

AUSTRALIAN CRIME PREVENTION COUNCIL

A just society through crime prevention



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MARCH 2017 NEWSLETTER

CHAIRMAN'S MESSAGE



THIS is the tenth Newsletter published by the Australian Crime Prevention Council to its members and friends both within Australia and from across the Asia-Pacific region and elsewhere. We publish the Newsletter once a year so that we can learn from each other details of what we have been doing and providing news and information of past or forthcoming events, projects or initiatives, so as to maintain contact with and help each other. I thank all who have provided reports and photographs, and also Jean-Yves Theron and Marie Stokie, who have formatted the Newsletter.

Peter Norman, ACPC Chairman

PREVENTING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN THE PACIFIC REGION- SOME PROMISING APPROACHES

In September, ACPC Chairman Peter Norman and National Secretary Astrid Macleod attended the 2016 Annual Conference of the Pacific Prosecutors Association, held in Fiji.



Delegates at the 2016 Annual Conference of the Pacific Prosecutors Conference

The Conference had been initiated and developed by senior Pacific prosecutors to address specific challenges they face in the countries of the region. It aims to bring together prosecutors from across the Pacific to discuss common issues such as prosecutor independence, accountability, capacity, resources, and the challenges faced in the prosecution of specific crimes in the Pacific. It is hosted by the member countries on a rotational basis. The Conference was hosted by Nauru but held in Fiji.

The Conference was organized by Mr Graham Leung, Secretary for Justice and Mr David Toganavalu, DPP from Nauru. It was opened by Hon Lionel Aingimea MP, Nauru's Acting Minister for Justice. Graham Leung had attended the 2007 ACPC Crime Prevention Forum held in Townsville, and regularly keeps in contact with ACPC.

Countries attending the conference were Nauru, Tonga, Samoa, Solomon Islands, PNG, Vanuatu, Kiribati, Tuvalu, Palau, Marshall Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia and the Cook Islands. We have made many new friends and invited these jurisdictions to join our informal network.



Astrid Macleod

Astrid Macleod spoke at the conference on the role of the Australian Crime Prevention Council and of some successful crime prevention programs from various parts of the world. She referred to the problem of domestic violence in the region and of some promising prevention initiatives on this issue introduced in some of the Pacific islands.

Some promising approaches to preventing Domestic Violence in the Pacific Island countries – Astrid Macleod

“Domestic and community violence particularly against women and girls, occurs in every country of the world, rich and poor, stable and in conflict and affects many women and girls. It often begins at infancy and may accompany a woman throughout her life to old age, through various relationships. An analysis of the issue in the Pacific Island countries was undertaken by the United Nations Development Fund for Women where the sub office is based in Suva and there is now good quality data and evidence of its prevalence and severity.

The good news is that over the past two decades there has been excellent outreach and services to strengthen knowledge, and capacity in advocating for law reform. There are three main barriers to prevention: first a belief that it is justified, secondly the perception that challenging the problem is for women only- it is often seen as a private, family matter in which outsiders should not intervene- and thirdly the view that it is an isolated and relatively unimportant issue that has little to do with community and national development.

However some promising approaches in the region have been seen.

One is working with men and boys to change their attitudes and behaviour. Examples include the Pacific Male Advocacy Network Program, which encourages men to become “agents for change “and positive non-violent role models in their communities by teaching other men about gender roles, successfully piloted in Vanuatu, Tonga, Cook Islands and Fiji; the Fiji Women’s Crisis Centre in developing a handbook on working with men as advocates for the elimination of violence against women in the Pacific; and the Men Against Violence an advocacy group in Samoa targeting men and boys, particularly those in village governing councils, village mayors, and community leaders by direct contact, public meetings, small focus groups and television and radio news and information. It was announced in June 2016 that the Samoa Rugby Union and World Rugby had partnered with UN Women in the campaign and it had established the annual rugby sevens tournament in 2015 dedicated to ending violence against women.

A second approach is working with faith-based organisations, such as The Weavers Program, part of the South Pacific Association of Theological Schools, which designed a curriculum on violence against women in the South Pacific for use in theological schools and faith-based organisations; and the Churches Partnership Programme in Papua New Guinea, where churches are supported at the local level to collaborate on training and providing support to women who have experienced violence.

Other promising approaches include activities using mainstream and alternative media to raise public awareness on violence against women and education entertainment e.g. using film, radio and theatre productions to inform and encourage community discussion on violence prevention.”

Here are some of the organizations involved in this field in the Pacific island countries:

<p>Cook Islands Women’s Counselling Centre, Te Punanga Tauturu Inc. Cook Islands Men against Violence Agreement.</p> <p>Fiji The Male Advocates Program Fiji Women’s Crisis Centre The Fiji Women’s Rights Movement FemLINKpacific (regional feminist media organisation) Women’s Action for Change Regional Rights Resources Team Foundation of the Peoples of the South Pacific</p> <p>Kiribati The National Gender and Domestic Violence Taskforce; The Kiribati National Council of Women</p>	<p>Papua New Guinea Family and Sexual Violence Action Committee National Women’s Day The White Ribbon campaign.</p> <p>Samoa Men Against Violence Mapusaga O Aiga</p> <p>Solomon Islands Prime Ministerial Taskforce on Special Actions for Women Solomon Islands Christian Association, Federation of Women Vois Blong Mere</p> <p>Vanuatu The Vanuatu Women’s Centre Wan Smol Bag Program</p>
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THE COST BENEFIT ADVANTAGES OF CRIME PREVENTION PROGRAMS – Two recent articles

Two recent articles in the Australian media have spoken of the cost benefits of crime prevention initiatives.

In “**The Drum**” on 1 August 2016, Brooke Boney wrote about the concept of justice reinvestment. Here is a summarised extract from this article:

“Indigenous leaders have been calling for justice reinvestment programs for years.

The idea of justice reinvestment is that some of the money normally spent on incarcerating people is diverted and invested in programs to prevent them offending or reoffending.

The funds could be invested in community based programs around education or employment to address some of the underlying causes of crime. US prisons hold nearly a quarter of the world's prisoners, despite the US comprising only 5 per cent of the world's population. Nearly two-thirds of the inmates are repeat offenders and a tough approach (which the Northern Territory Chief Minister has also recommended) has led to unsustainable increases in prison populations and corrections budgets. There are 27 states in the US adopting justice reinvestment models. In Texas the prison population was predicted to quadruple within five years. They would have had to build new facilities, pay more staff, rent half-way houses and that would have cost in excess of \$500 million. Instead, they invested in prevention and their prison population is now stable.

A report by Deloitte Access Economics estimates that if Australia diverted the money it spent on incarceration the savings could be as high as \$112,000 per offender. Not only is incarcerating children detrimental to their development as contributing and functioning members of society, it costs taxpayers a lot. According to a report prepared for a committee on government expenditure it costs \$652 a day to incarcerate a young person. The United Nations Convention of the Rights of the Child says detention should be a last resort but we lock Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children up at a rate that's 26 times higher than non-Indigenous kids....

I don't want to fast forward another three decades and still be talking about this”

See: <http://www.abc.net.au/news/2016-08-01/boney-what-justice-reinvestment-can-do-for-juvenile-offenders/7673652>

Here are some summarised extracts from an Article in “**The Sydney Morning Herald**” on February 16, 2016 by Ross Gittins, the SMH economic editor:

“Things may be gloomy in other countries, and even in parts of our own economy, but there's one aspect of Australian life where everything's on the up: we're enjoying a sustained prison boom. Consider this. Over the 66 years to 1984, Australia's rate of imprisonment per head of population rose by a paltry 13 per cent. Over just the past 30 years, however, it's more than doubled. How's that for progress? We now have more than 36,000 people behind bars, meaning our imprisonment rate exceeds that of Canada, Britain and most of Europe. And I'm happy to acknowledge that the Aboriginal community has made a quite disproportionate contribution to this achievement. The Indigenous imprisonment rate is now more than 45 per cent higher than it was at the time of the Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody. This exciting news is brought to us by Dr Don Weatherburn, director of the NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, in a conference paper to be delivered on Thursday. Weatherburn calculates that if we can only maintain the rate of growth we've achieved in the past five years for another three, we'll be up to more than 43,000 prisoners nationwide. Think of the contribution to "growth and jobs". A screws-led recovery. And think of the improvement in productivity as we stuff more prisoners into our existing jails. But that's not the best of it. We've been able to keep prison numbers growing even as rates of crime have been falling. How's that for an achievement?

How's it been done? Easy. Over the past 30 years we've pursued policies that result in more people being refused bail, more people getting a prison sentence and more people staying in prison for longer. Truly, the prison industry and its backers could teach the commercial world a thing or two about drumming up business”

Of course, the niggers – economists and suchlike – would point out that all this imprisonment is costing taxpayers a lot. In the 12 years to 1994-95, national spending on corrective services almost doubled to \$880 million a year. By now it's almost trebled to \$2.6 billion a year. And if it continues its present rate of growth it will be up to \$3.5 billion in three years' time.

We're spending a fortune to keep people locked up for ages even though it's not a very effective – and thus a very expensive – way to reduce crime. But what about what about all the "growth and jobs" we're generating? You won't hear this from politicians, but those niggling economists will tell you we don't need growth for growth's sake, nor even jobs for jobs sake. The fact is that all spending – by households, businesses or governments – creates jobs, so it's not enough to say this project or that will create jobs. That's why, if we've got any sense, we'll ensure that what we spend on brings us the most of those things we most want. To give you an idea, the \$2.6 billion a year we're spending keeping so many people banged up is the same as the cost of employing about 2800 probation and parole officers for 10 years, or putting more than 100,000 students through university.

At a time when governments – federal and state – profess to have no money to spare for worthy causes, perhaps we should be looking for ways to punish offenders that are more effective in reducing crime and aren't so expensive”

See <http://www.smh.com.au/comment/head-20160215-gmurmz.html>

HOW EFFECTIVE IS RESTORATIVE JUSTICE? - Professor Rick Sarre



At the recent Adelaide Festival of Ideas, Professor Rick Sarre, President of the Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology and Professor of Law and Criminal Justice at the University of South Australia discussed the issue of the effectiveness of restorative Justice.

Here is a summary of his speech, prepared for ACPC by criminology graduate Ms Tiffany Lands.

“Restorative justice is a well discussed topic within criminology, law and justice areas. There are many positives and also many negatives associated with this approach to justice. This article will be analysing restorative justice, debating whether or not this form of justice works and what research studies show us.

First of all, what is restorative justice? It is “a process whereby parties with a stake in a specific offence collectively resolve how to deal with the aftermath of the offence and its implications for the future”. Restorative justice is any justice mechanism that has the aim of repairing the harm caused by crime so that that crime is less likely to happen again. It aims to treat people involved more realistically. The victim and the offender work together in order to come to an appropriate punishment, with the aim that the offender will not offend again.

Restorative justice has been in existence for a very long time, although it is contested where it originated from exactly there is evidence in a number of different cultures and religions. It has been used in indigenous traditions of shaming and reintegration. Judiac teshuva, yom kippur (atonement) and the jubilee principle “and ye shall hallow the fiftieth year... and ye shall return every man unto his family”. Restorative justice can also be found in Christian traditions of forgiveness and repentance. Moreover, the Mennonite Conciliation Service (MCS) and the Victim Offender Reconciliation Project have also used restorative justice to bring people together by strengthen relationships.

Now we know what restorative justice is, what is the difference between traditional justice and restorative justice? The traditional justice model sees crime simply as a violation of the rules, where the state prosecutes. The focus of traditional justice is on blaming the perpetrator and if they are found guilty they will be punished by the state and only returned to the community once they have served their time. The restorative justice model on the other hand sees crime as a conflict between two individuals, breaking the law is seen as secondary. The offender recognises the consequences of his/her offending and takes responsibility for their actions, there is a chance for the offender to repair the damages caused by the crime and a chance for parties to be reconciled if possible. In restorative justice the formal processes take a back seat. Restorative justice usually has direct involvement by victims, often in contact with offenders, compensation for the emotional and material losses of the victim and reintegration of the offender into the community if possible. This justice method can be broken down into three main mechanisms, process oriented, victim oriented and outcome oriented.

It is important to remember that restorative justice is not just a type of justice but a number of mechanisms of justices working together. These mechanisms include police cautions and diversions, family conferencing, especially for young offenders, victim-offender mediation, ‘circle’ sentencing and prison ministries. However, it can also include school based conflict resolution classes and international peace-making efforts.

So does it work?

It is always challenging to establish whether non-traditional justice methods are going to work. Restorative justice might be a good method of justice for some situations however there are a number of factors that it is unlikely to change. These factors are economic disadvantage, high rates of unemployment, familial dysfunction, historical and contemporary indigenous disadvantage and poor police relationships, high rates of mental illness amongst police detainees and drug and alcohol abuse.

A great deal of research shows restorative justice as a weak and generally ineffective justice method. Juvenile property theft (store and personal theft) showed no difference in recidivism level for juveniles who went through restorative justice family group conferencing or through the courts. Research shows that drink driving recidivism increased slightly through group conferencing. On the positive side however violent offenders who participated in restorative justice conferences had roughly 50 per cent less reoffending than those who went through the courts. Perhaps this is because the violent offender is in direct contact with the person they have affected. An SA Juvenile Justice study from 2001 found that “there are two variables which, if present, appear to make a difference to recidivism rates and victim satisfaction”. These are genuine remorse and genuine consensus in shaping an appropriate outcome. Other studies have illustrated reductions of 15 to 20 per cent in reoffending across different offence types, regardless of the gender, criminal history, age and Aboriginality of the offender.

Recidivism of Juveniles going through restorative justice conferencing compared to courts

Although we know restorative justice will not help with those big issues listed above there have been some Australian evaluation attempts involving family (group) conferencing that have highlighted that restorative justice can work to reduce recidivism in certain areas. Overall the majority of studies found high levels of victim satisfaction from restorative justice methods.

While these methods generally work for reducing recidivism there are a number of situations where it simply will not work. In today's world a 'restorative mechanism is unlikely to get public acceptance in an environment where public resentment is uncompromising' especially in relation to more serious crimes, such as rape and murder."

	Lower rates of recidivism	Higher rates of recidivism	No difference
Presents of genuine remorse	*		
Agreement of appropriate outcome between victim and offender	*		
Drink driving		*	
Violent offenders	*50%		

ITALY'S UNIQUE DIVERSIONARY APPROACH TO JUVENILE JUSTICE – PROBATION AND JUDICIAL PARDONS – Zachariah Reveruzzi

Zachariah Reveruzzi is an Adelaide legal practitioner who graduated with a law degree from the University of South Australia in 2012 and was admitted to legal practice later that year. He was a Judges Associate in the District Court for two years and has worked in both clerical and legal positions in a number of Adelaide law firms. He has also worked as a Constituent Liaison Officer in the Office of the Shadow Attorney-General in Adelaide. Zachariah compiled this Article from the Italy National Report: JODA Juvenile Offenders Detention Alternative in Europe (JUST/2013/JPEN/ AG/4573) to the Juvenile Offenders Detention Alternative in Europe project and from correspondence between ACPC Chairman Peter Norman and Ms Cecilia Daniele of the Italian Ministry of Justice.



The sentencing regime for youth offenders in Italy is radically different to the Italian sentencing regime for adult offenders and the sentencing regimes for youth offenders in most other countries.

Like many other countries, the system is based on the concept of ultima ratio i.e. the last chance and the detention or imprisonment of a youth offender is seen as the residual possibility and a sanction of absolute last resort. Further, Italian law obliges the Courts to ensure that criminal justice system for youth offenders is educational and encourages offenders to take responsibility for their actions.

Accordingly, Youth Courts in Italy are obliged to consider diversionary sentences for all offences, including murder, before ordering that a minor be sentenced to prison.

The primary diversionary sentence utilised by the Youth Courts for serious offences, including murder, is Probation.

This article explores the sentencing options available, to Youth Courts in Italy, particularly Probation.

Like in many countries, the financial and social cost of the imprisonment of minors is very high. Italy has recognised that effective rehabilitation programmes have lower financial and social costs than imprisonment and if undertaken properly, lead to lower rates of recidivism.

In order to achieve effective rehabilitation, the Italian youth justice system is focussed on ensuring that the criminal justice pathway fulfils both educational and personal responsibility objectives. Therefore the Court must explain the meaning of the lawsuit, the contents, and even the ethical and social reasons behind its decisions.

To achieve effective rehabilitation, the Youth Courts are empowered to take advantage of a number of flexible sentencing options which allow them to avoid placing the youth offender into detention.

Each sentence is crafted to take into account the offence and the personality of the offender and the sentencing options involve both social services at a local and governmental level as well as families to ensure that the youth offender has the best chance at rehabilitation. The most commonly utilised sentencing option which achieves these aims is Probation.

Probation in the Italian youth justice context is substantially different from probation in other countries. It is not a penalty imposed as a sentence, but a process within which the sentencing decision is postponed and the offender is provided with an opportunity to demonstrate to the Court that they have undergone effective rehabilitation. The Court must consider probation for all offences, even murder.

During the Probation, which usually lasts for a year, the young person will be placed under 'supervision' and participate in a Probation Program which consists of a series of activities which have been agreed to by the youth, assigned social workers and the Court. The Probation Program is designed to take into account the youth's personal circumstances and will consist of some mandatory and some optional activities which are at enabling the rehabilitation of the offender. Where the offender successfully completes the probation, the matter is finally determined by the Youth Court and the offence will not be recorded on the offender's criminal record.

Each Probation Program must involve:

1. Study or work – The youth must make a daily commitment to either study or work. If they have abandoned their education, they must return and complete it or if this is not practicable, they may undertake an apprenticeship or internship or other form of fulltime education or work. These activities provide the youth with structure and commitment and minimises the opportunities for the youth to re-offend.
2. Recreational activity - The youth must undertake a recreational activity. This may be a sport, theatre, painting, a photography – this is only limited by the youth's interests and creativity. The aim of this element is to ensure that the youth receives new and positive stimulation.
3. A social activity - The youth must undertake a voluntary social activity where the youth dedicates their time to doing something that symbolically provides restitution for their offending. The youth may choose any voluntary activity that interests them and it is only limited by their imagination. The youth must undertake the activity for a least 4 hours a week.
4. Psychological support - The youth may be required to undertake psychological counselling, have family supports or attend youth offender support groups.
5. Specialised services - If the youth has a drug problem or comes from a chaotic family background, they will be linked with specialised services which will assist them to address those issues and they must engage positively with those services.
6. Mediation or the apology - In some cases the Court will require the youth to commit to undertaking mediation with the victim/s of their crime or apologise to them. If this occurs, the youth and the victim/s are supported by professionals through the process.
7. Monitoring - Last but not least because there is the part regarding the Social Service Office which is responsible for monitoring, support and undertaking continuous interviews with the youth and the sentencing judge.

If, at the end of the Probation, the Court is of the view that the offender has successfully completed the Probation Program and is rehabilitated, the Court will order that the record of the crime be extinguished and it will not be recorded on the youth's criminal record.

This prevents the offence from impacting on the youth's ability to gain employment or travel as an adult. This, along with effective rehabilitation provides an enormous incentive for the youth to successfully complete the Probation Program.

As well as Probation, Youth Courts utilise other sentencing options such as declaring the offence irrelevant and dismissing it or imposing a Judicial Pardon.

A Judicial Pardon may be imposed where the Court is of the view that the minor will not commit any other offences. A minor may only be sentenced to a Judicial Pardon once. When determining whether to impose a Judicial Pardon, the Court will have considered the gravity of the offence and the individual's criminal capacity and whether the Court is of the view that the youth will not re-offend. This measure is similar to no conviction being imposed by a South Australia court. The Judicial Pardon will remain in the minor's criminal record until they reach the age of 21.

Because of the focus on rehabilitation, enabled by alternative sentencing options, particularly Probation, Italy's rate of youth recidivism (both as youths and then once they are adults) is incredibly low and only a small percentage of offenders go on to reoffend. Italy now has one of the lowest youth incarceration rates in the world.

REPORTS FROM AUSTRALIA

RAY ANDERSSON – NORTHERN TERRITORY

Ray Andersson, an ACPC Executive member, is a Corporate Security Adviser located in Darwin.

He reports that 2016 has been a busy year for all involved in crime prevention although the focus has more recently been on juvenile detention, taking attention away from the many crime prevention initiatives that have been rolled out across the Territory.

“In 2016, NT Police joined its interstate colleagues along with Crime Stoppers and Neighbourhood Watch NT in the successful ‘dob-in-a-dealer’ campaign. The campaign was a community engagement campaign focussed on gathering local intelligence and engaging every Australian in contributing to making their communities safer from the scourge of ‘ice’.

A useful campaign starting in 2016, supporting crime prevention in the NT, is the Reduce NT Crime campaign which includes a series of television and print advertisements as well as a dedicated website featuring vignettes of both victims and perpetrators. The current series focusses on awareness of ‘key theft’ and highlights simple ways motorists can reduce their risk of vehicle theft. The website can be viewed at www.reducentcrime.com.au.

Remote community crime prevention initiatives have been enhanced through the ‘Speak Up’ educational resource launched by Neighbourhood Watch Western Australia, working in partnership with NT partners and NT Police. ‘Speak Up’ is an educational resource for Indigenous community members and other community members where English is not their first language. It is designed to enable people who require assistance, to know how and when to call emergency services. It promotes positive engagement with Police and the NT Police Community Engagement Officers are actively working with community partners to roll out this education program across the NT.

Some social issues impacting on crime levels that still require mitigation strategies to be developed are:

- Continued escalation of juvenile crime in urban areas that has created pockets of vigilantism.
- The continued custom of some remote community youth seeing prison as a means of gaining heightened social esteem within their peer groups in communities. This will require generational changes, supported by government, non- government social support agencies and community elders, to customs that have developed over many years in communities to remove the pride of having served time in a prison.
- Changing social behaviour in urban areas to see ‘lock it or lose it’ as a critical crime prevention enabler. We continue to see theft from properties where offenders can walk in through unlocked front doors, with residents still reluctant to secure their properties, the complain when they lose property. More work needs to be done in this area.
- Addressing the current escalation of assaults on emergency services personnel and private security guards before a death occurs.

The NT continues to be active in promoting and engaging crime prevention strategies across the Territory and whilst the Royal Commission into juvenile detention will certainly have an impact on life in our juvenile detention facilities, the role of crime prevention is to prevent the event that results in such detention and as such, effective crime prevention is truly a proactive strategy to reduce imprisonment rates and provide a safe and secure society. “Crime prevention is an investment in a respectful, safe and secure society”.

ISABELLE BARKTOWIAK THERON - TASMANIA

Isabelle Bartkowiak-Théron, an Executive member of ACPC, teaches at the School of Social Sciences – Tasmanian Institute of Law Enforcement.

Isabelle reports that at the moment, Law Enforcement and Public Health are very hot topics in her field. The Law Enforcement & Public Health conference (in Amsterdam) dedicated its generic topic to vulnerable people: <http://www.leph2016.com/> Isabelle and her colleague Nicolle Asquith of the School of Social Sciences and Psychology at Western Sydney University recently published a paper on the same topic:

<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/10439463.2016.1216553>

ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR MELISSA BULL – QUEENSLAND

Associate Professor Melissa Bull, an executive member of ACPC, is an academic member of staff of Queensland's Griffith University's School of Criminology and Criminal Justice and Griffith Criminology Institute. In the Griffith Criminology Institute she leads the Justice, Law and Society theme of research.

During 2016 Melissa has been involved in three key projects.

“In May this year, building on earlier collaboration (2014) with Yunnan Police College (formerly Yunnan Police Officer Academy) Melissa, with colleagues Profs Sue Trevaskes and Ross Coomber (Director of the Griffith Criminology Institute), made a return visit to the College in Kunming. In August (2016) they were awarded a second Australia-China Council grant to host an international workshop in Brisbane, in December 2016. The theme of this workshop was drug control and harm minimisation in China. The workshop was attended by leading Chinese scholars from Yunnan Normal University, Wuhan University, Yunnan Police College, Chinese practitioners who work with drug dependent individuals, as well as Australian researchers and police.



Kunming Workshop

Throughout 2016 Melissa worked with Mingmei Wang and Jingke Wang (from Yunnan Police College) while they were visiting scholars at the Griffith Criminology Institute. They were awarded Chinese government scholarships to support their 12 month visit. Mingmei and Jingke investigated best practise in the fields of community safety and the prevention of drug related harm respectively. Mingmei’s research focuses on community policing and culturally and linguistically diverse groups. She has been working to identify effective strategies for policing China’s large ‘floating population’ that includes Muslim groups who are socially and economically marginalised. Her research has explored how the concept of police-community liaison officers, like those who work to build trust and facilitate engagement between culturally and linguistically diverse groups and police in Australia, could work in the Chinese context. Jingke Wang’s work focuses on harm reduction in relation to policing drug use. Her research reviewed criminal justice programs for the diversion of drug related offenders from the criminal justice system (and prison in particular). She developed the concept of preventive diversion and explored the conditions of possibility for the adoption of such a program in China.

In August the Griffith Criminology Institute, together with the Queensland Police Service, hosted the third annual *Future of Policing Symposium*. The goals of the symposium series are to facilitate exchanges of information between researchers, community leaders and police leaders from different Australian agencies; provide an environment that encourages frank discussion; build links between police researchers, community leaders and police leaders; and focus on new and emerging problems. The theme of this year’s symposium was policing diverse Australian communities; recognising that diversity can be understood geographically, socially or culturally, and can present everyday challenges for promoting safety and security.

Eminent international scholars Emeritus Professor George Kelling and Professor Gloria Layock opened the symposium, and as part of the day long program Melissa provided some context for later discussion about what works with her paper ‘Policing diversity in Australia: Common practice and the benefits of hindsight’. This presentation builds on her past work on policing diversity, but also her current project ‘Beyond Faith: Social marginalisation and the prevention of radicalisation among young Muslim Australians’ with Associate Professor Halim Rane. At the end of 2015 Halim and Melissa ran focus groups with young Muslim Australians to explore their experiences of current discussions of radicalisation and strategies to prevent it. Throughout 2016 Melissa and Halim worked to analyse the outcomes of this research; they are currently drafting publications for the dissemination of their results in the near future.

The Griffith Criminology Institute includes the Violence Prevention Program. In 2015, with Drs Nicole George and Jodie Curth Bibb (from the University of Queensland), Melissa initiated a new program of research focused on the challenges of policing and the reduction and prevention of violence against women in Pacific Island Countries. This year the team has worked to develop an applied research project that involves partnerships with women in Pacific Island Countries. Melissa and Nicole visited Vanuatu in November 2016 to pilot research that explored how women who were victims of domestic violence accessed justice, and the forms that justice could take within and alongside formal institutions of the criminal justice system in that country. They anticipated that this would be the first stage of a larger comparative study.

DR GARNER CLANCEY- NEW SOUTH WALES - A Recent History of Australian Crime Prevention

ACPC Vice President Dr Garner Clancey, a Senior Lecturer of the University of Sydney, together with Daren Fisher and Natalie Yeung, has published an Article providing a snapshot of some features of crime prevention in Australia

Noting Australia’s three tiers of government – Federal, State (or Territory), and Local, a document study of crime prevention arrangements in Australia was undertaken to take stock of some recent crime prevention developments within these three tiers of government. This review revealed that in recent years State and Territory crime prevention bureaux have been folded into policing agencies in some jurisdictions (Western Australia and South Australia), while in others they have had a resurgence (Victoria). All States and Territories have embraced crime prevention through environmental design (‘CPTED’) in some form, mostly through the development of specific planning guidelines.

All Australian capital city councils (local government) actively pursue crime prevention, with diverse situational and social initiatives routinely operating in these locations. Together, these findings suggest that commitment to crime prevention remains strong amongst Australian capital city governments, while State and Territory crime prevention bureaux have suffered mixed fates in recent years.

The article is available at: http://www.readcube.com/articles/10.1057/s41300-016-0001-4?author_access_token=JoPuRbXNAXOkYFCLnVXSAVxOt48VBPO10Uv7D6sAgHs76188vmjKVoolfiN_znb67Aildm9khp8f5LGTQV0lyhgZpTOByjC98buAAp8By-PKMBaJGUGBTII-kFgJz-2gxKbGW3Qscb7TpVCrffTDrA%3D%3D

PROFESSOR PETER HOMEL – NEW SOUTH WALES

Professor Peter Homel an Executive member of ACPC is a Principal criminologist at the Australian Institute of Criminology and an Adjunct professor at the School of Criminology and Criminal Justice and Key Centre for Ethics, Law, Justice and Governance at Griffith University, Queensland, where he established the Asia Pacific Centre for the Prevention of Crime. He reports on various conferences and meetings attended during the last 12 months.

UN Habitat III Cross-Cutting Expert Group Meeting on Safer Cities in the New Urban Agenda, Geneva 6-8 July 2016

“Between 6-8 July 2016 I attended the **UN Habitat III Expert Working Group Meeting on Safer Cities and the New Urban Agenda** in Geneva, Switzerland. I participated as a member of the Expert Working Group on the Confluence of Peacebuilding and Urban Safety, although I have a long and ongoing connection with the work of the UN Habitat Safer Cities Programme, which was a co-organiser of this meeting.

The theme of the meeting was: **Reviewing the State of Safety in World Cities, Towards Transformative approach on Safer Cities in the Implementation of the New Urban Agenda** and its purpose was to prepare detailed expert advice to the UN Habitat Secretariat ahead of the Habitat III meeting being held in Quito, Ecuador in late October 2016. The Geneva meeting itself was supported by the UN Habitat Secretariat and organised by the Geneva Peacebuilding Platform in collaboration with the UN Habitat Safer Cities Programme.

“Habitat III” is shorthand for a major global summit, known more formally as the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development, held in Quito, Ecuador, on 17-20 October 2016. The United Nations called the conference, the third in a series that began in 1976, to “reinvigorate” the global political commitment to the sustainable development of towns, cities and other human settlements, both rural and urban. The product of that reinvigoration, along with pledges and new obligations, is being referred to as the **New Urban Agenda**. That agenda will set a new global strategy around urbanisation for the next two decades.

A more detailed explanation about Habitat III and the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) can be found at What is Habitat III? | Cityscape <<http://citiscopes.org/habitatIII/explainer/2016/05/what-habitat-iii>>. You may wish to look through this as it describes the wider context within which the New Urban Agenda (NUA) is being developed.

The focus of the Geneva meeting that I attended was on the prevention and reduction of crime and violence in the urban context and its objectives were:

1. Developing an overall outcome summary report including a list of key recommendations for the revised draft of the final document (New Urban Agenda document) of Habitat III;
2. Assessing the state of safety in world cities;
3. stocktaking 20 years of UN-Habitat Safer Cities Programme practice and how to integrate safety and crime prevention-related aspects in urban and territorial planning, legislation and economy as part of the implementation mechanisms of the NUA;
4. Creating the basis for reinforcing a global partnership and community of practice across major disciplines and groups involved on safer cities as part of the strategic framework and implementation plan for the new urban agenda including the foundation for a Global Hub/Centre of Excellence on Urban Safety in Geneva; and
5. Preparing a draft action agenda for Habitat III Special Session on Safer Cities including key messages and action points to improve safer cities as part of the New Urban Agenda, ensuring complementarity between NUA’s outlook on urban safety policies and safety-related aspects of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), with particular focus on Goal 11, 16, 5 and 17 and identifying potential cities, partners, collaborators and stakeholders, and facilitating the sharing and transfer of policies and best practices between cities around the world.

Before this meeting I was asked to provide a policy focused briefing paper that was entitled **Partnerships for Urban Safety in Fragile Contexts: The Intersection of Community Crime Prevention and Security Sector Reform**. This paper was published the Geneva Peacebuilding Platform as Background Paper #17 from the Technical Working Group on the Confluence of Urban Safety and Peacebuilding Practice. The background paper was based on work I had undertaken assisting the Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of the Armed Forces (DCAF) to develop a strategic plan for community safety for a number of communities in the occupied Palestinian territories, with a focus on the governorate of Jenin. A different paper on this work was published earlier this year in the Australian Journal of International Affairs 2016 70(3) 311-327.

(see <http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/10357718.2015.1126803>).

The paper for the Geneva Peacebuilding Platform specifically looked at the policy and practice implications for the conduct of effective SSR in fragile contexts and the need for the identification of key intersection areas with locally led community safety programs. The key point was that bottom-up security initiatives are unlikely to be sustainable if they are not anchored in a nation-wide security transformation process, and vice-a-versa. A copy of the briefing paper for the Geneva meeting is at:

www.gpplatform.ch/sites/default/files/Partnerships%20for%20Urban%20Safety%20in%20Fragile%20Contexts%20-%20The%20Intersection%20of%20Community%20Crime%20Prevention%20and%20Security%20Sector%20Reform%20.pdf.

In addition to preparing this background paper, I was also asked to make two presentations during the course of the meeting. The first was as part of the session on Safety and Peacebuilding where I was asked to address the key points from the background paper. The second presentation was during a session reviewing the lessons learned in the past 20 years about crime prevention and the achievement of urban safety, from the Asia Pacific perspective.

At the Geneva meeting I also met and held discussions with the Secretary General of the United Cities and Local Governments Asia Pacific, Dr Bernadia Irawati Tjandradewi. The UCLG ASPAC is based in Indonesia and represents major local government authorities across our wider region, including Australia. Dr Irawati made it clear to me that she was interested in strengthening relationships with organisations in the region who are engaged in crime prevention and community safety, particularly at the city level.”

TONY LAKE – QUEENSLAND

Tony Lake is Chair of the International CPTED (Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design) Association

He reports that CPTED was involved as a partner with the COST Action conference "Crime Prevention through Urban Design & Planning" held in Athens in November 2016 .

COST is an intergovernmental framework for European Cooperation in Science and Technology (COST) and this is the final conference of COST action 1203 “Crime Prevention through Urban Design and Planning”. The objective of this programme is to contribute to structuring existing knowledge and to developing innovative approaches on how to build more secure and safe cities. Studies have shown that there is a correlation between the structure and organization of urban space and crime: new criminological theory supports this point of view. The Justice and Home Affairs Council of the EU has underlined that crime prevention through environmental design is a successful and effective strategy for crime prevention and needs to be supported. Despite this, new projects are being implemented all over Europe without considering safety criteria, creating urban areas where crime or fear of crime can make life difficult. The International CPTED Association (ICA) is an official partner of the conference and several Board members were to attend. Three Board members, Tinus Kruger (South Africa), Tony Lake (Australia) and Barry Davidson (Canada), were to be interviewed by a fourth Board member, Paul van Soomeren (Netherlands), as part of the program. They had been asked to provide critical comments on European approaches in Crime Prevention through Urban Design, Planning and Management.

PAUL MCMULLAN- Outcare WA

Paul McMullan, an executive member of ACPC, is the Director of Outcare WA.

Paul reports on the work of the Wirrpanda Foundation which is established across remote parts of Australia and maintains as its focus the improvement of the quality of life for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people. These people are overrepresented in the criminal justice system of Australia and the Foundation promotes strong role models and healthy life choices.

David Wirrpanda was a prominent Australian footballer.

The Wirrpanda Foundation's *Moorditj Ngoorndiak Program* provides intensive individual mentoring to Aboriginal boys aged 12-19 who are in contact with the youth justice system, and aims to re-engage in education, employment and community to reduce the rate of recidivism.



The *Deadly Brotha Boyz Program* is a weekly health and education aspirational program for disengaged Aboriginal young males aged 8-18 years residing in the Great Southern region of Western Australia. It is delivered after school for two hours weekly by positive male Aboriginal mentors with the assistance of volunteer police officers, in alignment with the school calendar. Each session involves a variety of sporting activities to engage participants, a healthy meal and a mentor led yarning circle. Mentors expose participants to various sports and with guest presenters from program partners. It focusses on drug, tobacco and alcohol education, Family breakdowns/pressures, Literacy and Numeracy, Conflict Resolution, Minimizing Risky and Illegal Behaviours, Career Development and Goal-setting, Mental Health and Cultural Identity.

SPECIALIST COURTS FOR SENTENCING INDIGENOUS OFFENDERS IN AUSTRALIA - Paul Bennett, South Australian Magistrate



Since 1999 there has been a steady growth in the use of specialist criminal courts for sentencing Indigenous offenders in Australia. Currently, there are about 50 specialist sentencing courts serving Indigenous communities in city, regional and remote areas of Australia. They are variously titled, often named after the local Indigenous community's term of self-description – such as *Murri Courts* in Queensland, *Koori Courts* in Victoria and *Nunga Courts* in some parts of South Australia.

Indigenous Sentencing Courts were introduced as a result of a growing awareness during the 1990's that the criminal justice system was not meeting the needs of Indigenous people. Then (as now) Indigenous people in Australia had poorer levels of health, education, employment and income than non-Indigenous Australians. Indigenous disadvantage within Australian society is mirrored in the criminal justice system where Indigenous people are grossly over-represented at arrest, in court and in custody. The position of Indigenous defendants in the criminal justice system has, in recent years, worsened – with Indigenous people increasing as a proportion of all persons in custody in Australia from under 20% in 1999 to over 27% in 2016 (though Indigenous people currently comprise only 2% of the total adult population [*Prisoners in Australia*, 2000 & 2016, Australian Bureau of Statistics])

These, more than other criminal courts in Australia, are localised and vary in form and practice. Some use sentencing circles (modelled on similar courts in Canada), others are more similar in form to mainstream courts. They are a hybrid, combining mainstream criminal law and judicial authority with Indigenous community participation and culture.

The Courts have a number of common features. They are sentencing courts, dealing only with defendants who plead guilty. With a few exceptions, only Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander offenders may access the courts. Each court has respected members of the local Indigenous community, usually referred to as 'Elders', who participate in the sentencing discussion, providing the judicial officer with cultural advice and information about the community, defendant and (the defendant's) family. Representatives of Indigenous community organisations (which may provide rehabilitative services to the defendant) are also encouraged to attend and participate in the sentencing hearing. Prosecution and defence counsel will make submissions on penalty, though after, the defendant is encouraged to speak directly with the Elders and judicial officer. The judicial officer has final responsibility for deciding and imposing the penalty.

The Courts apply the uniform criminal law, not customary law, although Indigenous culture influences the court's procedure and environment. One example of the latter is the use of Indigenous artwork or motifs, which are often displayed in the court room. The court environment is much less formal than in a mainstream criminal court, as is the discussion, which is free of the usual 'legal jargon'. Where the layout of the court allows, the defendant, counsel, Elders and the judicial officer will sit around a table at the same level during the hearing.

The Courts have wide ranging aims, some of which are ambitious, seeking change within the criminal justice system, such as reducing Indigenous disadvantage and fostering better relations between Indigenous communities and the legal system. A critical purpose of these courts are, by drawing on the experience and knowledge of the local Indigenous community, to promote a 'two-way' understanding - for defendants to appreciate the consequences of their criminal behaviour on victims and the wider community; and for the court to properly understand the cultural and societal influences that are particular to Indigenous society and offenders.

The Courts are not a simple or single remedy to the complex problems of Indigenous disadvantage and offending, but since their inception they have proved a better way to sentence and encourage rehabilitation of Indigenous offenders. Research suggests that Indigenous Sentencing Courts improve attendance rates by Indigenous defendants, provide better sentencing information and, generally, are 'significantly less likely' to impose imprisonment than equivalent mainstream courts [Bond, C and Jeffries, S, 2012, 'Indigenous Sentencing Outcomes: A Comparative Analysis of the Nunga and Magistrates' Courts in South Australia', 14 *Flinders Law Journal* 359, 381].

Indigenous Sentencing Courts are a small, but established part of the criminal court system in most Australian jurisdictions. Even so, much remains to be done as Indigenous disadvantage is a continuing and significant problem within the criminal justice system in Australia.

NEWS AND REPORTS FROM THE REGION

HONG KONG - Crime prevention activity of the Hong Kong Police



The Hong Kong Police Crime Prevention Bureau (CPB) aims to prevent crime in Hong Kong by persuading members of the public to do more to protect themselves and their property. This is done in a number of ways. For example, giving specific security advice to members of the public as well as other government departments, running crime prevention campaigns, publicising crime prevention measures through television and printed media, liaison with and regulation of the private security industry, and by running training courses for police as well as seminars on security related topics for various outside bodies. The ultimate aim is to persuade the public to take more responsibility for their own security and, in this way, reduce the level of crime in Hong Kong. The Bureau has three sections, and in addition each District Police Station has a Crime Prevention Officer who is available to provide help with Crime Prevention Matters.

Security Advisory Section

The Security Advisory Section is responsible for conducting security surveys of sensitive premises such as police and other government facilities. Surveys can include both physical and/or procedural security, with an emphasis on providing practical and risk-proportionate advice. The Section is also able to offer security advice on a wide range of topics to private individuals and organisations: for example, a dedicated Architectural Liaison Officer can offer advice on Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED), wherein architects and planners are encouraged to incorporate security concepts into the design of new premises prior to their construction, rather than adding expensive security options later. The section enjoys close liaison and cooperation with many different groups and sectors of the business community including the security, banking, insurance, hotels, logistics and transport industries. The Security Advisory Section is also responsible for analysing crime trends in order to determine crime prevention strategies

Training & Support Section

The Training & Support Section provides customised security awareness training programmes on various topics to government departments, the commercial sector and other organisations that request assistance from the Bureau. It also organises training for serving crime prevention officers, as well as providing administrative support to CPB Headquarters personnel.

Publicity

The Publicity Section is responsible for publicity on crime prevention matters. This responsibility includes the preparation and design of publicity materials. The section works closely with the Police Public Relations Bureau especially where TV and Radio publicity is involved. The section is also responsible for the Crime Prevention Bureau *Robotcop*, which is a popular attraction at schools and carnivals across Hong Kong, passing crime prevention messages to both children and other members of the public. Also, the Crime Prevention Bureau maintains well-equipped security product display rooms at its headquarters in Wanchai and the New Territories North Regional office in Tuen Mun.

Security Companies Inspection Unit

The Security Companies Inspection Unit is responsible for the examination of applications by security companies for security company licences.

There is also an *Intruder Alarm Inspection Unit* which provides a police phased response for intruder alarms. Every time an alarm is activated Police Officers respond to the scene of the activation. Depending on the circumstances, such deployments can involve several officers spending time to check what has happened, and if there is a false alarm, this is considered as time wasted. To reduce this wastage the Police have introduced a Police Phased Response to Intruder Alarms:

- a. LEVEL ONE: FULL RESPONSE
- b. LEVEL TWO: REDUCED RESPONSE
- c. LEVEL THREE: LIMITED RESPONSE
- d. LEVEL FOUR: NO PRIORITY

Alarm installations may be reinstated to a higher level of response if they remain free of false alarms for three months. Installation of verification technology at the alarm site will result in being reinstated to the highest level.

Regional Crime Prevention Units

Each Police Region in Hong Kong has several Crime Prevention Officers based at District Police Stations. In addition, there is a Regional Crime Prevention Officer who is responsible for co-ordinating the Crime Prevention work in that Region. The officer heads a Regional Crime Prevention Unit which is responsible for identifying local crime trends or crime black spots, and organising crime prevention campaigns and initiatives to remove or reduce these problems. Additionally, they visit crime victims or those most at risk from crime, to offer advice or perform security surveys. The Units also visit local schools, residents' associations, and outside organisations to give talks or presentations on all aspects of crime prevention.

For more information see http://www.police.gov.hk/ppp_en/04_crime_matters/cpa/about_cpb.html

LAOS – Crime prevention in Banks

The *Vientiane Times* reported on 15 March 2016 that Lao banking personnel and other government officials learnt more about crime prevention, safe payment methods and monetary issues at a talk on advanced banking technologies given by BPC Banking Technologies earlier that month. The talk was organised by the Information Technology Department of the Bank of the Lao PDR in collaboration with BPC, an experienced provider of open-systems electronic payment solutions.



The objective of the talk was to inform banking personnel and other government officials about crime prevention in banking, as well as introduce safe payment solutions.

BPC specialists explained some of the advanced technologies in use for banking payments including a SmartVista system, a complete suite of fully integrated, end-to-end payments that deterred criminals.

The Director General of the Bank’s Information Technology Department, Mr Phanthong Kongvongsa, said that banking technologies and systems had become globally developed and utilised, which meant that banks in Laos were now providing much better options for customers, with the aim of reducing the use of cash. A wide range of services through mobile phones the internet and other methods enabled customers to access banking services wherever they were. The trend of making payments via mobile phones through banks was on the increase and more and more people in Laos used their ATM cards to deposit and withdraw cash. However the use of ATM cards for money transfers, withdrawals and deposits increased the risk of transactions being intercepted by criminals.

INDONESIA- A New Direction for the Anti-Anti-Corruption Regime in Indonesia - Hendi Yogi Prabowo

Hendi Yogi Prabowo is the Director of the Centre for Forensic Accounting Studies at the Islamic University of Indonesia. He obtained his Masters and PhD in forensic accounting from the University of Wollongong Australia. He can be contacted at hendi_prabowo@yahoo.com.



“Corruption has been a major concern for Indonesia for the past few decades. A large number of public officials have been arrested or prosecuted for various corruption related offences. The Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) categorizes corruption offences into seven categories: goods and services procurement, licensing, bribery, unauthorized collection, budget misallocation, money laundering and hindering KPK’s investigation. According to the commission’s investigation, around 52% of major corruption cases investigated by the commission in 2004 – 2016 are related to bribery and 28% associated with goods and services procurement.

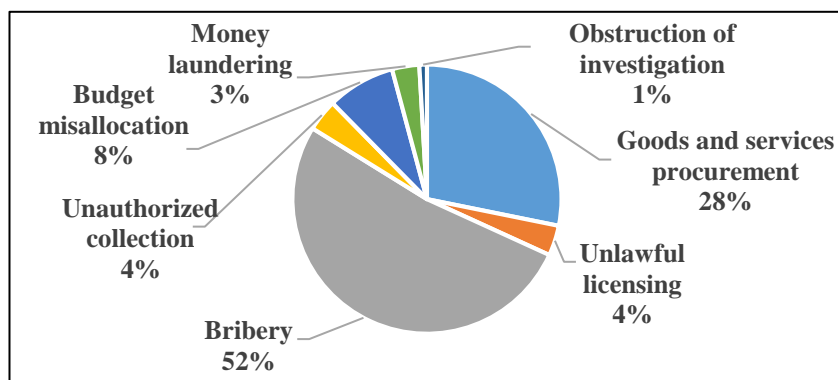


Figure 1: Corruption cases investigated by the Corruption Eradication Commission (2004 – 2016, Data per 31 Oct 2016)

Source: Modified from Corruption Eradication Commission (2016a)

Many anti-corruption experts believe that Indonesia's transformation into a decentralized nation which was initially aimed at reducing corruption from an overly centralized government eventually constituted today's rampaging corruption. Historically speaking, the fall of the authoritarian New Order regime in 1998 created a path for Indonesia to move toward democracy. Such movement was characterized by the establishment of formal democratic institutions such as freedom of press, freedom to establish new political parties, free and transparent elections both locally and nationally, creating a power balance between government and parliament, and the adoption of regional autonomy (Ganie-Rochman and Achwan, 2016, p. 163). The enactment of the Law No. 22 of Year 1999 gave greater autonomy to regional power and institutionalized local level changes and had caused a radical decentralization program in Indonesia (Sidel, 2004). Apparently, such changes have caused the rise of the so called "local strongmen" some of whom were believed to be using "money politics" to seize and maintain power and were practicing "gangsterism" (Sidel, 2004). For example, in the case of former Banten Governor, Ratu Atut, before her fall in the hands of the KPK, she was a member of an elite family in Banten province under the leadership of her late father, Chasan Sochib, who dominated the political landscape since the establishment of the province in 2000 (Hamid, 2014, p. 579).

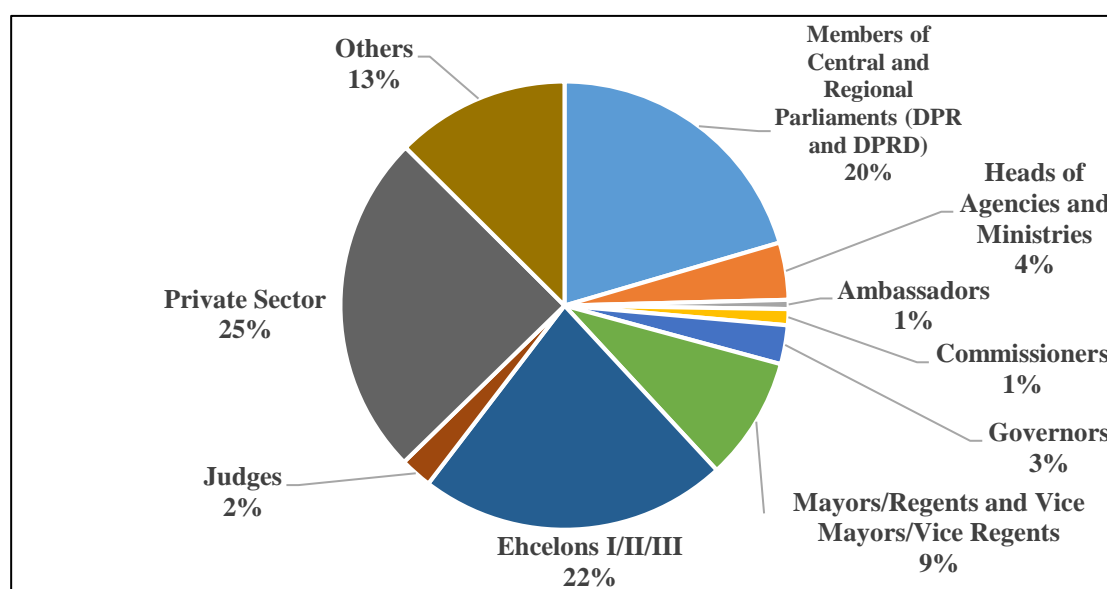


Figure 2: Corruption Suspects' Occupations

(2004 – 2016, Data per 31 October 2016)

Source: Modified from Corruption Eradication Commission (2016b)

As depicted by Figure 4, 25% of corruption offenders under the commission's investigation in the period of 2004 – 2016 worked in the private sector and 22% were higher echelon (I, II, and III) public officials. In relation to the fact that bribery constituted 46% of the major corruption cases in the past decade, this may have been related to the rent-seeking activities by private sector businesses to gain some privileges from some public officials in return for bribes to increase their efficiency and profits. Winning a tender of government procurement project by unlawful means such as paying bribes, for example, is a common case in the Indonesian public sector.

Simply put, the decentralization system in Indonesia has created opportunities for some local leaders (e.g. mayors, regents, governors) to behave like "small kings" and use their positions for personal benefit (Masaaki, 2004, p. 23). Within a corrupt patrimonial local government, institutionalization of corruption is easily done through what appear to be formal mechanisms of operation such as procurement tenders but with predetermined winners. Another example is the setting of a special type of account in the accounting system to record bribes paid to public officials so as to make them look like normal operating expenses for the organization. Rationalization and socialization, on the other hand are often carried out through more personal approaches such as by inviting or tempting people to participate in what look like legal acts but are actually part of bigger corruption schemes by which they will gradually learn to rationalize their acts and eventually change their mindsets to tolerate corruption.

Despite the KPK's three-pronged approach of education, prevention, and investigation, much of anti-corruption efforts are centered on investigation and prosecution of offenders. Many high-ranking public officials such as senators, mayors, regents, governors, and ministers have been prosecuted for corruption cases. Nevertheless, the numerous prosecutions of corruption offenders does not seem to slow down the growth of corruption in Indonesia. Many observers view the difficulty in diminishing corruption in Indonesia as associated with the issue of organizational institutionalism in which corruption as a form of informal social relation of networks and norms is integrated into the formal arrangements of governance (Ganie-Rochman and Achwan, 2016). Budiman et al. (2013, p. 139) were of the opinion that corruption has been part of the structure of Indonesian public service institutions for a long time which also makes it part of their daily activities. Referring to the common practices in the New Order era Budiman et al. (2013) argued that normalization of corruption into the governance practices has made it difficult to be eradicated from the Indonesian public sector. This largely explains the persistence of corruption in Indonesia despite the extensive measures to eradicate it. Clearly a new approach is required to make a significance difference in the fight against corruption in Indonesia.

Recently the KPK is trying out a new approach by allocating more resources in its anti-corruption coordination and supervision ("Korsup") activities in a number of regions in the country. Previously, the KPK has often been criticized for allocating insufficient resources to manage its anti-corruption coordination and supervision unit. In each region

the KPK will collaborate with its regional government to actively engage in various activities such as consultation, supervision, mentoring programs and symposiums.

For example, in October 2016, at the Office of the Central Java Provincial Government, the KPK in collaboration with the Central Java Provincial Government conducted a coordination meeting with all mayors and regents in Central Java to discuss corruption issues in the region. To demonstrate their commitment in combatting corruption in their respective cities and regencies, all mayors and regents attending the event signed a joint commitment on anti-corruption coordination and supervision along with the Central Java Governor and a KPK Vice-Chief. The event was also attended by the representatives of the Australia Indonesia Partnership for Justice (AIJP) who also signed a joint commitment with the Central Java Governor on women's role in anti-corruption. Such an activity is part of local governments' participation in reducing corruption and promoting good governance.

Picture 1: Coordination Meeting with Mayors and Regents in Central Java to Discuss Corruption Issues in the Region

The complexity and the elusive nature of corruption has made it difficult for many countries to properly address the problem. Factors such as insufficient legislation, weak enforcement, weak democracy, lack of transparency and accountability, wide authority given to public officials, absence of effective checks and balances, and perverse incentives (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, 2012) have been the focus of various anti-corruption initiatives all around the world.

With its secrecy and the lack of immediate visible victims, detection and prosecution can be a challenging task (Palmier, 2006, p. 147). As portrayed by the Transparency International's Corruption Perception Index and other studies, corruption problem in Indonesia remains pervasive throughout governments. Part of the failure to effectively address the problem is the lack of awareness on the multidimensional nature of corruption due to which most resources are allocated for investigations and prosecutions with less or no success in preventing corruption from flourishing in the country. This signifies the roles of multiple parties such as government offices, businesses, and society at large in preventing corrupt acts from occurring in the first place.



MALAYSIA – Safety and Security Campaign of the Selangor MCPF

The Selangor MCPF in partnership of the Sunway Group launched a Safety and Security Campaign 2016 in the Bandar Sunway Integrated City throughout the month of August 2016 to coincide with the Crime Prevention Month which fell at the same time. Various programmes and activities were launched including an awareness talk and demonstration on crime and narcotic issues and the threat of terrorism. There were also exhibitions from the Police on crime, narcotic and career guidance in the Police Force. The target audience ranged from kids, university student, the staff of Sunway, tenants and business operators, security practitioners and also Resident Association members in the Bandar Sunway Township Complex.



Sunway City, Malaysia

SINGAPORE

New phone line to fight rapidly evolving scams

In an initiative started by the National Crime Prevention Council (NCPC) a new Anti-Scam Helpline was launched by Deputy Prime Minister Teo Chee Hean in November 2016. Speaking at the launch, Mr Tan Kian Hoon, Chairman of NCPC, said scams evolved rapidly. He said that in the first nine months of 2016, people here were swindled into paying \$21 million in a scam that involved people impersonating officials from China. Quoting figures from the Ministry of Home Affairs, he said that the number of commercial crimes for the first six months of this year rose 9 per cent to over 4,000 cases, compared to the same period in 2015.

From left: Actor Li Nanxing, National Crime Prevention Council chairman Tan Kian Hoon, Deputy Prime Minister Teo Chee Hean, Commercial Affairs Department director David Chew and Assistant Commissioner of Police Lian Ghim Hua at the launch of the anti-scam helpline. PHOTO: SINGAPORE POLICE FORCE

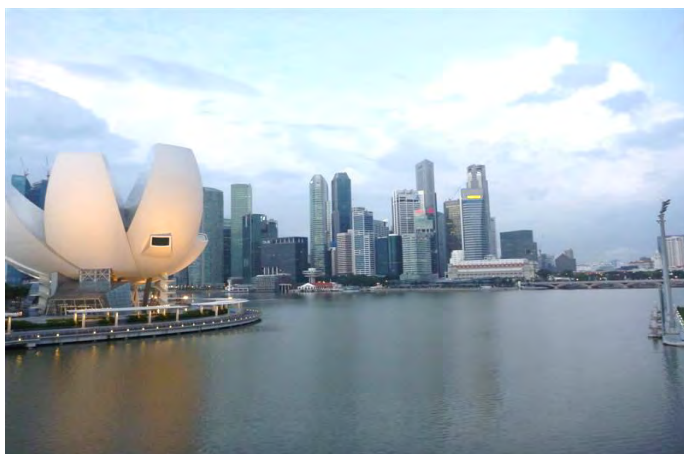


To further create awareness, a television commercial starring local actor Li Nanxing will highlight three common scams in Singapore: Impersonation scams, Internet love scams and credit-for-sex scams. Produced by NCPC and the police, the commercial drives home the anti-scam message with the tagline: "Don't panic. Don't believe. Don't give."

Mr Tan said other efforts included a scam alert website set up by NCPC which has been visited more than 400,000 times since 2014. He said there are also lift decals at 1,200 HDB blocks. He added that NCPC has also worked closely with stakeholders, such as banks and remittance agencies, and conducted roadshows to educate the public on scams. NCPC vice-chairman Gerald Singham said that Singapore residents, especially the elderly, tended to be trusting, and might not know who to turn to if they were targeted. He said there was an average of 22 victims of scams each day, and the loss was about \$120,000 a day, which he described as "worrying". The helpline will be in operation from Monday to Friday between 9am and 5pm, except on public holidays.

See <http://www.straitstimes.com/singapore/new-anti-scam-helpline-from-monday-to-tackle-rise-in-scams>

Singapore's Counter-radicalisation program a great success – Foreign Editor Greg Sheridan in The Australian



In an article in "The Australian" newspaper of 14 November 2015, Foreign Editor Greg Sheridan wrote that given the general failure of counter-radicalisation programs around the world, people were looking very hard at Singapore's success.

The fact that there have been only a handful of Singaporeans going to Syria was a tribute to the most successful counter-radicalisation and counter-terrorism program in Southeast Asia, perhaps in the world. It was so successful that the leaders of Australia's intelligence and other agencies involved in countering extremism had been deep in dialogue with the Singaporeans to learn its lessons.

At first, Western counter-terrorism program leaders tended to think Singapore's experience was so distinctive that it could offer no operational insights for Western nations. Now, given the general failure of counter-radicalisation programs around the world, people were looking very hard at Singapore's success.

Singapore was a densely populated island of some 700sq km. There were perhaps 3.5 million Singaporeans and another two million temporary residents, mainly guest workers, living on the island. Some 5 per cent of its population were Muslim. Its closest neighbours, Indonesia and Malaysia, had spawned substantial numbers of recruits to Islamic State, to al-Qa'ida and to the local affiliate, Jemaah Islamiah. Singapore had one of the busiest airports in the world and one of the busiest seaports. Every day it had several hundred thousand border crossings to and from Malaysia. Some 30,000 people on motorcycles went back and forth between Malaysia and Singapore every day. Nearly 15 years ago, the Singaporean authorities were shocked to discover a sophisticated and well-advanced Jemaah Islamiah plot to blow up the Australian and US embassies in Singapore.

Mr Sheridan met Mr K. Shanmugam, the Home Affairs Minister. Singapore had reviewed its airport security in the light of the apparent terrorist downing of the Russian passenger jet flying from Sharm-el-Sheikh in Egypt. These matters were under constant review in Singapore and the question of airport security was taken very seriously.

The Minister had also outlined an approach to countering extremism which while it had its hard aspects, its real strength was its deployment of what might almost be called soft power, or measures of social inclusion.

Singapore had vastly more robust powers of detention than did Australia, and five people had been detained this year. Its power was more assertive, but of the 70 people since 9/11 picked up, all had been released, with only one recidivist. Even in Singapore, there were appeal mechanisms and the ultimate authority rested with the president. But no one seriously suggested that this power had been used in Singapore other than to combat the genuine threat of terrorism.

Mr Shanmugam said that Singapore's approach was that people must be rehabilitated. This involved psychological, social and religious work:

"On the psychological side, normal people don't do things like this. So we try to understand them.

"On the social side, these people might be the sole bread winners for their families. We try to help the families. We encourage the families to visit. We help the families find jobs and we help them (detainees) find jobs and reintegrate when they are released. Muslim organisations help here.

"On religious issues, the detainees have normally been brainwashed. Militants, organisations like al-Qa'ida and ISIS (Islamic State), use concepts and pictures very well to make young people feel angry.

"If we as the government try to correct this we have no credibility. So the religious rehabilitation group comes in. Religious scholars and community leaders teach these people. Success depends on the credibility of the clerics."

He said that size was a factor. Some things Singapore could do because it is a small and intimate society would be very difficult in much bigger nations. It had always had tough security laws that would be too tough for most Western nations. It had also taken a very hard line against racial or religious vilification. It had allowed freedom of religion but it discouraged people from trying to convert Muslims. It had tried to keep the tone positive and to keep a positive engagement with the religions. The public square was secular and there was no official public show of faith. The government took a neutral position between the religions.

Singapore took a lot of policy action to maintain positive communal relations. Government housing could not be ghettoised, and the races were distributed throughout the Housing Development Board units. No one was discriminated against but if anyone was preaching extremism they could expect a visit from the authorities. Mr Shanmugam said that Singapore Australia co-operation on counter-terrorism was very good:

"Australian agencies trust us and we trust them. They know we are effective and we know they are effective."

"In Singapore, as in Australia, the potential recruits of the terrorists are getting younger and younger. It is easier, it seems, to inflame a teenager's heart with anger than that of someone more mature".

Mr Shanmugam said that the threat could never be solved, just contained:

"Much that Singapore does could not be applied elsewhere, but its emphasis in deradicalisation, on trying to help the whole person and their family, deserves wider study in the West. That Singapore has been so successful in these matters - directly serves Australia's national interests."

See <http://www.theaustralian.com.au/opinion/columnists/greg-sheridan/singapores-counterradicalisation-program-a-great-success/news-story/7e735b1b62fd9a46f3829b5502c6e223>

THAILAND- ASEAN Conference on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

The 1st ASEAN Conference on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (ACCPCJ) was held at Dusit Thani Bangkok, Thailand between 9-11 November 2016, with the theme "Enhancing Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Institutions for Sustainable Development of the ASEAN Community". The conference, opened by General Paiboon Koomchaya, Minister of Justice, Thailand, addressed a number of important themes.

An overview on the nature and threats of wildlife and forest crimes in Southeast Asia: Trends and challenges to combat wildlife and forest crime and achieving the sustainable development goals, chaired by Giovanni Broussard,

Regional Programme Coordinator Global Programme for Combating Wildlife and Forest Crime, with speakers Lorraine Elliott, Professor, Department of International Relations, School of International, Political & Strategic Studies, Australian National University "Research on emerging trends in transnational environmental crimes and conditions for successful regulatory and enforcement responses in Southeast Asia", Pol. Col. Chitphol Kanchanakit, Superintendent Treaties & Legal Affairs Sub-division, Foreign



Affairs Division, Royal Thai Police & SOMTC Thailand “*Opportunities for regional cooperation to counter wildlife and timber trafficking and implementing the ASEAN work programme on combating wildlife and timber trafficking*”, Suon Sovann, Deputy Director of Department of Legislation and Law Enforcement, Forestry Administration, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Cambodia & Representative of ASEAN Wildlife Enforcement Network (ASEAN-WEN) “*Strengthening laws and the use of legal frameworks to prevent, investigate and prosecute wildlife and timber trafficking*”, Bounthanh Philachanh, Director of Planning and Cooperation Division, Department of Forestry Inspection, Lao PDR “*Best practices in wildlife enforcement and prosecution and working within the CITES framework*”, Shengfu Wu, Vice President China National Forest Product Industry Association “*Role of trade associations and private sector to protect illegal wildlife and timber trading and reduce the demand/supply*”

Crime Prevention Strategies aimed at Children and Youth in Urban Areas

The session was Moderated by Dr. Heng Keng Chiam, Former Representative of Malaysia to ACWC with speakers Aisyah Yuliani, Programme Officer, Raoul Wallenberg Institute “*Overview of juvenile justice systems and enhancing the protection of children in conflict with the law in the ASEAN region*”, Deddy Eduar Eka Saputra, Head of International Cooperation Section, Directorate General of Corrections, Ministry of Law and Human Rights and former Head of Education and Treatment at Kutoarjo Juvenile Centre, Indonesia “*Sharing Indonesia’s alternative measure to incarceration and rehabilitation of juvenile offenders*”. Peter Homel, Professor, Griffith Criminology Institute Griffith University, “*Best practices and challenges implementing crime prevention strategies with youths in urban areas*” Paradaï Duke Theerathada, Founder & Volunteer, Fai Fah Programme, TMB Bank Foundation “*Private sector CSR youth empowerment programmes and Youth centers in low income urban neighborhoods in Thailand*”, Arizza Ann Nocum, Founder Kristiyano-Islam Peace (KRIS) Library and Kofi Annan Foundation’s Extremely Together Young Leader “*Youth peace initiatives to address the threat of drugs, violent extremism and other forms of crime in the Philippines*”

Effective Offender Rehabilitation and Prison Reform for Vulnerable Groups

This session was chaired by Vitaya Suriyawong, Deputy Permanent Secretary of Justice, Thailand with a Keynote address presented by Her Royal Highness Princess Bajrakitiyabha Mahidol, Provincial Chief Public Prosecutor attached to the Office of the Attorney General, Department of Narcotics Litigation, Chair of the Special Advisory Board to the Thailand Institute of Justice, and Former Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Thailand to the United Nations Office at Vienna.

The speakers were Stephen Johnston, Regional Prison Advisor, International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) “*Overview of Prison reform in ASEAN and balancing security and rehabilitation in prison management*”, Chontit Chuenurah, Chief Programme Officer Implementation of the Bangkok Rules and Treatment of Offenders Programme, TIJ “*Research on the background of women and their pathways to imprisonment in the ASEAN region*”, Savna Nouth, Deputy Director General of the Directorate General of Prisons, Cambodia “*Sharing best practice on rehabilitation and livelihood programs in prison and prison reform in Cambodia*” Jamil Razif Kassim, Deputy Commissioner of Prison, Malaysia Prison Department, Malaysia “*Prison Rehabilitation Programmes and Reintegration*”, Leslie Jin, Assistant Director (Community Engagement), Yellow Ribbon Project Secretariat “*Sharing best practices from Singapore’s community and government organizations that supports ex-offenders in their reintegration back into society*”

The **Academic Forum Programme** which followed discussed “*The United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme Network Institutes: Partnerships for the Sustainable ASEAN Community*” (organized by: TIJ, Korean Institute of Criminology (KIC) and the United Nations Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (UNAFEI), “*Countering Emerging Threats and Challenges of Transnational Crimes in the Context of ASEAN Community*” (organized by United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI) and TIJ), “*Scoping Study on Women’s Access to Justice: Perspectives from the ASEAN Region*” (organized by University of Cambridge and TIJ Academic Forum IV) and “*Prisons and Social Enterprise in Thailand*” (organized by: TIJ)

See <http://www.tijforum-accpcj.org/programme.shtml>

VIETNAM – Cooperation with Lao PDR and Thailand in fighting crime

Laos PDR

At a meeting on 6 July 2016 in Nha Trang city, Vietnam and Lao PDR public security officials discussed cooperation between the two countries in fighting crimes. Delegates from both countries praised the results of their cooperation in crime-related information sharing, investigating, stamping out major drug crime and tracking down dangerous criminals. Deputy Director of the Vietnam Police General Department Truong Van Vinh said: “Vietnam and Laos have worked closely with each other to find the best and most effective solutions to fighting crime, particularly organized, trans-national crime, human trafficking, and drug-related crime, to ensure security for both countries”.



See <https://www.vietnambreakingnews.com/2016/07/vietnam-laos-cooperate-in-crime-prevention-and-combat/>

Thailand

At a meeting in Thailand on 20 December 2016, Senior Lieutenant General To Lam, Politburo member and Minister of Public Security, co-chaired the first high-ranking dialogue between the Vietnamese Public Security Minister and the High Command of the Royal Thai Police. The Royal Thai Police Chief, General Chakthip Chaijinda said that he appreciated the visit by Minister Lam and his delegation to attend the dialogue on crime prevention and security issues, which would contribute to deepening the strategic partnership between the two countries and relevant agencies, confirming that the visit was an important milestone in promoting the cooperation on crime prevention between Thailand and Vietnam. During the dialogue, the two sides agreed that over the past years, the cooperation between the Vietnamese Public Security Ministry and the Royal Thai Police had continuously been increased, especially in security, police, exchanges of delegation and training of cadres. Through the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol), the two sides provided information on criminals, worked together to arrest wanted people and struggle against drug criminals. They confirmed that exchanges of delegations between the Vietnamese Public Security Ministry and the Royal Thai Police would continue in the future, in order to increase mutual understanding and share experience on issues of common concern, adding that they would maintain annual high-ranking dialogues in turn. They also discussed issues relating to the prevention of terrorism, trans-national crime, trafficking of women and children, drug crime, environmental crime and the trade of wildlife.

Concluding the dialogue, Minister Lam and General Chakthip Chaijinda signed a deal of cooperation between the Vietnamese Public Security Ministry and the Royal Thai Police before they co-chaired a press conference and answered Thai and Vietnamese reporters' questions.

See <https://m.vietnambreakingnews.com/2016/12/vietnam-thailand-discuss-cooperation-in-crime-prevention/>

ZIMBABWE- Combating ecocide through nature conservation and wildlife training activities - A report by Brilliant Chibura



Brilliant Chibura is a Guide licensed in terms of the Parks and Wildlife Act Chapter 20:14 of Zimbabwe who has worked with a survey team conducted by Lion Encounter and the Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife Management Authority (ZimParks) to investigate the ongoing proportion of habitats occupied, the seasonal variation in the intensity of habitat use and the variation of occupancy by selected predator species within the Zambezi National Park. The results will in management plans for these predators and the information will also help ZimParks and tour operators increase the chances of sighting these predator species, hopefully making the Park a more attractive wildlife destination, with the ensuing positive economic impact on the area.

Illegal hunting of wildlife involves a series of other crimes adversely affecting the ecological balance of nature by unethical means used by poachers to execute it. Examples include lighting up of uncontrolled fires in order to drive wildlife into confined snare abundant corridors and also malicious poisoning of wildlife especially by use of cyanide on water sources. Ingwe game farm, shares borders with Zimbabwe's largest national park, Hwange National Park, and is a prime target from poachers owing to rich species diversity in wildlife. Contributory factors to poaching include poverty, human wildlife conflicts and lack of knowledge on the importance to conserve nature and wildlife. Some local beliefs and cultures use different animal products, for example leopard and lion skins clothing are a symbol of power and high ranking status.



*Wildlife poisoning incidents
Dr Chap Masterson
& Dr Chris Foggin
(left), extinguishing
fire lit by poachers at
Ingwe farm(right)*

Anti-poaching

With the support of the Zimbabwe Republic Police team led by Sgt Charles Chari, more than two hundred wire snares have been removed in the month of October 2016 during snare sweeps and anti-poaching patrols.

Some important incidents in Zimbabwe

Year	Species	Area	Toxin
1980	50 vultures	Marondera	Probably OPs
2002	2 ½ year old rhino	Tashinga	Unknown
2008	Rhino, cattle & birds	Save Valley	Cyanide
2009	Rhino	Chipingali	Dart
2011	Elephant	Chalala	Cyanide
2011	Lion, vultures, guineafowl	Rekomichi	Cyanide
2012	Elephant, Nyala, zebra, 200 vultures	Gonarezhou	Aldicarb
2013	>100 Elephant & variety of other species	Hwange	Cyanide

- 2009, Zululand – 95 leopard skins
- 2010, same individual – 97 leopard skins



Ingwe farm: Removed African buffalo (*Syncerus caffer*) wire snares (right)

Practical Training

In a bid to combat environmental crime, Ingwe farm is set up on an initiative to offer a practical onsite learning exposure to local and international student interns in the faculties of Nature Conservation, Ecology, Animal behavior, anti-poaching, Wildlife Management, Field Guiding, Agricultural Science and Ornithology. The facility also takes self funded volunteers interested in assisting on the day to day running of the farm. Daily activities include snare sweeps, conservation education around local schools, cultural exchange activities, biodiversity monitoring of wildlife, wildlife tracks and signs, recording changes in distribution and abundance of birds in Southern Africa, trees and uses, participating in human wildlife conflict discussions in local communities and crop production.



**Wildlife tracks and signs session (left)
Accommodation facility (right)**

Meet our presenters



Dr Fortune. N . Jomane (PhD) Agricultural sciences, Animal Breeding and Genetics. University of Miyazaki Japan.

Dr Fortune Jomane is Senior Lecturer in the department of Animal Science and Rangeland Management, Faculty of Agricultural Sciences at Lupane State University in Zimbabwe. He has worked with the Ministry of Agriculture as Research Officer in the Tsetse Fly Control Division.

Norman Mahori (Masters in Women's Law) University of Zimbabwe. (LLBS) Bachelor of Law Honors Degree U.Z.

Norman Mahori is a Legal Practitioner duly registered with the law society of Zimbabwe who has worked with the Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation (Pvt) Ltd as Head of Business Department and Corporate secretary providing legal and secretarial services, while monitoring compliance with relevant statutes. He has served as Legal ethics examiner for the Zimbabwe Republic Police staff college and has worked with the Ministry of Justice, Legal and Parliamentary affairs as a lecturer for the Judicial College of Zimbabwe. He is currently part time lecturer for Law at Solusi University and is Legal Services Director for The Southern Carmine, a safari operating company coordinating non consumptive touristic activities and nature conservation.



Fanuel Nleya (Adv. Diploma Nature Conservation)

Fanuel Nleya is a Game Ranger who has worked with Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife Management Authority (**ZPWMA**) for over twelve years and is a member of Game Rangers Association of Africa. He has worked for the Extensions and Interpretation department of **ZPWMA** conducting community outreach programmes such as Human Wildlife Conflict and fire management. In 2016 he made a presentation on Human Wildlife Conflict at the 8th World Rangers Congress in Colorado U.S.A under the theme “Connecting Parks, Rangers and Communities”.

NEWS FROM THE INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRIME ICPC –

5th International Report on Crime Prevention and Community Safety: Cities and the New Urban Agenda

ICPC is a member of the Montreal-based ICPC which during 2016 announced the publication of the fifth edition of its International Report. This report develops, from the urban perspective, various topics relevant to the current context in cities. As with previous editions of the Report, the first chapter is a constant of ICPC's International Reports, reviewing major trends in crime and in its prevention. The following two chapters address the relationship between the urban setting and the prevention of crime through two distinct lenses: the first gives a general overview of the issues and major trends facing cities; the second, in contrast, offers a comparative perspective, particularly in relation to national-local relationships in the Latin American context. The final three chapters address three fundamental topics on the prevention of urban crime: public transport, the prevention of drug-related crime, and the prevention of violent radicalization.

Published every two years since 2008, the International Report has become a point of reference providing information and tools to help governments, local authorities, international organizations and other actors implement successful crime prevention policies in their countries, cities and communities.

See link at <http://www.crime-prevention-intl.org/en/publications/report/report/article/translate-to-english-5e-rapport-international-sur-la-prevention-de-la-criminalite-et-la-securi.html> .

THE AUSTRALIAN CRIME PREVENTION COUNCIL

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