

UNGALUK FUNDING PROGRAM INFORMATION

Table of contents

I. Crime prevention	2
a. What is crime prevention?	2
b. Key elements of crime prevention	2
i. Types of crime prevention	2
ii. Identifying risk and protective factors	4
iii. Working in partnership and filling the gaps	5
iv. Culture and context	6
v. Monitoring and evaluation: An ongoing learning process	6
II. Ungaluk Funding Program	7
a. Priority areas	7
b. Target groups	8
c. Criteria	9
d. Yearly process	10
e. Budget	10
f. Committee of Experts	11



I. Crime prevention

a. What is crime prevention?

Crime prevention is about understanding the underlying causes of crime and violence in a person's life, in a community and in society. It aims to reduce or eliminate the factors that lead to crime and violence. Therefore, crime prevention focuses on the *causes* rather than the effects of crime.

Crime prevention is done by:

- Identifying the problem;
- Understanding the causes;
- Identifying existing strengths within the community; and
- Developing a solution to the problem by building on existing strengths and efforts in the community, and by learning from other experiences.

b. Key elements of crime prevention

i. Types of crime prevention

Crime prevention programs target one or more of the following types of crime prevention:

- **First-level** (primary crime prevention)
- **Second-level** (secondary crime prevention)
- **Third-level** (tertiary crime prevention)

Please refer to the document "Crime prevention practices" for examples of first-level, second-level and third-level crime prevention projects.

First-level crime prevention focuses on reducing opportunities for crime by strengthening community and social structures. There are generally two ways to do first-level crime prevention:

1. *Social crime prevention (or crime prevention through social development)*

This type of crime prevention focuses on people. Some examples include: developing parenting skills, family support services, school programs for youth at-risk of dropping out of school or addressing school violence, and self-help groups for alcohol or drug abuse.

2. *Situational crime prevention (or crime prevention through environmental design)*

This type of crime prevention focuses on the physical environment (e.g. buildings, public spaces). Some examples include: increasing lighting in a park or along a street where crimes are often committed at night; and improving run down infrastructure or housing.

First-level crime prevention focuses on individuals **at-risk** of becoming involved in criminal activities or being a victim of violence.

Second-level crime prevention focuses on changing people's behaviours. Some examples include: family crisis intervention; substance abuse treatment program; services for abused women; and intervention with violent youths.

Second-level crime prevention focuses on individuals **in difficulty**, e.g. already involved in or victim of criminal activity or presenting behavioural problems.

Third-level crime prevention focuses on preventing re-offending. This type of crime prevention usually involves the criminal justice system. Some examples include: intervention with offenders; educational or employment programs for ex-offenders; and support services for individuals leaving treatment facilities.

Third-level crime prevention focuses on individuals **gaining stability**, e.g. in the process of rehabilitation and reinsertion.

ii. Identifying risk and protective factors

A safer community is a community that is able to reduce and/or eliminate risk factors and promote protective factors.

Some examples of **risk factors** that can be addressed through crime prevention include the following:

- Low self-esteem
- Substance abuse
- Mental illness
- Low literacy
- Unemployment/underemployment
- Negative attitudes, values or beliefs
- Early and repeated anti-social behaviour
- Lack of positive role models
- Family distress
- Family violence
- Criminal environment (e.g. neighbourhood crime, delinquent peers)
- Homelessness
- Transition out of institutional care (e.g. hospital, foster care, correctional facility)

Some examples of **protective factors** that can be advanced through crime prevention include the following:

- Positive self-esteem
- Good mental health
- Educational achievement
- Steady employment
- Positive attitudes, values or beliefs
- Problem-solving skills
- Conflict resolution skills
- Positive role models
- Healthy prenatal and early childhood development
- Parenting skills
- Parental supervision
- Social support
- Community engagement
- Positive peer group
- Participation in traditional healing and cultural activities
- Stable housing

An important part of making a safer community is through properly identifying the risk and protective factors present in the community in order to determine the **specific needs**, and to develop interventions that address those needs. Evidence should be used in this process.

iii. Working in partnership and filling the gaps

Crime can be the result of many conditions and, in most cases no single factor alone determines the occurrence of crime and violence. Crime prevention usually addresses problems related to poverty, health, education, and economic development. Therefore, it involves all the key actors in a community:



Partnerships between key actors involve communication and collaboration to develop initiatives that have an impact. Working in partnership helps to address large-scale problems and to prevent the duplication of services by making the best use of existing services and identifying any service gaps.

iv. Culture and context

It is also important to recognize the **specific context** (e.g. culture, values, social organization and physical environment) of each community. For a solution to be effective, it is necessary that it is adapted to the **context**.

Culture is integral to all aspects of the Inuit life and plays an important role in healing and reinforcing all of Nunavimmiut. Inuit values focus on the importance of openness, and of communal generosity and sharing over individualistic and materialistic gain. Inuit traditional knowledge offers valuable teachings regarding ways of life, well-being, and finding balance, meaning and purpose. Considering the central role that **culture** plays in Nunavik, it must be taken into account when developing solutions for preventing crime and violence.

v. Monitoring and evaluation: An ongoing learning process

“Doing” crime prevention is an ongoing process that requires a long-term vision so that there is a **long-term impact**.

Monitoring involves keeping track of the implementation and performance of a project. It requires collecting information on the project activities. This is important to track if the project is meeting its objectives, and if any changes are needed.

Evaluation is complimentary to monitoring. The information collected during the monitoring phase is used for the final evaluation of a project.

Monitoring and evaluation are important for identifying:

- Challenges during the project
- Impacts and results of the activities
- What works and what does not work
- Lessons learned and how to improve the project

II. Ungaluk Funding Program

Ungaluk (i.e. the Inuit term for first level of snow blocks as a foundation for an igloo, used for ‘the Safer Communities Program’) is the first Inuit-run crime prevention program. It was developed in February 2007, and is managed by Makivik Corporation. Ungaluk Funding Program distributes \$10-million a year, fully indexed, to crime prevention initiatives through the region and in some cases to urban areas in Quebec. The Executives of Makivik Corporation and Kativik Regional Government (KRG) are responsible for authorizing the funding.

Ungaluk priority areas

Nunavik major crime trends and priority needs in relation to the prevention of such crimes:

CRIMES	Total Nunavik			
	2010	2011	2012	2013
ASSAULTS (total)	3276	3026	3072	3602
conjugal violence	930	966	904	1214
others	2346	2060	2168	2388
ALCOHOL RELATED	2305	2117	2094	2637
SEXUAL CRIMES (total)	293	272	283	381
on ADULTS	167	161	162	143
on MINORS	126	111	121	238
ALCOHOL RELATED	119	116	158	169

To better meet the needs of the region in terms of crime prevention, an analysis of the process for the allocation of the funding available under the Ungaluk Program was carried out by the program coordinator in collaboration with the International Centre for the Prevention of Crime (ICPC). This analysis of the current program has led us to propose to focus on specific priority areas for funding:

ORDER OF PRIORITIES	PRIORITY AREAS
1	To reduce substance(s) abuse and or addiction(s)
2	To prevent violence and other crimes (adults and or youths)
3	To promote social integration or reintegration (prevent offending or reoffending)
4	To address trauma and or mental health
5	To assist victims of crime and violence
6	To build parental skills and or encourage safe family and or community environment
7	To prevent school drop-out and or to promote educational or personal; development opportunities*
8	To promote alternatives to and diversion from criminal justice

**Personal development includes activities that improve awareness and identity, develop talents and potential, build human capital and facilitate employability, enhance quality of life and contribute to the realization of dreams and aspirations.*

Target groups – Ungaluk priority clientele

Given the urgent need to help people already engaged in substance abuse problems (crimes, suicides, etc.) or exposed or having been exposed to traumatic situations or crimes, the Ungaluk Funding Program supports projects that target specific categories of individuals according to the following order of priorities:

Order of priorities	Target groups – Ungaluk priority clientele	
1	The project specifically targets individuals who are at risk, in difficulty or in a stabilization phase or includes specific activities or approaches that would promote the participation of one or more of those three categories of individuals.	Individuals at risk: Crime(s) have not yet been committed but given the high risk environment they live in (family, social, economic, etc.) and/or past experience (trauma) and or their way of life (heavy drinking, addiction, etc.) a crime could be committed soon and or an individual could be at risk of victimization ¹ .
2		Individuals in difficulty: Crime(s) have already been committed and those individuals could be at risk of reoffending, and or at risk of victimization.
3		Individuals gaining stability: No crime(s) have been committed but if those individuals do not get the support they need (social, professional, economic, etc.), they could reoffend.
4	<u>No particular group of individuals targeted</u>	

NOTE: to be considered in any of the first three categories, the project must specifically target individuals who are **at risk, in difficulty** or **gaining stability** or includes specific activities or approaches that would promote the participation of one or more of those categories of individuals.

¹ Refer to Individuals at risk criteria's

Ungaluk criteria

Ungaluk funds projects that fall under the following criteria:

Focus on crime prevention:

The primary objective of the project is to prevent crime, and focuses on one or more types of crime prevention.

Clearly demonstrated need:

The project provides some evidence to demonstrate that it is a real problem.

The project presents a clear picture of a specific need it will affect.

The project presents the causes of and reasons behind the problem.

The project demonstrates how it will address the problem.

The project fills one or more gaps in services or programs currently available.

Culture:

The project takes into consideration the Inuit culture of all of Nunavimmiut.

Long-term impact:

The project explains how concretely it will achieve its priority area.

The project has specific goals for the coming year.

The project has clear goals for a long-term impact in reducing and/or preventing crime and violence.

Working in partnership:

The project has partnership(s) with established institutions, organizations, etc.

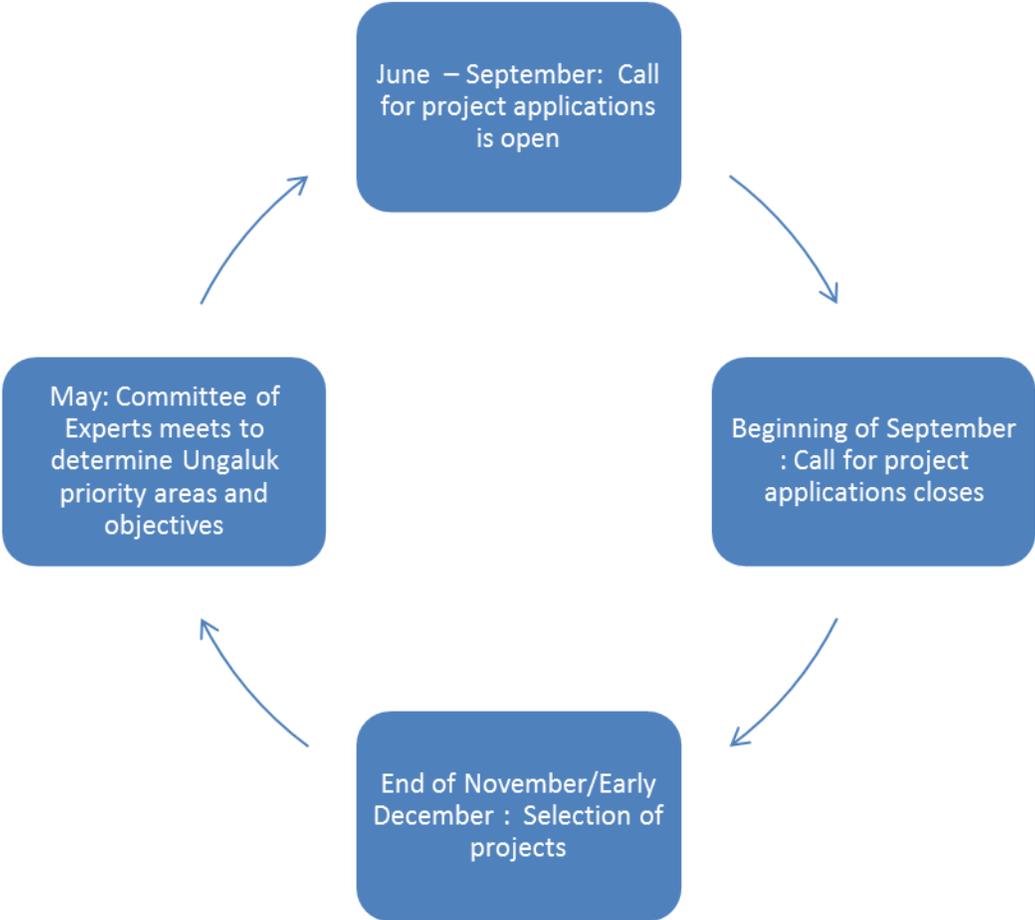
Organizational capacity:

The organization or institution has the capacity to implement the project.

Sustainability:

The project has [possible] funding from other sources.

Ungaluk yearly process



Ungaluk budget

Given the fact that nearly 70% of major crimes in Nunavik are directly related to drugs and or alcohol abuse, Ungaluk should aim to allocate at least 25% of its total yearly budget to fund projects directly related to this problem. In the event that the number of projects submitted in connection with drugs and/or alcohol abuse does not reach this target (25%), Ungaluk, through its Coordinator and after authorization from KRG and Makivik Presidents may request the submission of projects by organizations involved in the fight against drug and/or alcohol abuse.

Funding under \$50,000:

Request for funding of less than \$ 50,000 should be authorized by both presidents (KRG and Makivik together) after having been recommended by the Ungaluk Coordinator, and without requiring the approval of the Joint Executive.

Committee of experts

As outlined in the *Sanarrutik Agreement*:

The Committee of Experts shall meet at least once per year and shall be composed of (Sanarrutik 4.4.4):

- One (1) Makivik representative, (from one community);
- One (1) Makivik representative (Social and Justice employee);
- One (1) KRG representative (prevention specialist);
- One (1) KRG representative (criminality specialist; KRPF Chief);
- Four (4) members designated by Québec;
- Plus Ungaluk Coordinator;

The Committee of experts mandate is to:

- a. identify the needs of the region and recommend priorities and strategies to meet the following objectives (*Sanarrutik Agreement*, Section 4.4.3):
 - *Prevent and combat Crime*
 - *Promote safe and healthy communities*
 - *taking culturally appropriate measures to improve the social environment*
 - *Provide assistance to crime victims*
 - *Improve correctional services for the Inuit*
- b. establish indicators to evaluate the effectiveness of the utilization of the funding provided (*Sanarrutik Agreement*, Section 4.4.6)