Promising practices in reducing re-offending
Summary of survey responses

The Alliance of NGOs on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice invited its members to respond to a short survey on the topic “Promising practices on reducing reoffending”. The survey was administered online via SurveyMonkey in the period 7-24 July 2022. Five valid responses were received and are analyzed below.

Are you responding in your individual capacity or on behalf of your organization?

![Bar chart showing responses](image)

Experience

![Bar chart showing experience levels](image)

Does your organization have experience in any of the following areas? Please indicate the relevant areas.

![Bar chart showing areas of experience](image)
Additional areas of experience:
Respondents also indicated that they work in the areas of research, awareness raising and advocacy as well as developing international and national standards.
Thematic focus areas include all forms of organized crime, corruption and money laundering, correctional facilities as well as non-state torture.

Which promising practice(s) should be highlighted regarding reducing reoffending?

- Need for increased data collection and analysis, including better national data on root causes of crime.
- Prevention through education and addressing root causes of crime
- Concerted state and society responses
- Independent oversight of judicial and law enforcement offices including training standards.
- Reduced incarceration, reduction of solitary confinement and educational opportunities while incarcerated.
- Victimization-traumatization informed interventions are necessary
ANNEX- Verbatim responses

Briefly elaborate on your experience in the areas of work mentioned above.

Response from Centre for Governance Research
National Initiative against Organized Crime (NIOC) is our flagship programme dealing with organized crime in Pakistan. It was launched in November 2019. We have carried out studies and research in drug trafficking, smuggling of migrants, trafficking in persons, cybercrimes, money laundering, terrorism and OC during the pandemic. We also carried out a study to identify gaps in laws in countering extremism. Data was collected and analyzed and causes of crime and recidivism studied. It is our considered view that both the state and society have to forge a concerted strategy against serious and organized crimes.

Response from AWTAD Anti-Corruption Organization
At the outset, I want to point out that our organization’s main activity is the fight against corruption crimes (including environmental corruption crimes) and money laundering and smuggling crimes, and our activity is focused on promising practices in reducing re-criminalization through: 1- Studies and research: Our organization is interested in preparing studies, research and reports on crimes and their spread, examining their causes, finding appropriate recommendations and solutions for them, and communicating their results to officials and government agencies. 2 - Participation in correcting national laws and legislation, in line with national conventions and charters: since our organization represents civil society in the National Committee to evaluate and develop legislation related to combating corruption and preserving public money, and through the participation of our organization in this committee, we seek to reform legislative imbalances and develop Laws and regulations, to ensure the limitation of the spread and continuity of crimes 3- Investigate and reveal criminal facts (especially crimes of corruption and large and organized money laundering), submit reports against them to the competent official authorities, and prosecute the criminals involved in them.

Response from Children and Young People Living for Peace (CYPLP)
Organizing, raising awareness and sensitization through education at schools geared at keeping children and young people away from vulnerability and crime tendencies.

Response from American Correctional Association
Our International Correctional Core Standards and our domestic Adult Correctional Institutional standards both address returning incarcerated persons into society. Our standards call for family visitation, reduced usage of solitary confinement, and programs to assist individuals.

Response from Persons Against Non-State Torture
Advocating for the criminalization of violence crimes that manifest as non-State torture inflicted against women and girls by family and non-family perpetrators. Presently acts of torture committed by non-State actors is seldom nationally or globally acknowledged to occur thus such torturers continue to function with impunity. And those they torture have no ability to access truth-telling justice and because of such silence informal networks continue to thrive and non-State torture victimization become intergenerational and serial non-State torture perpetrations.
Which promising practice(s) should be highlighted regarding reducing reoffending? Suggestions could for example include, success stories, lessons learned, outcome of research/evaluation, suggested rules or guidance materials, experiences with project/program implementation.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the NGO</th>
<th>Suggestion 1</th>
<th>Suggestion 2</th>
<th>Suggestion 3</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Centre for Governance Research</td>
<td>Data collection and analysis</td>
<td>Concerted state and society responses</td>
<td>Enhance resilience of affected communities</td>
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<tr>
<td>AWTAD Anti-Corruption Organization</td>
<td>Attention to the field of studies and research: It is necessary to first search for the factors that cause the emergence and spread of crime in any society, and to know the factors that cause its continuation, because these factors differ from one country to another, and then develop appropriate plans and programs to reduce crime.</td>
<td>Continuous monitoring and evaluation of policemen and law enforcement officials in government agencies concerned with combating crime reduction, and ensuring the application of sufficient standards in hiring and qualifying them, and in following up their job behaviour. The spread of corruption and human rights violations in these areas is one of the most powerful factors for the continuation and expansion of crime.</td>
<td>Supporting prisoners’ social and familial ties: by creating continuous and meaningful communication between prisoners and their families, and helping them establish good families, which pushes many of them to isolate the criminal world after their release from prisons, take care of their families, and turn into good citizens.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Children and Young People Living for Peace (CYPLP)</td>
<td>Guidance materials</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>American Correctional Association</td>
<td>Reduced incarceration</td>
<td>Reduction of solitary confinement</td>
<td>Program and education opportunities while incarcerated</td>
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<td>Persons Against Non-State Torture</td>
<td>prevention by addressing/educating root causes</td>
<td>that victimization-traumatization informed interventions are necessary</td>
<td>need to know that someone cares</td>
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Please provide relevant background information regarding your suggestions above.

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<td>Centre for Governance Research</td>
<td>We have come up with various papers and studies on organized crime in Pakistan. They can be accessed at cgr.com.pk</td>
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<td>AWTAD Anti-Corruption Organization</td>
<td>Regarding the first suggestion: I will give you an example: Our organization was going to launch a program to combat bribery in the public office in Yemen in the year 2016, but we stopped the project. Our program failed, because the government’s inability to pay salaries is the most important factor that will lead to the widespread spread of bribery, to a degree that cannot be reduced. In 2019, the Sana’a government launched a major campaign to combat bribery and job extortion, with very poor results. The factors that lead to the spread of any crime differ in many cases, and they must first be studied and analyzed to find the best tools to reduce it. As for the second proposal, I think that the majority of governments and organizations ignore the spread of corruption and violations in police, judiciary and prison institutions, especially in developing and poor countries, and many experiments to reduce crime have failed because they did not include this in their programs. With regard to supporting family ties: reforming social and family relations changes the criminal tendencies of prisoners, and this helps a lot in isolating prisoners from the criminal environment and helps in not resorting to it after they leave the women, many families abandon their imprisoned members for their involvement in criminal acts, They create an emotional and moral vacuum for them and the results of this are very negative, and push the prisoners to resort to criminal gangs after their release from prison.</td>
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<tr>
<td>American Correctional Association</td>
<td>ACA is 152 years in existence and continually works on these issues</td>
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<tr>
<td>Persons Against Non-State Torture</td>
<td>29 years of grassroots science of supporting women recover from family and non-family non-State torture and sexualized exploitations that began in their toddlerhood and endured for years or non-State torture and exploitations that was perpetrated by a spouse and connected to informal networks that involved both non-State and State actors. In order to try and develop the rule of law, have worked nationally and internationally to address the human rights discrimination that exists that has prevented national and international criminalization and recognition of such ongoing human rights violation.</td>
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