

## **I. Structuring crime prevention at the government level**

### **Question 1**

**Answer:** Yes.

Within the framework of social crime prevention, the justice sector has organized a series of open days to develop a direct and sincere dialogue between the public and the judicial authorities in order to inform citizens about their legal obligations and rights and draw their attention to the need for and benefits of establishing a community-based justice system.

In the same context, meetings are being organized at the local level between judges and legal practitioners, in particular lawyers, and also the media and representatives of civil society.

Similarly, Parliament has called upon its local representatives to engage in discussions on social problems and preventive policies with citizens in their constituencies.

Also, several associations are working in this field and achieving encouraging results in the area of youth drug prevention.

### **Question 2**

**Answer:** Yes.

Several strategies have been developed to combat certain specific forms of crime, such as juvenile delinquency, drug abuse, road traffic offences and corruption. However, consideration is also being given to implementing a comprehensive strategy to tackle the root causes common to all forms of crime.

A national coordination commission was set up within the Ministry of the Interior in 2006. Its duties primarily entail collecting information to assess the extent of and trends in crime and its public safety implications. The commission is also responsible for coordinating and guiding the activities undertaken by the different sectors involved in combating crime.

At present this is a consultative and coordinating body whose organization and tasks have not yet been established by legislation.

It should be noted that the texts of all the special laws promulgated within the framework of crime control include a crime prevention component.

### **Question 3**

**Answer:**

The central body, as referred to under question 2 above, set up within the Ministry of the Interior.

### **Question 5 (a – b – c – d)**

**Answer:** Yes on all these points.

## **II. Crime prevention approaches**

### **Question 6**

**Answer:** Yes.

### **Question 7**

**Point (a)**

**Answer:** Yes.

In this connection, a legislative bill on child protection was examined by the Government Council in 2006 prior to adoption by the Council of Ministers and submission to Parliament.

The bill enshrines several principles contained in the international instruments relating to the rights of the child, the most important of which concern:

- The fundamental rights enjoyed by the child without discrimination of any kind;
- The best interests of the child as the sole objective pursued when any judicial measures are taken with respect to the child;
- The involvement of the child in all judicial processes, measures and decisions affecting him or her;
- The social protection of children in moral danger;
- The judicial protection of young offenders.

The bill also envisages the creation of a national children's day.

**Question 7**

**Point (b)**

**Answer:** Yes.

The assistance provided to such persons takes the form of facilitated access to justice.

**Question 7**

**Point (c)**

**Answer:** Yes.

In this connection, it should be noted that several associations have been created to promote the rights of women, in particular vulnerable women (illiterate women, women with disabilities, teenage mothers and battered women).

**Question 8**

**Answer:** Yes.

Ministry of Health;  
Ministry of Vocational Training;  
Ministry of National Solidarity;  
Ministry of Youth and Sport.

**Question 9**

**Point (a)**

**Answer:** Yes.

It should be noted that the statutory school-leaving age is 16 years.

In this regard, parents' associations play an important role in crime prevention programmes and effectively provide a link between the school and the family and for society as a whole.

**Question 9**

**Point (b)**

**Answer:** Yes.

The ministries responsible for youth promotion incorporate in their action plans various cultural and sporting activities aimed at encouraging the development of young persons and the social reintegration of marginalized or excluded categories.

In this connection, the Ministry of Justice has concluded a series of agreements with these sectors with a view to providing better social care for released prisoners to prevent recidivism.

**Question 9**

**Point (c)**

**Answer:** Yes.

In line with the customs and practices of our country, the Criminal Law Review Commission has included alternative conflict resolution methods in its programme.

**Question 9**

**Point (d)**

**Answer:** Yes.

Through civil society.

**Question 9**

**Point (e)**

**Answer:** Yes.

The media, both public and private (the press, radio, television, etc.) play an essential role in crime prevention.

**Question 10**

**Answer:** Yes.

Several cultural, educational and sporting activities are planned at the local level, in particular for vulnerable population groups and categories.