



The Ice Factor Participants Meet Prince William

The Ice Factor is a South Australian initiative teaching life skills to young people through an ice hockey program. It involves the participation of 150 disadvantaged young people identified by High Schools. Last year several of the participants met Prince William and told him about what they do. Here are Amber, Josh, Maddie, Tyson and Laurie.

See the full story at page 6.

Chairman's Message

THIS is the ninth Newsletter published by the Australian Crime Prevention Council to its members and friends within Australia and from across the region.

We publish the Newsletter once a year so that we can learn from each other what we have been doing and to provide news and information of past or forthcoming events, projects or initiatives, so as to maintain contact with and help each other.

This time we welcome Jeeva Niriella of Sri Lanka to our Network, and Paul McMullan from Outcare in WA.

I thank all those who have provided reports and photographs. We have a common interest in reducing crime and enhancing community safety and it is pleasing to know that many people from many places are actively working to reduce crime and the fear of crime and are prepared to share their knowledge and experiences.

This Newsletter includes contributions from within Australia and from many overseas jurisdictions. They cover a wide range of topics. This time, the prominent themes from contributors include an emphasis on the value of education, both as a crime-fighting tool and as the best means to unlock the human potential.

Another emerging theme relates to the need to prevent crimes against the environment: this is included within reports from Sri Lanka and Malaysia, and in a contribution from Brilliant Chibura, a licensed wildlife guide from Zimbabwe.

Finally, we wish to thank Norman Waterhouse, lawyers, who kindly provided the production assistance for this newsletter.

Thank you again for your contributions, with best wishes to all,



Peter Norman
ACPC CHAIRMAN

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Judge Alfred Rainbow and the Rainbow Foundation



Judge Rainbow was the first President of ACPC. He held this position from 1960 until his death in 1963. He was educated at The King's School, Parramatta and at Cambridge University where he graduated as a Master of Arts and a Bachelor of Laws, and represented the University at Rugby Union. Returning to New South Wales, he was admitted to the Bar in 1923 where he practised at common law and before the Workers' Compensation Commission. He was the joint author of a text-book upon the Workers Compensation Act. In World War II he joined the A.I.F., serving in Australia and New Guinea with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

Upon returning to civilian life, he took silk and was appointed to the Workers Compensation Commission as a Judge in 1946. Continuing his interest in football after leaving Cambridge, he worked tirelessly to assist individuals who had experience with the criminal justice system. He was regarded as colourful, forthright, and fearless. His daughter is the actress Lyn Rainbow.

The Judge Rainbow Program and Lodge

The Judge Rainbow Memorial Fund was formed in 1964 in honour of Judge Rainbow. It established an accommodation Lodge in Glebe to provide men

who have been newly released from correctional facilities with an opportunity to re-engage with the community in a safe and friendly fashion.

The Program includes supported accommodation, through the Lodge, case management and access to an activities program, in-house counselling by an independent professional counsellor, and Advocacy services as required. It is designed to assist men on direct release from a correctional facility within NSW who would otherwise be homeless or at risk of homelessness or who are on supervised parole orders for a minimum of four months from date of arrival, and are over the age of 25. It also facilitates access to stable long term accommodation through social housing, private boarding houses, private rental, family and other services.

The Lodge is a welcoming, safe, comfortable, supportive home run as much as possible like a shared house or a family, with workers staying on-site to provide support, and helping clients to develop their living skills such as cooking and cleaning and shopping, and to have a stable base from which to make positive connections with the community.



Report on Some Crime Prevention Meetings in Europe and Asia

Peter Norman and Astrid Macleod, ACPC

Edinburgh Meeting with Mr Paolo Mazzoncini of Sacro, Scotland



On 1 October 2014 in Edinburgh we met Mr Paolo Mazzoncini, Director Operations East, of SACRO, the Scottish Association for the Care and Resettlement of Offenders.

SACRO works to create safer and more cohesive communities across Scotland and provides a wide range of services spanning all aspects of the community justice continuum, ranging from conflict resolution so as to prevent disputes from escalating to supporting prisoners on release.

Paolo is responsible for the overseeing and management of services operating in the east of Scotland. He is a skilled Criminal Justice Manager with a proven practice track record in child care and protection, community care and criminal justice. He has had thirty years of experience within the social care sector.

Paolo briefed us on the work of SACRO and referred us to two further organizations in Scotland involved in the criminal justice/crime prevention sectors, the

Scottish Consortium for crime and criminal justice and the Scottish Association for the Study of offending. SACRO's services are designed to create safe and cohesive communities by reducing conflict and offending. It works with a broad range of people including those harmed by crime and those responsible for that harm. It is committed to providing services that contribute to positive transformational changes in the lives of service users. Its services are based on research evidence, service user feedback, international standards of good practice and a commitment to development and innovation. SACRO currently has almost 400 staff and volunteers, offering over 60 services in 22 locations across Scotland.

It has contributed to society by reducing reoffending with the figures for recorded crime in Scotland at a 35 year low. It runs criminal justice, youth justice and mediation services.

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AUSTRALIAN CRIME PREVENTION COUNCIL

Copenhagen Meeting with Anna Karina Nickelsen, Head of Secretariat of the Danish Crime Prevention Council

On 7 October 2014 in Copenhagen we met Anna Karina Nickelsen (Head of Secretariat), Charlotte Vincent (Sociologist and Special Consultant), and other members of the Danish Crime Prevention Council. We told them of the role and work of ACPC in Australia and in the Asia Pacific region and we were in turn briefed on the Danish Council and its activities and some of its projects.

The Council is a participant in the European Crime Prevention Network. It was established in 1971 at a time when crime figures were increasing and it was decided to create a national network of experts to find new ways of dealing with the problem. The Council is independent of government, although the President is appointed by the Minister of Justice.

In 1975 the Council established the SSP Committee (Schools, Social Services and Police) to detect and address criminal and antisocial behaviour of young people at an early stage through cooperation between schools, social authorities and police, and this initiative is seen today as the backbone of crime prevention in Denmark. In 1989 Neighbourhood Watch was established. Mediation to solve conflicts through structured dialogue was introduced with a lengthy pilot project in 1994 and the use of mediation as a supplement to judicial processes was subsequently introduced by the government. In 2001 social education was introduced as part of criminal sanctions for young offenders (15 years is the age of criminal responsibility in Denmark). This process lasts usually for up to two years, and there many challenges as a large component of convicted young offenders suffer some form of mental illness.

In 2005 a controlled experiment using social norms in school education, known as the Ringsted experiment was completed. This showed the impact

Jakarta Meeting with Mr Mardjono Reksodiputro

Mardjono Reksodiputro is a Professor of Law at the University of Indonesia and Chairman of the Postgraduate Program in Police Science. He was Dean of the Faculty of Law of the University of Indonesia and also served as Consultant to the National Law Development Agency of the Department of Justice, and Chairman of the Drafting Committee for the Indonesian Criminal Code. He has been a friend of ACPC for many years and assisted in arrangements for Indonesia's representation at the 2007 and 2011 ACPC Forums.

We met Mardjono and his wife Nasti in Jakarta on 16 June 2015 and discussed with him opportunities for

on crime and risk behaviour of children and young people. Today it plays a key role in preventative interventions at schools and has won the ECPN award.

Most recently the Council has collaborated with the TRYG Foundation to create a company the purpose of which is to generate greater safety through investments including non profit activities. The purpose is to inspire everyone in Denmark to take responsibility for their own safety as well as that of others. The collaboration has enabled the council with resources to undertake an ambitious crime prevention program.

Various co-operation projects sponsored by the Foundation have been established for the period 2012-2016, including Neighbourhood Watch, Security and less Crime Through City Planning, Group Related Violence and other crime and anti social behaviour by young persons,

Prevention of juvenile crime, Parent Networks, Crime Prevention Day, Cost benefit analysis of crime prevention, and GAVN (feasibility, applicability, knowledge based and innovative) The latter involves a study concept for local safety inquiries, which pinpoints unsafe areas in local municipalities and shows how with physical improvements crimes can be prevented.

At the conclusion of our meeting it was agreed that we would keep in contact and exchange information as to our respective Councils' activities from time to time.

We have subsequently reported on some of these initiatives to the SA Police Minister, Mr Tony Piccolo MP, and to the Director of State Courts, Ms Julie-Anne Burgess.

co-operation between Indonesia and Australia including future conferences and information-sharing.



Colombo Meeting with Ms Jeeva Niriella

On 2 July 2015 in Colombo we met Ms Jeeva Niriella, Head of the Department of Public and International Law of the University of Colombo. She was accompanied by her husband Mr Shantha Niriella who is a lawyer and Notary Public. Jeeva teaches and researches Criminal Justice, Criminology, Victimology, Penology International Human Rights Law, International Criminal Law, Gender Studies, Women Children and Crime, the Law of Corrections, and International Law. She has involvement with other universities in Sri Lanka, and a member of several national and international associations. She is the author of many publications and journal articles. Jeeva has recently established a Sri Lanka Institute of Criminology.

We briefed Jeeva on the informal crime prevention network and our two international forums and we are delighted that she has agreed to become involved and to contribute, and that she has provided an article for this Newsletter.



Kuala Lumpur Meeting with the Malaysian Crime Prevention Foundation and Mr Jeffrey Chia AO



On 4 July 2015 in Kuala Lumpur at Sunway Hotel and Resort I met several members of the Selangor State Liason Committee of the Malaysian Crime Prevention Foundation, including MCPF Vice Chairman Tan Sri Lee Lam Thye and Datuk Muhammad Fuad, Secretary for the Selangor SSL Committee.

Dr Joseph Walter from NM Kedah MCPF provided a presentation on crime prevention initiatives including education on this subject at schools and universities in Malaysia.

Tan Sri Lee Lam Thye spoke as to the importance and value of information sharing between jurisdictions in the region. I provided to him a copy of a paper "After the Earthquake: Integrating Crime Prevention into Emergency Response, A First Approach" by Prof. Peter Homel and Dr. Rolando Ochoa. He indicated that this was a very helpful and stimulating paper which he and his colleagues would closely study. I spoke to those present about ACPC and its work and role in the region, and we discussed a number of topics including car theft, CPTED, and drug and alcohol issues.

After the meeting a group of us were hosted to lunch by Tan Sri Jeffrey Chia AO, the founder of Sunway Holdings and Chairman of the MCPF SSL Liason Committee. Tan Sri Chia's Sunway Group developed a derelict mining estate into a new township, twenty minutes' drive from the centre of

Kuala Lumpur, focused around the Sunway Lagoon theme park and the Sunway Pyramid shopping mall. His investment in Malaysian higher education is represented by the two universities, the Malaysian campus of the Australian Monash University and the local Sunway University. Under his leadership, the Sunway Safe City Initiative was launched in 2001.

It has proven extremely effective in combating crime, and a partnership between the Royal Malaysia Police, MCPF, the Selangor State Government and the Sunway Group it has reduced the crime rate and infused the township with a spirit of togetherness and neighborliness serving as an example for other residents' association throughout Selangor. In 2008 he was made an Honorary Officer of the Order of Australia for service to Australia–Malaysia bilateral relations particularly through the development of collaborative student transfer programs and the establishment of a Monash University campus in Malaysia.

Peter Norman, Chairman
Astrid Macleod, Secretary



The Ice Factor Participants Meet Prince William



Ice Factor participants meeting Prince William, the Duke of Cambridge. Amber (LeFevre Lightning), Josh (Bowden Brompton Purple Reign), Maddy (Para Hills Outlawz), Tyson (Pasadena Predators) and Laurie (Para West Bears) earned their chance to meet the royals through hard work, dedication and leadership.

The Ice Factor is a South Australian program which teaches life skills to young people through membership in an ice hockey team. It involves the participation of 100 disadvantaged young people identified by High Schools. It was established nine years ago by prominent Adelaide barrister Marie Shaw QC, to help disadvantaged students.

The program teaches life skills to at-risk and disadvantaged students who learn a sporting activity, a team identity and life skills. To remain eligible they must stay in the program and attend school, or change their behaviour at school so they are not excluded. It is run by SAISF Inc (a nonprofits voluntary group) and supported by the Government of South Australia, various schools, community sponsors, and volunteers. The program involves schools from across the Adelaide metropolitan areas and as far south as Willunga.

The Ice Factor has developed to include 5 high schools with the assistance of Clubs SA. It was initiated with a group of 15 disengaged students aged between 13 years and 18 years, who had no access to team sport. A pilot project was set up to run for eight weeks. As a result and in consultation with other educators in the northern region and others the program was formulated so that learning to play ice hockey was used as a vehicle to develop a team and to cultivate long term life skills.

Once established, Christine Manning (a youth worker) developed a life skills manual and a mentoring program that are delivered in conjunction with ice hockey coaching. A -Grade accredited ice hockey coaches support them.

This program targets youth at risk, disadvantaged youth and youth who would otherwise have no access to participation in team sport. Participants are identified whether because of absenteeism, behavioural issues or literacy problems. The program is centred on the development of an ice hockey team from learning to skate to competing as

a team against other schools, with an end of term tournament. Schools use the program for their students to achieve a SACE Unit in Community Studies. It also aims to foster the self-esteem of the youth at risk by requiring them to learn team values with the goal of representing the school in a competition against other schools with similar teams. An average of 200 at risk youths participate in the program weekly during the school term as well as in an end of term tournament.

Sponsors in the community fund equipment and provide incentives for participants to in the long term and to stay connected. 15 high schools currently participate. One entered the Program as a result of a sponsorship from the SA Police Association.

Many participants have chosen to continue with the sport as their self-belief, discipline and persistence have improved, and some have represented South Australia in Ice Hockey. There are other longer term outcomes for participants, including serving in the Armed Forces. Its success and value has been recognised internationally by the National Hockey League Players' Association.

The Ice Factor has achieved major recognition, having been invited by the previous Governor and the South Australian Premier to have five of its leaders attend the State Reception held for HRH Prince William and Princess Catherine, the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge when they visited Adelaide in 2014. It is very proud of this recognition both of the program and for those participants selected to attend.

The Ice Factor
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Joe Bugner, world heavyweight boxing champion, special guest at the 2014 Ice Factor Spectacular used to raise funds for the program



Report from Dr Garner Clancey, Vice President ACPC

Dr Garner Clancey is a National Vice President of ACPC and is the Deputy Director of the Sydney Institute of Criminology at the University of Sydney.

He reports that crime prevention in NSW is currently being impacted by a number of key forces which include:

1. Declines in many crime categories, which in part serves to reduce the focus on the prevention of crime;
2. An increasing prison population, which is sucking more resources from other parts of the criminal justice system and wider government budgets;
3. Reductions in public servants responsible for the administration of diverse government programs and services, which means that there is uncertainty regarding the levels of support that will be provided to these programs into the future;
4. Reforms of key social services which have implications for the services responsible for providing social-welfare programs; and
5. Moves to amalgamate local councils. Given that local councils are key players in the delivery of crime prevention, it is unclear if this move to amalgamate councils will have negative consequences for existing crime prevention positions and programs.

Garner's recent publications relevant to crime prevention and community safety include A

The Public Contribution to Crime Prevention and Raising Awareness of Criminal Justice- Some Experiences and Lessons

Peter Homel



Professor Peter Homel is at Griffith University's School of Criminology and one of their research centres the Key Centre for Ethics Law and Governance. He is the research manager at the Australian Institute of Criminology and has been Director of the NSW Attorney General's Office.

He is a National Executive member of ACPC. Peter attended the 13th United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice held in Doha, Qatar between 12-19 April 2015. He reports on the workshop *The public contribution to crime prevention and raising awareness of criminal justice - experiences and lessons*. The Australian Institute of Criminology was one of only four similar organisation around the world invited to organise this day and a half event. The workshop included participation from key agencies from SE Asia, Africa, South and North

local case study of the crime decline in Safer Communities, 14(2), 104-114 (2015) and *Some findings from an Australian local crime prevention case study in Crime Prevention and Community Safety*, 17(2), 71-87 (2015).

Recent events hosted by The Sydney Institute of Criminology have included:

- Crime Prevention – 2015 Master Class 4 September 2015 New Law Building Annex
- Criminology through Crime Film Course – 5 September 2015 New Law Building Annex Working with Domestic Violence Offenders Training Course – 1 October 2015 New Law Building Annex
- Paul Byrne SC Memorial Lecture delivered by Justice Virginia Bell AC (22 October 2015 6-7:30pm, Foyer, New Law School)
- Crime: Contemporary and Future Trends one-day seminar (5 November 2015, Foyer, new Law School)

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America, the Middle East and Europe, as well as Australia.

The UN Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice is held every five years. The 13th UN Crime Congress was held in Doha, Qatar from 12-19 April 2015 and addressed the broad theme of preventing crime to build sustainable development. The major outcomes for the Congress are summarised in the Doha Declaration on integrating crime prevention and criminal justice into the wider UN agenda and to address social and economic challenges and to promote the rule of law at the national and international levels, and public participation.

I attended the Congress in my role as Principal Criminologist – Crime Prevention at the Australian Institute of Criminology together with the AIC's Director, Dr Adam Tomison. My reason for being there was to deliver one of the four



of the four workshops that were part of the official Congress program.

I organised Workshop 4 on behalf of the AIC with the assistance of colleagues at the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and international partners in the UNODC's Network of Programme Institutes (PNI).

The workshop was held over three Congress sessions from 16-17 April and looked at issues to do with *the public contribution to crime prevention and raising awareness of criminal justice: experiences and lessons*. The workshop was moderated by the AIC's Director, Dr Adam Tomison, and was chaired by Matti Joutsen, Director, Ministry of Justice, Finland under the auspice of Congress Committee II.

Themes for Workshop 4 included social networks and new media, how to enhance access to justice and the capacity of public-private partnerships for crime prevention. Also discussed was the development of measures to ensure that civil society organisations have the appropriate skills and knowledge to build confidence, ensure transparency and prevent corruption.

Workshop 4 was prepared specifically to demonstrate through practical examples that a program of active public participation was not only possible but also desirable for achieving effective and sustainable crime prevention and criminal justice processes in a variety of very diverse communities and settings.

Social media and networks, public participation and private sector engagement in crime prevention were all examined by a variety of presentations by international experts and experienced practitioners from a range of mostly civil society organisations or academic institutions.

Although there were also a small number of government officials they spoke as international experts rather than as official representatives. The workshop panellists were from across the world including Asia, Africa, Europe, and North and South America. Some of the organisations speakers represented included the Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of the Armed Forces, the Centre for Law Enforcement and Public Health, Sydney Institute of Criminology, Avocats San Frontières, Soroptimists International, the Quakers, the Latin American Committee for Crime Prevention, the Open Society Justice Initiative, the African Policing Civilian Oversight Forum, the International Centre for the Prevention of Crime, the International Anti-Corruption Academy, Caixa Segurado, and the African Commission in Human and People's Rights.

Expert government panellists came from the Japanese Ministry of Justice, the Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Geografía (Mexico), as well as from the Ministry of Community Safety and Correctional Services from the Canadian Province of Ontario.

As well as organising the workshop, with the assistance of the AIC's Deputy Director (Research), Dr Rick Brown, I also presented on the use of social marketing for crime prevention. There was also a presentation by a participant in the Qatar World Youth Forum, held in the days before the Congress.

The presenters brought forward innovative ways of thinking about old and new problems and illustrated practical strategies to tackle crime in effective and sustainable ways.

The Chair's conclusions from the workshop are as follows:

- Rapid developments in media, social networks and new communication technologies bring undeniable potential benefit to society, in particular to law enforcement as means of spreading information, encouraging reporting and cooperation with authorities, building trust, identifying community risks and providing safety tips. Exchanges among states and sharing of best practices are important for addressing common challenges that emerge from these new developments, such as new forms of crime and victimisation and negative impact of the media; and for building national and local capacity to generate and analyse relevant data.
- Public participation can widen and strengthen efforts to prevent crime and deliver criminal justice services. To be effective, inclusive, evidence-based and sustainable, multi-sectorial approaches to public participation should be developed, in line with national laws and circumstances. Top-down approaches to fostering public participation should be combined with a bottom-up approach in order to ensure that community concerns are appropriately reflected.
- Public participation in enhancing access to justice is useful in raising awareness, extending outreach, and empowering members of the community, in particular those members of society recognized as vulnerable, as well as women and children. Members of the community, in line with national law and as appropriate, can play an important role in national criminal justice systems, for example in victim support, restorative justice programmes, legal aid, probation and reintegration of offenders into society.

- Public-private partnerships in crime prevention and criminal justice have potential benefits, for example in the area of preventing corruption and in empowering local communities to become involved in crime prevention initiatives that aim to improve the well-being of the community as a whole.
- An appropriate regulatory and institutional framework based on clear and targeted policies provides a framework for public participation, and may be complemented by measures to ensure that civil society organisations have the appropriate skills and knowledge, as well as measures to build confidence, ensure transparency and prevent corruption.

Copies of the presentations from Workshop 4 can be downloaded from Workshop presentations at the Congress website (see below) together with the other workshops. The actual presentations for Workshop 4 can be viewed at Session 1, Session 2, and Session 3.

Peter is now in the process of preparing a publication that will highlight and describe in more detail the innovative programs and strategies described by the workshop panellists in order to ensure the lessons from the valuable workshop are widely available.

Details of the Congress can be obtained from its website <http://www.un.org/en/events/crimecongress2015/>

Report from Associate Professor Michael Benes- The Benes Award at Prague's Charles University



Michael (second to left) presenting the Benes Award in Prague

Michael is a past National President of ACPC and is presently a member of the National Executive based in Victoria. He has been an academic and a lecturer in criminal justice administration programs at RMIT University for the past 25 years with expertise in crime prevention, international human rights, victimology, ethics and corrections. He has authored a wide range of papers and reports and has lectured extensively in Europe and the Peoples Republic of China.

Michael reports that he spent five weeks in Prague in April-May 2015 where he attended an annual social pathology conference and for the sixth time he presented the 'Benes Award', received by students for the best post-graduate (Master or PhD) thesis in criminology/crime prevention during the previous academic year. He has sponsored a select group of Master students at Prague's Charles University since 2006, enabling them to present their dissertations at its annual conference and have their papers published in refereed conference publications and journals.

In 2009 he was approached by members of the executive of the social pathology section of the MCSS and asked if he had any objection if an award

could bear his name. Michael has had long-standing collaborative links with key organisations and figures in the Czech criminal justice field, including the MCSS, the Institute of Criminology and Social Prevention (IKSP) and the crime prevention division of the Department of Justice. This relationship with Czech criminologists, sociologists and the justice field goes back some two decades – a year after the Velvet Revolution.

Over those years he has visited frequently, delivered conference papers, run crime prevention workshops, participated in research, published articles and engaged in other academic activities. Through these relationships, a dozen RMIT criminal justice students have had the opportunity to complete internships as researchers at the IKSP in recent years. Some of the Master students Michael has supported in the past have gone on to achieve great things in the field of criminology, including one graduate who now works at Interpol and another who is completing his PhD at Prague's Charles University.

The Benes Award consists of two rounds, with six students who submit the best thesis abstracts invited to make presentations at the academic colloquium of the MCSS Social Pathology conference. Their travel, accommodation and per diem expenses is funded through the award. The best work is then chosen by the colloquium to receive the \$1,000 Benes Award. All six authors have an edited version of their thesis published in a peer-reviewed publication.

Vehicle Theft- The Canary in the Mine?



Ray Carroll is a member of the Executive of ACPC and the Executive Director of the National Motor Vehicle Theft Reduction Council (NMVTRC) which is a joint initiative of Australia's States and Territories and the Insurance Industry.

Despite numerous studies undertaken over the past twenty years that attempt to better understand the reasons for rising or declining crime trends, relating trends to specific social and economic influences remains inherently problematic. The NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics sums up this



dilemma by acknowledging that despite the temptation to offer an authoritative explanation for each major crime trend, “in many instances it is simply impossible to state with any assurance why a particular trend has appeared.”

Notwithstanding the limitations in establishing direct cause and effect in crime trends, the very significant decline in motor vehicle theft, and indeed other types of property crime, since its peak at the turn of the century unarguably has been driven by changes in the underlying social and economic conditions that have been unfolding during that time.

Cars are stolen for a very diverse range of reasons. Currently around 7 in 10 stolen cars are used for short term purposes and subsequently abandoned by the thief. The remaining 3 in 10 are never found and are assumed to have been stolen for profit through various means of illegal disposal.

Because of these different motivations; short term use and profit, one may conclude that changes in social or economic factors could be expected to impact the trend in either category differently.

History shows us that this is actually the case. Since its 2001 peak, annual short term car theft in Australia has decreased by 74 percent, from 114,500 to 29,850 while profit motivated theft has only decreased by 30 percent, from 15,350 to 10,750. The net impact of these different rates of decline is demonstrated when expressed as a percentage of total theft. In 2001 the unrecovered rate for stolen cars was 12 percent while in 2015 it is now 26 per cent.

The NMVTRC’s strategic responses to profit motivated theft are underpinned by the proposition that profit motivated thieves mostly make rational decisions whereby they weigh up the level of effort and risk of carrying out their activity versus the monetary reward. It follows that if you can increase the effort and risk while decreasing the potential profits, then at least some of these profit motivated thieves will turn their attention elsewhere. Of course, as one avenue for illegal disposal is closed off, determined thieves will look for alternate avenues, but many of these avenues can be anticipated and solutions sought.

Responding to the motivations for short term theft is somewhat more difficult. While the reduction in short term theft over the past fifteen years has been impressive, the rate of decline has been slowing since around 2010 and since then has been characterised by a much higher degree of volatility. The result is that there are now some very

significant variations in the trends across the states and territories. At the national level short term theft has declined by 12 percent over the past five years. This decline has largely been driven by a very large fall in New South Wales of 31 percent, supported by a significant fall in South Australia of 37 percent.

These falls have been offset by increases in Western Australia of 27 percent, Queensland of 10 percent and Victoria of 2 percent. The smaller jurisdictions have had mixed results, however their relatively small theft numbers have little impact on the national totals.

These very significant differences in vehicle theft trends across jurisdictions raise some interesting questions as to why this might be the case. While there are some very minor differences in the average age of the state and territory vehicle fleets, the vehicle mix and therefore in-built security levels are fairly homogenous. Similarly, reporting rates are universally high for motor vehicle theft and one cannot see any great differences in policing responses to vehicle theft across the jurisdictions. Something far more subtle must be occurring.

We understand that cars stolen for short term use are used for transport, thrills or commission of another crime; or as is often the case, a combination of these purposes.

The list of crimes which may involve a stolen car is a long one. Robberies, burglaries, drug dealing, assaults and many other crimes where transport that cannot be readily traced back to the offender is required. While anecdotally there is a high incidence of stolen car use in the commission of other crime, attempts to draw statistical relationships from the reported crime data is almost impossible because of the very low clearance rate of not only car theft but most other property crime offences.

While improved vehicle security has undoubtedly played an important role in the reduction of vehicle theft, most of its impact has been at the lower end opportunistic theft that most often involves an impulsive decision to take a car for transport, joyriding and vandalism. An offender who has made a decision to steal a car for a pre-determined purpose, particularly the commission of another crime where the car is simply a means to an end, is far more likely to search out a way of overcoming the security barrier. This can involve simply taking one of the more than three million unsecured cars still on Australian roads, or as recent trends have shown, stealing the owner’s keys in order to steal the car.

While the use of violence is still relatively rare in vehicle theft, police and insurers report that in growing numbers, homes are being targeted as a means of obtaining keys and transponders. In many instances this occurs when the occupants are at home, which significantly increases the risk of a physical confrontation. This trend presents a very real threat to our reliance on immobilisation technology and in balancing traditional advice on maintaining secure key practices with the priority of ensuring personal safety.

Arrest data indicates that short term car theft is dominated by young males between the ages of 16 and 24, the same age group where the unemployment rates in many parts of Australia are reaching alarming levels. It is well understood that the more young people become disengaged from participation in mainstream society the more likely they are to become involved in substance abuse and anti-social behaviors. It may well be that short term car theft is the canary in the mine and will be an early indicator of increasing disengagement by

Report from ACPC Executive Member Associate Professor Melissa Bull

Associate Professor Melissa Bull is a member of the Executive of the ACPC and an academic member of staff of Queensland's Griffith University's School of Criminology and Criminal Justice and Griffith Criminology Institute. Her expertise includes community crime prevention, community policing, policing diverse populations in Australia and in other parts of the world, and responding to problems associated with illicit drug use and the control of drugs. She works with a range of partners across government and the other universities in Brisbane, Australian more broadly and in other parts of the world.

During 2015 Melissa has been involved in three key projects.

In 2013 with colleagues, Professors Simon Bronitt and Sue Trevaskes from Griffith University, Melissa was awarded an Australia-China Science and Research Fund grant to take a delegation of experts including academics and policing and forensics practitioners to China for a series of workshops focused on the problem of illicit drugs. In 2014 workshops were held at the Yunnan Police Officer Academy and the College for Criminal Law Science, Beijing Normal University. Strong relationships forged during these events lead to the award of Chinese government scholarships in 2015 to two Faculty members from the YPOA. This funding will support Mingmei Wang and Jingke Wang to spend 2016 as visiting scholars with the Griffith Criminology Institute. While in Australia Mingmei and Jingke will investigate best practise in the fields of community safety and the prevention of drug related harm.

young people as transport is central to much of this undesirable activity.

Public and political debate around the incidence of crime is most often focused on police, courts and penalties, ignoring the fact that traditional criminal justice responses have no real impact on the underlying social and economic drivers of crime. However, during economic downturns reduced revenue flows to government and industry tends to focus attention even more keenly on cost reduction and core business objectives. In this environment, crime reduction proposals that require non-justice regulatory intervention, improved industry practices or targeted social programs are more likely to be resisted due the pursuit of productivity objectives.

Paradoxically, this reduced capacity for stakeholder participation due to economic constraints makes implementation of crime prevention strategies that much harder to sustain in periods when economic downturn is itself a contributor to rising crime rates.



They will work with Melissa and her colleagues to develop joint publications in English and Chinese that compare the opportunities for the development of best practice for the prevention of drug related harm in Australia and China.

Melissa and her colleagues are currently working on a joint special edition of the YPOA journal that will report on this work.

In November 2014 the city of Brisbane was host to the 'safest' G20 ever. This assessment related strategies that worked to prevent to successful policing and event management strategies that worked to prevent violence so often associated with these types of events. In March 2015, with her colleague Professor Philip Stenning, Melissa hosted a workshop that explored the lessons learned from this experience. The workshop brought together all the key stakeholders including state and federal police, private security, protest group representatives, civil rights groups, legal representatives and academics.

It identified the need for research addressing the role played by the media in creating a safe environment where protestors' voices can be heard. The lessons learned from the G20 have informed some of the strategies that are being used



to ensure community safety in the 2018 Commonwealth Games on the Gold Coast.

The Griffith Criminology Institute includes the Violence Prevention Program. In conjunction with Drs Nicole George and Jodie Curth Bibb

(from the University of Queensland) Melissa has initiated a new program of research focused on the challenges of policing and the reduction and

Real Contexts for Real Learning: The Impact of Integrating Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design into the Teaching of the New Zealand School Curriculum

Tony Lake



Tony is the Chair of the International CPTED Association.

After I conducted CPTED workshops for the (then) North Shore City Council in 2005-2006, the concept of CPTED was introduced to Fleur Knight, a teacher at Murrays Bay School in Auckland. Fleur believed she could impart the knowledge and skills to her 10yr old students. What started in her classroom has now embedded itself across the school with amazing results, not only with students but also with teachers, parents and the community. My role has been one of support and information; the real work has been completed by Fleur and her desire to improve student engagement and learning ownership.

Fleur has written a paper that explores how real life contexts can be integrated into the New Zealand Curriculum (Ministry of Education, 2007) and the positive impact this has on children's learning. She has presented to the New Zealand Board of Trustees Conference, the Regional CPTED Forum in Nelson, New Zealand, in 2011, the International CPTED Conference in Calgary, Canada, in 2013 and the recent Safe Cities Conference in Melbourne.

She is currently working on presentations to the New Zealand Police District Commanders and New Zealand School Principals.

This paper describes two of the many projects undertaken by the students over the last few years.

Fleur Knight

Fleur is the Real Learning Facilitator, Murrays Bay School, Auckland, New Zealand. She and Tony report on this initiative.

Adapting CPTED for schools involved integrating curriculum areas and curriculum key competencies

prevention of violence against women in Pacific Island Countries. Jodie has previous expertise in the fields of capacity development and institutional reform in post-conflict police forces. Nicole is renowned for her innovative work on human security for women and children in Pacific Island states. The outcome of this research aims to support the development of more effective roles for police in the prevention of this type of violence.

into teaching and learning. The aim of this was to develop deeper levels of understanding of the New Zealand curriculum and the key competencies of students to improve student engagement and ownership of learning.

This paper describes how the teaching of CPTED grew from Fleur's classroom to a team of teachers and is now a philosophy of teaching used across the school. The teaching of CPTED to children grew from the need for the students to understand the cause and effect of intentional damage that was occurring at their school and understand how they could take action to change the status quo.

By learning about and implementing the principles and philosophies associated with CPTED the students were able to not only eliminate the amount of intentional damage inflicted on their school but also create cohesion within their school and develop strong connectivity with the community which led to higher levels of authentic learning for students.

This process included students conducting CPTED safety audits of their school during the day and at night and making recommendations to their school Board. The Board then actioned these recommendations which included:

- Redesign the staff car park so cars can turn and leave without backing out,
- Improve access, maintenance, visibility and territorial reinforcement of the front and rear entranceways to our school,
- Improve visibility of signage to the dental clinic to stop confusion by visitors,
- Trim vegetation around the concrete steps to make them easier to see, and
- Resurface the concrete area.

The Board has acknowledged all of these recommendations and all but one has



been actioned. The redesigning of the staff car park will take time to implement.

The students have actioned improvements to the front and back entrances to their school which includes an area requiring improvement that was identified by the students.

A direct result of this was the development of the school sensory garden. This initiative was led by students who wanted to develop a 100 metre by 50 metre area of the school that was underutilised. Surveys were carried out by students to determine how stakeholders perceived this area and what it could be used for. They investigated garden design and used criteria from their surveys to create preliminary designs. The community was then informed of the students' intentions for this area and invited to be part of this development.

The students recognised the need for the community to be part of this initiative, not only for resources and labour but also to grow community ownership.

This initiative has led to significant cohesion in the school as classes of 5 to 10 year olds are contributing to the development of the garden.

Students, parents and community members are now designing and creating sculptures, pathways, planter boxes, wind chimes and artworks as part of the real learning at Murrays Bay School.

It has resulted in a change in the way the community uses the school out of hours. In the past, Monday mornings were characterised by broken bottles and vandalism to the playground, pool and school buildings.

Following the teaching of CPTED to students there is a wider mix of age groups using the school facilities after hours. There has been no intentional damage and there is community support for improvements in the school that can be utilised by the general public. The school now belongs to the community. This has been a very commanding transformation of the power of learning from the student to the community and therefore empowers students to make a real difference to their communities.

The students also worked with Auckland Council to carry out Safety Audits on two local bus stations in Auckland City. They also audited a retirement village and a pre-school in their community. Following each of these audits, the students wrote full CPTED Safety Audits and presented their recommendations

to each sector they had audited.

The students made these recommendations for one of the bus stations:

- Add a metal grid to the storm water drain to reduce access by vandals and taggers,
- Add more braille for the sight impaired,
- Oil toilet door to make it easy to open,
- Add artworks to make the bus station more inviting and welcoming, and
- Add clearer signage to platforms.

The students then worked with the Council and the community to action the recommendation that artworks be added to make the bus station more inviting and welcoming. They applied Safe growth philosophies into this learning process by surveying the community affected by the bus station to determine whether they even wanted murals! Students were able to determine the culture of the community and begin connecting with the community by conducting door-to-door surveys of the area. Students then networked with the local businesses, presenting their vision of murals and their survey findings to their local supermarket, paint supplier and timber merchant.

This resulted in a community day called "Painting in the Car Park", which involved 10 artists from the community creating murals representing their community, with their community. Feedback regarding this initiative has been very positive.

The residents who live next to the bus station stated that the artworks make the bus station look more cared for, and it feels safer.

The teaching of CPTED enables our youth to have a voice in the development of communities and is imperative for the growth of future communities. After all, youth need to experience community before they can make positive contributions to community.



Students conducting CPTED Safety Audits of the Sunnynook bus station with Council



Students conducting surveys with the Sunnynook community



Sunnynook community members painting murals for their bus station

Outcare WA - New Director Paul McMullan

Paul McMullan, CEO



Paul qualified as a Social Worker/ Probation Officer in the UK. He has a Masters Degree in Crime, Deviance and Social Policy. He has a long senior management career in the UK Probation Service, working in Merseyside, Greater Manchester and South Yorkshire. Paul came to Australia in 2006 to join the Senior Management Team at Acacia Prison (Serco). He became Director of Acacia Prison in 2010 until 2015 and was appointed CEO of Outcare in June 2015.

Throughout his career, Paul has been committed to the rehabilitation of offenders and has extensive experience in managing dangerous offenders in the community within a multi-agency setting. He has managed to combine a full time career with part-time lecturing in criminology both in the UK and WA. Paul has a particular interest in staff development and organisational culture. A key area of concern for him is the critical impact of social policy on individuals and families caught up in the criminal justice system.

Outcare is a community based organisation which has, for the last 50 years, delivered throughcare Services in Perth WA. Outcare has a proven evidence based approach.

- We address the factors known to contribute to offending behaviour.
- We support individuals to build their capacity to desist from crime.
- We partner agencies to deliver outcomes.
- We companion people throughout their journey.
- We rehabilitate.

Our approach reflects our belief that effective rehabilitation can restore, transform and add value for the whole community. We know that each individual has a unique set of environmental and personal circumstances that shape their attitudes, needs and experience – so rehabilitation has to be tailored to each person to work effectively.

Everything we do is based on a case-managed throughcare model. We address the risks and needs of the individual client from the point of their contact with the criminal justice system, until they are settled into a law-abiding life. Throughout this we recognise the range of factors that influences offending behaviour and focus on rehabilitation.

Our holistic and individualised approach looks at aspects like their health, emotional, educational, financial, psychosocial or behavioural needs as well as those of their family. We know that rehabilitation

benefits everyone – the ex-offender, their family and our community.

At every point in their journey we treat people with respect. Offenders have obligations to respect other people's entitlements to wellbeing and freedom and they are entitled to the same considerations in the rehabilitation and reintegration process. While we work to create opportunities for people to change their lives, the change is their responsibility.

In March 2013 Outcare were invited to partner with a number of agencies in two unique and exciting opportunities in crime prevention and criminal justice pilots. The START Court (Specialist Treatment and Referral Team) commenced operations and was uniquely placed as the only sole full-time mental health court in Australia, whilst the LINKS (Linking Services) Program operates out of the Children's Court premises; both the LINKS and START programs are funded by the Mental Health Commission WA. Both programs work in close partnership with the Department of Health, Department of Corrective Services, Department of the Attorney General, Department of Police Persecution to reduce offending by addressing the participant's mental health and psychosocial needs through assessment, referrals and interventions.

Outcare has Community Support Coordinators who work within the two pilot programs for adult (START) and youth (LINKS) offenders. The Community Support Coordinators provide assertive case management to the participants for approximately six months and aim to address their criminogenic and psychosocial needs. These needs may include accommodation, employment, education and training, drug and alcohol support, family support, physical health and community access and involvement.

The model aims to build trust in this disadvantaged and vulnerable client group by having a dedicated multidisciplinary team, who provide a wrap-around service in addressing the participants' needs in a holistic and responsive manner. Participants who are accepted onto the programs remain under judicial supervision from the Magistrate. Participant's needs are improved through referral and assertive case management and coordination, with a specific focus on their criminogenic and mental health needs. If these needs are addressed effectively they reduce recidivism and improve the participant's quality of life. The participants have access to brokerage funds which are used to support and enhance their wellbeing; this funding can be used for a range of needs including



accommodation, training and education, mental health, and social inclusion activities.

Community Support Coordinators routinely collect qualitative and quantitative data that is submitted to the Mental Health Commission monthly. The data focuses on the amount of referrals, the number of clients and their needs before entering the program compared to when they exit. Feedback from a recent review indicated that the LINKS Program's one stop shop approach was the 'best program that [they] had seen'. The trust built between the participants and Coordinators means their needs are being appropriately identified and met. Not only does the program have a positive impact on the participant's lives and the Court system especially as the Courts are able to effectively divert offenders away from the criminal justice system and into recovery focused treatment. As both programs are in a pilot phase they are continuing to develop and evolve regularly. Both programs hope to secure permanent funding so they can continue to fill an important and under resourced gap within the criminal justice system. An exciting experience for all involved and we await the formal evaluation.

Case Study

A 14 year old youth was referred by his lawyer to the LINKS program and after a mental health assessment the Community Support Coordinator began to build a rapport. At first, he was difficult to engage and failed to attend appointments; the Coordinator liaised with the participant's mother and built a relationship with her. The mother suffered from mental health issues and was admitted to hospital, leaving the participant at home with no electricity, food or money and not knowing where she was. The Coordinator used the brokerage funds to ensure the participant had food and the basic necessities. The participant's mother was located and he was able to visit her in hospital. The fact that the Coordinator was able to assist the participant in such a way meant he started to trust and engage with the Coordinator.

After many case conferences the Coordinator negotiated for the participant to return to school. The Coordinator took him to school every day and

supported him intensely for about a month. The participant was referred to another service that could provide longer term support; the participant developed a good relationship with the new case worker and the Coordinator was able to slowly disengage. Quite soon after, the participant decided to move to Kalgoorlie with his father. With assistance, the trip was planned and the participant linked with a youth mental health service in Kalgoorlie. He continues to attend this service regularly and is receiving relevant follow up work.

Case Study

40 year old male participant with a diagnosis of schizophrenia and problematic alcohol misuse was accepted onto the START Program. He had experienced long-term homelessness and had untreated mental health needs.

At the first meeting with the Coordinator the participant was referred to an accommodation service, where the participant resided for several months. The Coordinator liaised with the accommodation worker to assist with referrals to long-term accommodation services.

Through the program the participant was linked with a community mental health service where he attended regularly for a monthly depot injection and appointments with the psychiatrist. The participant was supported to attend regular appointments with his Community Corrections Officer and comply with his Community Order. He was linked with alcohol counselling, which he engaged with well and found very beneficial. With the assistance of the Coordinator that participant was referred to a community agency which provided regular therapeutic activities including gardening, art and working with animals. The participant was linked with an employment agency, where he was actively looking for work. His mental health stabilised, alcohol intake decreased and his wellbeing improved. Upon closure from Outcare, the participant had been successful with his application to long-term supported accommodation. He remained involved with the community mental health service, his counsellor and Community Corrections Officer.

The Role of Neighbourhood Watch Programs in Anti Terrorism Strategies

Ingrid Stonhill, Chief Executive Officer, Neighbourhood Watch Australasia



30 years ago Neighbourhood Watch (NHW) programs were introduced into Australian Society. The original promotion of the program saw the first "formal" participation of the community at large playing a role in crime prevention. In essence it was an acknowledgement on several fronts, community members

acknowledging police officers, whilst enforcers of the law, were also people who lived amongst the community. But most importantly, was the perceived acknowledgement by law enforcement agencies, that community members had a responsibility and valuable contribution to make in keeping themselves and their neighbours safe, whilst working alongside police.



Much has been written by scholars on the effectiveness of NHW programs within communities, whether a “believer” or “non believer” in the program, none appear to have questioned one of the programs’ most traditional core roles, being the “eyes and ears of the community”, the essential “capable guardian” of the crime prevention triangle.

Many a joke has been made about the “curtain twitchers” or “busybodies” of NHW members; however the fact remains that those active NHW members are the individuals within the neighbourhood who care enough to be vigilant of their surrounds. At a time when it is now no longer odd to come across the terminology “absent communities” depicting streets and neighbourhoods void of occupants during the day, a capable guardian has become a desired aspect.

The busyness of life in today’s society, the expanse of social media, the “smallness” of the world, the diverseness of the traditional family structure, has led to the changing face of the traditional ideological Aussie community. For some, gone is the need to engage in face to face interaction with those who live around them. Gone is the need be aware or care of what is happening within the neighbourhood.

I raise these points as they are things we seriously need to consider as the Government asks us to “find out what you can do to help keep Australia safe from terrorism and to prepare for, and respond to, an emergency”. The National Terrorism Public Alert System states Australia is at high alert. That means a terrorist attack is likely. Frightening fact.

Whilst I am not suggesting for a moment that a Neighbourhood Watch program is the answer to every concern, I am strongly suggesting it is a start to connecting people in communities. It is a start to building community capacity and resilience by working together to face a shared issue, community safety. A Neighbourhood Watch Program offers neighbours a reason to become involved, a reason to be connected and a reason to care. It also offers an opportunity to build a relationship of trust and confidence with Police.

Our own studies show us that the majority of our NHW members are aged 45 plus. By this age our members appear established, have gained an understanding of the importance of civic responsibility, and are willing to make their community environment a safe place for their families and neighbours. They are settled and have a long term investment in their neighbourhood and community and are willing to make an effort. They are able to prioritise their time to “notice” their surrounds.

Our research also indicated that active NHW programs better facilitated the welcoming and meeting of new people into the community and had improved police-community relationships. The police-community relationship is key to the success of a local NHW program. Scholars have suggested that the community’s willingness to cooperate with police in face to face encounters and their willingness to collaborate with police in crime prevention efforts is largely linked to people’s belief that the police are legitimate authorities. Where authorities are judged to be legitimate, people will be more likely to trust and have confidence in that authority and will feel a sense of moral obligation to co operate with them, defer to their decisions and rules and to follow them voluntarily (Tyler, 2006).

Our research showed that active NHW members were more likely to view police as legitimate than those with no involvement in NHW.

At a time when our community members are being asked not only to consider their own safety but to consider the safety of our country as a whole, it makes sense to question how we can most effectively achieve that. It is a time when we are also being asked to work more closely with Police for the good of the nation. It is a time when we need to remain vigilant and have confidence to report information to Police. It makes sense that NHW, Australia’s largest community safety, crime prevention activity of its kind, should be supported and utilized to its full strength.

The comprehensive NHWA research project (NHWA Survey, Griffith University Qld, Research Project) contained many questions designed to assess the complex issues of neighbourhood safety and cohesion. It looked closely at how the relationship within community worked and how the communities relationship with Police worked. Importantly the results showed us that NHW members indicated they were more willing to cooperate with police. In communities where NHW groups operated our survey indicated that members were less likely to see their neighbourhood having high levels of crime if their neighbourhood was socially cohesive or if they could rely on their neighbours. Perceptions of one’s neighbourhood also influenced people’s willingness to cooperate with police.

The conclusion is that NHW Programs play a significant role in strengthening community-police engagement and empowering communities; and promoting greater social inclusion among communities leading to enhanced well-being and overall quality of life.

The importance of this program, its brand and its members should not be overlooked



Top End Activities

Ray Andersson

Ray Andersson is a member of the National Executioner of ACPC based in Darwin. He is a Corporate Security Adviser responsible for the provision of security advice and support; identification and treatment of security risks, assisting in the implementation of protective security policy and procedures, including security related training, for Human Services sites located in the Kimberley region of West Australia, the Northern Territory and Far North Queensland.

Crime prevention in North Australia is a subject that is of concern to citizens, police and politicians, with issues of crime that vary from community to community. The evolving issue of crime committed by ice addicts is one that faces us all in Australia and the problem has reached our most vulnerable in aboriginal communities across the north.

Neighbourhood Watch NT remains a very active public facing element of crime prevention in North Australia.

Neighbourhood Watch NT, with the able assistance and support of Neighbourhood Watch NT Support & Liaison Officers of the NT Police have been at the forefront of educating the community in mitigation strategies designed to reduce the likelihood of property crime by hardening their communities and domestic residences. A series of crime prevention workshops conducted in Alice Springs, Katherine and Darwin formed the ground work for educating communities and individuals of how crime can target their communities and homes and simple means of deterring criminals.

Following on from this education program came a 2015 initiative of the Neighbourhood Watch NT 'Mark your Territory' program. FREE UV Marker Kits are being handed out to Territorians at stalls in regional centres encouraging them to mark their property.

NT Police Senior Constable Tracy Dale-Middleton, the Neighbourhood Watch NT Support and Liaison Officer, said the UV pen is easier to use than an

engraver, can mark a wider range of property and will assist police in identifying the owner.

“Obviously the best way to prevent your valuables from being stolen is to lock your home and car, but these UV marker kits are a great new tool for Neighbourhood Watch NT. “

To date, over 15,000 pens have handed out, which includes stockpiling at the Police Stations.



MARK YOUR TERRITORY

Get your UV Marker Kit to 'MARK YOUR TERRITORY' and protect your property.

- Get your marker kit
- Mark your valuables
- Pass the kit on

If Police recover your valuables they'll check it with their UV torch and get in contact.

(08) 8999 0847
www.nhwnl.org.au



Supported by Northern Territory Government and Northern Territory Police

Crime Stoppers NT continues to operate through NT Police and have been active with partnerships in targeting property crime against homes and motor vehicles through television, online social media and you tube videos. TIO has supported this program through the creation of the Reduce NT Crime website at <http://www.reducecrime.com.au/>

Scams continue to be of concern in North Australia, with many of our aboriginal communities being targeted by scammers using the most basic social engineering techniques to separate individuals from their money or personal information. Recent scams appear to be designed to steal identities in order to create false identities for credit card fraud, which is an ever-evolving international problem that is of concern to police and other law enforcement agencies across the world.

Scam Watch and other agencies do their best to raise awareness across North Australia of the threat posed by scammers and a positive effect has been that information sharing has increased over the past year enabling towns and communities to be warned prior to scammers entering their towns or communities, making it harder for them to remain free of police intervention.

Analyses of crime in North Australia makes it evident that these programs and information sharing must not be done in isolation and crime prevention messages should be reinforced throughout the year to ensure the message remains clear and awareness of the threat to property remains constant.



Ray Andersson (left) with Lauren Winter, NBWNT Southern Coordinator

With the evolving crime by individuals under the effects of crystal methamphetamine (ice), the challenge has now increased due to the violent nature of crimes committed by these individuals where previous models for crime prevention may not be as effective.

Intellectual research, police and crime prevention practitioner experience supported by effective

The Importance of Education in Fighting Crime

HRH Princess Bajrakitiyabha Mahidol of Thailand



HRH Princess Bajrakitiyabha Mahidol of Thailand is the Chairperson of the 21st Session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice. She visited Australia in 2012 and met ACPC President Admiral Chris Barrie and Chairman Master Peter

Norman to discuss crime prevention initiatives.

In a speech to the recent Youth Forum on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, held in Doha, Qatar, the Princess underscored the importance of education in fighting crime. “The best tool to combat crime is education,” she said. “It is also the best means to unlock the human potential.”

Princess Bajrakitiyabha cited the efforts of the Qatar Government, through the Qatar Foundation, Qatar’s Ministry of Interior and the UN Office on Drugs and Crime, to promote a culture of lawfulness through education as part of the overall strategy for sustainable development.

She encouraged the delegates to use the Forum to initiate intercultural dialogue and friendships, debate, propose practical recommendations and utilize the experience to become role models for other young people.

“You have to be more than just innovative. You have to be citizens of action and reflection.”

A UN Goodwill Ambassador, Princess Bajrakitiyabha is the only child of HRH Crown Prince Maha Vajralongkorn. She has a PhD in law from Cornell University. Her involvement in a nationwide public awareness drive on violence against women in Thailand collected over three million signatures for the UN Women’s global “Say NO to Violence Against Women” campaign.

Apart from promoting the rights of crime victims, Princess Bajrakitiyabha also assures that female convicts are treated fairly while incarcerated and are

adequately prepared for rehabilitation.

government policies will be critical in meeting the challenge to protect our property and maintain a safe and secure society into the future. Crime Stoppers NT, Neighbourhood Watch NT and their partners will continue to support and assist in these strategies.

Ray Andersson - rayandersson@bigpond.com

adequately prepared for rehabilitation.

She runs the “Kamlangjai” or “Inspire” project for Thai women in jail. The project assures adequate assistance while they are in correctional facilities and prepares them to mingle with society once they are released. Her project ELFI (Enhancing Lives of Female Inmates) proposes new rules on the treatment of women prisoners and non-custodial measures for women offenders.

Similarly, the State of Qatar continues to enhance its focus on women empowerment through the constitution and legislations. In the 59th UN session on the status of women held in New York recently, HE Sheikha Alya Ahmed bin Saif Al-Thani, Qatar’s permanent representative to the U.N. said Qatar was keen to exercise equality between citizens and has worked to integrate women issues, particularly those related to providing proper work and enhancing social protection for women in all strategies and national plans.

Qatar has also adopted a preventive policy to protect human rights in general and women’s rights in particular in the form of Qatar National Vision 2030, with one of the pillars being the promotion and empowerment of women.

Thailand and Qatar have an enduring relationship going back to the establishment of diplomatic ties in 1980. The two countries have a Memorandum of Understanding for cooperation in the field of health; an agreement on recruitment of Thai workforce in Qatar; cooperation in the cultural and trade field and investment in agricultural products and commodities. Twelve percent of Thailand’s population are Muslims, and is the sixth largest exporter of Halal products in the world.

For further questions and more information please contact:

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Princess Bajrakitiyabha Mahidol

Credit Card Fraud Prevention Strategy in Indonesia

Hendi Yogi Prabowo, Islamic University of Indonesia



For years, credit card fraud has been a major problem in Indonesia. In addition to being costly, the offence is believed to have been used to support other crimes such as terrorism.

In a 2012 paper *“Towards a Better Credit Card Fraud Prevention Strategy in Indonesia”* Hendi Yogi Prabowo, Director of the Centre for the Study of Forensic Accounting in the Faculty of Economics at the Islamic University of Indonesia, Yogyakarta, analyses this problem and suggests some solutions.

Numerous efforts have been made to mitigate this payment crime, but the high fraud losses recorded in particular by banks and other parties in credit card networks suggests that more actions still need to be taken.

For this, formulation of a sound fraud prevention strategy is paramount to the success in combating credit card fraud in a payments system so as to ensure that available resources are allocated effectively and efficiently.

Over the years, Indonesia has allocated resources to counter the growing problem of credit card fraud. This includes the six key areas of payments fraud prevention: understanding the real problems, fraud prevention policy, fraud awareness, technology-based protection, identity management and legal deterrence.

Due to the growing threat of credit card fraud, particularly those caused by offenders shifting their offences to Indonesia from other countries that have already strengthened their defences, efforts to protect consumers from fraud have been intensified, particularly in these six key areas.

Major prevention measures in these areas have included publication of fraud data and formulation of fraud risk management policy by Bank Indonesia,

the holding of seminars and training events about credit card fraud and prevention, the implementation of chip technology, the development of a Single Identification Number (SIN) and the enactment of laws on Electronic Information and Electronic Transactions. Additionally, a credit card industry SRO is planned to be established in the near future.

All these efforts will increase consumers' awareness and thus improve their resistance to fraud attacks. Additionally, technology-based protection such as smartcards will make it more difficult for offenders to commit offences such as counterfeit card fraud.

Similarly, with more robust identity management system, application fraud will become more difficult to commit.

Hendi Yogi Prabowo is Director of the Centre for the Study of Forensic Accounting in the Faculty of Economics at the Islamic University of Indonesia in Yogyakarta.

He is also a lecturer at the Accounting Department and teaches in the Graduate Program. He earned a Bachelor of Economics of International Programs Ull in 2002 and in 2006 he completed the S-2 program Master of Forensic Accounting at the University of Wollongong and also became the first Indonesian to hold the title. He then undertook the Doctor of Philosophy program in the same field at the University of Wollongong. He has written more than 50 articles in the media at home and abroad on various issues forensic audit and several papers in national and international journals such as the Journal of Money Laundering Control (JMLC) and the Journal of Economics, Business and Management (JOEBM). In 2012 he received the Sumitro Fellowship Award from the United States - Indonesia Society (USINDO)

The full paper can be found at business.uow.edu.au/content/groups/.../@commerce/.../uow120442.pdf

Implementing a Project on Human Resource Development in the Legal Sector of Laos PDR – Phase II

Judge Somsack Taybounlack



Judge Somsack Taybounlack is from the Court of Appeal of the People's Supreme Court of Lao PDR. He is involved in judicial training and is a teacher at the National University of Lao PDR. Judge Somsack visited ACPC's Townsville Forum in 2007.

The Project on Human Resource Development in the Legal Sector Phase II is a cooperative initiative

between the Lao Government and the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). The project involves representation of the Ministry of Justice (MoJ), the Peoples' Supreme Court (PSC), the Peoples' Supreme Prosecutor Office (OSPP) and the National University (Faculty of Law and Science FLP). The working group is divided into four parts, namely Civil and Economic Law, Penal Law, Legal Education Training Institute and the Civil Code.

I am involved in the drafting of a Civil Code and I am also responsible for the Civil and Economic Group. This group includes the officer who is working with the Economic Dispute Resolution Center (EDRC). I am writing a Handbook on Economic Dispute Resolution (EDR). This book is very important for people who want to run a business. Since Lao PDR enacted the law on Resolution in 2005 we have not had a Handbook to implement this law.

As a result, in this time it has been difficult for official staff to deal with such cases. Now we have completed 80% of writing of the book and we predict that it will be completed at the beginning of 2016.

We continue researching labor law in order to prepare commentary on the book relating to Labor Law. There is a large problem in Lao PDR when employees are working in a factory and they have no knowledge about labor law, so are unable to utilize their rights in order to claim their benefits from their

Combating Juvenile Involvement in Crime and Other Social Ills in Malaysia

Tan Sri Lee Lam Thye is Vice-Chairman of the Malaysia Crime Prevention Foundation (MCPF). He was the elected State Legislative Assemblyman for Bukit Nenas, Selangor from 1969 to 1974 and served as Member of Parliament for Kuala Lumpur Bandar Bukit Bintang from 1974 to 1990. He has served as Member of the Special Royal Commission to enhance the operations and management of the Royal Malaysian Police.

Lee attended the 2011 Adelaide Forum as leader of a three member team from Malaysia.

This report has been provided by the MCPF.

Lee Lam Thye has called on all Malaysians to adopt a zero tolerance for crime by participating actively in all crime prevention activities. He said that an issue of major concern was the “culture of violence” which seemed to be gaining a foothold in society. The recent spate of violent crimes was certainly not characteristic of society and its causes needed to be identified and addressed. He said that crime today affected all races and does not distinguish race and gender, and as such it was time for all Malaysians to stay united in their determination to fight crime, which began with crime prevention awareness.

The MCPF is of the view that drug addiction is one of the major causes of many crimes, snatch thefts, house break-ins etc, and that unless there was success in addressing the issue of drug abuse, many drug-related crimes would continue to occur. The serious crime rates, the unresolved drug menace, indiscipline in schools and the culture of

employer. Accordingly it is planned to produce this book so as to explain the principles of labor law concerning the rights and obligations of employers and employees. Arising from these activities, officers, staff, and other people in society will have knowledge of the basic principles of law relating to the Resolution of Economic Disputes and labor law, and they can be practical and implement this law in their duties.

The People’s Supreme Court has the responsibility for drafting the laws concerning children. This law was promulgated by the decree of the President of State. Since 2014 we have been preparing the drafting of a mediation decree and also writing a Children’s Handbook.

In the future we will try to set up juvenile courts in the local areas by establishing a mobile court. This plan aims to help provide the population with easy access to judicial proceedings.

violence all pointed to an urgent need to address the country’s social capital. Unless and until Malaysia succeeded in boosting social capital, no amount of economic development could strengthen the social fabric in the face of new challenges. This was why it was important for Malaysia to balance rapid economic growth with moral and societal values.

Social illnesses were the symptom of an unhappy society. Many factors had been blamed for causing social illnesses, including the lack of parental supervision, lack of moral education, urbanization and the oft-discussed delinquent behaviour of teenagers. The nation’s rapid economic and technological development was not matched by moral and human development. No one could deny the importance of ICT in the information age but at the same time there was need to realize the necessity to promote the development of morals and values which were essential to make Malaysia a fully developed nation. Economic and technological development could not be at the expense of moral and human development which was crucially needed to enable the country to cope with the many social maladies besetting its society.

Lee said that the easy availability of pornographic materials was, he believed one of the main factors for the increase in sexual crimes. Pornographic materials through pirated VCDs sold cheaply everywhere were not the only problem. There was also the addiction to cybersex, sex aids, pornographic websites etc leading to the corruption of young minds and also marital woes. There was also a problem of ecstasy pills and other stimulants being easily available at

entertainment spots which had gone unabated.

He said that there was the need to tackle crime from various fronts. On the Educational front there was a need for continuous awareness programmes to reach out to all strata of society and educate youths and teenagers to keep away from social ills. Schools needed to tighten discipline with the help of teachers, parents and the authorities concerned. Parents should never abdicate their responsibility in the upbringing of their children and needed to always think about them and their safety outside their homes and schools. They could not be unconcerned about the problems of growing children and must play their role to guide them to grow up as good and useful individuals.

He also said that the Government must go all out to enforce the laws in the interest of law and order and crime prevention. The laws should not only be enforced but enforced without fear or favour.

If an increase in crime rate was part of the price of progress, then society would have to nip this negative aspect of development. The prime concern was with regard to the emergence of many social ills afflicting youths and teenagers. Parents could not be unconcerned about such unhealthy development and had to play their role to guide their children to grow up as good and healthy individuals.

Meanwhile, the UCSI University's Crime Prevention Club celebrated its first-year anniversary with the launch of a campaign. UCSI is a multi-campus private university in Kuala Lumpur. The club is the first of its kind to be set up by a private university together with the MCPF. The annual *Crime Prevention and Safety Awareness Campaign 2015*

aims to create awareness among students and the community on safety as well as crime prevention. Lee Lam Thye complimented the students for actively promoting crime and safety awareness among the community.

“It is crucial that the younger generations recognise the importance of initiating efficient crime prevention programmes. These can contribute significantly in minimising crime and increasing safety among the people,” he said in his speech.

The six-day campaign included activities such as visits to the Cheras Fire and Rescue Department and Kajang Prison. Other activities included a self-defence demonstration workshop, a crime prevention talk by the police, and an exhibition on crime prevention and safety awareness.

The launch also saw UCSI students taking oaths as new members of the Crime Prevention Club. The ceremony was also attended by Kuala Lumpur Crime Prevention and Safety Community Department head ACP Mohd Firdaus Abdullah and Kuala Lumpur Fire and Rescue Department director senior assistant fire commissioner Khirudin Drahan. The UCSI Crime Prevention Club was established under the leadership of student and club president Jimmy Tan. It now consists of 23 cabinet members and 50 active members.

Lee (back row, sixth from the left) poses for a group photo after launching the campaign at UCSI University



Moves to Ban Firearms in Papua New Guinea



In a speech to the General Assembly of the United Nations on 1 October 2015 by the Hon Rimbink Pato, Minister for Foreign Affairs and Immigration of Papua New Guinea said that the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons

remained a serious threat to national and global peace, security and development. He told the Assembly that PNG had prioritized policy initiatives and programs to curb the importation and trading of firearms.

Hon Rimbink Pato, Minister for Foreign Affairs PNG, addressing the General Assembly of the UN

In August it was announced by Prime Minister Peter O'Neill that officials were drawing up legislation that would outlaw firearms, and that he thought they should be removed from both civilians and the

police. “My thinking is that we should ban firearms completely in the country,” he was quoted as saying in the Post Courier newspaper. “You don't need firearms to control law and order in the country. It is about respect of the community, respect of the policemen and women.”

A BBC report posted on 4 August 2015 said that residents had faced high rates of violent crime for years, with its two main cities registering homicide rates which were among the highest in the world.

The second city of Lae had an estimated 66 murders per 100,000 people in 2010, compared to a global average of fewer than seven. Gun crime had been on the rise since 2008, according to a World Bank study. It noted that rounding up the country's firearms would be a difficult task, as thousands of guns belonging to the police or the armed



forces had gone missing from armories, and while some were reportedly stolen, a 2005 audit found that many had been sold to criminal gangs, and others had ended up in the hands of warring tribes in Papua New Guinea's remote jungle regions.

In a submission to the Australian 2015 Defence White Paper, the Pacific Small Arms Action Group ('PSAAG') an organization formed in July 2009 to coordinate civil society action to reduce the deadly impact of small arms and light weapons in our region, said that an essential condition for a stable Pacific was strong arms control and effective armed

violence reduction measures. Small arms had fuelled armed conflict and state instability in the Pacific and even in nations at peace, the Pacific experience showed that only a small number of arms could have a very large impact, particularly on crime, clan rivalry and increasing rates of violence against women, including domestic violence.

Sources

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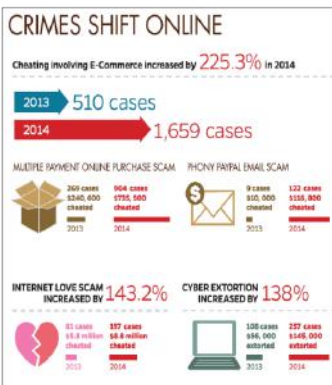
<http://www.psaag.org/publications.html>

A National Effort to Fight Rising Scams in Singapore A Report by the National Crime Prevention Council (NCPC) Singapore

Introduction

In 2014, Singapore registered an increase in its annual crime rate for the first time in 30 years. It was brought about by a huge jump in the number of cheating involving E-commerce cases, particularly Online Purchase and Internet Love scams. On the other hand, "traditional" crimes such as Housebreaking, Motor Vehicle Theft and Snatch Theft continued to decline.

Breakdown of Statistics



The Anti-Scam Publicity Campaign

The National Crime Prevention Council (NCPC) collaborated with the Singapore Police Force to roll out a nationwide publicity campaign in November 2014. To quickly raise the awareness of scams targeting Singapore residents, traditional media platforms such as free-to-air TV as well as social media were used to spread a variety of messages.

Top Scams in Singapore



Online purchase scam

Internet Love Scam

Cyber Extortion

Money Mule

Launch of the Campaign

On 28 November 2014, the Anti-Scam Publicity Campaign was launched and reported widely by the local media.



The Campaign was launched by Mr S Iswaran, Prime Minister's Office, Second Minister for Home Affairs and Trade and Industry (Centre), Mr Tan Kian Hoon Chairman NCPC (Left) and Commissioner for Police, Mr Hoong Wee Teck (Right)

Mr Tan Kian Hoon Chairman NCPC (Left) and Commissioner for Police, Mr Hoong Wee Teck (Right)

Photo Contest

A Facebook photo contest was held as a lead-up to the launch of the Anti-Scam Publicity Campaign. This enabled NCPC to rally netizens to spread crime prevention tips to their friends and loved ones.



Videos on YouTube

The NCPC collaborated with a popular You Tube channel in Singapore- Night Owl Cinematics- to appeal to You Tube users. Both videos were well-received, achieving close to 2.5 million views by September 2015



Criminal Watch 1



Criminal Watch 2



AUSTRALIAN CRIME PREVENTION COUNCIL

Television Commercials

During the same period, 30 second commercials covering scams such as Cyber Extortion, Lottery, Online Purchase Scam and Money Mule were produced in English and Mandarin



Anti-Scam Animations

To reach out to a younger crowd on Facebook, a series of 8



animations were produced. These humorous videos featured a recurring protagonist who stopped potential victims just in the nick of time.

Cyber Extortion

The no-nonsense detective “Are You Sure?” stops potential victims being scammed



A Website on Scams

The NCPD also developed a website to warn people about scams. Netizens are engaged to fight against scams by sharing their scam stories at www.ScamAlert.sg.



Out-of-Home Media

Interactive bus stop panels, lift doors, subway platform doors, eateries and billboards were also used to publicise the anti-scam messages.



Reaching out to subway commuters



Lift decals, TVC commercials and animations displayed at over 500 office buildings in Singapore

Interactive bus stop that plays the voice of a kidnapper from a mock phone



“Flying Money” in bus stop panel to catch commuter’s attention



Billboard at busy cross-junction



Engaging the Public

Community roadshows included games which allowed participants to learn about scams in a fun way!



The Future

Scams continue to be a concern as the crime statistics released in the first half of 2015 showed that the number of cases continued to be on the rise. Explained Mr Tan Kian Hoon, Chairman of NCPD,

“Unlike other crimes where neighbours or members of the public can keep a lookout for one another, online scammers strike when victims are in the cyber world. Therefore, the most effective way to prevent such crimes is to increase awareness and remind all of the need to be vigilant when in cyberspace”

ACPC thanks TAN Pang Yong of the National Crime Prevention Council Singapore for compiling this article.



Australian Crime Prevention Council

The Solomon Islands National Sports Contingent- Using Sport to Reduce the Risks of Crime

Mr Ronald Talasasa



Mr. Ronald Talasasa is the Director of Public Prosecutions for the Solomon Islands. He attended ACPC's Townsville Forum in 2007.

Ronald reports that the Solomon Islands National Sports Contingent recently returned from Papua New Guinea after attending the XV Pacific Games.

The Games were held in Port Moresby, 4-18 July 2015. Team Solomon was led by the Chef De Mission, Ronald Bei Talasasa Jr who is also the Director of Public Prosecutions for Solomon Islands.

Ronald supports sports as a crime prevention strategy. He says, "if you cannot win the battle against crime in court, then fight it on the sports field," meaning, use the power of sports to empower others or to change attitudes.

The Solomon Islands has a very young population and if that generation is not aware of what life means or the values of peace and prosperity, then it poses a great risk for the future. So using sports to reduce the risks of crime is crucial.



Some Crime Prevention Initiatives in Sri Lanka

Jeeva Niriella



Jeeva Niriella is the President of the newly formed Sri Lankan Society of Criminology and a Senior Lecturer and the Head of the Department of the Public and International Law Department, Faculty of Law at the University of Colombo.

Jeeva has contributed to this Newsletter by providing details of the newly formed Sri Lankan Society of Criminology and an important article on the need to protect the environment and to prevent environmental crime.

She has published many research articles in indexed and referred international and local Journal publications. She also has presented many research papers at international and national conferences hosted by the International Research Organizations, Universities and other Academic Institutions. She serves in Editorial Boards and Review Boards of several International and Local Academic Journals. She is the Editor-in-Chief Journal on Comparative Criminology and Criminal Justice, annual publication by the Society. She has received the Professional and Career Woman Award (Legal) in 2012 from Women in Management, Professional Women Organization Sri Lanka and Aryabhata International Award in 2015 from Aryabhata Cultural Organization, India.

Jeeva and her husband Shantha Niriella, who is a lawyer and Notary Public in Colombo, met ACPC Chairman Peter Norman and Secretary Astrid Macleod in Colombo on 2 July 2015 to discuss crime prevention and community safety issues and she has kindly agreed to join the unofficial network of crime prevention practitioners in the Asia Pacific region.

The Sri Lankan Society of Criminology

The Sri Lankan Institute of Criminology is a newly formed non-profit academic society registered under rules and regulations of the Government of Sri Lanka which has been established to promote the development of criminology and criminal justice in Sri Lanka; to serve as a forum for the dissemination of knowledge in criminology and criminal justice; to enhance the interest of carrying out research in criminology and criminal justice; to foster criminological scholarship, research, education, and training within academic institutions, the agencies of the criminal justice system, including public and private agencies concerned with crime, victim, justice, and corrections; to encourage scholarly, scientific and practical exchange, cooperation among those who engaged in criminology and criminal justice locally and internationally; and to facilitate the interaction among criminologists regionally and globally are the key objectives of this society.

The Society is in the process of working towards organizing a national conference on “Future of Criminal Justice in Sri Lanka: Improving through learning from past and present”. This conference will take place in January 2016 as its first academic event.

An international conference will be taking place in August 2016 in Sri Lanka on the theme of ‘Expanding Horizons in Criminal Justice: Contribution of Asia’.

The details of these two conferences and other events of SLSC will be published in its website soon.

Preventing Environmental Crime

Jeeva writes:

In recent years, with greater understanding of the need to protect the environment and in some cases, criminalization of harm to the environment is becoming more accepted. Local and international crime syndicates worldwide earn huge amount of money engaging these activities annually. Serious environmental harms committed by corporations/business entities for financial motives. State officials committed the same by abuse their power when making decisions in economic development process. These harmful activities have been increased considerably in the last few decades. The harm resulted from the environmental crimes are more severe than the crimes identified under the traditional criminal law. Having realized the gravity of this danger the international community acknowledged the challenges posed by emerging forms of crime that have significant impact on the environment and necessity to call on member States of the United Nations to study this issue and share best practices to combat the crime successfully.

Environmental crimes have severe detrimental consequences on the security of a country. For individuals and communities, it may impact public health livelihoods as well as impact on non-human

Some Crime Prevention Initiatives in Vietnam

Dinh Manh Cuong

Dinh Manh Cuong is from the International Cooperation Department of the Ministry of Public Security in Vietnam. He arranged the meeting between ACPC Chairman Peter Norman and Secretary Astrid Macleod and representatives of the Ministry in 2012. Cuong sends his greetings.

Facebook Page on Crime Prevention Initiatives in Vietnam

A Facebook page educates people on scams, crime hot spots, and some warnings before holidaying in

species, nature itself and future generations. The effects of a single environmental offence may not appear significant but the cumulative environmental consequences of repeated violations over time are substantial.

Though the environmental crime affects all in the society, these crimes often fail to prompt the required response by the State, enforcement authorities and public due to its specific features such as no immediate consequence, the harm may be neglected or go undetected for a long period of time though the harm is rigorous. Therefore, these crimes are often recognized as ‘victimless’ crimes.

Due to these reasons victims of environmental crime are not widely recognized as victims of crime and thus are excluded from the traditional view of victimology and criminology which are largely based on conventional formation of crime. Little attempt has been drawn to describe the actual pervasiveness and consequences of environmental crime victimization. Also, the field of victimology has paid little attention to victimization of this type or to understand how it differs from other types of victimization. Nor has it considered implications for these victims in seeking access to justice, redress, assistance and support. The far-reaching impacts of environmental crime raise complex and unique issues for victims.

Therefore, it is high time to critically evaluate the existing legal and policy issues relating to victims of environmental crime under following aspects. Conceptual debates regarding definition of victims and philosophical perspectives, range and types of victims, and setting out the legal and quasi-legal mechanisms which are based on restorative justice concept, for victims of environmental crime ensuring access to justice and apply for a variety of remedies in the penal /criminal law regime.

Contact Jeevaniriella@yahoo.com

Vietnam. Some examples include:

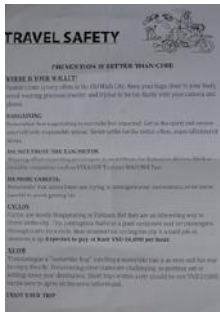
Scams- Scam street vendors cheat tourists with their wares – for example fruit peddlers, whose prices are written in giant size, compared to the tiny text for the weight or candy vendors, whose products look delicious but when buyers unwrap the package all of the other pieces are way worse than the first one.

Bag or wallet theft- travellers are warned that violent crime is sometimes seen in

Ho Chi Minh City, and they are warned to keep their bags and wallets close to their body, to avoid wearing precious jewellery, and to try not to be too flashy with their camera and phone.

Facebook site- <https://www.facebook.com/vietnam.crime.prevention>

Leaflet Distribution to Tourists



Vietnam police have taken the first step to help prevent common crimes such as street robberies by distributing leaflets with information for tourists. These provide information and the telephone number for a hotline staffed with English speakers to whom foreigners can report crimes - 08 3 838 7200

Drug Crime Investigation Police

A Drug Crime Investigation Police Force suppresses drug crimes across the country. It focuses on tackling drug trafficking rings, prevents the production of synthetic drugs and the growing of plants that can be used as a drug, and improves the

effectiveness of drug smuggling prevention. It is active in coordinating with other forces, particularly in border and sea areas. In recent years it has fought against drug criminals' new ruses, broken a number of trans-national drug trafficking rings, contributing to the effective implementation of the Government's anti-drug program.

Forestry and Wildlife Crime

The illegal wildlife trade degrades Vietnam's wild spaces and significantly contributes to species loss by preying on communities who depend on local natural resources, fostering corruption and collusion, resulting in significant losses to the state budgets. Vietnam wishes to strengthen its law enforcement response to the illegal wildlife trade by building institutions, increasing inter-agency cooperation and improving training of enforcement officers and data management. The Wildlife Conservation Service (WCS) in partnership with Vietnam's Police Academy, is training wildlife enforcement officers as campuses in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City. Enforcement officers undertake wildlife trade investigations and research, related training and curriculum development for law enforcement agencies, and monitoring and data management. The key outcomes will provide an improved training approach, materials and an increased number of law enforcement officers trained in addressing wildlife crime. This will directly contribute to effective governance and response to the illegal wildlife trade in Vietnam.

Vietnam and Laos and Cambodia Boost Crime Prevention Co-operation



The second Cambodia-Laos-Vietnam Ministerial Conference on crime prevention and control opened in Da Lay City, Lam Dong province,

Vietnam last year.

At the opening ceremony, General Tran Dai Quang, Vietnamese Minister of Public Security, spoke highly of cooperation among the three countries in crime prevention and fighting, maintaining security and order and promoting traditional ties of friendship and solidarity.

Over the past three years, Vietnam's Ministry of Public Security, Cambodia's Ministry of Interior and Laos' Ministry of Public Security have fostered broad cooperation, preserving national security and social order, serving the best interest of national socio-economic development.

During the conference, the three countries signed a cooperative agreement on anti-crime, to address issues when a citizen of one country moved to and resides in another.

They shared experience in crime prevention, import-export control, and migration in border areas. They agreed to enhance cooperation in information exchange and ensure security and order in border areas, as well as in the Development Triangle Area.

The joint declaration among three ministers emphasised on effective coordination in combating organised crime, trans-national crime, cyber-crime, terrorism, and drug & human trafficking.

At a further meeting later in the year Vietnam and Cambodia agreed to step up collaboration in the fight against crimes, especially those in their border areas. The meeting was held in Phnom Penh between a delegation from Vietnam's General Police Department for Crime Prevention and Control led by its Deputy Director General Nguyen Phi Hung and Commissioner General Neth Savoeun of the Cambodia National Police. They agreed to accelerate the setting up of permanent working groups to timely update each other on the criminal situation so as to increase the efficiency of joint crackdowns.

Ecocide - Crimes Against the Environment



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.

Ecocide is the extensive damage, destruction to or loss of ecosystems of a given territory, whether by human agency or by other causes, to such an extent that peaceful enjoyment by the inhabitants of that territory has been severely diminished.

There is a whole global movement aimed at stopping the extensive damage to the environment and people's lives by campaigning to make ecocide the fifth international crime against peace. The ecocide lobby was escalated in March 2010 when Polly Higgins, an international barrister and award-winning author, proposed to the United Nations that it be made an international crime against peace. Her campaign, and that of like-minded people, is that in addition to the current four crimes against peace: genocide, war crimes, crimes of aggression and crimes against humanity, Ecocide is the fifth - a crime against humanity, against current and future generations, and against all life on earth.

Approximately (40%) of Zimbabwe is under forests and woodlands with versatile plant species with

Past and Forthcoming Conferences

(1) ICPC- The International Centre for the Prevention of Crime- Two Reports



ACPC is a member of the International Centre for the Prevention of Crime (ICPC) which is a Montreal based unique international forum for national

ACPC is a member of the International Centre for the Prevention of Crime (ICPC) which is a Montreal based unique international forum for national governments, local authorities, public agencies, specialised institutions, and nongovernmental and community-based organisations to exchange ideas, strategies, and emerging knowledge in crime prevention and community safety.

characteristic components that ensure fuel for fires. Wild fires result from negligence by humans varying from safari hunters not extinguishing campfires to throwing out lit cigarettes, and by traditional and religious practices of annual burning to improve grazing.

The Zimbabwe Environmental Management Agency (EMA) has passed a series of regulations in a bid to prevent veld fires. Statutory instrument 7 of 2007 compels users, owners and occupiers of given land pieces to utilise pre-suppression and prevention measures to curb fires. In 2012 a total of 1400 fire offenses were committed but only 345 tickets for fines were issued. 88 dockets out of these 1400 offenses were in open countryside. 6780 fire incidents were recorded in 2011 with only 240 tickets issued.

Despite several legislative provisions implemented by the Government of Zimbabwe regarding fire management, the police and court system do not consider fire offences seriously in comparison to other criminal offenses. Different schools of thought have depicted this inefficiency to be linked to lack of financial resources, manpower and possibly mindsets and perceptions of responsible authorities. Traditionally and up to date fire has served humans as an efficient management tool, but its misuse is a great threat to biodiversity.

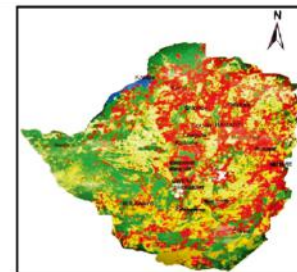


Figure 1 The Fire Map of Zimbabwe. Source: EMA (2011).

Established in 1994, ICPC's mission is to assist cities and countries to improve safety and reduce crime and violence by implementing effective and sustainable preventive policies, strategies, and programs.

The following reports have been drawn to our attention:

Report on the prevention of drug-related crime

ICPC released in July 2015 a report for the Government of Canada on the prevention of



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drug-related crime. The study focuses on the legislative frameworks and programs to prevent violent behavior associated with the acquisition and use of drugs and is based on juxtapositions between policies and good practices in place in other countries, with the aim of identifying potentially suitable measures for Canada. There is an emphasis on crime committed by youth under the influence of drugs or to acquire drugs, and more specifically on the way different societies have striven to prevent these crimes.

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<http://www.crime-prevention-intl.org/en/welcome/publications-events/article/rapport-sur-la-prevention-de-la-criminalite-liee-a-la-consommation-de-drogue-1.html>

International comparative study on prevention of radicalisation

This global study aims to gather information regarding both conceptualization and trends, and tools of prevention (legislative and practical),

(2) Improving Reintegration From Prison into the Community to Reduce Reoffending



Creative Conferences, Rydges Sydney Central, 2nd & 3rd December 2015

Strengthening rehabilitation to reduce reoffending according to the 2015 Productivity Commission Report on Government Services the average operating cost of imprisoning an offender in Australia is \$292 per day.

Offenders are often stuck in a cycle of reoffending, what can corrective services and not-for-profits across the country do better to reintegrate offenders to society to reduce reoffending rates and ultimately break this vicious cycle?

The Conference will address

- How to educate, support and prepare offenders for release
- Best practice case studies of service provision in throughcare and aftercare
- How to develop strong working partnerships to strengthen support systems
- How to ensure improved transitions from prison to the community

especially those linked to the social prevention of this issue. In order to accomplish this goal, a systematic literature review as well as interviews with key actors in various countries will be carried out. Following this, good practices will be identified and described, as well as institutions and actors that can contribute to the prevention of radicalisation.

Pablo Madriaza, Senior Analyst:
pmadriaza@cipc-icpc.org

ICPC has drawn to our attention the 5th International Conference on Crime Observation and Criminal Analysis held between November 3rd -6th 2015 in Mexico City, Mexico.

<http://www.crime-prevention-intl.org/en/welcome/publications-events/article/a-vos-agendas-1.html>

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<http://www.criterionconferences.com/event/pic/agenda/>

“Effective support for people coming out of prison is therefore critical to public safety, public health and the public purse.” – Prof. Stuart Kinner, Criminology Institute Griffith University