

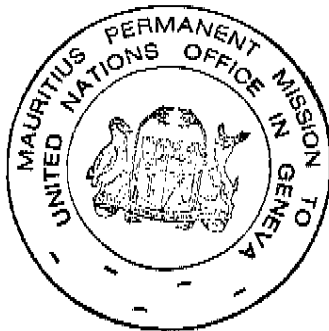


**MAURITIUS MISSION TO THE UNITED NATIONS  
GENEVA**

**No. 273/2006 MMG/CONF/5**

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Mauritius to the United Nations Office and other International Organisations in Geneva presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, and further to the latter's Note Verbale (CU 2006/115) of 7 August 2006 regarding the questionnaire on standards and norms related primarily to the prevention of crime, has the honour to submit as attached the duly filled-in questionnaire.

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Mauritius to the United Nations Office and other International Organisations in Geneva avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Secretary-General of the United Nations the assurances of its highest consideration.



A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "Ruel".

**Geneva, 27 October 2006**

**Legal Advisory Section  
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime  
Vienna International Centre  
A-1400 Vienna**

***Fax No: 00 43 1 26060 58 66***





### *Government structures*

17. *Governments should include prevention as a permanent part of their structures and programmes for controlling crime, ensuring that clear responsibilities and goals exist within government for the organization of crime prevention, by, inter alia:*

- (a) Establishing centres or focal points with expertise and resources;*
- (b) Establishing a crime prevention plan with clear priorities and targets;*
- (c) Establishing linkages and coordination between relevant government agencies or departments;*
- (d) Fostering partnerships with non-governmental organizations, the business, private and professional sectors and the community;*
- (e) Seeking the active participation of the public in crime prevention by informing it of the need for and means of action and its role.*

### *Training and capacity-building*

18. *Governments should support the development of crime prevention skills by:*

- (a) Providing professional development for senior officials in relevant agencies;*
- (b) Encouraging universities, colleges and other relevant educational agencies to offer basic and advanced courses, including in collaboration with practitioners;*
- (c) Working with the educational and professional sectors to develop certification and professional qualifications;*
- (d) Promoting the capacity of communities to develop and respond to their needs.*

### *Supporting partnerships*

19. *Governments and all segments of civil society should support the principle of partnership, where appropriate, including:*

- (a) Advancing knowledge of the importance of this principle and the components of successful partnerships, including the need for all of the partners to have clear and transparent roles;*
- (b) Fostering the formation of partnerships at different levels and across sectors;*
- (c) Facilitating the efficient operation of partnerships.*

1. Have government bodies in your country taken steps to implement the approach to crime prevention defined in the Guidelines?

Yes ( ) No

If the answer is "Yes", please describe briefly.

*In conjunction with Ministries, Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), 'Forces Vives', Business/Community Sectors.*

2. In your country, have specific crime prevention policies or strategies been adopted?

(a) At the national level?

Yes ( ) No

If the answer is "Yes", please cite the title and date of adoption.

*Mauritius Police Crime Prevention Unit - 1989.*

Has this policy or strategy been enshrined in legislation?

( ) Yes  No

If the answer is "Yes", please provide the reference and date of adoption.

(b) At the regional level?

Yes ( ) No

(c) At the local level?

Yes ( ) No

If the answer to (b) and/or (c) above is "Yes", please specify.

(b) *Through the MEDIA*

(c) *Neighbourhood Watch Scheme - Regular Meetings with local agencies, Municipalities, District Councils, Community Centres and Social Welfare Centres and Schools*

3. In your country, which government department, ministry or organization at the national level has the responsibility for leadership in crime prevention?

Please specify.

*The Mauritius Police Department.*

4. In your country, does the organization or framework of crime prevention include:

- (a) A centre or focal point at the national level?  
 Yes                      ( ) No

If the answer is "Yes", please cite the name and status of the responsible agency or agencies.

*Mauritius Police Crime Prevention Unit*

- (b) Centres or focal points at the regional level?  
( ) Yes                       No  
( ) Not applicable

- (c) Establishing crime prevention plans with clear priorities?  
(i) At the national level?  
 Yes                      ( ) Yes, in part  
( ) No  
(ii) At the regional level?  
 Yes                      ( ) Yes, in part  
( ) No                      ( ) Not applicable  
(iii) At the local level?  
 Yes                      ( ) Yes, in part  
( ) No

- (d) Establishing linkages and coordination between relevant government agencies and organizations?  
(i) At the national level?  
( ) Yes                       Yes, in part  
( ) No  
(ii) At the regional level?  
( ) Yes                       Yes, in part  
( ) No                      ( ) Not applicable

(e) Fostering partnerships with non-governmental organizations, the business, private and professional sectors and the community?

(i) At the national level?

Yes  Yes, in part

No

(ii) At the regional level?

Yes  Yes, in part

No  Not applicable

(iii) At the local level?

Yes  Yes, in part

No

(f) Seeking the active participation of the general public?

(i) At the national level?

Yes  Yes, in part

No

(ii) At the regional level?

Yes  Yes, in part

No  Not applicable

(iii) At the local level?

Yes  Yes, in part

No

(g) A specific role for the police and other institutions performing similar roles?

Yes  No

If the answer is "Yes", please describe.

5. In your country, do government bodies support the development of crime prevention skills by:

(a) Providing professional development?

Yes  No

- (b) Encouraging relevant educational institutions to offer basic and advanced courses?  
 Yes  No
- (c) Working to develop certification and professional qualifications?  
 Yes  No
- (d) Promoting the capacity of communities to develop and respond to their own needs?  
 Yes  No

## II. Crime prevention approaches

Crime prevention as defined in the relevant instruments refers to various approaches generally called social, community-based and situational crime prevention, as well as preventing recidivism.

In respect to social crime prevention, relevant paragraphs of the Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime include:

6. *Crime prevention encompasses a wide range of approaches, including those which:*

(a) *Promote the well-being of people and encourage pro-social behaviour through social, economic, health and educational measures, with a particular emphasis on children and youth, and focus on the risk and protective factors associated with crime and victimization (prevention through social development, or social crime prevention);*

### *Socio-economic development and inclusion*

8. *Crime prevention considerations should be integrated into all relevant social and economic policies and programmes, including those addressing employment, education, health, housing and urban planning, poverty, social marginalization and exclusion. Particular emphasis should be placed on communities, families, children and youth at risk.*

***Social development***

24. Governments should address the risk factors of crime and victimization by:

(a) Promoting protective factors through comprehensive and non-stigmatizing social and economic development programmes, including health, education, housing and employment;

(b) Promoting activities that redress marginalization and exclusion;

(c) Promoting positive conflict resolution;

(d) Using education and public awareness strategies to foster a culture of lawfulness and tolerance while respecting cultural identities.

6. Is the concept of social crime prevention (as defined in paragraph 6 (a) of the Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime) part of your country's crime prevention policy, strategy or programmes?

Yes  No

7. Do your country's crime prevention policies, strategies or programmes include a specific focus on:

(a) Children and youth at risk of victimization or offending?

Yes  No

If the answer is "Yes", please specify.

***School Education Program (Primary & Secondary)***

***Youth Crime Prevention***

(b) Vulnerable groups?

Yes  No

If the answer is "Yes", please specify.

***Elderly persons (women & old aged persons), Women's Associations, Youth Club, Scouts Associations, Senior Citizens Club.***

(c) The different needs of men and women?

Yes  No

If the answer is "Yes", please specify.

***Counselling women associations, NGOs, Socio Cultural Groups, Business Sectors.***

8. Are crime prevention considerations integrated into relevant social and economic policies and programmes?

Yes  No

If the answer is "Yes", please specify.

9. In your country, do crime prevention policies, strategies or programmes:

(a) Promote protective factors (e.g. staying in school, positive parenting, job training for youth, etc.)?

Yes  No

If the answer is "Yes", please describe briefly.

***Sensitization Programme at school level: 'consequences of truancy'.***

***Sensitization Programme for parents at the level of Parent Teachers Association.***

(b) Promote activities to redress marginalization or exclusion?

Yes  No

If the answer is "Yes", please describe briefly.

(c) Promote positive conflict resolution (e.g. mediation, restorative justice, etc.)?

Yes  No

If the answer is "Yes", please describe briefly.

(d) Use education and public awareness?

Yes  No

If the answer is "Yes", please describe briefly.

***Regular programme on TV, Radio, School Campaign, hotels and Business Sectors***

(e) Involve the media?

Yes  No

If the answer is "Yes", please describe briefly.

***Radio, TV Programme, Press***

In respect of community or locally based crime prevention, relevant paragraphs of the Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime include:

6. *Crime prevention encompasses a wide range of approaches, including those which:*

*(b) Change the conditions in neighbourhoods that influence offending, victimization and insecurity that results from crime by building on the initiatives, expertise and commitment of community members (locally based crime prevention);*

10. Does your country have specific crime prevention policies, strategies or programmes designed to change the conditions that influence offending, victimization and insecurity in neighbourhoods?

Yes  No

If the answer is "Yes", please specify.

11. Does your crime prevention policy or strategy include an integrated approach to address the multiple risk and protective factors in highly vulnerable neighbourhoods or communities?

Yes  No

If the answer is "Yes", please specify.

*Through established Neighbourhood Watch Schemes*

In respect of situational crime prevention, relevant paragraphs of the Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime include:

6. *Crime prevention encompasses a wide range of approaches, including those which:*

*(c) Prevent the occurrence of crimes by reducing opportunities, increasing risks of being apprehended and minimizing benefits, including through environmental design, and by providing assistance and information to potential and actual victims (situational crime prevention);*

*Situational prevention*

26. *Governments and civil society, including, where appropriate, the corporate sector, should support the development of situational crime prevention programmes by, inter alia:*

- (a) *Improved environmental design;*
- (b) *Appropriate methods of surveillance that are sensitive to the right to privacy;*
- (c) *Encouraging the design of consumer goods to make them more resistant to crime;*
- (d) *Target "hardening" without impinging upon the quality of the built environment or limiting free access to public space;*
- (e) *Implementing strategies to prevent repeat victimization.*

12. Does your country have specific situational crime prevention policies, strategies or programmes to:

(a) Improve environmental design and management?

Yes  No

If the answer is "Yes", please specify.

(b) Implement appropriate methods of surveillance that are sensitive to privacy?

Yes  No

If the answer is "Yes", please specify.

(c) Promote target hardening without impinging on the quality of the built environment?

Yes  No

If the answer is "Yes", please specify.

(d) Encourage the design of crime resistant consumer goods?

Yes  No

If the answer is "Yes", please specify.

(e) Implement strategies to prevent repeat victimization?

Yes  No

If the answer is "Yes", please specify.

*Victims visit to reassure & counselling*

In respect of the prevention of recidivism, relevant paragraphs of the Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime include:

6. *Crime prevention encompasses a wide range of approaches, including those which:*

(d) *Prevent recidivism by assisting in the social reintegration of offenders and other preventive mechanisms (reintegration programmes).*

13. In your country, do you have specific policies, strategies or programmes to prevent recidivism by assisting in the social reintegration of offenders and other preventive mechanisms?

( ) Yes (x) No

If the answer is "Yes", please specify.

**III. Implementation issues**

Sustainability and accountability are important principles to ensure the implementation of effective crime prevention programmes and initiatives. The relevant paragraphs of the Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime are:

1. *There is clear evidence that well-planned crime prevention strategies not only prevent crime and victimization, but also promote community safety and contribute to the sustainable development of countries. Effective, responsible crime prevention enhances the quality of life of all citizens. It has long-term benefits in terms of reducing the costs associated with the formal criminal justice system, as well as other social costs that result from crime. Crime prevention offers opportunities for a humane and more cost-effective approach to the problems of crime.*

*Sustainability/accountability*

10. *Crime prevention requires adequate resources, including funding for structures and activities, in order to be sustained. There should be clear accountability for funding, implementation and evaluation and for the achievement of planned results.*

*Sustainability*

20. *Governments and other funding bodies should strive to achieve sustainability of demonstrably effective crime prevention programmes and initiatives through, inter alia:*
- (a) Reviewing resource allocation to establish and maintain an appropriate balance between crime prevention and the criminal justice and other systems, to be more effective in preventing crime and victimization;*
  - (b) Establishing clear accountability for funding, programming and coordinating crime prevention initiatives;*
  - (c) Encouraging community involvement in sustainability.*

14. In your country, what measures have been taken to ensure the sustainability of crime prevention policies, strategies and programmes?

Please describe briefly.

*Constant victims visit, sensitization programmes at all level of the community*

15. In your country, have there been systematic attempts to assess the costs of crime and crime control measures, including crime prevention measures?

( ) Yes (X) No

If the answer is "Yes", please provide the source of funding and an estimate of the total costs.

In implementing crime prevention, elements of a rigorous process have been identified. The relevant paragraphs of the Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime are:

*Knowledge base*

11. *Crime prevention strategies, policies, programmes and actions should be based on a broad, multidisciplinary foundation of knowledge about crime problems, their multiple causes and promising and proven practices.*

21. *As appropriate, Governments and/or civil society should facilitate knowledge-based crime prevention by, inter alia:*
- (a) Providing the information necessary for communities to address crime problems;*
  - (b) Supporting the generation of useful and practically applicable knowledge that is scientifically reliable and valid;*
  - (c) Supporting the organization and synthesis of knowledge and identifying and addressing gaps in the knowledge base;*
  - (d) Sharing that knowledge, as appropriate, among, inter alia, researchers, policy makers, educators, practitioners from other relevant sectors and the wider community;*
  - (e) Applying this knowledge in replicating successful interventions, developing new initiatives and anticipating new crime problems and prevention opportunities;*
  - (f) Establishing data systems to help manage crime prevention more cost-effectively, including by conducting regular surveys of victimization and offending;*
  - (g) Promoting the application of those data in order to reduce repeat victimization, persistent offending and areas with a high level of crime.*

*Planning intervention*

22. *Those planning interventions should promote a process that includes:*
- (a) A systematic analysis of crime problems, their causes, risk factors and consequences, in particular at the local level;*
  - (b) A plan that draws on the most appropriate approach and adapts interventions to the specific local problem and context;*
  - (c) An implementation plan to deliver appropriate interventions that are efficient, effective and sustainable;*
  - (d) Mobilizing entities that are able to tackle causes;*
  - (e) Monitoring and evaluation.*

*Supporting evaluation*

23. *Governments, other funding bodies and those involved in programme development and delivery should:*
- (a) Undertake short- and longer-term evaluation to test rigorously what works, where and why;*

- (b) Undertake cost-benefit analyses;
- (c) Assess the extent to which action results in a reduction in levels of crime and victimization, in the seriousness of crime and in fear of crime;
- (d) Systematically assess the outcomes and unintended consequences, both positive and negative, of action, such as a decrease in crime rates or the stigmatization of individuals and/or communities.

16. In your country, is the use of knowledge-based crime prevention strategies, policies or programmes facilitated by:

(a) Supporting the generation and utilization of useful information and data?

Yes ( ) No

If the answer is "Yes", please describe briefly.

*Datas - Crime Trend - Crime Pattern are disseminated to the public*

(b) Supporting the sharing of useful information and data?

Yes ( ) No

If the answer is "Yes", please describe briefly.

*Create awareness from datas & statistics given - displacement of crime*

(c) Promoting the application of useful information and data to reduce repeat victimization, persistent offending and high crime areas?

Yes ( ) No

If the answer is "Yes", please describe briefly.

- (i) *Counsel, reassure and prevent repeat victimisation*
- (ii) *Create awareness for target hardening*
- (iii) *Opportunity reduction*
- (iv) *Establishing Neighbourhood Watch Scheme*

17. In your country, do the crime prevention policies, strategies or programmes promote a planning process that includes:

- (a) A systematic analysis of crime problems, their causes and risk factors and consequences, in particular at the local level?

Yes ( ) No

If the answer is "Yes", please describe briefly.

*Compilation of datas - carrying out crime analysis*

- (b) A plan that draws on the most appropriate approaches and adapts interventions to the specific local problems and local context?

Yes ( ) No

If the answer is "Yes", please describe briefly.

*Crime Prevention Strategies are initiated accordingly - Door to door campaign - Neighbourhood Watch Scheme - School Sensitization Programme - Business School - Community programme*

- (c) An implementation plan to deliver efficient, effective and sustainable interventions?

Yes ( ) No

If the answer is "Yes", please describe briefly.

*In year 2002 - Crime Survey - South African Report*

- (d) Mobilizing entities that are able to tackle causes?

Yes ( ) No

If the answer is "Yes", please describe briefly.

*NGOs, local authorities, 'Forces Vives' and local residents*

- (e) Monitoring and evaluation?

Yes ( ) No

If the answer is "Yes", please describe briefly.

*After the setting up of a Neighbourhood Watch Scheme in crime prone areas, the crime trend is monitored closely in collaboration with residents, to assess and evaluate the outcome of the scheme*

18. In your country, do the crime prevention policies, strategies or programmes include:

(a) Undertaking evaluation to test rigorously what works?

Yes ( ) No

If the answer is "Yes", please describe briefly.

*Collecting additional data, feedback from residents, local Police and stakeholders to compare and adjust in terms of preventive policy, directed patrol and interagency collaboration to dismiss the crime pattern and crime rate.*

(b) Undertaking cost-benefit analyses?

( ) Yes  No

If the answer is "Yes", please describe briefly.

(c) Assessing reduction in crime, victimization and fear of crime?

Yes ( ) No

If the answer is "Yes", please describe briefly.

*Examine and compare data.*

*Visit and reassure*

*Police presence, field counselling and to reassure residents*

(d) Assessing outcomes and unintended consequences?

Yes ( ) No

If the answer is "Yes", please describe briefly.

*Feedback from the community, data & statistics*

*Meeting the objectives of the scheme*

19. Has an evaluation of components or specific activities of your country's national crime prevention policy or strategy been undertaken?

Yes ( ) No

If the answer is "Yes", please describe briefly.

*Crime Trend – Survey re. 2002 report*

The Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime recognize the links between local and transnational organized crime and the need to prevent organized crime. The relevant paragraphs of the Guidelines are:

*Interdependency*

13. *National crime prevention diagnoses and strategies should, where appropriate, take account of links between local criminal problems and international organized crime.*

*Prevention of organized crime*

27. *Governments and civil society should endeavour to analyse and address the links between transnational organized crime and national and local crime problems by, inter alia:*

*(a) Reducing existing and future opportunities for organized criminal groups to participate in lawful markets with the proceeds of crime, through appropriate legislative, administrative or other measures;*

*(b) Developing measures to prevent the misuse by organized criminal groups of tender procedures conducted by public authorities and of subsidies and licences granted by public authorities for commercial activity;*

*(c) Designing crime prevention strategies, where appropriate, to protect socially marginalized groups, especially women and children, who are vulnerable to the action of organized criminal groups, including trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants.*

*Links between transnational and local crime*

31. *Member States should collaborate to analyse and address the links between transnational organized crime and national and local crime problems.*

20. In your country, do crime prevention policies, strategies or programmes assess the potential links between local and national crime problems and transnational organized crime?

( ) Yes (✓) No

If the answer is "Yes", please describe briefly.

*Networking*

30. *Member States should strengthen or establish international, regional and national crime prevention networks with a view to exchanging proven and promising practices, identifying elements of their transferability and making such knowledge available to communities throughout the world.*

*Prioritizing crime prevention*

32. *The Centre for International Crime Prevention of the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention of the Secretariat, the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network of affiliated and associated institutes and other relevant United Nations entities should include in their priorities crime prevention as set out in these Guidelines, set up a coordination mechanism and establish a roster of experts to undertake needs assessment and to provide technical advice.*

*Dissemination*

33. *Relevant United Nations bodies and other organizations should cooperate to produce crime prevention information in as many languages as possible, using both print and electronic media.*

22. Does your country participate in international networks for the exchange of information and knowledge on crime prevention policies, strategies or programmes?

Yes                      ( ) No

If the answer is "Yes", please specify.

*Interpol*

23. What are the main obstacles to your country participating in international networking?

Please describe.

*Lack of fund. Not enough media programme*

24. Please identify guides, toolkits, compendiums or manuals of crime prevention practices from your country that can be shared with other countries.

*'Crime Prevention' literatures and leaflets*

25. Does your country need technical assistance in any area of crime prevention?

Yes

No

26. Is your country able to provide technical assistance in any area of crime prevention?

Yes

No

If the answer to questions 25 and/or 26 is "Yes", please mark the appropriate box(es) below:	<i>Need technical assistance</i>	<i>Can provide technical assistance</i>
(a) Including prevention as a permanent part of government structures (para. 17)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
(b) Government support for the development of crime prevention skills (para. 18)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
(c) Government and civil society support of partnerships (para. 19)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
(d) Social crime prevention (paras. 6 (a), 8 and 24)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
(e) Locally based or neighbourhood crime prevention (para. 6 (b))	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
(f) Situational crime prevention (paras. 6 (c) and 26)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
(g) Prevention of recidivism (para. 6 (d))	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
(h) Sustainability and accountability of crime prevention (paras. 1, 10 and 20)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
(i) Knowledge-based crime prevention (paras. 11 and 21)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
(j) Planning interventions (para. 22)		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(k) Monitoring and evaluation (para. 25)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
(l) Assessing the links between local crime problems and transnational organized crime (paras. 13, 27 and 31)		
(m) Of the areas identified, is there a priority? If so, please identify.		