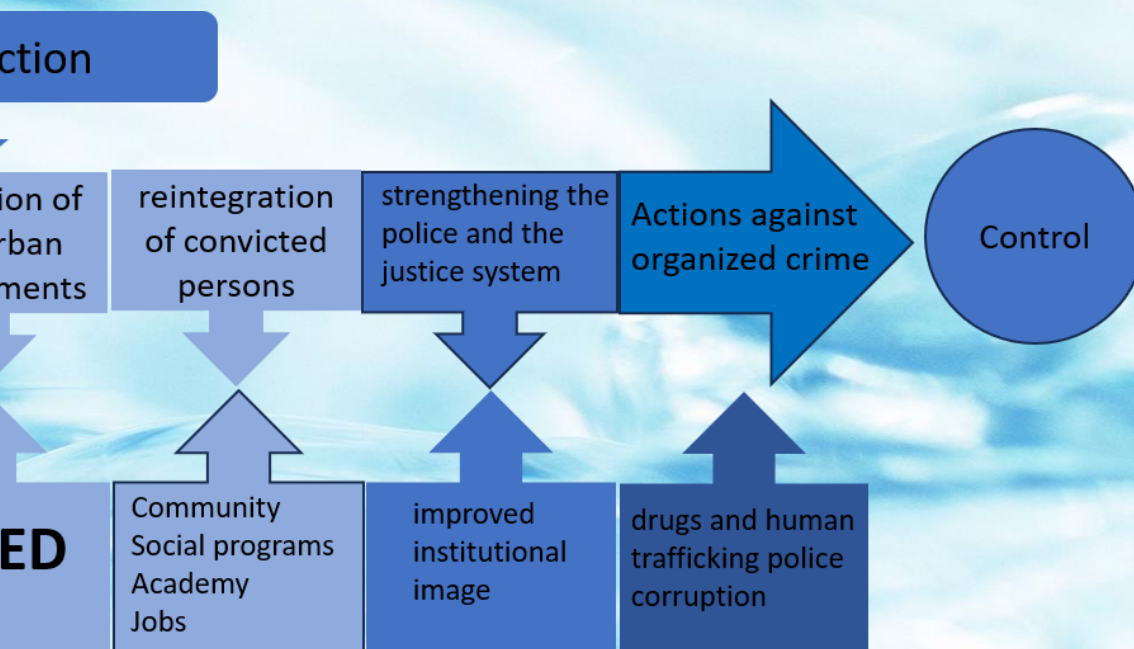
Interestingly, this simplified model bears similarities to the "demagogic simplification" that Pierre Bourdieu denounced decades ago. Just as he did then, CPTED experts must assume a similar role: deepening their discourse and action, interpreting the demands of society and communities affected by insecurity throughout the region.



Citizens demand to be able to enjoy their environment without fear of having their dignity violated. While non-specialized citizens may resort to the image of the police officer as a symbol of state force to ward off fear and protect the environment, it is critical to recognize that simplified approaches do not address the root causes of insecurity. To positively impact the security of communities, it is necessary to identify and address the underlying problems (Fig. 1) that generate conflict and violence.

Within a framework that ranges from prevention to control, it is essential to implement actions that build social capital, reduce risk factors, prevent gender and domestic violence, promote safe urban environments, facilitate the reintegration of people in conflict with the criminal law, strengthen the police and the justice system, and combat organized crime. The complexity of human behavior is the reason why the simplified security approach is insufficient to address crime and violence.

This is precisely the point at which CPTED becomes relevant and at the center of any development that aims to build safe environments. With diagnostic, planning, implementation and evaluation tools, CPTED has the capacity to intervene in this complexity. International experiences documented by the INTERNATIONAL CPTED ASSOCIATION and other international organizations empirically support the successes of CPTED.



In short, simplified security strengthens the labyrinth of insecurity. The key to finding the way out lies in the responsible experts and technicians, who, in collaboration with the expert neighbors and under the umbrella of ICA and CPTED Region, can find the way out of that labyrinth of violence and crime which has been strengthened with the mortar of successive government mismanagement.

Source: Graphyc created by Jorge Jofré based on info PNUD 2008

After the electoral process, let's hope that the speeches stop relying on that simplified model and start designing strategies that are directed towards the successes that so many communities around the world have achieved with CPTED.

*Jorge Luis Jofré is a President of CPTED Argentina and Director of the Diploma in Citizen Security and Forensic Sciences and Criminal Investigation of the Blas Pascal University of Córdoba, Argentina. Email Jorge: [jorgeluisjofre@hotmail.com](mailto:jorgeluisjofre@hotmail.com)*

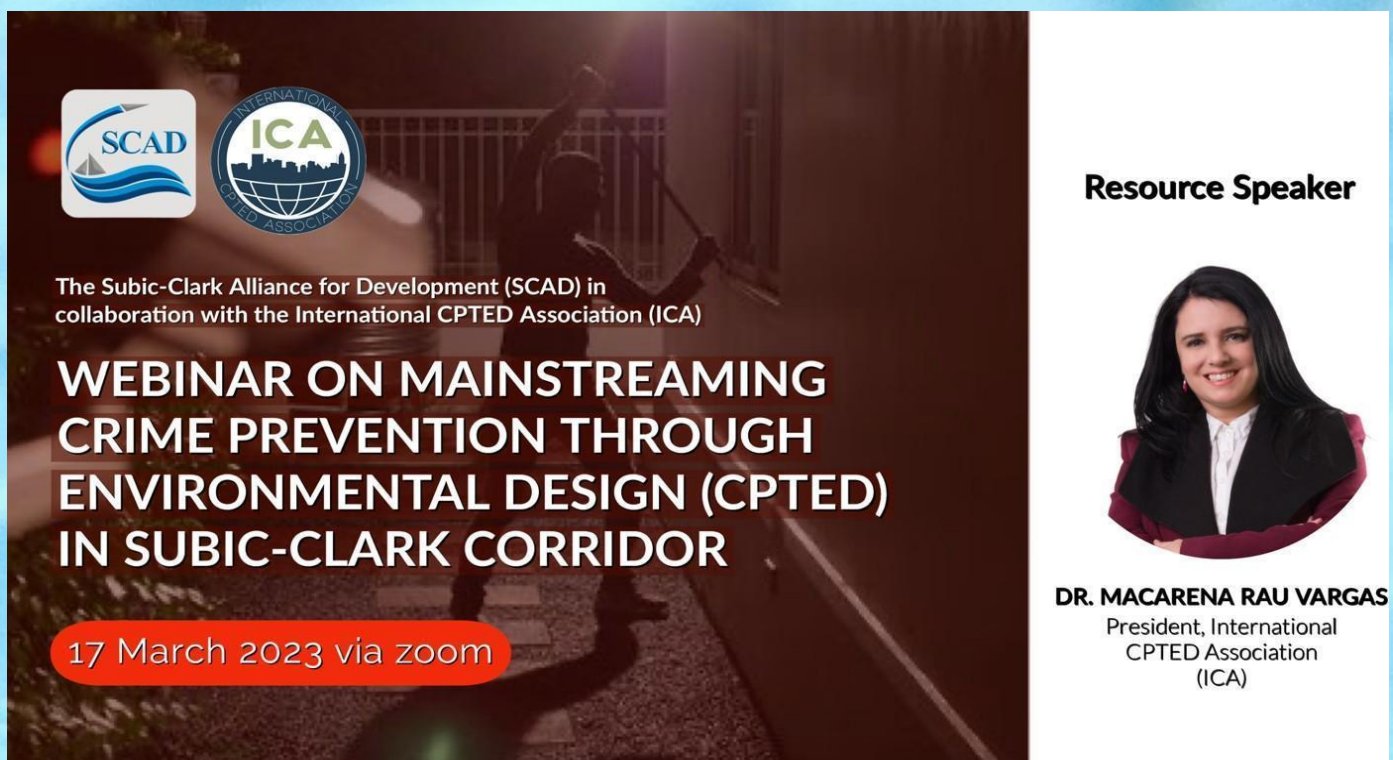




# Webinar on mainstreaming CPTED in the Subic-Clark Corridor promotes effective strategies for a safer environment

*Jerico D. Namoro, Philippines, Asia*

**Clark Freeport Zone, Philippines** - The recent webinar on Mainstreaming Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) hosted by the Subic-Clark Alliance for Development Council in collaboration with the International CPTED Association brought together key stakeholders from the Philippine government departments, corporations, and local government units. The webinar, held on March 17, 2023, aimed to explore effective strategies for incorporating CPTED principles into urban planning and development, with the goal of creating safer and more secure communities.



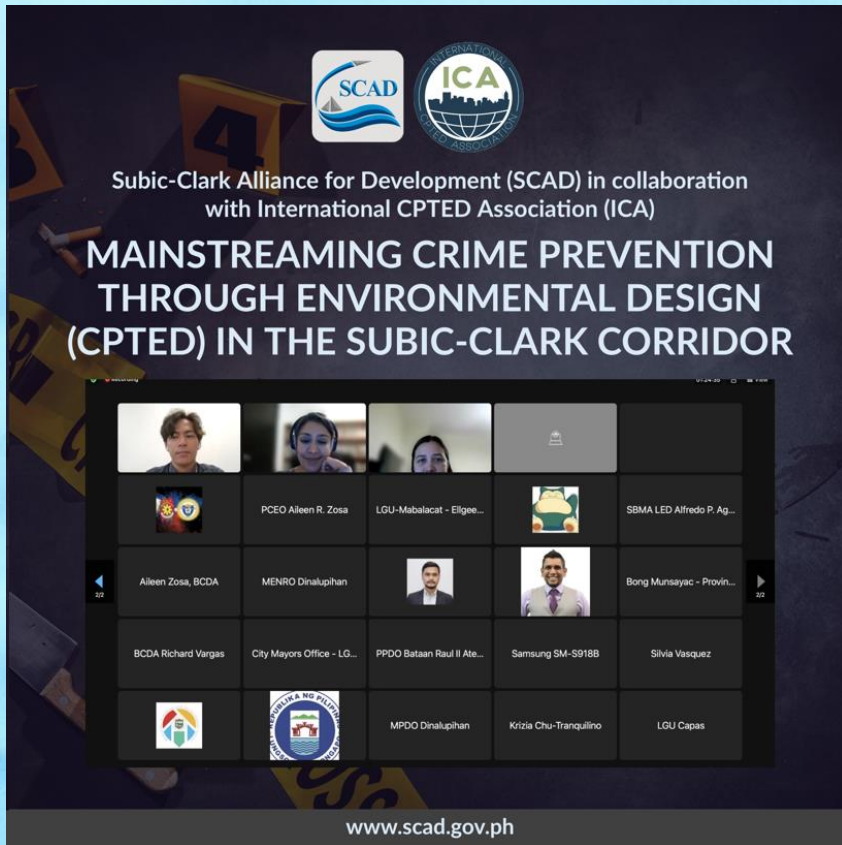
The graphic features a dark background with a silhouette of a person walking. In the top left, there are logos for SCAD (Subic-Clark Alliance for Development) and ICA (International CPTED Association). Below the logos, text reads: 'The Subic-Clark Alliance for Development (SCAD) in collaboration with the International CPTED Association (ICA)'. The main title is 'WEBINAR ON MAINSTREAMING CRIME PREVENTION THROUGH ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN (CPTED) IN SUBIC-CLARK CORRIDOR'. At the bottom left, a red pill-shaped box contains the text '17 March 2023 via zoom'. On the right side, there is a section for the 'Resource Speaker' featuring a portrait of Dr. Macarena Rau Vargas, President of the International CPTED Association (ICA).

The event commenced with welcome remarks delivered by (Ret.) PMGen. Delfin Lorenzana, Chairperson of the Bases Conversion and Development Authority (BCDA) and former Department of National Defense of the Philippines. Lorenzana emphasized the crucial role of local government units in implementing effective crime prevention strategies. He underscored the significance of crime prevention in the overall cycle of law enforcement in the Philippines and highlighted the positive socioeconomic impact that well-executed crime prevention measures can have on investor confidence, business retention, and the quality of the workforce.

Following Lorenzana's remarks, (Ret.) PMGen. Keith Ernard L. Singian, Vice President of the Security Services Group of the Clark Development Corporation (CDC), provided a comprehensive security context and overview for the Clark Freeport Zone. Singian shed light on the existing security challenges within the area and emphasized the need for proactive crime prevention measures.

The main speaker of the webinar was Dr. Macarena Rau Vargas, President of the International CPTED Association (ICA), renowned for her expertise in the field. Dr. Vargas delivered an insightful presentation, introducing the concept of CPTED and highlighting its practical application across various settings. Her focus on the role of environmental design in preventing crime and enhancing community safety provided attendees with valuable insights into effective strategies.





Expressing gratitude and enthusiasm for future collaborations, Jerico D. Namoro, EnP, Director for Policy, Plans, and Programs at the Subic-Clark Alliance for Development (SCAD), extended heartfelt appreciation to all the participants and speakers following the webinar. Namoro specifically highlighted the pivotal role of Dr. Macarena Rau Vargas in introducing CPTED to the attendees and acknowledged her invaluable contribution to the success of the webinar. He also expressed his excitement for future endeavors aimed at advancing the implementation of CPTED principles within the Subic-Clark Corridor.

The webinar served as a vital platform for disseminating knowledge about CPTED and deepening the understanding of its benefits among key decision-makers and stakeholders. By advocating for the integration of CPTED principles into the Subic-Clark Corridor's urban planning and development, new strategies and opportunities to cultivate safer and more secure communities, ultimately improving the quality of life for residents and driving economic development in the region are available.

As the webinar concluded, participants and organizers expressed their unwavering commitment to further explore the implementation of CPTED principles in urban planning and development initiatives. The event served as a catalyst for future collaborations, paving the way for a safer and more sustainable Subic-Clark Corridor. With the collective efforts of government agencies, local government units, and community members, the vision of a crime-free and thriving region can be turned into a reality.



*Jerico D. Namoro is the Director of Policy, Plans, and Programs at the Subic-Clark Alliance for Development Council Secretariat, an office under the Office of the President of the Philippines. He is a licensed Environmental Planner with six years of experience in local government planning and eight years of experience in project management. Email Jerico: [jericonamorompa@gmail.com](mailto:jericonamorompa@gmail.com)*





## How CPTED can help police connect with their communities

*Emma McGill, Director ICA, New Zealand*

Why are Police so respected in some countries and cultures and so feared or hated in others? There are many reasons why Police don't get the respect or recognition they deserve. Of these, two main ones come to mind: corruption and fear. In many countries, corruption within Police is common, and can range from being able to pay your way out of a traffic infringement all the way to Police belonging to crime syndicates, thus providing many reasons for people in those countries to not trust Police. This is not to imply that all police in these countries are corrupt but that the actions of a few often spoil the perception of many.

In many countries where the Police are feared, governments often use police to enforce rules that can be seen as oppressive or not what people want. In other instances, the fear stems from how people have seen police responding in their communities. This may include children seeing their parents arrested, raids on their home, or feelings (real or perceived) of unfairness against their ethnicity or religion.

You may be wondering why we are talking about Police perception in a CPTED publication. Other than the obvious link to crime, I'm asking the question; can CPTED help improve the perception of police in communities and allow them to work together? I think so, yes.

In New Zealand, where I am from, the police are shown to reflect the community and are seen as working for all people, no matter the race, gender, sexuality or religion. They have been doing this in a number of ways including painting cars - seen below, by attending community and cultural events, and as an inclusive employer: The New Zealand Police are made up of men and women of many ethnicities and religions.

Although these efforts by police help to build and improve positive perceptions, there is still room for improvement. CPTED practitioners have a significant role to play. Whether we work within a local authority, a design firm or as a consultant I think we can do a better job to include Police, beyond the statistical crime level information. They are the front line, and as such see things differently from us, they are also exposed to more than we could ever be by doing site visits, looking at data and designing plans. Including them in our discussions and plans is a no brainer.







I talk in my training about the importance of people feeling included in their community, of being engaged and having spaces that are open and accessible for all and that reflect who they are. Community safety audits are a big part of this, and I'm a big advocate for including these where possible in public (and private) space planning as well as when trying to address existing crime issues. This is where the police can get heavily involved at street level. If you include them in your planning sessions, your walkabouts, site visits, brainstorming and community meetings then people can meet them in person in non-threatening environments. They can talk to residents, school children and business owners. This takes away the mystique and begins to break down the fear. Often just talking face to face allows people to see the police as real people and given the opportunity they often ask lots of questions, which also helps them understand policing, laws and processes better. In turn, the police also discover what really concerns their local communities, what some of the barriers actually are.

CPTED also creates less room for conflict in public spaces, allowing Police a more protective role rather than a combative one where they are seen making arrests and trying to regain peace rather than being seen as a guardian of the space. This in turn also fosters a sense of caring rather than fear and violence.



Can getting police engaged and out and about in the community fix all negative views or corruption of police? No, but it sure helps to break down barriers to engagement and communication, and that, over time can encourage trust, connection, and community.

*Emma McGill is the owner of Crime Prevention Solutions New Zealand and a director on the ICA. She has been working in the area of community safety and crime prevention for 15 years in various roles. Through her business she offers both training in CPTED and CPTED reports for organisations and companies around New Zealand as well as speaking and presenting at conferences and workshops. She has trained staff from NZ Police, government departments, local authorities as well as private landscape architecture and security companies. Email Emma: [emma.mcgill@cpted.net](mailto:emma.mcgill@cpted.net)*



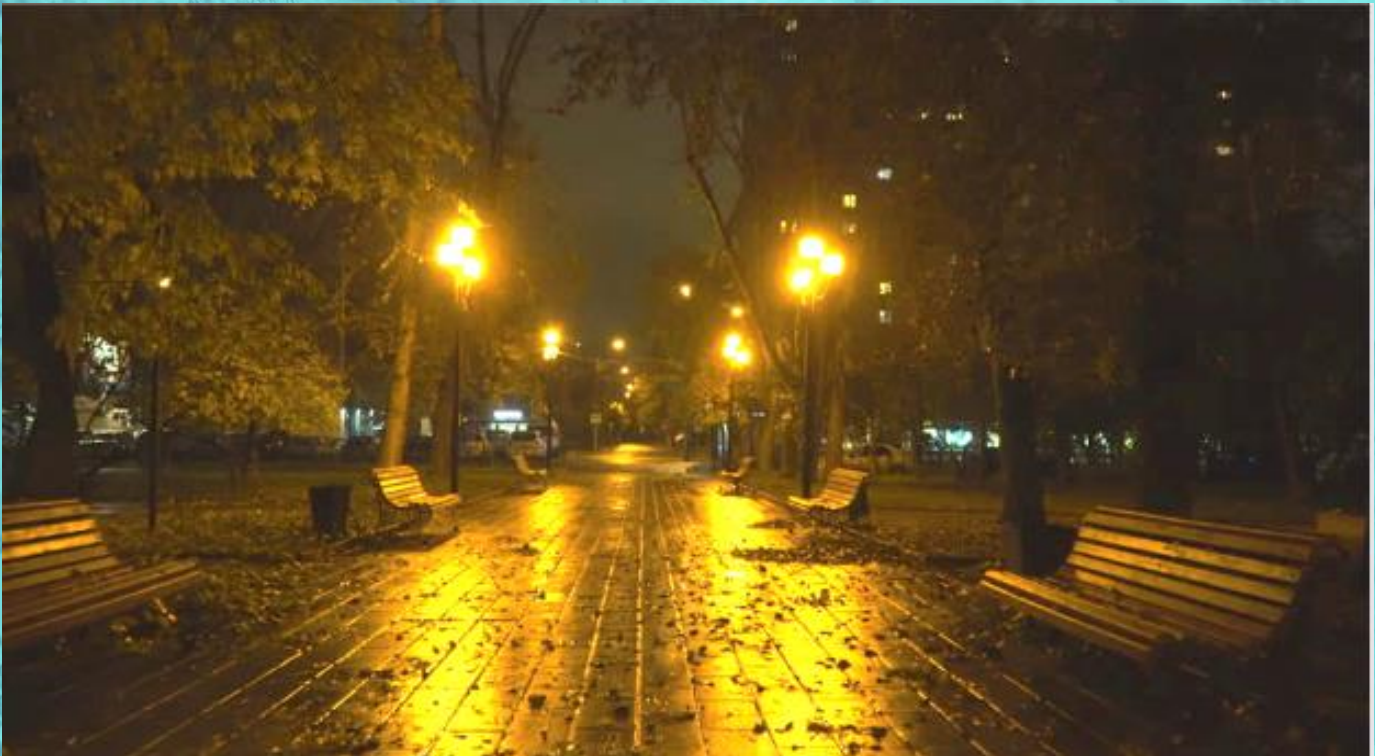


# SPOTLIGHT

## More light is more security?

*Dr. Macarena Rau Vargas, President ICA*

The International Congress of Smart Cities was held in Santiago del Estero Argentina in June 2023. I was invited to present a paper on the topic of smart cities. Reflecting on the smart city from the perspective of CPTED, I concluded that they are highly compatible and present opportunities to use information technology to track and manage crime rates, and to use data to create environments that potentially lower levels of fear and insecurity in the face of crime.

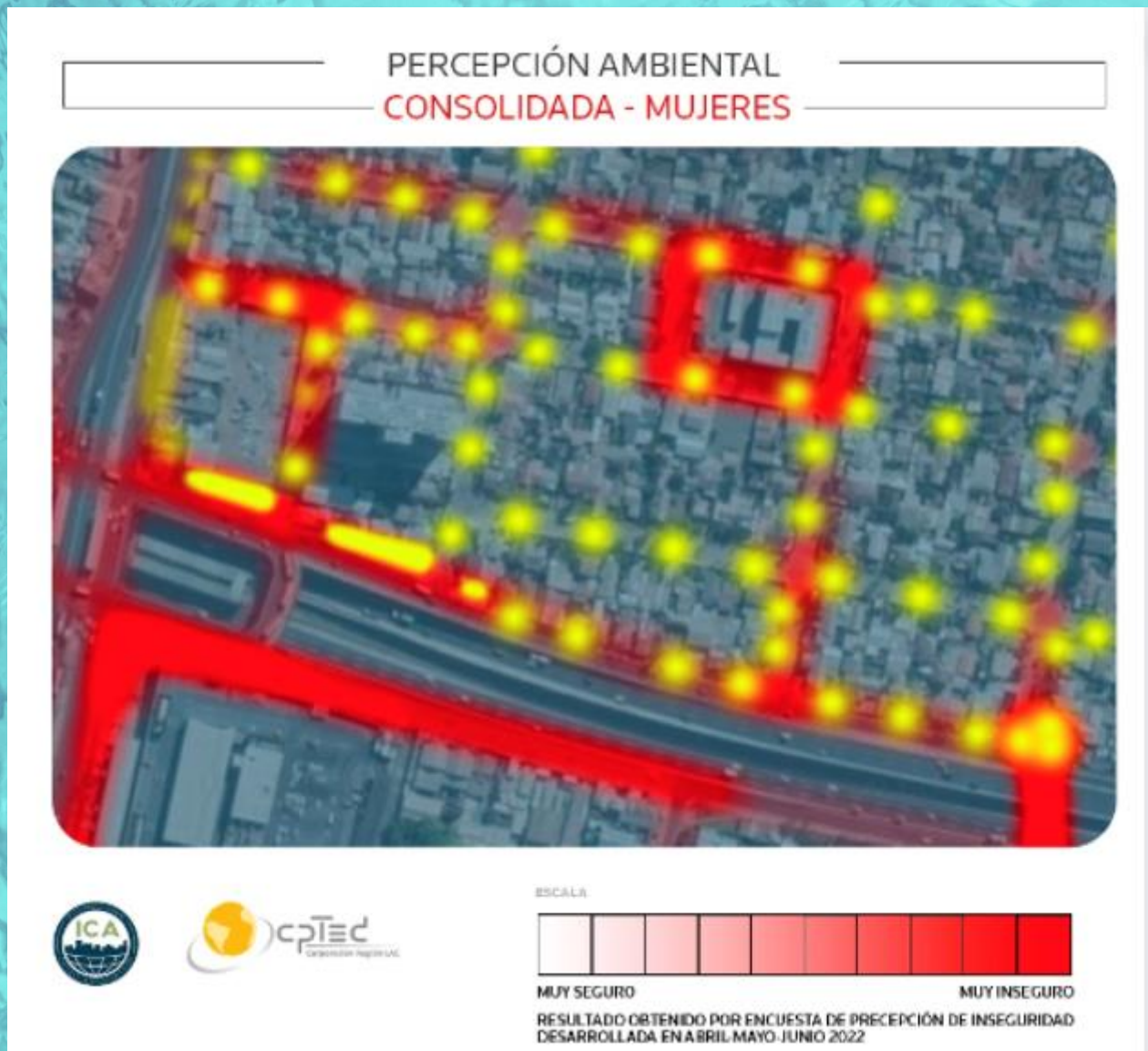


In the last 23 years of CPTED projects in Latin American Countries (LAC), one of the urban variables that is most used to reduce the perception of insecurity and criminal opportunity has been that of public lighting. However, there are few evidence-based impact evaluation studies that account for whether or not these interventions had the desired performance in reducing crime and the perception of insecurity.





One of the interesting projects included a spatial study of the relationship between urban maps of perception of insecurity in the face of crime, especially for women, and the relationship with public lighting. This project was carried out by the Corporación CPTED Región - ICA Chapter team for the Governor of the City of Santiago at the Intermodal Transport Station in La Cisterna, in Santiago de Chile.



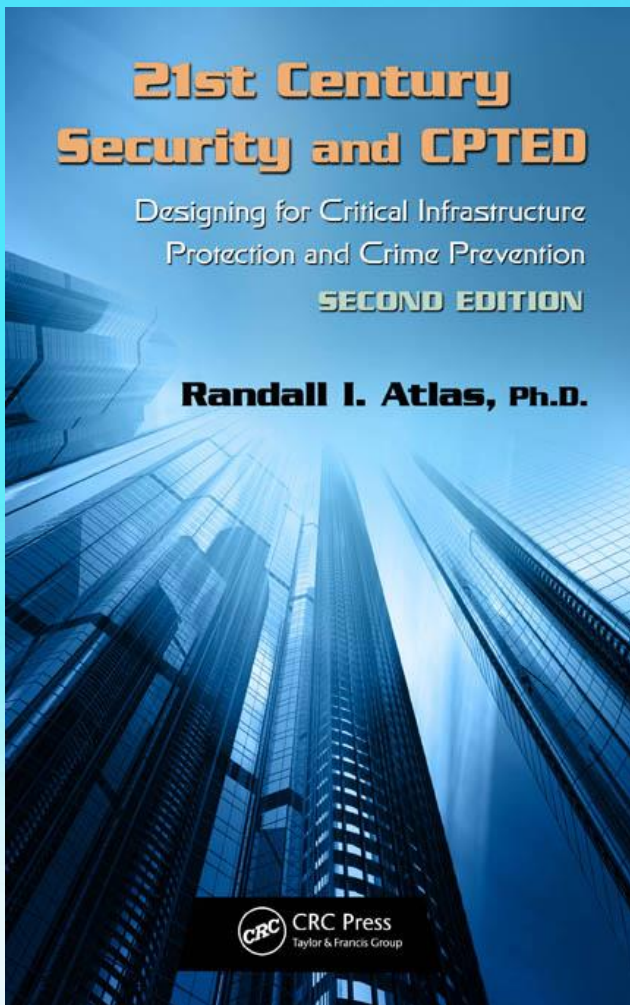
A Perception map was created using surveys of 100 women passing by the area. The results showed a correlation between higher perceptions of insecurity in areas without public lighting and/or to areas without the use of a socio-spatial border. The data showed that increased lighting was not the only factor in reducing perceptions of insecurity, especially for women. Factors such as use of space and levels of natural surveillance in those spaces also played a significant role.

From a CPTED point of view a scientific, evidence-based diagnosis of an area is critical to determine the best lighting intervention to respond to specific problems identified within the diagnosis.

*Dr. Macarena Rau Vargas is an architect with a Doctorate in Urbanism and President of the International CPTED Association. She has more than 21 years of CPTED Practice in many countries of the Hispanic America and the world such as Chile, Colombia, Mexico, Ecuador, Honduras, Guatemala, USA, and Canada, among others. She has been international consultant of UN Habitat, Worldbank, IDB, USAID applying CPTED.  
Email Macarena: [president@cpted.net](mailto:president@cpted.net)*







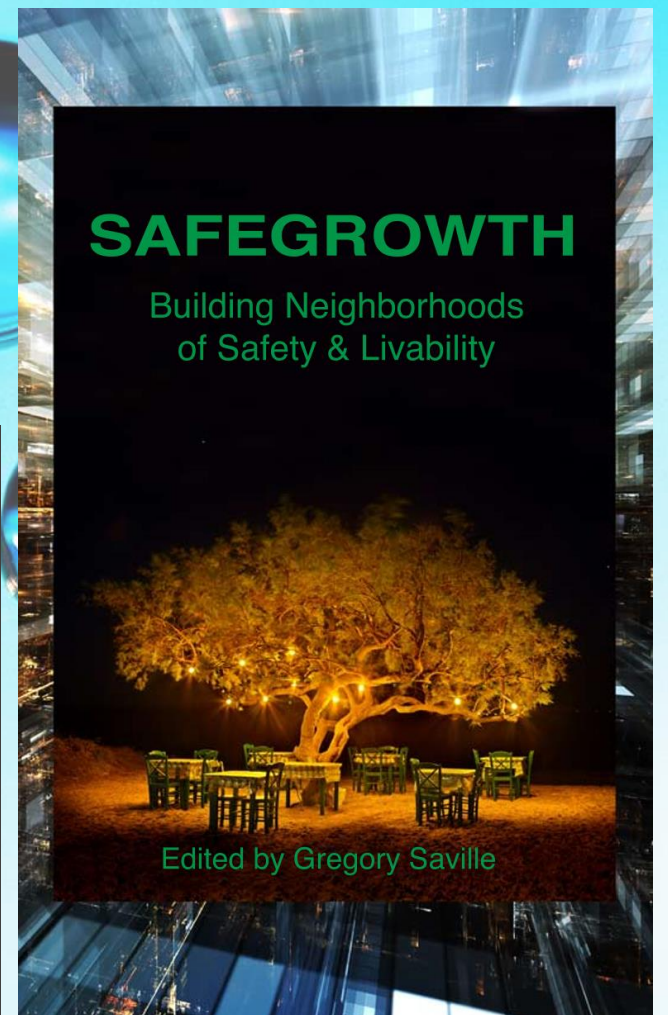
CPTED has undergone dramatic changes over the last several decades since Jeffery coined the term in the early 1970s, and Tim Crowe wrote the first CPTED applications book. The second edition of 21st Century Security and CPTED includes the latest theory, knowledge, and practice of CPTED as it relates to the current security threats facing the modern world: theft, violent crime, terrorism, gang activity, and school and workplace violence.

<https://cpted.net/Advertised-Services-&-Products/#Atlas-book>



SafeGrowth is a new model for building crime-resistant and vibrant neighborhoods in the 21st Century. This book chronicles how SafeGrowth and methods like CPTED turn troubled places back from the brink of crime. This book compiles the results of recent SafeGrowth conferences and project work in high crime neighborhoods and it describes a new theory in city planning and crime prevention. It includes chapters on urban planning, community development, crime prevention, and new policing strategies. Also includes summaries of recent SafeGrowth Summits, planning and visioning sessions for creating a new path forward.

<https://cpted.net/Advertised-Services-&-Products/#SafeGrowth-book>





# UPCOMING EVENTS

## ICA International Conference: 'SAFE CITIES BY PEOPLE'

São Paulo, Brazil

30-31 October 2023

**SAFE CITIES**  
by people

Para o futuro seguro e sustentável de nossas cidades.

30 e 31 de outubro  
São Paulo - Brasil

ICA INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE  
**BRAZIL 2023**

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INTERNATIONAL  
**ICA**  
CPTED ASSOCIATION

Apoio:



Realização:



## Conference REGISTRATIONS NOW OPEN

## EFUS: The Security, Democracy & Cities International Conference

Brussels, Belgium

20-22 March 2024

**Do you want to become a CPTED practitioner for urban development and architectural design?**

This course is taught by America's premier crime prevention trainer, and security design professional,

Dr. Randy Atlas, FAIA, CPTED, CPP

The Designing Safe Communities with CPTED course teaches the student that with proper design and effective use of the physical environment you can achieve a more productive use of space, and a reduction of opportunity for crime and terrorism. CPTED strategies are ideal for Law Enforcement Officers, Architects, Urban Planners, Government leaders, Landscape Architects, and Security Consultants, or anyone involved in designing neighborhoods, schools, mixed-use housing, managing real estate, government buildings or planning critical infrastructure. Cities and Counties throughout this country, as well as worldwide, are adopting CPTED ordinances requiring site plan reviews with crime prevention and security features in mind. Upon successful completion of the course, the student will receive designation as a CPTED Practitioner, and will have done hands-on practice in conducting CPTED assessments, plan reviews, and field work. The Designing Safe Communities with CPTED course includes forty-hours of instruction in Basic and advanced skills in Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED). This course is qualified for Continuing Ed Credits.

**Designing Safe Communities with CPTED**  
(Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design)  
2023 Schedule: Jan. 9 - April 24; May 8 - Aug. 21; Sept. 4 - Dec 18th

This class is worth:  
30 AIA LU/HSW & State of FL CEUs, 40 State of Florida DPR Credits for Landscape Architects, 40 CEU Credits from ASIS International for Security Professionals, 17 AICP CM credits, and is certified as a QM Quality Matters eLearning Course.  
Price: \$600.00

Fully Online Class, not for college credit  
To register contact Randy Atlas  
305-332-6588 or atlas@ix.netcom.com

AIA Continuing Education Provider

For more information please visit:  
<https://cpted-security.com/cpted-course/>

ICA ACCREDITED COURSE - CLASS B

## ICA Certification Courses

### CAP Courses - Class B

### Designing Safe Communities With CPTED (e-course)

This is an online course facilitated by instructor Dr Randy Atlas and is accredited by the ICA's Course Accreditation Program (CAP-Class B) with 5 accredited competencies, which provides a faster pathway towards obtaining personal CPTED certification - ICCP.

September 4 - December 18, 2023

<https://cpted.net/event-491389>

### SPECIAL THANKS:

Dr. Macarena Rau  
Mateja Mihinjac

To contribute articles or comments, write to us at  
W: [www.cpted.net](http://www.cpted.net) mail M: [office@cpted.net](mailto:office@cpted.net)

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