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(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 (X) No

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

Socially and Situationally. Government is Addressing The risk factors of Crime and Victimization.

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

(a) At the national level?

( )

Yes (X) No

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

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.

An issue paper Has been drafted and is awaiting to be tabled in parliament as a bill

(b) At the regional level?

( ) Yes

( ) No

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(c) At the local level?

( ) Yes

( ) No

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

Crime Prevention is co-ordinated nationally at Police Office Regionally and at station level.

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 police is mandate3d to prevent crime. The Prime Ministers office is the Ministry responsible to the Police

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.

National Crime Prevention council which comprise Regional representatives, NGO's and members of the service.

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

(X) Yes

( ) No

( ) Not

applicable

(c) Establishing crime prevention plans with clear priorities?

(i) At the national level?

(X) Yes (

) Yes, in part

( ) No

(ii) At the regional level?

(X) Yes (

) Yes, in part

( ) No (

) Not applicable

(iii) At the local level?

(X) Yes (

) Yes, in part

( ) No

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(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

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If the answer is "Yes", please describe.

Enhance safety and protection of the community—community sensitization and mobilization in crime prevention.

5. In your country, do government bodies support the development of crime prevention skills by:
- (a) Providing professional development?  
 ( X ) Yes  
 ( ) No
- (b) Encouraging relevant educational institutions to offer basic and advanced courses?  
 ( ) Yes  
 ( X ) No
- (c) Working to develop certification and professional qualifications?  
 ( ) Yes  
 ( X ) 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:*

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- (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.

We cater for Youth at risk, young sex offenders and improve safety and Protection at schools.

(b) Vulnerable groups?

( X ) Yes

( ) No

If the answer is "Yes", please specify.

Orphaned and vulnerable children (child headed Families) staying by themselves.

(c) The different needs of men and women?

( X ) Yes

( ) No

If the answer is "Yes", please specify.

We hold workshops on parenting- As a strategy to prevent crime by children as victims and perpetrators.

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

( ) Yes

( ) No

If the answer is "Yes", please specify.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

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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.)?

( X ) Yes

( ) No

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

We are engaging in a programme that seeks to make schools as centres of care and support (safety and protection)

(b) Promote activities to redress marginalization or exclusion?

( X ) Yes

( ) No

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

The programme "Above" entails other NGO'S who will deal with children without food and not attending school.

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

( X ) Yes

( X ) No

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

N/A  
N/A  
N/A  
N/A

(d) Use education and public awareness?

( X ) Yes

( ) No

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

We hold workshop at Chiefdoms, Visit Schools, Conduct exhibition and marketing- for promotion of services, and hold symposiums with stakeholders.

(e) Involve the media?

( X ) Yes

( ) No

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

We have a slot- "A crime Prevention Programme" in our National Radio which promote Crime Prevention Activities. 2 We us TV for talk shows and send statements to print media for publication.

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

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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.

We have device the following strategies 1. Youth at risk workshop 2. Young sex offenders workshop and we have mobilized the community to establish safety and protection community based communities.

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.

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;*

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- (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
  - (x) No

If the answer is "Yes", please specify.

\_\_\_\_\_

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

- ( ) Yes
- (X) No

If the answer is "Yes", please specify.

\_\_\_\_\_

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

- (X) Yes
- ( ) No

If the answer is "Yes", please specify.

We promote that the community should erect fence ie fence or wall around their homesteads and install alarm systems.

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

- (X) Yes
- ( ) No

If the answer is "Yes", please specify.

We destroy market for stolen goods, by educating and informing the public about its dangers. Position of the law.

- (e) Implement strategies to prevent repeat victimization?

- (X) Yes
- ( ) No

If the answer is "Yes", please specify.

We have established crime prevention committees and/or Community watch groups "Emaphoyisa Emmango" to help patrol hot spots.

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:

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(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.

### 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.*

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

Please describe briefly.

Enhanced coordination and dynamic partnership with the Police and Traditional Leaders. So that the Leaders and the Community should own all safety and protection initiatives.

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

( X ) Yes

( ) No

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

Sponsors: UNDP E50 000-00; USA-DRUG ABUSE CAMPAIGN E60 000-00;

BRITISH EMBASSY: Hand held radio's to Community Watchgroups E100 000

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:*

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- (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?

( X ) Yes

( ) No

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

Manually we collect and analyse data, then approach the community and find a lasting solution.

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

( X ) Yes

( ) No

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

In our consultative meetings we table the data for the purposes of joint problem identification and joint problem solution.

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

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Yes

No

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

So that they can play their role, or help the Police  
with useful information to arrest offenders, or  
sensitize the community to help suppress special  
cases.

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.

There is an area committee which regularly meets  
local Police or local authorities and discuss local crime  
programmes.

(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.

Community watch groups conducting patrols  
Targeting hot spots to arrest offenders and or  
to make their presence felt, and the communities  
clearing bushes along the way (hot spots).

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

Yes

No

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

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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

Yes

No

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

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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- (e) Monitoring and evaluation?  Yes
- No

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

An action plan is put in place and  
Crime Prevention Officers regionally and nationally  
meet stakeholders to review their work done  
in conjunction with the community.

- 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.

There are targets and time frames.

- (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.

Through the data analysis. As a yard stick to measure  
fear of crime of victimization we visit the  
community and during our interaction we are able to  
get the public perspective. And the media, as a watch dog.

- (d) Assessing outcomes and unintended consequences?  Yes
- No

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

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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.

There is "Speed" in which Government require Police to meet certain stipulated targets in a given time frame.

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?

( X ) Yes

( ) No

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

Police Organisations in the South African Region formed an Association to deal with cross Border Crimes.

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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?

( X ) Yes

( ) No

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

A Serious Crime Unit was formed to deal with Organized Criminal Groups.

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

( X ) Yes

( ) No

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

Government has re appointed the Tender Board and ammended its mandate.

(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?

( X ) Yes

( ) No

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

There is an issue paper that is to be tabled to parliament soon.

#### 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

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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 country is a member of Interpol (Through Interpol Channels).

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

Please describe.

Absence of extradition Treaties

Variance of Laws which needs harmonization by member countries.

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

Community based Policing in Swaziland.

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NOTE: All correspondence should be addressed to  
The Commissioner of Police and not to individuals.



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22 December, 2006

**THE COMMISSION ON CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE,  
THE APPLICATION OF UNITED NATIONS STANDARDS AND  
NORMSRELATED PRIMARILY TO CRIME PREVENTION QUESTIONNAIRE**

Reference is made to the above-cited subject matter dated 18 December, 2006.

Attached please receive response from Swaziland.

Regards

**S.M MTHEMBU  
FOR: COMMISSIONER OF POLICE**