

I. Crime prevention

37. Guidelines for cooperation and technical assistance in the field of urban crime prevention*

A. *Design and implementation of cooperation and assistance activities*

1. Cooperation projects for urban crime prevention should take account of the principles set out below.

1. *Local approach to problems*

2. Urban crime is characterized by a multiplicity of factors and forms. A multi-agency approach and a coordinated response at the local level, in accordance with an integrated crime prevention action plan, will often be helpful. This should involve:

(a) A local diagnostic survey of crime phenomena, their characteristics, factors leading to them, the form they take and their extent;

(b) The identification of all the relevant actors that could take part in compiling the above-mentioned diagnostic survey in crime prevention as well as in the fight against crime, for example public institutions (national or local), local elected officials, the private sector (associations, enterprises), the voluntary sector, community representatives etc.;

(c) The establishment, wherever appropriate, of consultation mechanisms promoting closer liaison, the exchange of information, joint work and the design of a coherent strategy;

(d) The elaboration of possible solutions to these problems in the local context.

*Economic and Social Council resolution 1995/9, annex.

2. *Integrated crime prevention action plan*

3. The authors of an integrated crime prevention action plan, in order for it to be comprehensive and efficient, should:

(a) Define:

- (i) The nature and types of crime problems to be tackled, such as theft, robbery, burglary, racial attacks, drug-related crimes, juvenile delinquency and illegal possession of firearms, taking into account all the factors that may directly or indirectly cause such problems or contribute to them;
- (ii) The objectives being pursued and the time by which they should be attained;
- (iii) The action envisaged and the respective responsibilities of those involved vis-à-vis the implementation of the plan (for example, whether local or national resources are to be mobilized);

(b) Consider involving a range of actors representing in particular:

- (i) Social workers and education, housing and health workers, in addition to the police, the courts, public prosecutors and probation services etc.;
- (ii) The community: elected officials, associations, volunteers, parents, victims' organizations etc.;
- (iii) The economic sector: enterprises, banks, business, public transport etc.;
- (iv) The media;

(c) Consider the relevance to the crime prevention action plan of such factors as:

- (i) Relationships in the family, between generations or between social groups etc.;
- (ii) Education, religious, moral and civic values, culture etc.;
- (iii) Employment, training, measures for combating unemployment and poverty;
- (iv) Housing and urbanism;
- (v) Health, drug and alcohol abuse;
- (vi) Government and community welfare aid for the least fortunate members of society;
- (vii) Combating the culture of violence and intolerance;

- (d) Consider providing for action at various levels:
- (i) Primary prevention by:
 - a. Promoting situational criminal prevention measures, such as target hardening and opportunity reduction;
 - b. Promoting welfare and health development and progress and by combating all forms of social deprivation;
 - c. Promoting communal values and respect for fundamental human rights;
 - d. Promoting civic responsibility and social mediation procedures;
 - e. Facilitating the adaptation of the working methods of the police and the courts;
 - (ii) Prevention of recidivism by:
 - a. Facilitating the adaptation of methods of police intervention (rapid response, intervention within the local community etc.);
 - b. Facilitating the adaptation of methods of judicial intervention and implementation of alternative remedies:
 - i. Diversification of methods of treatment and of measures taken according to the nature and seriousness of the cases (diversionary schemes, mediation, a special system for minors etc.);
 - ii. Systematic research on the reintegration of offenders involved in urban crime through the implementation of non-custodial measures;
 - iii. Socio-educational support within the framework of the sentence, in prison and as preparation for release from prison;
 - c. Giving an active role to the community in the rehabilitation of offenders;
 - (iii) After the sentence has been served: aid and socio-educational support, family support etc.;
 - (iv) Protection of victims by practical improvements in their treatment by means of the following:
 - a. Raising awareness of rights and how to exercise them effectively;
 - b. Reinforcing rights (in particular the right to compensation);
 - c. Introducing systems of victim assistance.

B. Implementation of the action plan

1. Central authorities

4. The central authorities, to the extent consistent with their competence, should:

- (a) Provide active support, assistance and encouragement to local actors;
- (b) Coordinate national policy and strategies with local strategies and needs;
- (c) Organize consultation and cooperation mechanisms between the various administrations concerned at the central level.

2. Authorities at all levels

5. Competent authorities at all levels should:

- (a) Be constantly mindful of respect for the fundamental principles of human rights in promoting these activities;
- (b) Encourage and/or implement appropriate training and information to support all professionals involved in crime prevention;
- (c) Compare experiences and organize exchanges of know-how;
- (d) Provide a means of evaluating regularly the effectiveness of the strategy implemented and provide for the possibility of revising it.

38. United Nations Declaration on Crime and Public Security*

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Declaration on the Occasion of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the United Nations,¹ the Declaration on Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism² and the Naples Political Declaration and Global Action Plan against Organized Transnational Crime,³

*General Assembly resolution 51/60, annex.

¹General Assembly resolution 50/6.

²General Assembly resolution 49/60, annex.

³See General Assembly resolution 49/159.

Solemnly proclaims the following United Nations Declaration on Crime and Public Security:

Article 1

Member States shall seek to protect the security and well-being of their citizens and all persons within their jurisdiction by taking effective national measures to combat serious transnational crime, including organized crime, illicit drug and arms trafficking, smuggling of other illicit articles, organized trafficking in persons, terrorist crimes and the laundering of proceeds from serious crimes, and shall pledge their mutual cooperation in those efforts.

Article 2

Member States shall promote bilateral, regional, multilateral and global law enforcement cooperation and assistance, including, as appropriate, mutual legal assistance arrangements, to facilitate the detection, apprehension and prosecution of those who commit or are otherwise responsible for serious transnational crimes and to ensure that law enforcement and other competent authorities can cooperate effectively on an international basis.

Article 3

Member States shall take measures to prevent support for and operations of criminal organizations in their national territories. Member States shall, to the fullest possible extent, provide for effective extradition or prosecution of those who engage in serious transnational crimes in order that they find no safe haven.

Article 4

Mutual cooperation and assistance in matters concerning serious transnational crime shall also include, as appropriate, the strengthening of systems for the sharing of information among Member States and the provision of bilateral and multilateral technical assistance to Member States by utilizing training, exchange programmes and law enforcement training academies and criminal justice institutes at the international level.

Article 5

Member States that have not yet done so are urged to become parties as soon as possible to the principal existing international treaties relating to

various aspects of the problem of international terrorism. States parties shall effectively implement their provisions in order to fight against terrorist crimes. Member States shall also take measures to implement General Assembly resolution 49/60 of 9 December 1994, on measures to eliminate international terrorism, and the Declaration on Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism contained in the annex to that resolution.

Article 6

Member States that have not yet done so are urged to become parties to the international drug control conventions as soon as possible. States parties shall effectively implement the provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961⁴ as amended by the 1972 Protocol,⁵ the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971,⁶ and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988.⁷ Member States specifically reaffirm that, on the basis of shared responsibility, they shall take all necessary preventive and enforcement measures to eliminate the illicit production of, trafficking in and distribution and consumption of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, including measures to facilitate the fight against those criminals involved in this type of transnational organized crime.

Article 7

Member States shall take measures within their national jurisdiction to improve their ability to detect and interdict the movement across borders of those who engage in serious transnational crime, as well as the instrumentalities of such crime, and shall take effective specific measures to protect their territorial boundaries, such as:

(a) Adopting effective controls on explosives and against illicit trafficking by criminals in certain materials and their components that are specifically designed for use in manufacturing nuclear, biological or chemical weapons and, in order to lessen risks arising from such trafficking, by becoming parties to and fully implementing all relevant international treaties relating to weapons of mass destruction;

(b) Strengthening supervision of passport issuance and enhancement of protection against tampering and counterfeiting;

⁴United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 520, No. 7515.

⁵*Ibid.*, vol. 976, No. 14152.

⁶*Ibid.*, vol. 1019, No. 14956.

⁷See *Official Records of the United Nations Conference for the Adoption of a Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, Vienna, 25 November-20 December 1988*, vol. I (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.XI.5).

(c) Strengthening enforcement of regulations on illicit transnational trafficking in firearms, with a view to both suppressing the use of firearms in criminal activities and reducing the likelihood of fuelling deadly conflict;

(d) Coordinating measures and exchanging information to combat the organized criminal smuggling of persons across national borders.

Article 8

To combat further the transnational flow of the proceeds of crime, Member States agree to adopt measures, as appropriate, to combat the concealment or disguise of the true origin of proceeds of serious transnational crime and the intentional conversion or transfer of such proceeds for that purpose. Member States agree to require adequate record-keeping by financial and related institutions and, as appropriate, the reporting of suspicious transactions and to ensure effective laws and procedures to permit the seizure and forfeiture of the proceeds of serious transnational crime. Member States recognize the need to limit the application of bank secrecy laws, if any, with respect to criminal operations and to obtain the cooperation of the financial institutions in detecting these and any other operations that may be used for the purpose of money-laundering.

Article 9

Member States agree to take steps to strengthen the overall professionalism of their criminal justice, law enforcement and victim assistance systems and relevant regulatory authorities through measures such as training, resource allocation and arrangements for technical assistance with other States and to promote the involvement of all elements of society in combating and preventing serious transnational crime.

Article 10

Member States agree to combat and prohibit corruption and bribery, which undermine the legal foundations of civil society, by enforcing applicable domestic laws against such activity. For this purpose, Member States also agree to consider developing concerted measures for international cooperation to curb corrupt practices, as well as developing technical expertise to prevent and control corruption.

Article 11

Actions taken in furtherance of the present Declaration shall fully respect the national sovereignty and territorial jurisdiction of Member States, as well

as the rights and obligations of Member States under existing treaties and international law, and shall be consistent with human rights and fundamental freedoms as recognized by the United Nations.

39. Firearm regulation for purposes of crime prevention and public health and safety*

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling resolution 9 of 7 May 1995 adopted by the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, held at Cairo from 29 April to 8 May 1995,¹

Recalling also section IV.A of its resolution 1995/27 of 24 July 1995 and its resolution 1996/28 of 24 July 1996,

Mindful of the need for effective implementation of those resolutions,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on measures to regulate firearms,²

Taking note also of the findings contained in the draft “United Nations international study on firearm regulation”,³ prepared by the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Division of the Secretariat,

Taking note further of the work of the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission of the Organization of American States on the question of control of the international movement of illicit firearms and explosives, including the proposal for a model regulation for the control of the international movement of firearms,

1. *Urges* Member States that have not already replied to the questionnaire related to the draft “United Nations international study on firearm regulation”³ to do so by 30 September 1997;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue the data collection and dissemination of information on firearm regulation, including the revised survey format referred to in the report of the Expert Group Meeting on Gathering

*Economic and Social Council resolution 1997/28.

¹See A/CONF.169/16/Rev.1, chap. I.

²E/CN.15/1997/4 and Corr.1.

³E/CN.15/1997/CRP.6.

Information on and Analysis of Firearm Regulation, held at Vienna from 10 to 14 February 1997⁴ and the ongoing and regular maintenance of a list of contact persons and organizations in each Member State with the responsibility of providing such information and enhancing the existing database on firearm regulation;

3. *Takes note with appreciation* of the proposal of the Secretary-General to convene an ad hoc meeting of representatives of relevant international organizations⁵ with a view to better coordinating the data collection that is necessary for a more complete understanding of the issues affecting firearm regulation;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to promote, within existing resources, technical cooperation projects that recognize the relevance of firearm regulation in addressing violence against women, in promoting justice for victims of crime and in addressing the problem of children and youth as victims and perpetrators of crime, and in re-establishing or strengthening the rule of law in post-conflict peacekeeping projects;

5. *Encourages* Member States to consider, where they have not yet done so, regulatory approaches to the civilian use of firearms that include the following common elements:

(a) Regulations relating to firearm safety and storage;

(b) Appropriate penalties and/or administrative sanctions for offences involving the misuse or unlawful possession of firearms;

(c) Mitigation of or exemption from criminal responsibility, amnesty or similar programmes that individual Member States determine to be appropriate, so as to encourage citizens to surrender illegal, unsafe or unwanted firearms;

(d) A licensing system, including the licensing of firearm businesses, to ensure that firearms are not distributed to persons convicted of serious crimes or other persons who are prohibited under the laws of the respective Member States from owning or possessing firearms;

(e) A record-keeping system for firearms, including a system for the commercial distribution of firearms and a requirement for appropriate marking of firearms at manufacture and upon import, to assist criminal investigations, discourage theft and ensure that firearms are distributed only to persons who may lawfully own or possess firearms under the laws of the respective Member States;

⁴E/CN.15/1997/CRP.4.

⁵E/CN.15/1997/20, para. 10.

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to include in the provisional agendas for the four regional workshops on firearm regulation to be organized in 1997 in accordance with the work plan⁶ approved by the Council in its resolution 1996/28, within existing resources or subject to the availability of extrabudgetary funding, the possible development of a United Nations declaration of principles, based on the regulatory approaches suggested above, the collection of comparable information on firearm regulation, the provision of technical assistance, training and information-sharing and the need for implementing bilateral, regional or multilateral agreements or arrangements on combating illicit trafficking in firearms, in order to ensure that all Member States have sufficient capacity in the area of firearm regulation, and requests that interested non-governmental organizations should each be allowed to make a statement at the regional workshops on subjects covered in their agenda but should not be permitted to attend workshop meetings where sensitive law enforcement issues will be discussed;

7. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States, the institutes constituting the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network, relevant United Nations entities and inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations on the development of a declaration of principles, based on the regulatory approaches suggested above, and to submit a report containing the views received to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its seventh session;

8. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to explore ways and means of developing a programme of continuing education for criminal justice administrators and of public education and awareness-building in relation to the links between firearms in civilian use and the unacceptable levels of violence in cities, communities and families and to disseminate that information in order to encourage Member States to undertake similar programmes;

9. *Encourages* Member States to ensure the tracing of illegal firearms and accurate and prompt responses to requests from other Member States for firearm-tracing;

10. *Invites* the International Criminal Police Organization to review the firearm- and ballistic-tracing capabilities of its member States, with a view to advising the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on the adequacy of those capabilities, and to clarify and compile common firearm terminology and descriptions, preferably in the form of an index, in order to

⁶Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1996, Supplement No. 10 and corrigenda (E/1996/30 and Corr.1-3), para. 73 (g).

enhance the sharing of investigative information on illegal firearms among Member States;

11. *Invites* the United Nations Panel of Governmental Experts on Small Arms, established in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 50/70 B of 12 December 1995, and other relevant specialized intergovernmental organizations to provide the Commission with available information about the results of their work in relation to the proliferation of illegal military small arms in Member States;

12. *Invites* the Customs Cooperation Council, also called the World Customs Organization, to review international customs practices relating to the movement of firearms for civilian purposes and worldwide trends in firearm smuggling, including such matters as import and export licensing, monitoring, standard protocols, including a common import and export certificate, and an advance notification system, with a view to advising the Commission on the effectiveness of controls concerning the international movement of firearms;

13. *Invites* other relevant intergovernmental organizations to re-analyse their data on issues related to firearms, within the scope of the United Nations international study on firearm regulation, with a view to informing the Commission, through the Secretary-General, of possible steps towards improving the collection and analysis of the related interdisciplinary statistics;

14. *Reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General to publish the “United Nations international study on firearm regulation”, as scheduled in the work plan approved in Council resolution 1996/28, and to disseminate the study as widely as possible;

15. *Encourages* Member States to disseminate the report of the Secretary-General on measures to regulate firearms² and the “United Nations international study on firearm regulation” in their own countries and to consider the usefulness of the report and the study in evaluating whether to undertake new initiatives in firearm regulation;

16. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a report on the implementation of the present resolution and to submit it to the Commission at its seventh session;

17. *Decides* that the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice should consider the item entitled “Measures to regulate firearms” at its seventh session, drawing on the report of the Secretary-General referred to in paragraph 16 above.

40. Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime*

I. INTRODUCTION

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. The present Guidelines outline the necessary elements for effective crime prevention.

II. CONCEPTUAL FRAME OF REFERENCE

2. It is the responsibility of all levels of government 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.

3. For the purposes of the present Guidelines, “crime prevention” comprises strategies and measures that seek to reduce the risk of crimes occurring, and their potential harmful effects on individuals and society, including fear of crime, by intervening to influence their multiple causes. The enforcement of laws, sentences and corrections, while also performing preventive functions, falls outside the scope of the Guidelines, given the comprehensive coverage of the subject in other United Nations instruments.

4. The present Guidelines address crime and its effects on victims and society and take into account the growing internationalization of criminal activities.

5. Community involvement and cooperation/partnerships represent important elements of the concept of crime prevention set out herein. While the term “community” may be defined in different ways, its essence in this context is the involvement of civil society at the local level.

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

*Economic and Social Council resolution 2002/13, annex.

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);

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

(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);

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

III. BASIC PRINCIPLES

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

Human rights/rule of law/culture of lawfulness

12. The rule of law and those human rights which are recognized in international instruments to which Member States are parties must be respected in all aspects of crime prevention. A culture of lawfulness should be actively promoted in crime prevention.

Interdependency

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

Differentiation

14. Crime prevention strategies should, when appropriate, pay due regard to the different needs of men and women and consider the special needs of vulnerable members of society.

IV. ORGANIZATION, METHODS AND APPROACHES

15. Recognizing that all States have unique governmental structures, this section sets out tools and methodologies that Governments and all segments of civil society should consider in developing strategies to prevent crime and reduce victimization. It draws on international good practice.

Community involvement

16. In some of the areas listed below, Governments bear the primary responsibility. However, the active participation of communities and other segments of civil society is an essential part of effective crime prevention. Communities, in particular, should play an important part in identifying crime prevention priorities, in implementation and evaluation, and in helping to identify a sustainable resource base.

A. Organization

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.

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.

B. Methods

Knowledge base

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, policymakers, 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 interventions

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.

Support 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.

C. Approaches

24. This section expands upon the social development and situational crime prevention approaches. It also outlines approaches that Governments and civil society should endeavour to follow in order to prevent organized crime.

Social development

25. 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.

Situational

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.

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.

V. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Standards and norms

28. In promoting international action in crime prevention, Member States are invited to take into account the main international instruments related to human rights and crime prevention to which they are parties, such as the Convention on the Rights of the Child (General Assembly resolution 44/25, annex), the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women (General Assembly resolution 48/104), the United Nations Guidelines for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency (the Riyadh Guidelines) (General Assembly resolution 45/112, annex), the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power (General Assembly resolution 40/34, annex), the guidelines for cooperation and technical assistance in the field of urban crime prevention (resolution 1995/9, annex), as well as the Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century (General Assembly resolution 55/59, annex) and the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto (General Assembly resolution 55/25, annexes I-III, and resolution 55/255, annex).

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.

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.

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 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.