

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.

UNODC QUESTIONNAIRE – COMMISSION ON CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

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 organisations, non-governmental organisations, 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 organisations, the business, private and professional sectors and the community;*
- (e) *Seeking the active participation of the public in crime prevention by informing it of its 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.*

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 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 () No ()

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

Singapore Police Force (SPF) and National Crime Prevention Council (NCPC) are the bodies which implement crime prevention strategies for Singapore. The Central Narcotics Bureau (CNB) administers the drug prevention education programme.

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

(a) At the national level?

Yes () No ()

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

Initiatives and programmes in place are as follows:

- Crime Prevention for Youths
- Community Safety & Security Programme (CSSP).
- Preventive Drug Education (PDE) Programme

Has this policy or strategy been enshrined in legislation?

Yes () No ()

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

(b) At the regional level?

Yes ()

No ()

(c) At the local level?

Yes ()

No ()

* Not applicable.

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

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

Please specify.

Singapore Police Force

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

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

Yes (✓)

No ()

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

National Crime Prevention Council

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

Yes ()

No ()

* Not applicable.

(c) Establishing crime prevention plans with clear priorities?

(i) At the national level?

Yes (✓)

Yes, in part () No ()

- | | | | | |
|------|------------------------|--------------|-----|---------------------|
| (ii) | At the regional level? | | | |
| Yes | () | Yes, in part | () | } * Not applicable. |
| No | () | | | |
| (ii) | At the local level? | | | |
| Yes | () | Yes, in part | () | |
| No | () | | | |

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

- | | | | | |
|------|------------------------|--------------|-----|---------------------|
| (i) | At the national level? | | | |
| Yes | (✓) | Yes, in part | () | } * Not applicable. |
| No | () | | | |
| (ii) | At the regional level? | | | |
| Yes | () | Yes, in part | () | |
| No | () | | | |

(e) Fostering partnerships with non-governmental organisations, the business, private and professional sectors and the community?

- | | | | | |
|-------|------------------------|----------------|-----|---------------------|
| (i) | At the national level? | | | |
| Yes | (✓) | Yes, in part | () | } * Not applicable. |
| No | () | | | |
| (ii) | At the regional level? | | | |
| Yes | () | Yes, in part | () | |
| No | () | Not applicable | () | |
| (iii) | At the local level? | | | } * Not applicable. |
| 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 ()

} * Not applicable.

(g) A specific role for the police and other institutions performing similar roles?

Yes () No ()

If the answer is “Yes”, please describe.

SPF through various police land divisions will run programmes to impart crime prevention messages and heighten awareness of the community.

At national level, the NCPC works in close partnership with SPF and industry/ business partners.

CNB is lead agency for Preventive Drug Education (PDE) in Singapore.

5. In your country, do government bodies support the development of crime prevention skills by:

(a) Providing professional development?

Yes () No ()

(b) Encouraging relevant educational institutions to offer basic and advanced courses?

Yes (✓)

No ()

(c) Working to develop certification and professional qualifications?

Yes ()

No (✓)

(d) Promoting the capacity of communities to develop and respond to their own needs?

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 Crimes 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-stigmatising 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 tolerate 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?

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?

Yes ()

No ()

If the answer is "Yes", please specify.

Singapore has in place strategies to nurture our children and youth to provide for better outcomes regardless of their circumstances. Some of these programmes include:

- **Crime Prevention for Youths, Community Safety & Security Programme for schools, Police Youth Ambassador** programme with National Police Cadet Corps
- **STEP-UP Programme** (School social work To Empower Pupils to Utilize their Potential) complements the school system with school social work programmes to strengthen emotional and social resilience of students to enable them to cope with setbacks and to maximize their schooling experience. It includes early prevention and intervention with students at risk of dropping out of school, antisocial behaviours and delinquency as well as empowerment of parents, teachers and schools to better manage and support these students.
- **Out of School Youth Development Scheme** is designed to train out-of-school youths in vocational skills, to prevent these youths from engaging in antisocial behaviour, substance abuse and delinquency as well as to engage these youths in constructive activities. It is administered by the Youth Inc. Secretariat tasked to provide direction for the delivery of out-of-school youth services in Singapore.
- **Rehabilitative programmes for young offenders** include an assessment of the offenders' individual risks and needs by professionally trained case managers and are targeted by programmes. These programmes can include life skills, socio-emotional regulation and specific offending groups, such as theft and violence.

(b) Vulnerable groups?

Yes ()

No ()

If the answer is “Yes”, please specify.

Children

Emphasis is placed on ensuring that children have conducive environments to grow and develop into good citizens and socially responsible adults. This is tied to enabling young children from disadvantaged families to access developmental programmes early. Some of these programmes include:

- **Healthy Start Programme** links families with young children (0 to 6 years old) to community resources. These families are assisted in enhancing their social support network and provided with home-based and centre-based skills training to develop their parenting and coping skills (so as to increase the likelihood of positive outcomes for their children).
- **Child Protection Management** targets victims of violence. Singapore adopts a multi-agency approach to the management of child abuse. A protocol involving key partners ensures a prompt and coordinated response to reports of child abuse. At the intervention level, Singapore adopts a holistic perspective and ensures the implementation of protection and welfare plans for the child. Victims are referred for programmes, such as psychological intervention, to help them through the trauma.

Youths

PDE programmes are organised to inform the general student population on the dangers and consequences of drug abuse, including an annual Anti-Drug Abuse Campaign targeted mainly at students and youths. Special attention is paid to the high-risk group of school dropouts.

Senior Citizens

NCPC’s **Crime Prevention Ambassadors Programme** engages senior citizens on crime prevention skills and raising their awareness.

(c) The different needs of men and women?

Yes (✓)

No ()

If the answer is “Yes”, please specify.

Programmes are tailored for various profile groups. These may be tied to actual prevalence rates in certain situations. For example, information on family violence is primarily targeted at men, who are the predominant perpetrators, while women are the main focus for advertisement campaigns aimed to increase awareness for crimes of Outrage of Modesty.

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

Yes ()

No ()

If the answer is “Yes”, please specify.

On the aspect of education, NCPC runs several initiatives with local educational institutions and Ministry of Education in raising the awareness of crime prevention among youths.

9. In your country, do crime prevention policies, strategies of programmes:

(a) Promote protective factors (e.g. staying in school, positive parenting, jobs training for youth, etc.)?

Yes ()

No ()

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

These protective factors are addressed in each level of intervention (primary, secondary and tertiary levels). Services such as STEP-UP and the Out of School Youth Development Scheme are designed to ensure youths remain in school, or are constructively occupied. These schemes also work with the family to enable them to better manage their children. The Youth Crime Road Shows are organised to encourage students to stay in school and away from crime. Preventive Education Programmes also target parents through initiatives such as the Parent-kid camps, workshops and newsletters for parents.

In the rehabilitation of young offenders, agencies work with the family to increase their understanding of their children’s needs and equip them with crucial skills to help them build close and meaningful bonds with their children. Assistance is also provided to link young offenders with employment resources in the community such as relevant workforce skills training and open market employment for young offenders.

(b) Promote activities to redress marginalization or exclusion?

Yes ()

No ()

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

All crime prevention programmes and activities are made to be accessible to all persons.

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

Yes (✓)

No ()

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

Conflict resolution and restorative justice exist in Singapore’s current rehabilitation system. The Family Court co-ordinates conferences for offenders and their family members to discuss issues so as to strengthen family relationships. Conferences between the victim and offender are also run to equip the offender to gain awareness of the impact of his crime on the victim and to generate methods of reparation for the victim.

Mandatory counseling is also available for victims / perpetrators of family violence. The Family Court can order the perpetrator, victim and family members to undergo counseling to support victims and their children and to rehabilitate the perpetrator. This programme empowers the family in a positive manner.

- (d) Use education and public awareness?

Yes (✓)

No ()

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

Public education materials on issues such as family violence, child protection, elder abuse, juvenile delinquency and other crime matters are produced and disseminated to relevant stakeholders.

Public education is targeted at two levels, (i) the professionals and service providers as well as (ii) the public. Public education materials like pamphlets, posters and collaterals are distributed widely through social service agencies, police, libraries and schools to increase public awareness of the crime prevention and availability of community resources for those who need help. Examples include bus-stop advertisement campaigns and exhibitions on anti-drug abuse held at public places like community libraries.

Age appropriate events such as plays/skits on child abuse and spousal violence, exhibitions and talks have also been conducted at social service agencies, libraries, schools and shopping centres.

- (e) Involve the media?

Yes (✓)

No ()

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

The media has played an active role in emphasizing community crime prevention through the incorporation of pro-family and pro-social themes in local programming as well as carrying our public education messages.

The SPF Public Affairs Department, NCPC and media agencies work together to surface crime prevention tips in local newspapers and broadcast media. An example is the “*Crime Watch*” television programme produced by SPF. The programme is presented by regular police officers and telecasted in the 4 languages – English, Mandarin, Malay and Tamil.

The National Council Against Drug Abuse run media campaigns to spread the anti-drug message to the public.

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?

Yes (✓)

No ()

If the answer if “Yes”, please specify.

The neighbourhood community participates in crime prevention activities such as the Community Safety & Security Programme and Neighbourhood Watch Zone.

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 if “Yes”, please specify.

Some of the Crime Prevention programmes promote protective factors, e.g. Youth Crime Road Show, and engaging the senior citizens as Crime Prevention Ambassadors.

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 of 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?

Yes ()

No ()

If the answer is “Yes”, please specify.

Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design Concept. The guidebook can be found in this website: <http://www.ncpc.gov.sg/pdf/CPTED%20Guidebook.pdf>

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

Yes ()

No ()

If the answer is “Yes”, please specify.

Close Circuit Television (CCTV) systems are installed at crime prone locations.

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

Yes () No ()

If the answer is “Yes”, please specify.

Crime prevention advice is given to the residential and business community includes ways to enhance the security of the homes and buildings.

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

Yes () No ()

If the answer is “Yes”, please specify.

Examples include encouraging installation of car alarms for all cars.

- (e) Implement strategies to prevent repeat victimization?

Yes () No ()

If the answer is “Yes”, please specify.

SPF conduct crime risk surveys for victims of certain crime categories in order to raise the awareness and share prevention advice with the victims.

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.

SCORE

The Singapore Corporation of Rehabilitative Enterprises (SCORE) is part of Singapore's correctional system. SCORE enhances the employability of offenders by preparing them for eventual reintegration back to the workforce. SCORE also aims to create a seamless throughcare environment to facilitate their transition from incarceration to community.

Gainful employment contributes to the lowering of recidivism rate. With a set of marketable skills, ex-offenders will have the ability to earn a living and support their families. Holding down a job also occupies their time in a meaningful way.

Yellow Ribbon Project

The Yellow Ribbon Project helps ex-offenders re-integrate and gain acceptance into the society upon release from prison by engaging the community to offer second chances. The project also hopes to generate acceptance of ex-offenders and their families into the community, and to inspire community action to support their rehabilitation and reintegration.

III. Implementation issues

Sustainability and accountability are important principles to ensure that 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 and 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 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.

NCPC and SPF review the strategies annually to ensure relevancy and sustainability of the programmes.

There is also in place a structured preventive drug education plan with a dedicated budget for implementing the programmes under the PDE. Feedback is solicited from participants of various activities. Research on good PDE initiatives in other countries is also being conducted.

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.

Through governmental and philanthropic funding, total combined cost is just below S\$2 million.

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 problem, their multiple causes and promising and proven practices.*

21. *As appropriate, Government 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 organisation 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) *Mobilising 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.

Crime prevention strategies and programmes are supported by crime statistics. Studies into prevalent drug trends and into reasons for drug abuse are also carried out. Such information is taken into consideration when planning crime prevention education programmes.

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

Yes (✓)

No ()

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

Half yearly and yearly crime statistics release through mass media. Crime statistics are also shared at dialogue sessions with industry partners and grassroots organizations.

- (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.

During dialogue sessions between the police and the community, certain information on crime trends are briefed together with prevention advice to increase the awareness of the community.

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.

Planning decisions with regard to crime prevention strategies are made based on analysis of crime problems at the local level.

- (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.

The Community Safety & Security Programme and Neighbourhood Watch Zone adapts crime prevention initiatives at the context of the neighbourhood community.

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

Yes ()

No ()

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

These programmes include,

- Citizens on Patrol,
- Community Safety & Security Programme,
- Neighbourhood Watch Zone
- Preventive drugs education plan

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

Yes ()

No ()

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

A key component of Singapore’s crime prevention strategy is active engagement of the community. This includes engaging schools, grassroots community stakeholders, and business entities such as the Singapore Retailers Association, Singapore Hotel Association and Singapore Contractors Association.

- (e) Monitoring and evaluation?

Yes ()

No ()

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

Feedback is always sought from participants of crime prevention programmes. Private consultants were also engaged to survey the effectiveness of a Crime Prevention Bus-stop advertisement campaign.

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.

Evaluation is conducted for activities and events to determine their effectiveness.

(b) Undertaking cost-benefit analyses?

Yes () No ()

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

Each activity is planned carefully, taking into consideration the costs and benefits.

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

Yes () No ()

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

(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.

A recent survey has been conducted to test the effectiveness of the crime prevention advertisement campaign.

The Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime recognize the links between local and transnational organised crime and the need to prevent organised 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 organised crime.*

Prevention of organised crime

27. *Governments and civil society should endeavour to analyse and address the links between transnational organised crime and national and local crime problems by, inter alia:*

- (a) *Reducing existing and future opportunities for organised 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 organised 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 organised 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 organised 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 organised crime?

Yes () No ()

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

Some of the crime prevention programmes are implemented to address specific crime concerns of which there are potential links to syndicates at the transnational level.

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.

Crime prevention programmes raise the awareness of the community including business entities and thus help to reduce opportunities for organised criminal groups.

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

Yes ()

No ()

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

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

Yes ()

No ()

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

Singapore has a tough stance against persons involved in human trafficking and smuggling. Singapore has a collection of laws that can be used to prosecute those involved in many aspects of trafficking.

The Women’s Charter makes special provisions for women and girls who have been victims of crimes under that Act. Victims can approach the Police or Family Service Centres, which are neighbourhood based Social Service Agencies, if they require temporary crisis accommodation or other types of assistance. Child victims are sheltered in Children and Young Persons Homes which are dedicated facilities for children in need of care or protection or who are placed under institutional care by the Courts.

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 organisations should provide financial and technical assistance, including capacity-building and training, to develop countries and countries with economies in transition, communities and other relevant organisations 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 prevention of the Secretariat, the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network of affiliated and associated institutions 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 organisations 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?

Yes ()

No ()

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

Singapore and Japan jointly conducts the annual international Koban Seminar on Community Policing. Participants are foreign delegates from law enforcement agencies.

The NCPC also embarks on annual study visits to partners in regional countries to share ideas and strategies for crime prevention.

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

Please describe.

We have not encountered any obstacles in participating in international networking.

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

Crime Prevention publications (manuals and handbooks) can be found in the NCPC website: <http://www.ncpc.gov.sg>

25. Does your country need technical assistance in any area of crime prevention?

Yes ()

No (✓)

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

Yes (✓)

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)		X
(b) Government support for the development of crime prevention skills (para. 18)		X
(c) Government and civil society support of partnerships (para. 19)		X
(d) Social crime prevention (paras. 6(a), 8 and 24)		X
(e) Locally based or neighbourhood crime prevention (para. 6 (b))		X
(f) Situational crime prevention (paras. 6 (c) and 26)		X
(g) Prevention of recidivism (para. 6 (d))		

(h) Sustainability and accountability of crime prevention (paras. 1, 10 and 20)		X
(i) Knowledge-based crime prevention (paras. 11 and 21)		X
(j) Planning interventions (para. 22)		X
(k) Monitoring and evaluation (para. 23)		X
(l) Assessing the links between local crime problems and transnational organised 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.

Community and business partnerships with the police and relevant government agencies are important in implementing successful crime prevention policies and strategies.

It is important to constantly review our crime prevention programmes to assess if the initiatives have been effective in reaching out to our target audience with the right message, and how we can improve upon the programmes.

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

Please describe.

To remain constantly relevant in crime prevention initiatives through timely updates on the new 'modus operandi' or methods which offenders use to carry out crime.
