

food and fuel combined with a drop in purchasing power. With extremely limited local food production, the food security situation in Somalia is looking bleak. IFAD's (International Fund for Agricultural Development) Crisis Response Initiative will provide some much-needed support to 36,000 small-scale producers, farmers and pastoralists in the most fertile but extremely poor parts of Somalia. By improving their access to markets and productive incomes, these farmers can earn an income, while strategically targeting investments to fertile areas optimizes local production and helps improve Somalia's resilience [4].

Many laws and human rights are violated in the armed conflict between Russia and Ukraine, precisely by the aggressor country, and not only the military, but also civilians and even other countries suffer from this. Also, the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights Michelle Bachelet claimed that all these military actions clearly violate international law and endanger the lives of countless civilians. Therefore, our citizens must know about the rights and freedoms of a person and a citizen in the conditions of military aggression. After all, a person is the highest value and there is nothing more precious than life.

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## **CRIME PREVENTION BY LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES**

Crime prevention is a system of measures taken by state bodies, public organizations, government officials and other persons aimed at counteracting the processes of crime determination, aimed at re-socialization of potential criminals, prevention of new crimes.

The importance of crime prevention was clear to thinkers of antiquity and modern times. Cesare Beccaria wrote: *It is better to prevent crimes than to punish them. This is the goal of any good law, which is essentially the art of leading people to the highest happiness or to the least possible misery, judging by the relationship between good and evil in our lives* [1]. According to most criminologists, crime prevention is more effective than other methods of combating crime. The damage caused by crime to society is enormous. On the «black account» of crime which is not only material losses, but also lives taken by murderers, crippled fates. The higher the crime rate, the higher the indirect costs associated with ensuring the activities of law enforcement agencies, the exclusion of a significant part of the population from the process of social reproduction. The purpose of crime prevention is to prevent this damage. Precautions taken in the early stages of the formation of a criminal personality, allow «small blood» to re-socialize a potential offender, to return him to normal life in society.

Depending on the scope of prevention measures, criminologists distinguish between general, special and individual crime prevention.

**General crime prevention.** The roots of crime always lie in negative social phenomena, social, political, economic and spiritual problems inherent in a particular society. Therefore, the most effective in terms of reducing the number of crimes committed in the long run are measures aimed at strengthening the economy, providing jobs, social programs to improve living standards, creating a positive moral climate in society, suppression of crime-related phenomena such as alcoholism and drug addiction, vagrancy, poverty, illegal migration, interethnic and other conflicts.

**Special crime prevention.** Special warning is given by influencing social groups, individuals and organizations or areas of activity for which there are grounds to believe that they are criminogenic or victimized.

For example, the increased criminogenicity of an individual may be determined by the preliminary facts of the crime (in this case, the criminological warning is aimed at preventing recidivism), administrative and official offenses, immoral acts, behavior that clearly does not correspond to the social role, targets impossible to achieve for this person using legal means. The criminogenic characteristics of social groups are similar: this may include anti-social, protest orientation of the group, political or social radicalism, which are in conflict with the inherent moral attitudes and value systems of society as a whole.

**Individual crime prevention.** The addressee of individual prevention, which can be considered as one of the special prevention types, is a specific person, whose personal characteristics objectively indicate the possibility of committing a criminal act in future. The object of individual prevention can be both the person himself, his negative social qualities, and the social microenvironment, his surroundings (family, life, workforce).

The need to apply individual preventive action to a person is determined by establishing a set of related criminogenic factors:

- committing past offenses and immoral acts;

- deformed value orientations, incomplete socialization of the individual, low level of legal awareness;
- the presence of pathological mental disorders that are criminogenic in nature (some mental anomalies, sexual deviations, etc.);
- formation of personality in a social environment that is unfavorable: in a single-parent family, in conditions of immoral and illegal behavior of parents and close relatives, and so on;
- adverse living conditions: poor material and living conditions, negative social and domestic climate, etc: Analyzing all methods mentioned above we can state that «The best defense is an attack», which means that the preventive activities of the police are even more important than the pre-trial investigation because they do not allow criminals to realize their intentions.

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### **EUROPEAN CRIME PREVENTION NETWORK**

The Council of the European Union founded the European Crime Prevention Network (EUCPN) in May 2001 [1].

The activities of the Network began in autumn of the same year. The activities and tasks of the crime prevention network are specified in the decision of the Council of Europe of 2009. The tasks of the Network include:

- Identifying good practices in crime prevention and assessing and conveying the information gathered to member countries.
- Facilitating cooperation and helping to create new contacts between the countries in the Network.
- Participating in the development of local and international crime prevention strategies. The Network offers crime prevention tools and supports the work of professionals and decision-makers.
- Promoting crime prevention work by organizing meetings, seminars and conferences. One of the main tasks is to organize an annual conference on good practices in crime prevention.
- Organizing the annual European Crime Prevention Award (ECPA) competition designed to reward the best European crime prevention project [1].

The European Crime Prevention Network develops and promotes multidisciplinary work in Europe for preventing crime and the fear of crime. The Network supports decision-makers and other professionals at European and national level, as well as at the level of local organizations [2].