

Annex

Information-gathering instrument on United Nations standards and norms related primarily to the prevention of crime

Pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 2004/28 of 21 July 2004, the following questionnaire is designed as a tool to collect information to assist in the preparation of the report of the Secretary-General, in particular as regards the following:

- (a) The difficulties encountered in the application of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention;
- (b) Ways in which technical assistance can be provided; and
- (c) Useful practices and emerging challenges.

It is not intended to produce a scorecard of how well States are doing. It addresses the main sections of the Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime (Council resolution 2002/13, annex) and, as the case may be, other relevant instruments.

Economic and Social Council resolution 2002/13 of 24 July 2003 on action to promote effective crime prevention accepted the Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime and also requested the Secretary-General to report to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on the implementation of that resolution. In the Guidelines, crime prevention refers to “strategies and measures that seek to reduce the risk of crimes occurring” by influencing “their multiple causes” (para. 3). It includes social crime prevention (or prevention through social development), local, community or neighbourhood-based crime prevention, situational crime prevention and measures to prevent recidivism. The definition does not include law enforcement and other criminal justice intervention, even though these may have crime prevention aspects. It is cognizant, however, of the need to take account of “the growing internationalization of criminal activities” (para. 4). When referring to the community, it refers in essence to “the involvement of civil society at the local level” (para. 5).

Other instruments relevant to the prevention of crime include:

- Economic and Social Council resolution 1995/9 of 24 July 1995, the annex to which contains the Guidelines for cooperation and technical assistance in the field of urban crime prevention
- General Assembly resolution 51/60 of 12 December 1996, the annex to which contains the United Nations Declaration on Crime and Public Security

The questionnaire is divided into five sections: structuring crime prevention at the governmental level; crime prevention approaches; implementation issues; international cooperation, networking and technical assistance; and concluding questions. In developing the questionnaire, related paragraphs have been grouped for simplicity and clarity.

I. Structuring crime prevention at the government level

The following paragraphs of the Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime refer to government responsibility, leadership and structures to organize and deliver effective crime prevention.

2. *It is the responsibility of all levels of government [national, regional and local] to create, maintain and promote a context within which relevant governmental institutions and all segments of civil society, including the corporate sector, can better play their part in preventing crime.*

Government leadership

7. *All levels of government should play a leadership role in developing effective and humane crime prevention strategies and in creating and maintaining institutional frameworks for their implementation and review.*

Cooperation/partnerships

9. *Cooperation/partnerships should be an integral part of effective crime prevention, given the wide-ranging nature of the causes of crime and the skills and responsibilities required to address them. This includes partnerships working across ministries and between authorities, community organizations, non-governmental organizations, the business sector and private citizens.*

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?

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Yes x () No

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

Dutch crime prevention policy is well matched with the Guidelines. On several domains in crime preventions we work with policy notes and action plans e.g. The policy 'Towards a safer society' with action plan, the policy note and the action plan against violence, the action plan against business crime, action plan against domestic violence etc. In these notes and action plans a lot of crime prevention projects are described. It is obvious for the central government that the implementation of these action plans needs the cooperation of other ministries, the business sector and local governments and other institutions depending on the subject of the action plan. Several other ministries have their own prevention programmes and action plans including crime prevention measures and projects

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

(a) At the national level?

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Yes xx () No

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

See under 1.

- 1) Towards a safer society, 2001
 - 2) Action plan against violence in the public and semi-public domain, 2005
 - 3) Action plan Safe enterprising I, 2002 and II, 2005
 - 4) Private violence, public issue
 - 5) Action plan Justice to young people
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Has this policy or strategy been enshrined in legislation?

(x) Yes

() No

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

Draft legislation on a temporary eviction order for domestic violence offenders (huisverbod) has been sent to parliament

(b) At the regional level?

() Yes

(x) No

(g) At the local level?

() Yes

(x) No

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

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

Please specify.

The ministry of Justice is the leading ministry. The ministry of Justice has a department for crime prevention and victim policies. But also other ministries are dealing with crime prevention matters like the ministry for Education and Media, the ministry of the Interior and Kingdom Relations for safety policies, the ministry for Transport, the ministry for Social Affairs, the ministry for Health and Welfare and the ministry for Economic Affairs. These ministries are responsible for (crime) prevention in their own field of policies. There is a close co-operation on several crime prevention domains.

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

(a) A centre or focal point at the national level?

(x) Yes

() No

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

The Centre for Crime Prevention and Safety (CCV). This is a foundation financially supported by the ministry of Justice and the ministry of the Interior and Kingdom relations for the implementation of the crime prevention and safety policies of both ministries, for the dissemination of best practices and assistance of local governments and the police. The CCV works close together with other national centres supported by other ministries as mentioned above.

(g) Centres or focal points at the regional level?

() Yes

(x) No

() Not

applicable

I Establishing crime prevention plans with clear priorities?

(i) At the national level?

() Yes (

) Yes, in part

() No

(g) At the regional level?

() Yes (

) Yes, in part

() No (

) Not applicable

(g) At the local level?

() Yes (

) Yes, in part

() No

Generally speaking the CCV and most other centres function also as the eyes and the ears for the ministries. In that respect they add to the (crime) prevention plans of the ministries

(d) Establishing linkages and coordination between relevant government agencies and organizations?

(i) At the national level?

() Yes (

x) Yes, in part

() No

(g) 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 (
- x) Yes, in part
- () No
- (g) At the regional level?
- () Yes (
- x) Yes, in part
- () No (
-) Not applicable
- (g) At the local level?
- () Yes (
- x) Yes, in part
- () No
- (f) Seeking the active participation of the general public?
- (i) At the national level?
- () Yes (
-) Yes, in part
- (x) No
- not directly
- (g) At the regional level?
- () Yes (
-) Yes, in part
- (x) No (
-) Not applicable
- (g) At the local level?
- () Yes (
-) Yes, in part
- (x) No
- (g) A specific role for the police and other institutions performing similar roles?
- (x) Yes (
-) No

If the answer is "Yes", please describe.

The police is an important partner in crime prevention, especially in crime prevention projects at the local level.

5. In your country, do government bodies support the development of crime prevention skills by:
- (a) Providing professional development?

- () Yes
- (x) No, not specific
- (b) Encouraging relevant educational institutions to offer basic and advanced courses?
- (x) Yes
- (No
- (c) Working to develop certification and professional qualifications?
- (x) Yes,
- There are projects like the Hallmark Safe Enterprising and the hallmark Safe Going Out that need certification**
- () No
- (d) Promoting the capacity of communities to develop and respond to their own needs?
- (x) 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?

(x) 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?

(x) Yes

() No

If the answer is "Yes", please specify.

In 2003 the ministry of Justice launched the policy note: 'Justice to young people'. Action programme for the approach to juvenile crime 2003-2006.

Further a nation wide Cabinet programme: Operatie Jong (Operation Young) started focussed on promoting and establishing better coordination between organisations that look after and are responsible for the care of children and youth at risk..

(b) Vulnerable groups?

(x) Yes

() No

If the answer is "Yes", please specify.

Based on special guidelines for victims the public prosecutors office and the police are obliged to give special attention to victims of sexual offences.

(c) The different needs of men and women?

(x) Yes

() No

If the answer is "Yes", please specify.

Special attention is given to female victims of domestic violence like shelter homes etc. In 2004 also special shelter homes for male victims of domestic violence were opened. Further there is special attention for victims of lover boys

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

Yes

No

If the answer is "Yes", please specify.

Many social and economic programmes have a (crime) prevention component. E.g. the Plan of attack on social security in public transport or the Action plan safe enterprising

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.

There are numerous projects and instruments to promote protective factors available in the Netherlands. Many of them are copies from projects, programmes and instruments from abroad (mostly the U.S.A) like Perry Pre-school/High Scope (Kaleidoscoop), Communities that Care, Good behaviour game (Taakspel) but also self developed programmes like the Marietje Kessels programme, sexual defense programme (school), Helden rond de Velden (sport)

(b) Promote activities to redress marginalization or exclusion?

Yes

No

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

There are programmes on the national level and on the local level for integration of legal immigrants and programmes for (social) revitalisation of deprived areas in the bigger cities

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

Yes

No

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

Almost every bigger city has a neighbourhood mediation facility or is developing one.

Some bureaus of Justice in the Neighbourhood (bureau of the district attorneys office in a district with a lot of petty crime cases) offer a conflict mediation facility in small criminal cases in which victim and perpetrator know each other.

Since 1995 there is a kind of damage mediation (restorative justice) facilitated by the police and the office of the public prosecutor.

For more than 20 years there is the possibility for sentencing a perpetrator to a community service penalty.

(d) Use education and public awareness?

(x) Yes

() No

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

Many primary and secondary schools, sport clubs teach their pupils in social competencies.

There are national awareness campaigns (by the government as well as private) e.g. on violence, drinking, drugs and behaviour

(e) Involve the media?

(x) Yes

() No

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

Using the media e.g. radio, television,. Newspapers etc is part of the awareness campaigns

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?

(x) Yes

() No

If the answer is “Yes”, please specify.

See the answers given above. There are also programmes or projects to influence insecurity in neighbourhoods. A specific example is the Moroccan Father project but there are many more e.g. the Communities that Care programme

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?

(x) Yes

() No

If the answer is “Yes”, please specify.

Communities that Care is a programme for neighbourhoods or communities as described. Also the programme of the ministry of Interior and Kingdom relations ‘Onze buurt aan zet’ (‘It’s the neighbourhoods move’) sees to these kinds of neighbourhoods and communities.

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?

(x) Yes

() No

If the answer is “Yes”, please specify.

There are several initiatives to improve environmental design and management. A nationwide well known and successful initiative is the Hallmark Safe Housing.

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

(x) Yes

() No

If the answer is “Yes”, please specify.

Besides the normal surveillance task of the police there is also in some cities a neighbourhood watch project. These projects are under surveillance of the police. They don't have more power than ordinary civilians.

Further there are in almost every city the so called ‘Stadswachten’, uniformed units to promote public safety, to act as ‘eyes and ears’ of the local government and police and to act as host for the city.

(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?

(x) Yes

() No

If the answer is “Yes”, please specify.

The central government (especially the SenterNovem Agency for new technology under the Ministry for Economic Affairs) is a partner in different projects and programmes of the industry and insurance companies to produce products that are crime resistant or crime reducing.

(e) Implement strategies to prevent repeat victimization?

() Yes

() No

If the answer is “Yes”, please specify.

In 2004 a project started to find out what special measures could be taken to prevent repeat victimization. The evaluation of the project will be finished in 2007.

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

() No

If the answer is “Yes”, please specify.

Although preventing recidivism by assisting in the social reintegration of offenders and other preventive mechanisms is a standard policy, the ministry of Justice launched in 2002 a programme ‘Terugdringing recidive’(Reducing recidivism).

In 2005 the final report was published. One of sections of the programme dealt with effective interventions to prevent recidivism. Another one with the costs and benefits of judicial interventions.

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.

Basic assumption – at least by the ministry of Justice- is that evaluation of funded projects by the ministry is essential for sustainability of crime prevention measures and instruments. The ministry of Justice recently issued an evaluation manual for local governments, institutions and practitioners to encourage them to evaluate projects and experiments they start. When these projects or experiments lead to promising practices the central government could decide (and based on the Action plan on Violence the ministry of Justice already does) to fund more projects of the promising practice and evaluate them scientifically to get a evidence based practice for further dissemination with – during a certain period- or without subsidy from the central government.

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

() Yes

() No

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

Since 2004 there is every year an update of the expenditure on crime in the Netherlands with an international comparison by the Research and Documentation Centre (WODC) and the Central Bureau for Statistics (CBS) based on: Eggen, A.Th.J., W. van der Heide (eds.) *Criminaliteit en rechtshandhaving 2004: ontwikkelingen en samenhangen* The Hague, WODC/CBS, 2005 (Onderzoek en beleid, no. 237)

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.

There are several institutions which provide the mentioned facility e.g. the Research and Documentation Centre of the Ministry of Justice (WODC) The National Bureau for Statistics (CBS) and knowledge Centres like the Centre for Crime Prevention and Safety (CCV) and Knowledge Centres for special types of programmes like the Knowledge Centre for social security in Public Transport or the Knowledge Centre for Safe schools etc.

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

() Yes

() No

If the answer is “Yes”, please describe briefly.

Supporting the sharing of useful information and data is one of the core businesses of the mentioned Centres under a)

(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.

**For repeat victimization see under 12 e).
For persistent offending there are two programmes, one for minors and one for adults. Both programmes promote the application of useful information.**

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.

At the central level the mentioned policies promote such a planning process. At the local level a safety policy plan is needed. The criteria for such plans include a planning process as described.

(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.

There exists catalogues of good and promising practices and interventions. Local governments can choose what they need for solving their local problems regarding the local context

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

() Yes

() No

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

If appropriate the crime prevention programmes does

include such an implementation plan e.g. the Action Plan against violence

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

() Yes

() No

If the answer is “Yes”, please describe briefly.

More and more entities are mobilized to tackle the causes of crime. There is a willingness to cooperate with each other in this field e.g. the consultation bureaus for young children and the bureaus for Child Care are involved to tackle these causes or to diminishing the risk factors and to offer educational help.

(e) Monitoring and evaluation?

() Yes

() No

If the answer is “Yes”, please describe briefly.

There are several monitoring systems involved in the area of crime prevention like the national safety monitor including the victim of crime monitor and the former police monitor. Besides this monitor several ministries have their own monitor like the ministry for Education, Culture and Science the monitor ‘Safe school’. Evaluation is a normal item for the ministry of Justice. Evaluation of interventions on the local level is scarce. Therefore the ministry of Justice developed a evaluation manual. See also under answer 14.

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

(a) Undertaking evaluation to test rigorously what works?

() Yes,

when needed () No

If the answer is “Yes”, please describe briefly.

Normally evaluation is focussed on testing rigorously what works. The Action Plan against Violence include a project for effectivity of projects, programmes and interventions. Identified (foreign) best practices and promising practices will be implemented and evaluated in respect of process and effect.

(b) Undertaking cost-benefit analyses?

() Yes

() No

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

Cost-benefit analyses are not very common especially in the field of crime prevention. See however the answers under 13 and 15.

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

() Yes

() No

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

Assessing reduction in crime, victimization and fear of crime are part of the data collecting by the institutions mentioned under 16 c

(d) Assessing outcomes and unintended consequences?

() Yes

() No

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

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.

As mentioned a national crime prevention policy as such does not exist. The ministry of Justice works with themes in crime prevention and action plans based on these themes like the Action plan against violence, the Action plan Safe Enterprising, the action plan ‘Justice to young people, and the actionplan against domestic violence “Private violence, public issue’ These action plans are under monitoring and evaluation as a whole or parts of them.

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
(X) No

If the answer is “Yes”, please describe briefly.

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

(a) Measures to reduce opportunities for organized criminal groups to participate in lawful markets?

Yes

No

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

Since 2003 the so-called "BIBOB" law (Bevordering Integere Besluitvorming Openbaar Bestuur or facilitation of integrity assessments by public administration) provides the Dutch public administration a new means of reducing opportunities for organized criminal groups. The purpose of this law is to increase access to otherwise closed sources of judicial, financial and police information. It provides public administration bodies additional grounds to refuse or reject licences or subsidies. This way organised criminal groups can also be refused admittance to public tenders. In the Netherlands people are being vetted or screened, when they want to set up limited companies or other legal persons. Finally, at certain points, natural and legal persons are asked to produce good conduct certificates. From 2007 on, a good conduct certificate will become compulsory when entering a public tender procedure. (source: Council of Europe, PREVENTIVE LEGAL MEASURES AGAINST ORGANISED CRIME, Organised crime - Best Practice Survey n°9)

(b) Measures to prevent the misuse of public tender procedures, subsidies and licences?

Yes

No

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

See under a)

(c) Measures to protect socially marginalized groups, especially women and children, who are vulnerable to exploitation by organized criminal groups, including preventing trafficking in persons and the smuggling of migrants?

Yes

No

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

Since 2000 a national rapporteur on human trafficking supported by a bureau is working on reducing effectively

human trafficking , the smuggling of migrants and sexual exploitation.

IV. International cooperation, networking and technical assistance

Member States are encouraged to facilitate international cooperation and develop networks for the exchange of practices and knowledge. The relevant paragraphs of the Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime include:

Technical assistance

29. Member States and relevant international funding organizations should provide financial and technical assistance, including capacity-building and training, to developing countries and countries with economies in transition, communities and other relevant organizations for the implementation of effective crime prevention and community safety strategies at the regional, national and local levels. In that context, special attention should be given to research and action on crime prevention through social development.

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?

(x) Yes

() No

If the answer is “Yes”, please specify.

The Netherlands participates actively in the European Crime Prevention Network (EUCPN), participates in the various (crime) prevention programmes of the Council of Europe. Some of the bigger cities are a member of the European Forum for Urban Security (EFUS)

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

Please describe.

There are no main obstacles. The main problem is the time consuming work that international networking costs. Domestic networking and EU-networking come first.

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

Many guides, toolkits, compendiums and manuals of crime prevention practices can be found on the English part of the website of the Dutch Centre for Crime Prevention and Safety: www.hetccv.nl

Recently issued products are:

- A manual for good behaviour codes in schools, in neighbourhoods, in sport and in leisure time activities.
 - A toolkit for evaluation of crime prevention projects
 - A compedium of good and promising practices for the prevention of violence in the public and semi-public domain.
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25. Does your country need technical assistance in any area of crime prevention?

() Yes

(x) No

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

() Yes

(X) 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)		

(b) Government support for the development of crime prevention skills (para. 18)		
(c) Government and civil society support of partnerships (para. 19)		
(d) Social crime prevention (paras. 6 (a), 8 and 24)		
(e) Locally based or neighbourhood crime prevention (para. 6 (b))		
(f) Situational crime prevention (paras. 6 (c) and 26)		
(g) Prevention of recidivism (para. 6 (d))		
(h) Sustainability and accountability of crime prevention (paras. 1, 10 and 20)		
(i) Knowledge-based crime prevention (paras. 11 and 21)		
(j) Planning interventions (para. 22)		
(k) Monitoring and evaluation (para. 23)		
(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.		

V. Concluding questions

27. What are some of the main lessons your country has derived from national experience in implementing crime prevention policies, strategies and programmes?

Please describe.

Essential is a central body e.g. as the Centre for Crime Prevention and Safety (CCV) that forms a link between the central government and the local governments and other organisations. This body should have amongst others the following tasks:

- **putting in practice or sustaining the policy programmes of the central government i.c. those of the ministry of Justice and the ministry of the Interior and Kingdom Relations.**
- **Inventorying the needs of the local governments and other institutions.**
- **Inventorying the trends in crime (prevention).**
- **keeping a register of best practices and promising practices, completed with those best practices and promising practices from abroad that can be of interest of policy makers and practitioners of central and local governments and other institutions.**
- **Encouraging, supporting and - when appropriate- facilitating (local) governments and institutions that are willingly to use best practices and promising practices and to evaluate them if still necessary.**
- **Producing toolkits, guides and manuals like a manual on evaluation, manual on setting up a crime prevention project etc.**
- **Working close together with similar Centres in the country and in other countries especially the Member States of the European Union.**

Successes in crime prevention cannot be reached – in general- in a short period especially when the projects and instruments are focussed on changing behaviour of people. Political change of (local) governments can be a risk factor in reaching positive effects of implemented practices and instruments

28. What are the main challenges in your country for delivering effective crime prevention?

Please describe.

- **The dissemination of best and promising practices and to convince local governments to use them.**
 - **To convince local governments and other institutions to evaluate their projects and to use the evaluation manual as edited by the ministry of Justice.**
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