



**ROYAL SOLOMON ISLANDS
POLICE FORCE**

CRIME PREVENTION STRATEGY 2016-2018



COMMISSIONER'S FOREWORD

Crime Prevention needs to be a priority for the RSIPF as not only will it build community confidence in the RSIPF, reduce the fear of crime and build relationships with the community, but it will provide a most effective strategy for dealing with crime.

The strategy will also provide the RSIPF with improved information and intelligence with which it can deal with crime issues as they develop, not wait until issues occur and have to deal with the reactive policing issues.

It will involve changes to the action plans developed by Directors and Provincial Police Commanders, ensuring they utilise intelligence led policing practices, change the way they deploy their responses and looking at more innovative ways they can connect with the community.

A key component is engagement with communities and stakeholders, developing action plans to prevent crime. This includes the underpinning principle of respect and valuing of custom and culture, including the role of leaders in the community, the role of chiefs in Crime Prevention and the strengths of family and Wontok (family) relationships.

Whilst police will always have to respond to crime when it occurs, this strategy will make it a priority of the RSIPF to implement measures which prevent crime by working in partnership with the community and other agencies and utilising intelligence to guide their pro-active operations.

WHAT IS CRIME PREVENTION?

Police will always be required to respond and investigate. Preventing crime requires all staff to look beyond response and investigation and work with communities to find prevention opportunities

The Strategy will:

- Focus on a shift into prevention focused activities.
- Aim for a reduction in reported crime in the period 2016/2018.
- Aim for a reduction in the number of cases referred to the Justice Sector pipeline in the period 2016/2018.
- Reduce the number of people suffering the trauma of victimisation.
- Provide more opportunities to be proactive and innovative.
- Make policing more rewarding, through working in partnership providing better support to the most vulnerable people in our communities.
- Make the Solomon Islands a safer place to live and in which to do business.
- Increased satisfaction with the service received from police within the limited resources they have.
- Improve relationships with our partner agencies/organisations.
- Create a shared sense of purpose and improved togetherness between all our people.
- Increase trust and confidence in the RSIPF.
- Reduce the number of people re-offending and re-victimised

THE MODEL

The below model outlines the five components of the RSIPF Crime Prevention Model:

- Capable and Responsive Police Force
- Community Engagement and Consultation
- Intelligence Led Policing
- Stakeholder Cooperative Approach
- Custom and Culture



This strategy is the National Operating Strategy for the RSIPF as set by the RSIPF Executive. It is the guiding document for the roll out of Crime Prevention across the Provinces.

The key actions outlined in this strategy will be developed, implemented and embedded through the National Crime Prevention Tactical Plan 2016 – 2018.

DRIVERS OF CRIME

Crime is not random. In every crime committed there is a victim and an offender. In order to prevent crime and victimisation, we need to understand what is driving crime and victimisation. We have identified four drivers of crime:

1. Alcohol and Drugs;
 - Causes violence in the home
 - Serious Violence in public places
 - Youth not going to school
 - Unemployment and lack of motivation to find a job
 - Negative image for tourism
 - Brewing of Kwaso and growing of Marijuana
2. Family Violence
 - Violence against women, especially domestic violence is common
 - Young Women are most vulnerable
 - Nearly two-thirds of women surveyed in 2009 had experienced domestic violence
3. Issues affecting Youth;
 - High birth rates, low investment in youth and high youth unemployment
 - Limited education opportunities
 - Idle, bored, low self-esteem, hopelessness in youth can lead to crime
 - Tobacco, alcohol, betel nut, Kwaso, Marijuana use lead to risk taking and need for money.
4. Environment and Resources.
 - Land disputes and ownership issues
 - Logging disputes leading to violence
 - Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs
 - Risk taking on or near water
 - Firearms in the community
 - Corruption, diversion of resources, inappropriate use of public funding

CUSTOM AND CULTURE

The Crime Prevention Model is underpinned by respecting and valuing of Custom, including the role of chiefs and other leaders, and culture, including Wontok relationships.

This includes the important role chief's play in the community and how their role can support all four pillars of the Crime Prevention Model. Early consultation with chiefs and gaining their support for community engagement and Crime Prevention strategies in their communities is vital to the success and sustainability of this strategy.

The Solomon Islands also has a strong culture of family and Wontok.

Communication of Crime Prevention, community engagement, stakeholder cooperation and intelligence collection can all be strengthened by these cultural aspects.

Stakeholder engagements with Chiefs, church leaders and the Ministry of National Unity, Reconciliation and Peace have identified the following areas where Custom and Culture and the role of Chiefs and Church Leaders can support the Crime Prevention Strategy.

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