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### Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

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Item 4 (e) of the provisional agenda\*

**Integration and coordination of efforts by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and by Member States in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice: other activities in support of the work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in particular activities of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network, non-governmental organizations and other bodies**

### **Activities of the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network**

#### **Report of the Secretary-General**

#### *Summary*

The present report summarizes the activities carried out in 2009 and early 2010 by the institutes making up the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network. It has been prepared in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolutions 1992/22, 1994/21 and 1999/23 and Council decision 2009/246 and is based on contributions from the institutes.

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## Contents

	<i>Page</i>
I. Introduction .....	3
II. Activities of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute .....	3
III. Activities of the regional and affiliated institutes .....	3
A. Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders.	3
B. Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders ..	4
C. European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations	6
D. African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders .....	7
E. International Centre for Criminal Law Reform and Criminal Justice Policy .....	9
F. Australian Institute of Criminology .....	10
G. International Institute of Higher Studies in Criminal Sciences .....	11
H. Naif Arab University for Security Sciences .....	14
I. National Institute of Justice of the United States Department of Justice .....	14
J. International Centre for the Prevention of Crime .....	15
K. Institute for Security Studies .....	16
L. Korean Institute of Criminology .....	18
M. Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law .....	20
N. Basel Institute on Governance .....	21
IV. Activities of the International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme .....	23

## **I. Introduction**

1. At the outset, the importance of joint work by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network should be underlined. The UNODC focal point for the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network chaired the 2009 coordination meeting of the network hosted by the International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council in Courmayeur, Italy, and UNODC was engaged in bilateral cooperation with several members of the network throughout 2009.

## **II. Activities of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute**

2. Pursuant to the statute of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI) (Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/56, annex), the Board of Trustees of UNICRI will submit a report to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its nineteenth session, including information on the activities undertaken by UNICRI in 2009. Further information and reports are available at the UNICRI website ([www.unicri.it](http://www.unicri.it)).

## **III. Activities of the regional and affiliated institutes**

### **A. Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders**

3. The following training courses and seminars were given in 2009:

(a) The 141st international senior seminar on improvement of the treatment of offenders through the enhancement of community-based alternatives to incarceration, was held from 13 January to 13 February;

(b) The 142nd international training course, on effective countermeasures against overcrowding of correctional facilities, was held from 11 May to 19 June;

(c) The 143rd international training course, on ethics and codes of conduct for judges, prosecutors and law enforcement officials, was held from 28 September to 6 November;

(d) The fifth seminar on criminal justice for Central Asia, on effective measures against drug offences and international cooperation in the criminal justice process, was held from 23 February to 6 March;

(e) The fourteenth special seminar for senior criminal justice officials of China, on enhancement of community-based alternatives to incarceration at all stages of the criminal justice process, was held from 2 to 19 March 2009;

(f) The fourth country-specific training course on the community-based treatment of offenders through the holistic approach to volunteer resource development for the Philippines was held from 29 June to 9 July;

(g) The twelfth special training course on the criminal justice response to corruption was held from 13 July to 7 August;

(h) The fifteenth special seminar on crime prevention and criminal justice for China, on issues in the recruitment and training of judicial and criminal justice professionals, was held from 16 November to 3 December.

4. The following technical cooperation activities took place in 2009:

(a) The Institute, the National Prosecution Service of the Department of Justice of the Philippines and the Regional Centre for East Asia and the Pacific jointly hosted the third regional seminar on good governance for South-East Asian countries in Manila from 9 to 11 December, on the theme of measures to freeze, confiscate and recover proceeds of corruption, including prevention of money-laundering;

(b) Two professors of the Institute hosted, with the Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, a course on criminal justice system reforms in Latin America in which seven countries were represented. The course was held in Costa Rica from 10 to 19 August. The two professors also conducted a follow-up seminar in Nicaragua on 21 August, focusing on the specific situation in that country;

(c) Two professors of the Institute visited Kenya from 5 October to 12 December to assist in enhancing the activities of the Department of Children's Services of the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Development;

(d) One professor of the Institute visited the Philippines from 27 September to 10 October to provide technical assistance for the training courses conducted by the national Parole and Probation Administration of the Department of Justice for local probation officers and volunteer probation aides.

5. The following preparations for the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, to be held in Salvador, Brazil, in April 2010, took place in 2009:

(a) The Institute has organized a Workshop on the subject "Strategies and best practices against overcrowding in correctional facilities";

(b) From 26 to 28 January and from 14 to 18 September, the Institute held preparatory meetings for the Workshop, inviting experts from various countries and international organizations, including UNODC, the Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, the African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, the International Centre for Criminal Law Reform and Criminal Justice Policy, and the International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council.

## **B. Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders**

(a) *Actions against transnational organized crime*: Ratification and application of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons,

Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime;<sup>1</sup>

In connection with its programme against trafficking in persons and trafficking in migrants (2008-2011), in cooperation with the Regional Office for Mexico and Central America of UNODC, the Institute published a study on national and regional capabilities for the penal pursuit of trafficking in persons, a master training plan and a manual on the investigation of the crime of trafficking in persons, and a master prevention and communication plan;

(b) *Actions against overcrowding in prisons and imprisonment replacement alternatives:*

(i) The Institute and the Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law are implementing the correctional systems and human rights programme (2005-2009), which is aimed at promoting a holistic view of the human rights of inmates and the capacity of correctional systems to encourage the adoption of the United Nations model of rights and obligations. The results can be found in the publication on prison and criminal justice in Latin America and the Caribbean;<sup>2</sup>

(ii) The Institute and UNODC, in coordination with the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, the World Health Organization and the United Nations agencies that work in that area are implementing the programme for prevention, care, treatment and support for inmates affected by HIV/AIDS. To date, the conceptual framework for a public correctional health policy has been developed, and actions to strengthen public and civilian society structures for addressing the problem of HIV/AIDS at detention centres and in the correctional domain have been encouraged;

(c) *Actions in the field of juvenile justice:*

The Institute is implementing the 2009-2010 programme on the prevention of juvenile violence and strengthening of the juvenile criminal justice system, whose purpose is both to study and analyse the operation and performance of the juvenile criminal justice systems and to prepare a programme for the training of judges, prosecutors and public defenders on the human rights approach and guarantee-bound democratic penal law;

(d) *Actions related to the special needs of women within the penal justice system:*

The Institute has started two projects under the “women, justice, and gender” programme (1999-2011): the observatory on justice and gender project, and a project on the prevention of violence and access to justice with equality with respect to women;

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<sup>1</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2237, No. 39574.

<sup>2</sup> Elias Carranza and others, *Cárcel y justicia penal en América Latina y el Caribe: cómo implementar el modelo de derechos y obligaciones de las Naciones Unidas* (Mexico City, Siglo XXI, 2009).

(e) *Measures related to the United Nations criminal justice rules and standards:*

Together with the Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, the Institute is implementing a multiannual training programme on reforms to the criminal justice system in Latin America;

(f) *Measures related to crime prevention:*

Within the programme for 2008-2009 addressing violence in society, the Institute developed a methodology and prepared an all-encompassing interpretative method that provides objective bases for the design of policies to prevent such violence. The results have been published.

### **C. European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations**

6. During 2009, the major activities and new plans of the European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations, were as follows:

(a) Among the completed projects were: the UNODC and Economic Commission for Europe *Manual on Victimization Surveys*; a survey of irregular influences on prosecutors and judges in Finland and Sweden; preparations for a review of the United Nations recommendations on violence against women; a project on corruption on the Finnish-Russian border; the second part of a project on security in Finnish prisons and aftercare; and translation and adaptation of the *International Prison Policy Development Instrument* to the situation in Russia;

(b) The ongoing longer-term commitments include: the *European Sourcebook on Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics*; analysing and reporting on the United Nations surveys of crime trends; assessment of the implementation of the United Nations standards and norms on crime, criminal justice and crime prevention; and participation in the sessions of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and the quinquennial United Nations congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice;

(c) Ongoing projects include: the third part of the project on security in Finnish prisons and aftercare; the project entitled Scientific Indicators of Confidence in Justice: Tools for Policy Assessment (EUROJUSTIS), funded primarily by the European Commission from the Seventh Framework Programme of the European Community; follow-up on the translation and adaptation of the *International Prison Policy Development Instrument* to the situation in Russia; preparations for two workshops at the Twelfth Congress; piloting the draft European victimization survey instrument in Finland (with a grant from Eurostat); a project on trafficking in persons for the purpose of forced labour; and analysis and reporting based on the Tenth United Nations Survey of Crime Trends and operations of Criminal Justice Systems; and the development of monitoring instruments for judicial and law enforcement institutions;

(d) Negotiations are under way on anti-corruption training in Russia; a project on developing European statistics on non-custodial sanctions; and

participation in the annual Stockholm Criminology Symposium and the annual conference of the European Society of Criminology;

(e) The Institute continues to produce reports and other documents for widespread dissemination and to grant scholarships to European junior researchers and practitioners;

(f) Staff members of the Institute continue to cooperate with colleagues involved in international scientific associations and journals and remain engaged in national policy projects.

#### **D. African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders**

7. The period under review was marked by increased momentum in collaboration with crime prevention networks and Member States to mobilize support to meet the identified needs. During 2009, the Institute carried out the following activities:

(a) *Project activities:*

(i) The “From prison back home” project is due to be implemented in the Democratic Republic of the Congo in 2010;

(ii) Regarding the evaluation of alternative dispute resolution systems, the discussions with the relevant authorities in Rwanda are ongoing on the post-Gacaca system;

(iii) An evaluation of the impact of community service orders and of the aftercare service in Kenya is scheduled to commence before June 2010;

(iv) In connection with the “Cyberwatch project”, in December 2009, the International Association of Cybercrime Prevention (AILCC) and the Institute founded the African Centre for Cyberlaw and Cybercrime Prevention, which is to be inaugurated in June 2010;

(v) A report on the project on trafficking in children was issued in February 2009, and an awareness campaign for promoting an anti-trafficking in persons agenda is envisaged;

(vi) A report on the “Trafficking in persons in Nigeria” project was issued in February 2009 and there are plans for an awareness-raising campaign in June 2010 in partnership with the United Kingdom Human Trafficking Centre;

(vii) Updates to crime statistics in Africa continue under the “Country profile project”. The Institute participated in a UNODC workshop in Addis Ababa in December 2008 and in an expert group meeting on crime data collection;

(viii) In connection with the victimization survey, a follow-up meeting of experts with relevant authorities in Africa will take place in 2010;

(ix) Consultations to review the draft conventions on extradition and mutual legal assistance in Africa were held in March 2009;

(x) In November 2009, questionnaires were dispatched on the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners. The responses will be used to access the application of those rules in Africa;

(b) *Training:*

(i) Officers from Burundi, Kenya, the Sudan and Uganda attended courses for criminal justice officials in Africa in May 2009. Similar course will be run in other subregions;

(ii) Workshops were held on parole, probation and community corrections. Workshop proposals are under discussion;

(iii) An expert meeting on examination criminality is planned to be held in Kigali in May 2010;

(iv) In collaboration with the Centre for Capital Punishment Studies (United Kingdom), the Institute, Washington and Lee University (United States) and Makerere University (Uganda) will train legal officers in Africa in August 2010;

(v) The Institute is dealing with a request from Kenya Probation and Aftercare Services to provide technical assistance in the form of a course in May 2010;

(c) *Information dissemination:*

(i) The *African Journal of Crime and Criminal Justice* is a collection of research-based articles due to appear in March 2010;

(ii) Washington and Lee University contributed to the development of an Information Centre inaugurated in February 2010;

(d) *Consultancy:*

(i) The Institute hosted a UNODC consultant from August to December 2008, to promote the development of crime statistics in Africa;

(ii) The Institute coordinated an assessment visit by experts from North Carolina Central University (United States) to the Uganda Prison Service in June 2009, to support prison management;

(iii) In July 2009, the institute participated in a special session of the Penal Reform International non-governmental organization in Kampala on strengthening the effective management of prisons in Africa;

(e) *Internships:*

The Institute receives interns from universities in Uganda. A student exchange programme with universities in the United States is scheduled for 2010;

(f) *International cooperation:*

The Institute works closely with UNODC and other agencies that promote crime prevention in various countries.

## E. International Centre for Criminal Law Reform and Criminal Justice Policy

8. During 2009 the Centre carried out the following activities:

(a) It continued to assist UNODC in the development of an omnibus survey to facilitate reporting by States parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime<sup>3</sup> and the United Nations Convention against Corruption.<sup>4</sup> Activities included a fourth meeting of the Expert Group on the Omnibus Survey Software and a Cross-Regional Workshop to Promote the Ratification and Reporting on Implementation of the United Nations convention against corruption;

(b) The Centre assisted UNODC in updating the Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Women in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (General Assembly resolution 52/86, annex), including a review at an intergovernmental expert group meeting in Thailand in March 2009 and a presentation on the review and update of the Model Strategies at a joint dialogue at the fifty-third session of the Commission on the Status of Women;

(c) The Centre organized a forum entitled “Criminal justice responses to violence against women: linking local and international efforts” in Vancouver, Canada in December 2009;

(d) The Centre assisted UNODC with the production of the *Handbook on Criminal Justice Responses to Terrorism*;<sup>5</sup>

(e) In relation to economic fraud and identity-related crime, the Centre prepared a paper on identity-related crime victim issues, which was circulated as a conference room paper at the eighteenth session of the United Nations Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, and also organized an ancillary meeting on the theme “Prevention of economic fraud and identity-related crime”;

(f) The Centre continues to work as a partner with UNODC on a project to enhance the capacity of the Southern Sudan Prisons Service. The project responds to the needs and circumstances of children, women and other groups of prisoners with special needs;

(g) In cooperation with the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network, the Centre assisted in organizing a workshop on “Penal reform and prison overcrowding” for the eighteenth session of the Commission. The Centre presented a paper on prison overcrowding and prison reform in post-conflict societies;

(h) The Centre assisted UNODC in the preparations for the Twelfth Congress, preparing the draft background paper for the Workshop on the theme “Strategies and best practices against overcrowding in correctional facilities”, and it participated in the second expert meeting organized by the Asia and the Far East

<sup>3</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2225, No. 39574.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. 2349, No. 42146.

<sup>5</sup> United Nations Publication, Sales No. E.09.IV.2.

Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders to prepare for the Workshop. The Centre also supplied material for item 3 of the provisional agenda, "Children, youth and crime", for the purposes of the preparation of the discussion guide;

(i) The Centre organized a series of multiagency round-table discussions on mental health and the criminal justice system, and published "Mental health and substance use services in correctional settings: a review of minimum standards and best practices";

(j) The Centre is assisting the Ethiopian Ministry of Justice in developing a draft criminal justice administration policy and in preparing for a comprehensive review of the country's criminal procedure law;

(k) The Centre is assisting the Government of British Columbia, Canada, with a justice efficiencies project, including preparing a report entitled "Addressing inefficiencies in the criminal justice process".

## **F. Australian Institute of Criminology**

9. During 2009, the Institute continued its strong support of crime prevention activities. All Institute research projects consider crime prevention implications and reports include policy-relevant recommendations. Specific crime prevention areas in which research was conducted or findings disseminated include: planning for a national programme of technical assistance in crime prevention; social marketing in crime prevention; evaluations of court diversion programmes; law enforcement responses to drugs; reduction of alcohol-related violence; intimate partner violence or homicide; and trafficking in persons. Major conferences on indigenous young people and crime, correctional programmes and anti-money-laundering and countering the financing of terrorism show the range of crime prevention activities.

10. The Institute became a member of the International Centre for the Prevention of Crime in December 2009 and its Director is a member of the Board of that Centre. Staff members of the Institute participated in the following meetings during 2009: the eighteenth session of the Commission; the Editorial Committee of the International Centre for the Prevention of Crime in June; and its colloquium entitled "Crime prevention from across the world: taking stock, evaluation and future perspectives" held in Montreal, Canada, from 7 to 9 December; a meeting of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme on a source book for youth in December; and preparations for the Workshop on Practical Approaches to Preventing Urban Crimes, to be held at the Twelfth Congress. The Institute contributed to the development of the UNODC Crime Prevention Assessment Tool.<sup>6</sup> One staff member was awarded a Fulbright fellowship in the United States and established valuable linkages in the area of cybercrime. A seminar was organized by the Institute with regional partners in New Zealand on trafficking in persons. Institute staff presented papers to international conferences, including the American Society of Criminology annual meeting; the Children and the Law conference; the

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<sup>6</sup> United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and United Nations Human Settlements Programme, *Cross-Cutting Issues: Crime Prevention Assessment Tool* (HS/1232/09E), Criminal Justice Assessment Toolkit, No. 5 (New York, 2009).

Transparency International meeting on forest governance and integrity; the Fourth Pacific Drug and Alcohol Research Network meeting and Global Security Asia 2009 in Singapore.

11. A research project was begun on the development of technical capacity-building for crime prevention, with a view to strengthening national skills and practices, particularly in evidence-based evaluation. The Institute continued to produce a range of reports and papers for policymakers and a new series of papers to translate research into practice. The Institute continued to support the Indigenous Justice Clearinghouse ([www.indigenousjustice.gov.au](http://www.indigenousjustice.gov.au)), as a way of focusing on research that is relevant to policy and practice.

12. In continuing the effort to build up the evidence base, the Institute monitored and reported on trends in homicide, deaths in custody, firearms theft, armed robbery, juveniles in detention, fraud against the government, and drug use and crime. Major programmes on money-laundering and trafficking in persons continued. Research projects included: evaluations of diversion programmes; a family violence programme; a sexual assault reform programme; policing of licensed premises; studies of the nature and extent of computer use security; consumer fraud; women offenders and drug use; indigenous violence and child abuse; community attitudes to violence against women; juveniles' contact with the criminal justice system; drug law enforcement in indigenous communities; development of performance frameworks and indicators for community safety in remote areas; juvenile justice; security identification in sensitive environments; and more technical work in crime mapping, forecasting and modelling.

13. The wide dissemination of research findings to policymakers, practitioners and researchers continues to be an important part of the Institute's work. In 2009 the Institute published 16 major research reports, 19 papers in Trends and Issues in Crime and Criminal Justice series and 33 factsheets, all of which are available on the Institute's website ([www.aic.gov.au](http://www.aic.gov.au)). A new data analysis tool was also released on the website as the first step towards making crime data more widely available (see <http://data.aic.gov.au/duma/duma.html>). It will be expanded in 2010 to allow manipulation of some of the statistics in the popular publication *Australian Crime: Facts and Figures*.

## **G. International Institute of Higher Studies in Criminal Sciences**

14. In 2009, the Institute organized 40 activities involving 3,135 participants from 102 countries. These events were implemented with the cooperation of 46 partners, including 91 universities. The main activities are set out below:

(a) *Scientific activities:*

(i) An international workshop was organized in Madrid in preparation for the Workshop on International Criminal Justice Education for the Rule of Law at the Twelfth Congress. The Workshop was attended by experts who prepared the first draft of the background document and planned the activities to be organized in preparation for the Congress;

(ii) The "Post-conflict justice and Islamic principles" project, organized in cooperation with the United States Institute of Peace, was a follow-up to the

workshop on law reform in Afghanistan, held in 2008 in Siracusa, Italy. The objective of the project is to produce a concept paper on post-conflict justice issues in Islamic law, including the comments of Islamic scholars;

(iii) “Fighting impunity and promoting international justice” is the main research project that has been conducted for the past two years. In the framework of this project, the Institute organized five regional conferences, which served to disseminate the reports among five regions around the world while simultaneously collecting specific recommendations for the future implementation of post-conflict modalities. The regional conference for the Arab world took place at the League of Arab States in Cairo from 15 to 17 January. The Americas Regional Conference took place in San José from 20 to 21 February. The Africa Regional Conference took place in Cape Town, South Africa on 24 and 25 March. It focused on post-conflict justice mechanisms and their efficacy in Africa. The Asia Regional Conference took place in Bangkok from 27 to 28 April. The European Conference took place in The Hague on 7 June and focused on post-conflict justice mechanisms in Europe since 1948. The International Concluding Conference finalized the project, which culminated in a publication providing a general survey of all post-conflict situations since 1946;

(iv) A research group on national and transnational corruption was hosted in November for a seminar organized by the International Association of Penal Law (AIDP). The group studied court orders regarding the implementation of international treaties and the fight against corruption in different countries;

(b) *Educational activities:*

(i) A specialization course entitled “The legal status and responsibilities of non-State actors under international humanitarian law, international criminal law and international human rights law” was held from 24 May to 3 June in Siracusa, Italy. The course was sponsored by the Irish Centre for Human Rights, National University of Ireland, the Law Faculty of the University of Palermo, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) School and the International Association of Penal Law;

(ii) A seminar entitled “Sharia law and military operations” was held at the headquarters of the NATO School in Oberammergau, Germany, from 2 to 6 November. The course was delivered to 32 NATO officers who would be deployed to volatile post-conflict zones such as Iraq and Afghanistan;

(iii) A training course on criminal law for PhD candidates was organized in June as a result of agreements between the Institute and several Italian universities. The course was organized in collaboration with the Italian section of the International Association of Penal Law;

(c) *Technical assistance for development cooperation:*

(i) Within the scope of technical assistance projects in Afghanistan, 248 justice sector actors in the provinces were trained under the “Provincial Justice Initiative” with the support of UNODC. A monitoring network was established among the central institutions in Kabul and the various decentralized cells. A delegation from the Coordination Committee conducted a study visit to Paris in November. Two new activities were implemented in

the provinces of Ghor and Kandahar, consisting of 10 seminars in Chaghcharan, Kandahar and Kabul. The project “Provincial initiative to implement the penitentiary regulations in light of the penitentiary law” was completed in 2009. The project focused on the dissemination and implementation of penitentiary law and human rights values in conjunction with the rights of detainees and prisoners;

(ii) Two manuals were drafted by lecturers of the Institute:

- *Basic Training Manual for Prison and Detention Centre Workers* (UNODC, Kabul, 2008);
- *The Religious Rights and Duties of Muslim Inmates in Prisons* (UNODC, Kabul, 2008);

(iii) The Institute edited two volumes in Dari:

- *Manual on the Training Methodology and the Afghan Legislation on Criminal Justice* (International Institute of Higher Studies in Criminal Sciences/UNODC, Kabul, 2009);
- *Principles of Criminal Procedure* (International Institute of Higher Studies in Criminal Science/UNODC, Kabul, 2009);

(iv) In June, the Institute started new capacity-building activities in the provinces of Farah and Nimroz;

(v) In October 2009, the Institute started a pilot training course for female penitentiary staff. This training programme focuses on providing legal and practical training to the female penitentiary staff in Kabul and three provinces;

(vi) A workshop on finalizing the draft criminal procedure code was held by UNODC with the scientific support of the Institute. The working group discussed the several aspects of the new Afghan code of criminal procedure that required attention, in the presence of the representatives of the main Afghan judicial institutions;

(vii) A twinning project aimed at supporting the Government of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia in its efforts to implement its policy on the fight against corruption and organized crime effectively was concluded in June with a final conference presenting the main outcomes and reflecting most of the achievements in a manual;

(viii) For the fifth consecutive year, the Institute hosted a workshop with the International Monetary Fund in June. The workshop addressed typologies of money-laundering and terrorist financing and risk assessment and was attended by international experts and Government officials from Central Asian and Eastern European countries who shared their views and experiences on anti-money-laundering and countering the financing of terrorism, with a special focus on cybercrime and cyberterrorism.

## **H. Naif Arab University for Security Sciences**

15. Naif Arab University for Security Sciences is a regional organization enjoying an autonomous status and legal entity and diplomatic privileges as set out in its charter. During 2009, it carried out the following activities:

(a) The University organized a training course entitled “Media Terrorism” in Cairo from 24 to 28 January;

(b) The University held a public lecture about the role of family in raising awareness of security, in Lebanon on 10 February;

(c) A symposium on the lack of capacity of the security services and its impact on the fight against terrorism was held with the cooperation of Qaseem University, in Saudi Arabia from 9 to 11 March;

(d) A forensic training course entitled “Digital criminal guide for cyberterrorism crime” was held jointly with Qatar University in Qatar from 9 to 20 May;

(e) A symposium on “European police work: systems and mechanism — the Austrian model” was held with the cooperation of the Austrian Police Academy in Vienna from 29 June to 3 July;

(f) A training course on the art of negotiation and crisis management was held jointly with the Ministry of the Interior in Yemen from 18 to 22 July;

(g) A forum on “Security strategies: reality and aspirations”, was held in Sudan from 10 to 14 October;

(h) A seminar was organized jointly with Damascus University in the Syrian Arab Republic from 2 to 4 November;

(i) A forensic training course with the cooperation of the Ministry of the Interior was held in Qatar from 19 to 23 December;

(j) A workshop on combating trafficking in human beings was organized jointly with the Department of Homeland Security of the United States at the University from 9 to 11 November.

## **I. National Institute of Justice of the United States Department of Justice**

16. In 2009, the National Institute of Justice of the United States Department of Justice carried out the following activities of relevance to UNODC:

(a) Staff of the Institute participated in two UNODC expert working groups on the crime trends survey and on the role of organized crime in smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons. Throughout the year, the International Center of the Institute also supported the efforts of UNODC to produce background materials on the smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons for the Twelfth Congress;

(b) The International Center coordinated the response to the eighth survey on capital punishment and on the implementation of the safeguards guaranteeing protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty, covering the period

2004-2008, and worked with its sister agency, the Bureau of Justice Statistics, to complete the Eleventh United Nations Survey on Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems;

(c) The Institute assisted the International Centre for Criminal Law Reform and Criminal Justice Policy in organizing a side event on identity theft for the eighteenth Commission and also contributed presentations to the International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council meeting on online child exploitation held in December;

(d) The Institute continued to sponsor numerous research and evaluation projects on a wide range of technical and social science topics, including those of interest to UNODC, such as trafficking in persons and terrorism, and to the international community, such as evaluation of rule of law programmes in Ukraine. The full list of grants awarded and published reports are available at the website of the Institute (see below);

(e) The International Center continued to build relationships with other internationally minded research institutes, for example by participating in the International Research Directors meeting in Stockholm in June. The Center also hosted 16 expert delegations from 14 countries to discuss various aspects of the Institute's research. Lastly, International Center personnel provided technical assistance to Chile in its efforts to develop a national DNA database and also translated technical requirements and laboratory manuals into Spanish. Personnel from the Institute also participated in two Organization of American States Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission meetings on drug data and research requirements;

(f) Personnel from the International Center undertook new research to evaluate the effectiveness of innovative criminal justice programmes and assess the feasibility of adopting those programmes in the United States, on such topics as cross-border cooperation to fight online child exploitation, the employment of day fines and the use of virtual autopsy technologies.

17. For more information about the National Institute of Justice, visit its website ([www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/)). To read any of the publications or research reports of the Institute, please visit the website of the National Criminal Justice Reference Service ([www.ncjrs.gov/](http://www.ncjrs.gov/)).

## **J. International Centre for the Prevention of Crime**

18. During 2009, the Centre carried out the following activities:

(a) *Norms and standards for crime prevention:*

The Centre contributed to the UNODC Criminal Justice Assessment Toolkit No. 5: *Cross-Cutting Issues: Crime Prevention Assessment Tool*. It also developed the draft of the "Handbook on the United Nations crime prevention guidelines: making them work", following a technical advisory meeting in Montreal in June 2009. The handbook will be launched at the Twelfth Congress. The Centre contributed to a number of meetings at the eighteenth session of the Commission, including panel discussions on sports and crime

prevention, and on crime prevention and criminal justice responses to violence against women. It also provided input for the preparatory drafts for the intergovernmental expert group meeting on the Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence Against Women, held in Thailand in March;

(b) *Preparations for the Twelfth Congress:*

An informal consultation meeting was organized by the Centre during the eighteenth session of the Commission to discuss proposed plans for the development of the Workshop on Practical Approaches to Preventing Urban Crime at the Twelfth Congress. An expert group meeting was convened in Montreal on 10 and 11 December, jointly chaired by UNODC and the Centre, to help with the preparation of the Workshop;

(c) *Strategic and technical assistance:*

The Centre continued to expand its technical assistance role, especially in Latin America and the Caribbean. This included collaboration on a violence prevention action plan in Guatemala for the Open Society Institute, an evaluation mission to Brazil, exchanges on youth gangs, mediation and aboriginal communities, and evaluations in Belgium, Canada, Chile and France, as well as a review on violence against women in Latin America and the Caribbean for the Inter-American Development Bank. The Centre participated in meetings of the World Bank and Organization of American States on public safety and other meetings with international organizations, and continues to provide technical assistance in Quebec and elsewhere in Canada on local government and police prevention strategies;

(d) *Information exchange, reports and publications:*

The Centre organized the second international meeting on crime observatories in partnership with the Observatoire Nationale de la Délinquance et des Réponses Pénales (France) and the Ministry of the Interior of Chile, held in Santiago, in March. The Centre held its 15th anniversary colloquium in Montreal, Canada, from 7 to 9 December on the theme "Crime prevention from across the world: taking stock, evaluation and future perspectives", Canada. A source book was developed for the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements as a follow-up to the International Youth Crime Prevention and Cities Summit held in Durban, South Africa in 2008. It will be launched at the fifth session of the World Urban Forum in Rio in March 2010. The Centre participated in events in Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, France, Germany, Guatemala, Haiti, Kenya, Mexico, Norway, Peru, Portugal, Slovenia, South Africa, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

## **K. Institute for Security Studies**

19. Some highlights of the crime prevention and criminal justice work of the Institute in 2009 include:

(a) *Crime and human security:*

(i) Several national and city victims of crime surveys throughout Africa;

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- (ii) Publication of the journal *SA Crime Quarterly* and regular seminars and briefings for policymakers and decision makers;
  - (iii) Publication of a book on criminal justice or injustice in South Africa;
  - (iv) Monitoring and analysis of crime and justice trends in several African countries;
  - (v) Training on crime and policing for senior officials in a number of African countries;
  - (b) *Countering international crime and terrorism:*
    - (i) Collaboration with subregional organizations in Africa to provide specialized training on international crime and terrorism to the government officials concerned;
    - (ii) Holding of a training workshop on international criminal justice and counter-terrorism jointly with the National Prosecuting Authority of South Africa, aimed primarily at prosecutors dealing with international crime and terrorism cases;
    - (iii) Development of a comprehensive counter-terrorism training manual for law enforcement officers in partnership with the Southern African Regional Police Chiefs Cooperation Organisation;
    - (iv) Acting as the implementing agency for the Intergovernmental Authority on Development Capacity-Building Programme Against Terrorism in Addis Ababa;
    - (v) Creation of the African Network on International Criminal Justice with the International Crime in Africa Programme of the Institute serving as the Secretariat;
    - (vi) Hosting of a number of regional and national workshops on African responses to international crimes (genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes) and on the role of the International Criminal Court in promoting accountability for those crimes;
    - (vii) Convening of an international symposium aimed at preparing African States parties to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court for the 2010 Review Conference to be held in Kampala, from 31 May to 11 June 2010;
    - (viii) Production of a number of papers, monographs and electronic newsletters on a variety of subjects related to terrorism and international crime;
    - (ix) Publication of a handbook for defence lawyers in the field of international criminal justice;
  - (c) *Action against corruption:*
    - (i) Organization of several national and regional workshops to promote awareness of corruption and governance in Africa;
    - (ii) Hosting of the information portal on governance in Africa ([www.ipocafrika.org](http://www.ipocafrika.org)) and publication of papers and reports on a wide range of corruption, governance and accountability issues in Southern Africa;

(iii) Several initiatives to promote the implementation of the African Union Convention on Preventing and Combating Corruption and the United Nations Convention against Corruption;

(d) *Arms control and disarmament:*

(i) Joint statement of the group of non-governmental experts from New Agenda Coalition Countries following their third preparatory session for the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons to be held in New York in May 2010;

(ii) Publication of the second volume of “*Arms Control: Africa*”;

(iii) Research on nuclear arms proliferation;

(iv) Publication of a guide to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons;<sup>7</sup>

(v) Publication of papers on arms control;

(e) *Countering organized crime and money-laundering:*

(i) Hosting of seminars on organized crime and money-laundering in Eastern and Southern Africa;

(ii) Work with policing agencies in Southern Africa Development Community countries to conduct strategic analyses of organized crime trends;

(iii) Submission on the South African Prevention and Combating of Trafficking in Persons Bill;

(iv) Publication of electronic bulletins, papers and monographs on organized crime and money-laundering in Africa;

(f) *Institute publications and website:*

The Institute issued a wide range of publications which are all available on its website ([www.issafrica.org](http://www.issafrica.org)), which now receives in excess of 2 million hits per month.

## **L. Korean Institute of Criminology**

20. During 2009, the main activities of the Korean Institute of Criminology were as follows:

(a) *Virtual Forum against Cybercrime Programme:*

(i) The Virtual Forum against Cybercrime Programme was started in 2005. The research network of the Programme was launched on 16 October. It provides practical information and resources on cybercrime, such as seminars and conferences, professionals and lists of experts, research and papers, statistics, world legislation, and links to relevant institutions and organizations for researchers and experts;

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<sup>7</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 729, No. 10485.

(ii) An online training programme is expected to be launched in April 2010. A part of it was presented at the United Nations annual meeting of the crime prevention and criminal justice programme network, held in Courmayeur, Italy, in December;

(b) *International seminars and colloquiums:*

(i) Seminar on trends in criminal legislation and criminal justice policy in the Republic of Korea and Germany;

(ii) Seminar on international trends in the reform of criminal law;

(iii) Seminar on international trends in crime prevention and criminal justice: issues and prospects;

(iv) Colloquium on the global challenge of fighting cybercrime;

(v) Colloquium on criminology and its discontents: a critical analysis of contemporary criminological theory;

(vi) Colloquium on the current issues and strategies of crime prevention in Germany and the introduction of its system;

(vii) Colloquium on comparative research on bullying behaviour in the Republic of Korea and the United States of America;

(c) *Memorandums of understanding:*

In 2009, the Institute signed memorandums of understanding with the following bodies:

(i) Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Korea;

(ii) National Research Foundation, Korea;

(iii) Office of the Special Envoy on Transnational Crime, Philippines;

(iv) National law development agency of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights of Indonesia;

(v) Cybersecurity Malaysia for the online training programme of the Virtual Forum against Cybercrime;

(vi) Institute for Crime Prevention, Ministry of Justice of China;

(vii) Regional Centre for East Asia and the Pacific;

(viii) Georg-August-Universität Göttingen Institute of Criminal Law and Justice, Germany;

(e) *Areas of research:*

(i) Crime Trends and Criminal Justice in the Republic of Korea;

(ii) Crime victimization survey in the Republic of Korea;

(iii) Current situation of crimes against children and countermeasures to combat such crimes;

(iv) Trends in child disappearance and abduction and countermeasures;

- (v) Effective control and management against illegal manufacturing and distribution of harmful food;
- (vi) Criminal countermeasures against copyright violation;
- (vii) The influence of the Free Trade Agreement on criminal justice policy;
- (viii) Criminal profiling on serial sexual assaults;
- (ix) Establishing the rule of law within correctional facilities;
- (x) Treatment of offenders from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea;
- (xi) Enforcing the relevance of corrections to protection policies;
- (xii) Development of a recidivism prevention programme for juvenile offenders;
- (xiii) Development of an evaluation standard for the system of investigating juvenile offenders before the prosecutor's decision;
- (xiv) Limitation on criminal law and its improvement to combat environmental crimes;
- (xv) United Nations-international cooperation and research;
- (xvi) Criminal justice reform (IV);
- (xvii) Criminal law reform (IV);
- (xviii) Promoting the rule of law and law education programme;
- (xix) The criminal law provisions on corporate business (I);
- (xx) Institutionalization of crime prevention through environmental design (III);
- (xxi) Economic approach to law in analysing crime and criminal justice (I);
- (xxii) Reconciliation as a new strategy to combat crime (II);
- (xxiii) Completion of the crime statistics system of the Institute.

## **M. Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law**

21. Highlights of activities that were carried out by the Institute during 2009, and that are related to work of UNODC are as follows (for further information, see [www.rwi.lu.se](http://www.rwi.lu.se)):

- (a) *Research*: The Institute is currently conducting a two-year research project on the lacunas in legal protection against sexual violence during and after national armed conflict;
- (b) *Activities in Sweden*: The Institute continued to cooperate with the Police Academy at Växjö University through a course on human rights and policing taught by the Institute. In addition, the Institute participated in human rights education for Swedish prosecutors;

(c) *International programmes*: During the reporting period, the work of the Institute relating to the administration of justice and human rights in terms of international programmes included the following activities, all funded by the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency:

(i) *Prisons*:

- In Latin America, the Institute concluded cooperation with the Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders regarding a regional project to improve the treatment of prisoners in accordance with human rights standards in penitentiary systems in Latin America. The final project phase included the publication and distribution of a comparative regional study on criminal justice and penitentiary systems, as well as examples of good practices in Latin America;
- In cooperation with the Directorate General of Corrections under the Ministry of Law and Human Rights in Indonesia, the Institute implemented activities under a project focusing on the fulfilment of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners in five correctional institutions in Indonesia. The aim was to enhance the skills and knowledge of the Directorate General and the five institutions on how to operate a prison in compliance with human rights standards and professional prison management principles. Cooperation also took place with the Commission for Child Protection of Indonesia through the organization of a consultative workshop on juvenile justice;

(ii) *Prosecution services*: Building on previous successful cooperation with the National Prosecutor College in Beijing, the Institute and the College carried out a project to develop human rights capacity at provincial prosecutor training institutions in Western China, by way of human rights training and support for the development of human rights curricula and a textbook. One Institute also continued to cooperate with Haidian District People's Procurate to implement and disseminate guidelines developed to improve coordination between prosecutors and police and strengthen human rights protection in Haidian District in Beijing, as well as to explore ways to reduce pretrial detention;

(iii) *Judiciary*: In Turkey, the Institute continued to cooperate with Istanbul Bilgi University Human Rights Law Research Center and the Human Rights Joint Platform to promote non-discrimination and the rights of women, as well as a human rights approach to disability among legal practitioners in Turkey, by means of training and awareness-raising activities. In the Middle East and North Africa, the Institute initiated a programme to strengthen the capacity of judicial training academies in the area of human rights at the regional level.

## N. Basel Institute on Governance

22. The key activities of the Institute in 2009 included the following:

(a) *Training and capacity-building*:

(i) The Institute's specialized International Centre for Asset Recovery developed and implemented a series of asset recovery and financial investigation training programmes in the following countries: Azerbaijan, Haiti, Kenya (a regional programme), Malaysia (a regional programme), Nigeria, Thailand (a regional programme), Ukraine, Viet Nam and Zambia. By applying an interactive training methodology, the goal is to develop the operational capacity of law enforcement personnel to successfully investigate and prosecute complex corruption and asset recovery cases. Twenty to 30 professionals are trained in each training session. Each training programme is tailor-made for the specific needs of the requesting country;

(ii) The Institute's Centre for Governance and Anti-Corruption, which includes a special unit for Anti-money-laundering/Combating the financing of terrorism, also conducted a number of anti-corruption and anti-money-laundering training programmes in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan and Ukraine;

(b) *Conferences:*

The Institute held two international conferences in Switzerland:

(i) Governance of Cultural Property: Preservation and Recovery, held in Basel from 29 to 30 September. Academics and practitioners covered interconnected topics ranging from the roles and responsibilities of museums, cultural property protection in conflict situations, the grey areas of the art business and the thin line between legality and misdemeanour, outright theft and money-laundering in the cultural assets trade, national and international legal means and voluntary initiatives aimed at the prevention of such unlawful acts and, finally, mechanisms for recovering stolen artefacts and the negotiations surrounding their potential repatriation;

(ii) Countering the Financing of Terrorism, Giessbach III, held in Lucerne from 15 to 17 December. In 2007, the so-called Giessbach process was started when experts met in Giessbach, Switzerland, to discuss challenges in counter-terrorism financing. The Giessbach III conference focused specifically on the role of the regulatory and supervisory community and the financial sector in combating the financing of terrorism;

The Institute also attended the Conference of States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption held in Doha, in November. The Institute participated in two workshops that focused on asset recovery;

(c) *Publications:* a number of experts of the Institute wrote and contributed to a series of publications, including the working paper series of the Institute. The main publications included the following:

(i) Mark Pieth, Daniel Thelesklaf and Radha Ivory (eds.), *Countering Terrorist Financing: The Practitioner's Point of View*, with a preface by Micheline Calmy-Rey, Peter Lang AG, Bern, 2009;

(ii) Mark Pieth (ed.), *Recovering Stolen Assets* (Translation into Russian), with a preface by Eva Joly, Peter Lang AG, Bern, 2009;

- (iii) International Centre for Asset Recovery, *Tracing Stolen Assets: A Practitioner's Handbook*, with a preface by Mark Pieth and an introduction by Phyllis Atkinson, Basel Institute on Governance, 2009;
- (iv) Ivan Pavletic, "The political economy of asset recovery", Basel Institute on Governance, Working Paper Series No. 07, 2009;
- (v) Ignacio Jimu, "Managing proceeds of asset recovery: the Case of Nigeria, Peru, the Philippines and Kazakhstan", Basel Institute on Governance, Working Paper Series No. 06, 2009;
- (vi) Lucy Koechlin, "Poverty and Corruption: about poorer and richer ways of life", Basel Institute on Governance, Working Paper Series No. 05, 2009.

#### **IV. Activities of the International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme**

23. During 2009, the International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council continued its activities in the area of crime prevention and criminal justice in close cooperation with UNODC.

24. The Council participated in the eighteenth session of the Commission and coordinated the United Nations workshop on penal reform and prison overcrowding. Furthermore, the Council organized a side event on the illicit trade in works of art and antiquities and presented a book on organized crime in art and antiquities, which was distributed to all delegates.

25. Moreover, the Council was represented at the following international meetings:

(a) All four regional preparatory meetings for the Twelfth Congress, held in San Juan, Costa Rica, Doha, Nairobi, and Bangkok;

(b) The expert group for the workshop on prison overcrowding organized by the Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders and held in Tokyo;

(c) Two meetings of the expert group to develop supplementary rules specific to the treatment of women in detention and in custodial and non-custodial settings organized by the Government of Thailand and held in Bangkok;

(d) The symposium held in Stockholm in conjunction with the awarding of the Stockholm prize, where the Council gave a presentation on prison overcrowding in a session organized by the European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations;

(e) The meeting of the International Corrections and Prisons Association in Barbados and the American Correctional Association held in Nashville, Tennessee, United States;

(f) The International Conference of the Council on protecting children from sexual offenders in the information technology era, held in Courmayeur, Italy from 11 to 13 December.

26. The Council, working under the auspices of the International Institute of Higher Studies in Criminal Sciences and UNODC, helped develop a training programme for Afghan corrections staff on the new Afghan Constitution and prison laws and how these affect their work.

27. In line with its long-standing tradition of providing a conduit for in-depth discussions on matters of international interest and making tangible contributions to the international community through the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, the Council devoted its annual conference to the increasingly widespread phenomenon of online sexual abuse and exploitation of children and its links to organized crime. The conference was attended by representatives of law enforcement authorities, international organizations, the private sector (Internet, computer and mobile phone companies), non-governmental organizations and academics who participated in four workshops dealing with the following issues: technical solutions available to law enforcement and criminal justice authorities; status of scientific research and training of law enforcement staff; collaboration between law enforcement and justice authorities and the private sector and industry; and victim protection. At the end of the conference, a series of recommendations was formulated which the Council hopes to present at the Twelfth Congress.

28. The coordination meeting of the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network was also held during the conference of the Council.

29. The Council, in cooperation with UNICRI and the non-profit Contact Center, established a web-based international criminal justice event calendar. It can be found at [www.crimeday.net](http://www.crimeday.net) or from a link on the websites of the Council and UNICRI. It will shortly be possible to access the information on the calendar in more than 40 languages.

30. The quarterly newsletter of the Council, issued in cooperation with the Arab University for Security Sciences, continues to be published.

31. The website of the Council ([www.ispac-italy.org](http://www.ispac-italy.org)) received several hundred hits each month. It lists non-governmental organizations, individual experts, private organizations and academic institutions involved in crime prevention and criminal justice as well as relevant United Nations and other publications. A special section on the website includes up-to-date information on the preparation and planning for the Twelfth Congress.