

# JDL Demonstration Report

*Jovem Design Lisboa (JDL) is a design-oriented approach to engaging young people in community safety*

## 1. Where was the demonstration taking place and why?

Jovem Design Lisboa (JDL) is a prevention program, developed under the IcARUS Project, that uses a design-oriented approach with the aim of involving young people in building creative solutions for the safety of their community. In this sense, JDL aims to promote positive behaviors in young people, strengthen their self-esteem and confidence, provide practical life skills and improve their relationships with the police and the local community.

Following the final IcARUS Local Workshop in Lisbon, in 29th May 2023, in which partners working with youth from the Lisbon Community Policing Program validate the JDL Tool components, it was selected the Padre Cruz Neighbourhood (Fig.1) as the setting for the JDL Tool demonstration. The Padre Cruz neighbourhood, is a social rehousing municipal neighbourhood, built in the 60s of the 20th century, with several rehousing processes over time, that is located in the Lisbon Borough of Carnide, in the northern area of Lisbon with currently about 5,600 inhabitants.



Fig.1 – Padre Cruz Neighbourhood, Lisbon, Portugal

### ► The selection of Padre Cruz Neighbourhood was based on 3 main criteria:

1. To be a territory with a **community policing project in place**, with a police team available to work as police mentors to accompany the JDL youth teams;
2. To have **youth workers** from local associations working with young people who are **willing to work with the police officers**;
3. To have local **partners motivated and with human resources capacity to test the JDL tool** with the young people over 12-weeks.

In this context, the Padre Cruz neighbourhood fulfil these requirements, to the extent that it is a **neighbourhood with community policing**, with a police team of the Municipal Police that patrols the neighbourhood, which guarantees the police mentors to accompany the teams of young people and, also has two sports associations that work with young people and that were available and motivated to test the JDL Program. Also, the fact that one of the associations was supported by **Programa Escolhas**, a national program that promotes the prevention of risk behaviours activities with young people, through the funding of youth workers and activities targeting young people, and that in the beginning of the IcARUS Project, signed a protocol with the Lisbon Municipal Police to **support the IcARUS tool to be developed and tested** in Lisbon within their projects.

In the planning phase of the demonstration, it took place a **meeting with the local Mayor** of Carnide Borough to facilitate access to venues for the Demonstration, namely for the Launch and Final Events. The Local Mayor accepted to be part of the Judging Panel and considered a budget for the implementation of JDL solutions proposed by the teams.

## 2. Who are the beneficiaries (young people), how was the selection process and based on what criteria? And who are the 4 teams?

In a JDL project, teams of young people work to address real-world issues of concern to them and their community. Being given responsibility for tackling real world issues helps generate in the young people a sense of ownership of the project and intrinsically diverts young people away from socially undesirable behaviours by improving their confidence, knowledge and skills. A JDL project involves four teams of 5–9 young people, each supported by a youth worker and a police mentor from the local Community Policing Team.

The JDL tool of IcARUS Project was tested in the context of the Lisbon Community Policing Program with partners of the Prevention and Safety Partnership of *Padre Cruz Neighbourhood*, by two partner institutions working with youth: the *Associação Nacional de Futebol de Rua* and the *Associação Amigos da Luz*. The JDL Program demonstration, involved four teams of young people, with each team supported by a youth worker (JDL Monitor) and a community police officer (police mentor), in a total of 27 participants.

The teams were composed by young people aged 11 to 20, that were selected by their affiliated associations (Fig.2), as follows:

- ▶ 2 teams from *Associação Nacional Futebol de Rua*
  - Team “*Bairro JDL*” - 7 participants: 4 boys and 3 girls;
  - Team “*O Mundo e o Bairro*” - 7 participants: 4 boys and 3 girls;
- ▶ 2 teams from *Associação Amigos da Luz*
  - Team “*Amighuz JDL*” - 6 participants: 5 boys and 1 girl;
  - Team “*Team Power*” - 7 participants: 5 boys and 2 girls.



Fig.2 – JDL participants in the Launch Event (31st January 2024).

The participants were selected to participate in JDL demonstration, by the following criteria:

- i) To be a participant in *Escolhas* Program, a government program, at the national level, which aims to promote social inclusion and integration, combat social discrimination, civic participation and reinforce social cohesion aimed at children and young people, particularly those coming from contexts of greater socioeconomic vulnerability (*Associação Futebol de Rua*);
- ii) The availability of youngsters to participate in the JDL program according to the JDL schedule (*Associação Amigos da Luz*);
- iii) The age range of participants, to be between 11 to 19 years old, and;
- iv) To be a resident in the *Padre Cruz Neighbourhood*.

### 3. What was the process of 12 weeks, what happened in each phase for each team?

JDL is a structured design challenge that engages young people in designing creative solutions to problems and socially undesirable behaviour in their neighbourhood. Over 12 weeks, teams of young people researched neighbourhood problems, understood community needs, generated and validated solutions and presented their ideas at a final 'Showcase Event' to the community and a panel of judges (Fig.3). The panel of judges were composed by relevant persons from the local community.

► Each team **meets 1 or 2 times a week** over the course of the JDL **12 week Programme**

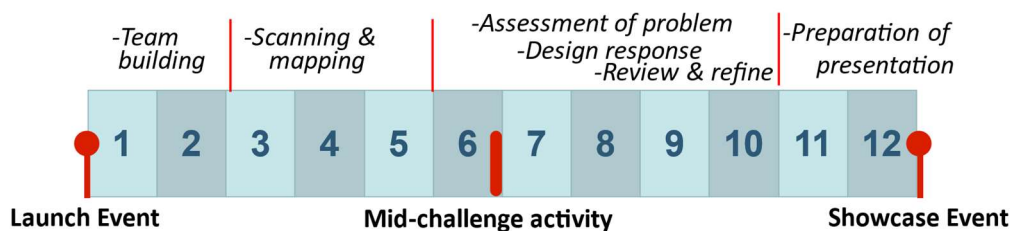


Fig.3 – JDL-Jovem Design Lisboa 12 week Program

The JDL programme ran in *Padre Cruz Neighbourhood* over 12 weeks, as follows (Fig.4):

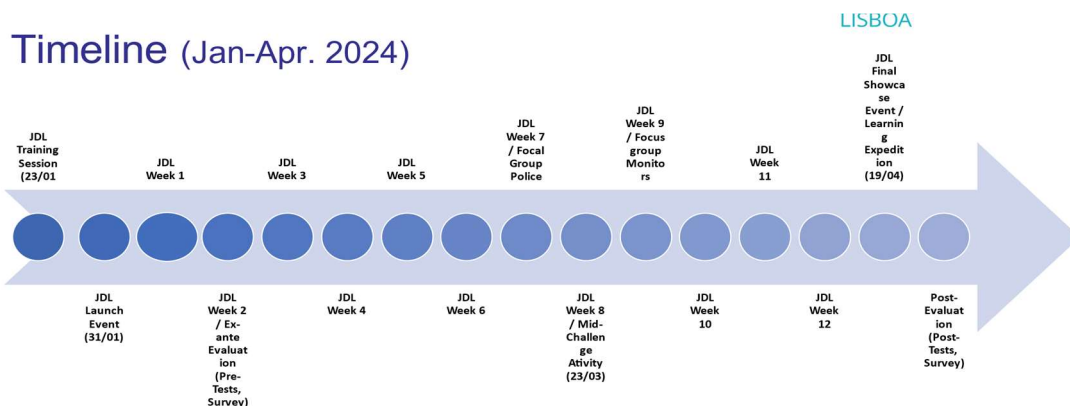


Fig.4 – JDL Demonstration timeline in Padre Cruz Neighbourhood



### 3.1 Launch Event:

The JDL Launch Event took place on 31<sup>st</sup> January in the facilities of GEBALIS, one of the partner institutions of the community policing security group, a municipally-owned enterprise of local development that manages Lisbon's public housing.

Participated in the launch event 47 participants, as follows: 27 youngsters (JDL teams) and 6 youth workers (JDL monitors) from the *Associação Nacional de Futebol de Rua* and the *Associação Amigos da Luz*; 4 police officers (police mentors) and 9 members of the LMP prevention team (JDL Coordinator), of the Lisbon Municipal Police. It also included 1 partner from the community policing neighbourhood of Alta de Lisboa, the *Centro Social da Musgueira*, with the role of presenting the JDL Final Event.

In the Launch Event, the teams were set up and it was presented the scope of the challenge. The ground rules were set and some ice-breaking activities (Fig.5) between the teams and their dedicated police mentors.



Fig.5 – JDL Launch Event – Activity «Discovering the Police Mentor».

It was also distributed to all participants backpacks with the JDL materials (Fig. 6). This first moment was an opportunity to clarify any doubts about JDL challenge.

Each participant received a backpack with the following components of the JDL Tool:

- ✓ JDL Team Workbook;
- ✓ JDL individual journals

The JDL monitors received the following components:

- ✓ JDL Team Workbook
- ✓ Youth worker guide

The JDL Police mentors received the following components:

- ✓ JDL Team Workbook
- ✓ Police mentor guide;



Fig.6 – JDL materials distribution to teams.

### 3.2. JDL Challenge:

#### Weeks 1–2: Team building and selection of focus area

In the first weeks, the ground rules were set (Fig.7) and some team building exercises were made to set up the teams with their dedicated police mentor. Then the JDL teams selected the focus area to be addressed. Building team spirit resulted from defining the team's name, mascot and logo. It was a time to discover some of the young people's talents, such as drawing or public speaking.

At this stage, the contributions of the mentor police officers, as knowledgeable about the territory's public space, their oratory ability to capture the attention of young people and the use of some humour, gained complicities and came to be seen as key elements for this process of team building. The activity book was a very significant guiding component so that all teams knew the process they were going to carry out simultaneously.



Fig.7 –JDL team setting ground rules.

#### Weeks 3–5: Stage 1 - Scanning & mapping

Between the 3rd and 5th week, the teams went to the field, walking around the neighbourhood with a different perspective than they do every day, perceiving and evaluating the places they passed. During these weeks, participants researched the use and misuse of the public space, conducted interviews with other members of the community and made a place-centred map (Fig.8). Some teams passed each other on the street. Using the examples provided in the activity booklet, all teams adapted the questionnaire to their objectives and, as a team, applied it on the street to the people they met. It was a learning process to overcome, in some cases, some shyness, in others, reluctance. The familiarity that the mentor police had in the territory, with the population, was an unquestionable asset for approaching people on the street.

After the interviews, the teams gathered the questionnaires and even before analysing the responses, a first idea was already being drawn about the theme or themes to be addressed. In the work sessions, young people discussed the places to select and the hierarchy of importance of the chosen themes/problems. It was a challenging stage as each youngster set up an idea on how to address the challenge. After the problem was agreed upon by all members of each team, it was assumed and internalized by all team members.



Fig 8 –JDL team evaluating the places in the neighbourhood.



Fig 9 –JDL team analysing the questionnaires responses.

## Weeks 6–7: Stage 2 - Assessment of the problems

The JDL teams analysed data gathered using a problem profile to understand the problem in the context of the chosen problem area (Fig.10). During the 6th and 7th week, the problem analysis stage took place. It should be noted that the team's focus was not on identifying offenders, or identifying a problem within the context of an infraction. Observation in the field, the collection of information and analysis of the data collected aimed, on the one hand, at analysing constraints in public space, some of which promote unwanted behaviour (incivilities), and on the other, identifying changes to be made in public space that encourage a fortified community coexistence.

Thus, the identified problem profiles - across the various teams - focused more on looking at the public space and its characteristics and possible risks and not so much about infractions or offenders. This collective and conscious look aimed to bring improvements to the neighbourhood population.



Fig 10 –JDL team building the problem profile.

At this stage, the creation of the problem profile was not complex, even considering the initial phase in which everyone had many ideas about the two or three problems encountered, with each of them lending great energy in defending their perspective. Everyone listened to each other and shared their opinion. The performance of the monitors who questioned the young people was key to this process, considering what they already knew about their personalities. The participation of the mentor police officers was also very relevant in raising questions and bringing the evidence found to the debate.

## Mid-challenge activity:

At the end of week 7, it took place a one-day mid-challenge activity, on the 23<sup>rd</sup> of April in *Quinta das Conchas*, a large garden public park in *Alta de Lisboa*, also a neighbourhood with a community policing project (Fig.11).

The activity consisted of an orienteering sports activity in which the teams competed against each other to discover the fastest way to unravel the clues and finish the route.



Fig 11 –JDL teams in the Mid Challenge activity of Orientation in Park *Quinta das Conchas*.



The mid-challenge activity was organized by the Prevention Team and Community Policing Team of the Lisbon Municipal Police (JDL Coordinator) and had the collaboration of partners from the community policing safety partnership in the Padre Cruz neighbourhood. The four JDL team participants' were challenged to learn how to read a map, how to identify sign codes and to develop strategies to strengthen teamwork. After the distribution of the prizes and also after lunch, participants had the opportunity to contact the forest rangers of the Municipal Police and to have a ride in the police horses (Fig.12).



Fig 12 –Mid-Challenge activity in the afternoon with the Municipal Forest Rangers.

Some participants even shared that they would like to be forest rangers in the future and asked questions to the officers about how to enter to the police service and what was needed to become a forest ranger. The activity ended with a group photo (Fig.13).



Fig 13 –Mid-Challenge activity with the group of JDL participants

### Weeks 8–9: Stage 3 - Design response

During weeks 8 and 9, JDL teams developed the response to the problem by brainstorming design ideas and concepts (Fig.14). At the beginning of this stage, teams had some doubts about how to answer the workbook questions, as youngsters weren't sure about which way to follow, as the desire to win led youngsters to point out some unrealistic proposals. In this stage, the teams made the drawings of solutions and the models using diverse materials. (Fig.15).



Fig 14 –JDL team brainstorming ideas.



Fig 15 –JDL team working on the models.

## Weeks 10-12: Stage 4 - Review, refine & design communication

In the last weeks, participants reviewed and evaluated the design ideas, selected their favourite design and collected some feedback from stakeholders. They developed the visual format for the final design idea and made the models, drawings and *maquettes* to present in the final event. It was also the made the presentation development and rehearsal, as well as the completing the JDL Workbook. During week 10, the teams collected opinions from family members and some reference people linked to the associations. In the 11th and 12th weeks, the activity was very intense for all teams when they had to finalize the design of the solution proposals. (Fig.16).



Fig 16 –JDL team reviewing the design ideas.

At this stage, while some participants filled out the JDL workbook to deliver to the jury, others built the models and PowerPoint presentations to present at the final event. Given the volume of work, in addition to the days foreseen in the JDL program, the four teams worked one more day by their own decision and went to rehearse their presentation in the venue place of the final event. The teams also rehearsed on the day of the final event.

## Week 12 – JDL Showcase Event

The Showcase Event took place on the evening of the 19th of April 2024, in the Cultural Centre of Carnide, located in Padre Cruz neighbourhood. The event had major support from the community, local partners, JDL Teams' families, friends and neighbours. It also included the participation of partners from other community policing neighbourhoods. The event started with the introduction from the JDL coordinator in Padre Cruz Neighbourhood and the presenter of the showcase event, from the Social Centre of Musgueira, another partner from the Lisbon community policing program.



Fig 17 –JDL Showcase presenter and the coordinator of JDL in Padre Cruz Neighbourhodd



Fig 18 –JDL Showcase event in *Centro Cultural de Carnide*.



The JDL Teams presented the solutions with high commitment, rigour and joy. All the proposals were very well received, by the jury and the audience. The JDL Teams submitted also the completed JDL workbook for the panel of judges.

The panel of the jury (Fig.19) was composed of two recognized young athletes from the Padre Cruz Neighbourhood, the Local Mayor and the President of the Assembly of Carnide Borough, a Landscape Architect from the Lisbon Municipality, the Commander of the Padre Cruz Squad of the Public Security Police (National Police) and the representative of the Lisbon Municipal Police Commander, the coordinator entity of JDL Program.



Fig 19 –Panel of the JDL Juri at the Showcase event.

The Showcase event was the key moment that JDL Teams had to present the proposals developed over the previous 12 weeks (Fig.20 and 21).



Fig 20 –JDL Teams presenting their design ideas.

The presentations of the design ideas by the four JDL teams participating in this challenge were delivered in a very enthusiastic, participatory and lively manner.



Fig 21 –JDL Teams delivering their design ideas to the Jury.

The evaluation of the proposals and final decision on the winner from the Jury (Fig.22) was difficult given the high quality of the proposals and the creative and enthusiastic way in which they were presented, with a very festive atmosphere from the audience.



Fig 22 –JDL Jury evaluating the design ideas.

After presenting the proposals to the Jury, the JDL teams were evaluated and received the prizes by the classification given by the Jury. The contribution of partner entities in the final event, helping to support the presentation of the youngster's proposals for improving safety and well-being in Bairro Padre Cruz, contributed greatly to the initiative's success.



Fig 23 –JDL Padre Cruz participants at the end of the Showcase event.

During the Showcase event, it was displayed in the *foyer* of the *Centro Cultural de Carnide*, a JDL Exhibition of the JDL 12-week challenge with the high moments experienced by the JDL participants (Fig.22).



Fig 24 –JDL Padre Cruz Exhibition in *Centro Cultural de Carnide*.





#### 4. What were the identified challenges and then the suggested solutions of young people?

The JDL tool was tested with the collaboration of partners from the Community Policing Prevention and Security Partnership of *Padre Cruz Neighbourhood*, namely the *National Street Football Association* and the *Associação Amigos da Luz*. In this context, four Police Mentors from the Municipal Police (two from the Community Policing Team and two from the Inspection Brigade, from Padre Cruz neighbourhood), together with four JDL Monitors from those associations, worked with teams of teenagers (JDL Teams) in building improvement solutions for the Neighbourhood. Over the 12 weeks, the teams sought to investigate their neighbourhood's problems, understand the community's needs and create creative solutions to improve it.

In the Showcase event, at the *Carnide Cultural Center* on April 19th, the following proposals developed by the four JDL teams were presented to a Jury and their community:

The problems identified by the JDL Teams were the following:

Team 1 | *Bairro JDL (JDL Neighbourhood)*: Lack of a community barbecue in the neighbourhood's community square;

Team 2 | *O Mundo e o Bairro (The World and the Neighbourhood)*: Lack of a drinking fountain, lights and waste bins in the neighbourhood's community square;

Team 3 | *Amigluz JDL*: Improving access to parking at the neighbourhood's Municipal Sports Pavilion;

Team 4 | *Team Power*: The poor condition of the existing Children's Park in the neighbourhood.

The proposals developed by the JDL Teams and presented to the jury, were all useful to the community and were the result of a very attentive look and with a collective sense from young people to diagnose a problem and present a proposed solution to improve the life in their community. In this sense, the proposals focused on the improvement of the public space (requalification of spaces, improvement of lighting and inclusion of urban furniture equipment).

#### 5. What were the challenges?

During the JDL implementation, the Prevention Team of the Lisbon Municipal Police (JDL Coordinator) organized a focus group with the Police Mentors (12.03.2024) and with JDL Monitors (5.04.2024) to assess how the program was being delivered, and what were the main challenges and insights from them. Later, at the end of the Demonstration, another focus group was organized with JDL Teams' participants, the mentor police officers and monitors, to evaluate the main challenges and results during the JDL demonstration. The main findings were the following:

##### JDL team's attendance

Regarding attendance, there were some absences on the part of the young people. The attendance was not regular, especially after the age of 14/15 years old. The police mentors suggested that parents should be involved from the beginning to support their children to attend the activities. Although some difficulties were related to the lack of punctuality and attendance of some participants, this did not impede the development of the work.





## Difficulties in compatibility of participants' schedules

One of the main challenges was the difficulty for all the JDL teams in reconciling schedules between young people, monitors and mentor police officers. The monitors expressed that in the beginning there was difficulty with schedules, but they later managed to find a way that worked for everyone (the school schedules, the police officers' shifts and monitors schedules). There was only a need to replace two youngsters due to the difficulty of conflicting schedules with other activities.

*"It was a bit complicated to find a time that worked for everyone. Reconciling school schedules, Mentor Police schedules, and whoever was working, it was a bit complicated to find a schedule that worked for everyone."*

*(JDL Monitor, Focus Group, 5.04.2024)*

## Filling out the JDL Workbook

The JDL Team Workbook was considered to be very repetitive and that required the use of some strategies to overcome the difficulties when filling out the workbook.

*"There is a part there that we had very difficulty in understanding, I don't know if it's because it repeat questions too much... there are a lot of things that are repeated, and perhaps that was unnecessary (...) but it has been a good guide for us to carry out this project and we try our best to understand the objective that we should achieve with it."*

*(JDL Monitor, Focus Group, 5.04.2024)*

*"There were some questions that we had to reread several times. The fact that it was translated, there were issues that didn't fit, we had to rethink, because maybe on the one hand it even made sense for another problem, but for us it didn't make much sense, we had to make adjustments to the notebook to get it right. understand what we had to do. And the fact that it is repetitive in some activities."*

*(JDL Participant, Focus Group, 3.05.2024)*

## 6. What were the results?

### JDL improved trustful relationship between young people, police officers and their local community

In general, young people said that they had no idea that the police were trustworthy and that now they trust the Police officers they knew. The ice-breaking moments before meetings (e.g. football, sharing snacks, trips to the field), helped to promote a trustful relationship between youngsters and the police officers.

*"Yes. They are trustworthy people. I didn't have that idea."*

*(JDL participant, Focus Group, 3.05.2024)*

Although the attendance of young people was not regular, in general, all the police officers mentioned the easiness of creating a relationship with the youngsters. Only in one of the groups with older ages that didn't happen so easily.



The police officers mentioned that the relationship established was quite accessible, citing as an example the fact that halfway through the program, the police no longer addressed young people when they arrived in the neighbourhood for weekly meetings. Still, it was the young people who, when they saw them, approached them and greeted them - which didn't happen previously. One mentor police officer shared that some young people felt more comfortable confiding in family situations for support.

*"Since the beginning, there has always been an openness, a good relationship with them, despite it only being once a week [the sessions], I don't feel any difficulty in talking to them."*

*(Police mentor, Focus group, 12.03.2024)*

*"They feel more trust now."*

*(Police mentor, Focus group, 12.03.2024)*

*"We patrolled the neighbourhood less because we were diverted, and now that we are there more often, with this activity, they feel much more trust in us".*

*(Police mentor, Focus group, 12.03.2024)*

*"The young man already opened up as if I were a friend, not a police officer,. he felt comfortable talking to me".*

*(Police mentor, Focus group, 12.03.2024)*

Also throughout the JDL sessions, young people developed and deepened relationships not only with the police mentors but with their youth workers. The youth workers themselves also gained other insights about participants throughout JDL implementation. Although they already had a relationship with the young people, the JDL program allowed the youth worker-youngsters relationship to become even closer.

*"... We are strengthening what already exists..."*

*(JDL Monitor, Focus Group, 5.04.2024)*

### **High level of motivation from young people and police officers to participate in JDL**

All police officers mentioned the motivation shown by young people in participating in the JDL program and the unity established between the participants of the JDL teams. The police officers mentioned that the motivation and unity of young people may have arisen due to the program's objective of improving neighbourhood safety since all of them would benefit from the proposed solution to whatever the problem with the most votes.

Also, the mentoring police officers referred to be motivated and enjoy working directly with young people. The youth workers (monitors) highlighted that participation in the JDL increased group unity and cohesion. Monitors mentioned that the young people were always motivated, probably because they were competing between teams and were all working for the neighbourhood, which in the end, would benefit all.

Although it was considered repetitive, all JDL teams were able to follow through with the activities proposed in the workbook.

*"The competition factor, because it also encourages creativity and new ideas, I think this is very positive..."*

*(JDL Monitor, Focus Group, 5.04.2024)*



### **High level of community participation in JDL activities**

Residents were satisfied with the project and actively participated in the field interviews. Also, local partners cooperate in JDL, through the follow-up of the JDL tool demonstration and cooperate with the Municipal Police Team (JDL Coordinator) to prepare and organize the JDL activities, namely the training session, launch event, intermediate event & final event, by providing venue places and contributing to the meals and transportation of the JDL teams.

### **Deepening relationships within the community policing partnership**

The partners of the community policing safety partnership actively participated in the demonstration, helping organize and follow through with the JDL demonstration. That contributed to a deepening of the partnership relationships and strengthening the joint commitment towards the safety and well-being of the community.

### **JDL engaged young people in identifying and developing solutions to problems in their neighbourhood**

JDL contributed to promoting active citizenship in young people about how they could contribute to the well-being of their community. Participation in the JDL thus promoted the development of a culture of participation among young people, as citizens who contribute to reflecting on problems and proposals for improving security in their community.

### **JDL supports young people in gaining useful knowledge and life skills**

The youth workers said that they liked the JDL program because it allowed young people to work on their sense of commitment, decision-making and the development of new skills. They refer that during the JDL challenge, young people improved their competencies. For example, they realised how to present ideas and debate them and learned that it is important to reach a consensus. They also learned other skills such as how to read a map, use a compass, make a model, design a logo/mascot and use various forms of expression to showcase ideas.

## **7. What were the lessons learned and recommendations?**

During the implementation of the JDL, the JDL Coordination (Lisbon Municipal Police Prevention Team) organized a focus group with JDL police mentors and monitors to assess how the program was being delivered and what their main insights were. A focus group was also held after the end of the JDL program with participants to evaluate their participation in the program.

Some of the lessons learned were the following:

### **JDL benefits from implementation within a partnership already in place**

If the JDL is developed with partner networks that already exist in the target community, the probability of success increases and involves a greater number of participants from the community.





## **The JDL benefits from having a local coordinator, to follow up the 12-week program in supporting the teams, monitors and police mentors in delivering the program.**

Over the JDL 12 weeks, it is important to have a designated representative from the coordination entity, to support the JDL activities in the local context. The better the activities are implemented, that will allow the relationships of trust and collaboration to be developed between young people and their police mentors. The results of this were made evident in the presentation of the JDL teams at the Final Event, with all the collaboration between the youngsters and their police mentors.

The main recommendations for other JDL Editions were the following:

- **JDL Components review**

**Teams Workbook:** In the JDL workbook, participants pointed out that the workbook as very repetitive, with many repetitive questions, and insisting too much on the criminal dimension. Young people found it very repetitive and tiring, and even sometimes confuse. They suggested that there should be fewer questions when reviewing the notebook.

*"The workbook should have fewer questions (...) it is repetitive in some activities."*  
(JDL Participant, Focus Group, 3.05.2024)

The youth workers, as JDL monitors, considered the JDL Teams Workbook to be very repetitive and too much focused on crime.

*"Perhaps it would reduce a bit the text or content that is there because some questions overlap with others, and certain exercises that were already done there, we are repeating ourselves and sometimes it doesn't add much..."*  
(JDL Monitor, Focus Group, 5.04.2024)

Regarding the JDL Teams Workbook, the police officers said during the focus group (12.03.2024) that filling it out was very repetitive, and also too focused on criminal issues. They stated that because of this, they lost some time answering the questions, although it was later overcome because they adapted some questions to the context of the neighbourhood.

**JDL Mentor Police Guide:** The Police Mentor's Guide was considered by the police officers (Focus Group, 12.03.2024) to be a good guide that complemented the Teams Workbook, without need for changes.

**JDL Monitor Guide:** The youth workers consider the JDL Monitor Guide, a good and helpful guide, although it did not add anything to the knowledge they already had as youth workers. They thought of it more as a JDL regulation, as a strategy guide.

*"I think it's well constructed for anyone who has never heard of JDL and wants to do a project like this."*  
(JDL Monitor, Focus Group, 5.04.2024)

*"It ends up being a strategy guide for dealing with the group. And that's what we do every day..."*  
(JDL Monitor, Focus Group, 5.04.2024)

*"The Monitors' guide didn't add much. Just helps remembering what the methodology is. I read it once, and I don't think we need to read it anymore. We pay much more attention to the workbook than to the guide."*  
(JDL Monitor, Focus Group, 5.04.2024)

- **JDL program duration review**

Youth workers highlighted the need to increase the number of JDL sessions (Focus Group, 5.04.2024). Given the amount of work that the program JDL requires, it was suggested the increasing of working



hours with the youngsters, monitors and police mentors, as they considered that there was little time if it was only once a week. It was suggested by the police officers (Focus Group, 12.03.2024) to be extended the number of working sessions with the JDL teams, either in more weeks or more times per week.

- **Greater involvement of participants' families in JDL**

In the Police Mentors' Focus Group (12.03.2024), the police officers suggested the inclusion of families from the start to participate in the JDL Launch Event. It was suggested by police mentors that the program would benefit from the early involvement of youngsters' families in the launch event since families might support the participation of their children in the program if they knew what it was about.

## **8. What is the continuity of the JDL?**

### **The JDL design solutions to be build**

According to what was presented by the JDL teams, all the design ideas proposed were adequate and targeted to the needs, being the main challenge to get the responsible entities involved to implement the solutions proposed. Following the JDL final event, members of the Jury with responsibilities and capacity to influence the process of constructing the solution proposals presented by the young people were contacted by the Municipal Police Team to decide on what the subsequent steps to put in place the solutions proposed by the JDL Teams. Currently, the JDL Teams proposals that were voted on by the Jury (1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th place), are now in the analysis phase of the possibility of young people's ideas being put into practice by the Lisbon Municipality and the Local Council of Carnide.

In this context, it was proposed that young people present their proposals developed within the scope of the JDL Program at a Decentralized Chamber Meeting in Carnide Borough, where the Mayor and all Executive Councilors participate. This was how the decentralized meeting was held on May 15th 2024, where the participating associations and representatives of the JDL teams presented their proposals to the President, to be put into practice. All the proposals were very well received by the Mayor and Deputy Mayors.

### **The review of the JDL components to be used in future JDL editions**

One of the most mentioned aspects was the review of the workbook, to make it more accessible to use throughout the 12 weeks. Therefore, the workbook will be revised and printed for distribution in future editions of the JDL.

### **The transferability of JDL to other territories**

After the review of the JDL tool components, the JDL Program will be implemented in other community policing territories in the city of Lisbon, as well as disseminated to other cities nationally and internationally.