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# PNI

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# NEWSLETTER

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THE UNITED NATIONS CRIME PREVENTION  
AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROGRAMME  
NETWORK OF INSTITUTES (PNI)

ADVANCING CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEMS  
UPDATES ON UN CRIME  
PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES  
ARTICLES  
EXECUTIVE INTERVIEW WITH  
BASEL INSTITUTE AND UNICRI

**ISSUE 02**  
AUTUMN  
2022



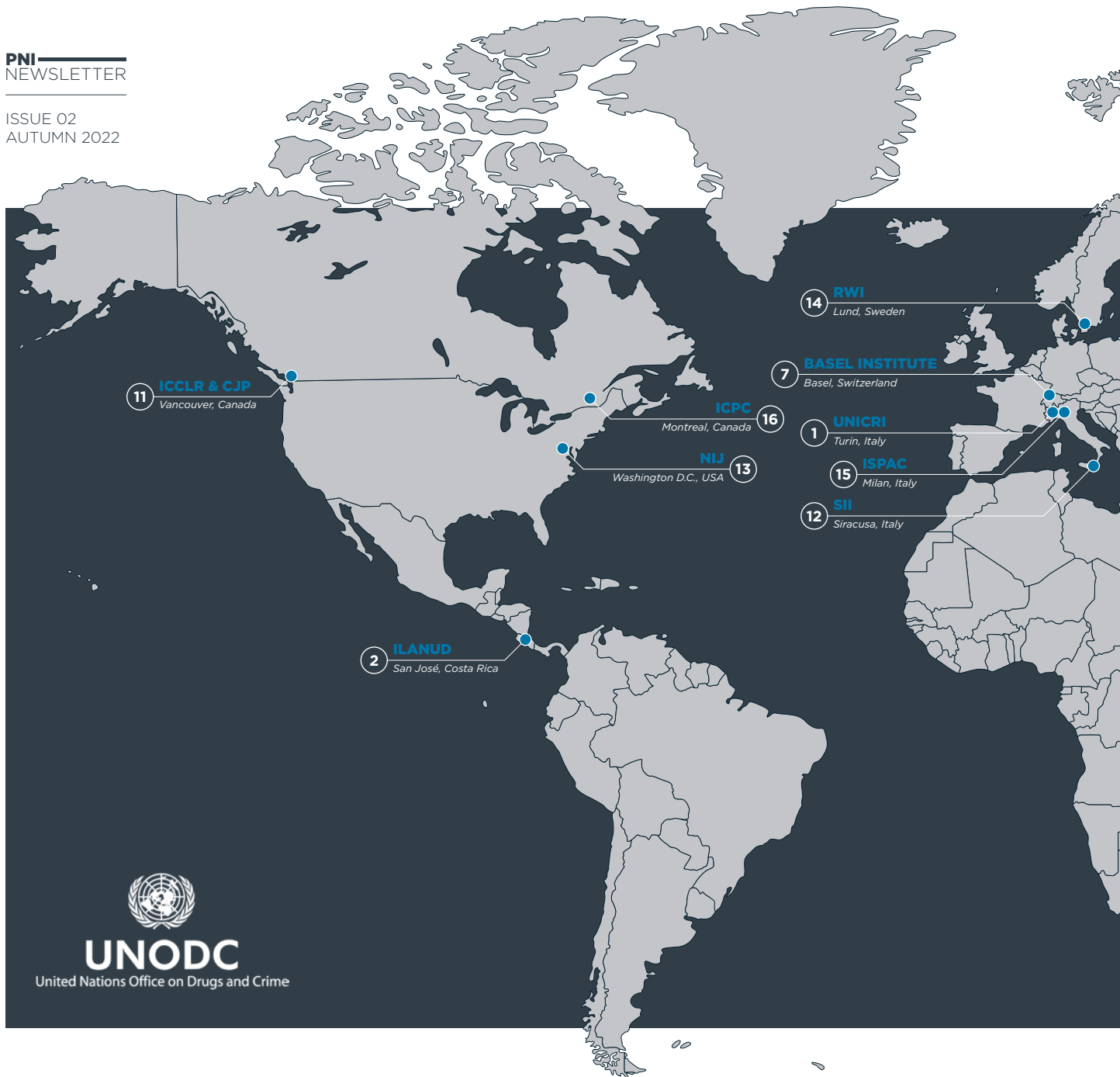


# for Gary

## 1939- 2022

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The PNI family has been saddened by the loss of our dear friend Gary Hill on 18 September 2022. Gary was a great contributor to the work of the UN Crime Programme, the UN Crime Congress and the UN PNI. Gary also served as a member of the Editorial Team of the PNI Newsletter. The team has greatly benefited from his active engagement, wisdom and insights, and we will miss him terribly. *Gary Hill in memoriam, page 12*



**11 ICCLR & CJP**  
Vancouver, Canada

**2 ILANUD**  
San José, Costa Rica

**16 ICPC**  
Montreal, Canada

**13 NIJ**  
Washington D.C., USA

**14 RWI**  
Lund, Sweden

**7 BASEL INSTITUTE**  
Basel, Switzerland

**1 UNICRI**  
Turin, Italy

**15 ISPAC**  
Milan, Italy

**12 SII**  
Siracusa, Italy



**UNODC**

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

**INTERREGIONAL & REGIONAL INSTITUTES**

**NATIONAL INSTITUTES**



**1 UNICRI**  
United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institutes; *Turin, Italy*



**4 UNAFRI**  
African regional Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders; *Kampala, Uganda*



**7 BASEL INSTITUTE**  
The Basel Institute on Governance - (International Centre for Asset Recovery)



**2 ILANUD**  
Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders; *San José, Costa Rica*



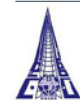
**5 UNAFEI**  
Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders; *Tokyo, Japan*



**8 CCLS**  
College for Criminal Law Science (CCLS); *Beijing, China*



**3 HEUNI**  
European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations; *Helsinki, Finland*



**6 NAUSS**  
Naif Arab University for Security Sciences; *Riyadh, Saudi Arabia*



**9 TIJ**  
Thailand Institute of Justice (TIJ); *Bangkok, Thailand*



**Australian Government**  
Australian Institute of Criminology

**10 AIC**  
Australian Institute of Criminology;  
Canberra, Australia



**11 ICCLR & CJP**  
International Centre for Criminal Law  
Reform and Criminal Justice Policy;  
Vancouver, Canada



**12 SII**  
The Siracusa International Institute for  
Criminal Justice and Human Rights;  
Syracusa, Italy



**13 NIJ**  
National Institute of Justice;  
Washington D.C., USA



**14 RWI**  
Raoul Wallenberg Institute of  
Human Rights and Humanitarian Law;  
Lund, Sweden



**15 ISPAC**  
ISPAC - International Scientific and  
Professional Advisory Council of the  
United Nations Crime Prevention  
and Criminal Justice Programme



INTERNATIONAL  
CENTRE  
FOR THE  
PREVENTION  
OF CRIME

**16 ICPC**  
International Centre for the Prevention  
of Crime; Montreal, Canada



Korean Institute of  
Criminology and Justice

**17 KICJ**  
Korean Institute of Criminology and Justice;  
Seoul, Korea



INSTITUTE FOR  
SECURITY STUDIES

**18 ISS**  
Institute for Security Studies;  
Pretoria, South Africa

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# ABOUT THE PNI NEWSLETTER

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su/tn/ri kurnou

The photo was taken by a documentary Photographer, Mr. Somsak Netthong. The photo is part of his photo essay entitled “Lifetime Proofs of Former Convicts’ Social Reintegration”. Mr. Somsak’s photos were displayed at “Beauty of Opportunities” exhibition organized by the Thailand Institute of Justice (TIJ) last December. The photos reveal the life of a former prison inmate outside prison wall who has started a new life by operating her own street food business. More information is also available at the website of TIJ: ([www.tijthailand.org](http://www.tijthailand.org)).

The United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme Network (PNI) consists of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and 18 institutes and entities around the world. The mission of the PNI is to assist the international community in strengthening cooperation in crime prevention and criminal justice on the global, regional and sub-regional levels, within the framework of the United Nations Crime Programme. In January 2022, the members of the PNI decided to publish a “PNI Newsletter” as a way of sharing information on the contributions of the Network, in a way that could benefit a wide range of international and regional stakeholders as well as the general public. The Newsletter also serves to promote cooperation within the Network as well as with UN entities and with national and international stakeholders, through the dissemination of information and the sharing of knowledge. The Newsletter will be published twice a year, in the spring and the autumn.

The CCPCJ Thematic Discussion on the follow-up of the Kyoto Declaration will take place from 5 to 7 December 2022. This second issue of the PNI Newsletter, therefore, focuses on Pillar II of the Kyoto Declaration – “Advancing Criminal Justice Systems” – which is the theme of this thematic discussion. The PNI Newsletter aims to provide insight into current activities of the UN Crime Programme. In this regard, this Autumn 2022 Issue features two articles from Dr. Matti Joutsen highlighting important work of the Crime Programme that took place over the past months, namely the Eleventh session of the UNTOC Conference of the Parties and the Ad Hoc Committee to Elaborate a Comprehensive International Convention on Countering the Use of Information and Communications Technologies for Criminal Purposes (known as “UN Cybercrime Convention”). The PNI Newsletter also serves to share knowledge and ideas. In this issue, we are pleased to introduce three short articles from our network on reducing reoffending, regional cooperation and people-centred criminal justice. To provide a closer look at individual institutes, this issue features interviews with the Directors of the Basel Institute on Governance and UNICRI.

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# UPDATES ON PNI ACTIVITIES

## RELATED TO PILLAR II OF THE KYOTO DECLARATION

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UPDATES ON  
PNI ACTIVITIES

Pillar II deals with “advancing criminal justice systems”, which includes three main clusters, namely: 1) Safeguarding victims’ rights and protecting witnesses and reporting persons; Improving criminal investigation processes; 2) Improving prison conditions; Reducing reoffending through rehabilitation and reintegration; 3) Mainstreaming a gender perspective into criminal justice systems and addressing the vulnerabilities of children and youth in contact with the criminal justice system. This chapter summarizes activities undertaken by PNI across the globe that fall within one or more of these areas. The listing is by alphabetical order, starting with the interregional and regional institutes.

### **ASIA AND FAR EAST INSTITUTE FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRIME AND THE TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS (UNAFEI)**

Since the beginning of 2022, the Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (UNAFEI), has carried out the following activities that fall within pillar II of Kyoto Declaration:

(a) From 12 January to 3 February 2022, the 177th International Senior Seminar was held online. Nineteen senior criminal justice officials from twelve jurisdictions discussed the prevention of reoffending through a multi-stakeholder approach;

(b) On 8 February 2022, the 40th Public Lecture on Criminal Justice Policy was held online in collaboration with the Japan Criminal Policy Society Foundation and the Asia Crime Prevention Foundation, and it was attended by 357 participants from 41 countries and regions. Mr. Celso J.N. Manata, Deputy Attorney General, Portugal and Prof. Shadd Maruna, Professor of Criminology at Queen’s University Belfast, Northern Ireland, presented on key issues related to the rehabilitation of offenders;

(c) From 7 to 10 February 2022, an online training seminar for Kenyan officials involved in juvenile justice was held in collaboration with the Kenyan government,

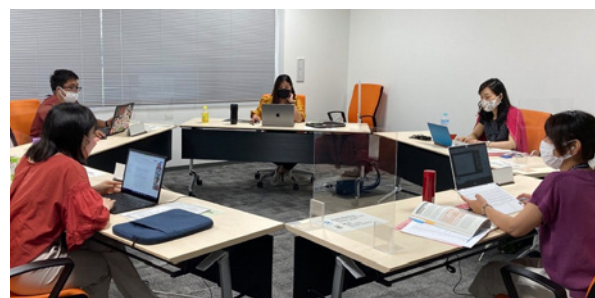
aiming at training trainers for the Child Care and Protection Officers Training Programme;

(d) From 2 to 17 March 2022, the 1st International Training Course on Building Inclusive Societies was held online, and it was attended by 13 overseas participants from eight jurisdictions. The training course discussed the protection of the rights of crime victims including children;

(e) From 19 January to 11 May 2022, weekly online trainings for the Parole and Probation Administration of the Philippines were held in collaboration with the Regional Office for South-East Asia and the Pacific of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC ROSEAP), to incorporate newly developed management models into the parole and probation administration system. These weekly sessions were followed by the Pilot Site Training held onsite from 29 June to 1 July 2022 in Tagaytay City, Philippines, and subsequent weekly mentoring sessions;

(f) From 14 June to 7 July 2022, the 178th International Training Course on Criminal Justice was held online, at which 28 overseas participants from 14 jurisdictions discussed cybercrime and digital evidence;

(g) From 1 to 5 August 2022, the 2nd Youth International Training Course was held in a hybrid format, at which fourteen students from Japan, and ten international students from seven countries discussed how to protect children from child abuse and ensure their bright future;



*Group discussion at the Second Youth International Training Course*



(h) From 23 to 31 August 2022, the Study Tour for Cambodian Officials on Community-based Treatment was held in-person in collaboration with UNODC ROSEAP, at which fourteen government officials from the Kingdom of Cambodia discussed the implementation of community corrections and visited relevant agencies;



*Visiting Shisui-en, Halfway house during the Study Tour (Cambodia)*

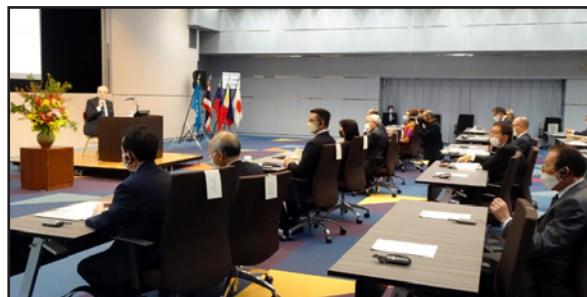
(i) From 6 to 29 September 2022, the 179th International Training Course was held online, at which 24 overseas participants from sixteen countries discussed effective measures for the rehabilitation of juveniles in conflict with the law and young adult offenders;

(j) From 18 to 21 October 2022, the Event on Reducing Reoffending was held, at which fourteen experts (eleven experts from seven of the PNIs and three observers) discussed effective technical assistance for reducing reoffending;



*Group Photo of the PNI event*

(k) On 21 October 2022, UNAFEI's 60th Anniversary event entitled "Creating Inclusive Societies: Approaches to Reducing Reoffending" was held in a hybrid format, inviting Dr. Matti Joutsen (Special Advisor, Thailand Institute of Justice), Senior Justice Vui Clarence Nelson (The Supreme Court of Samoa) and Mr. Severino H. Gaña, Jr. (International Director of the ACPF) as lecturers.



*Lecture by Dr. Matti Joutsen at the 60th Anniversary event*

### **UNITED NATIONS LATIN AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRIME AND THE TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS (ILANUD)**

In respect of the theme of "Safeguarding victims' rights and protecting witnesses and reporting persons", ILANUD, in collaboration with the Restorative Juvenile Justice Group of the Iberoamerican Association of Public Prosecutors (AIAMP) is continuing work on the development of a statistical system and indicators at the Iberoamerican level to measure the level of satisfaction of victims who participate in restorative proceedings within the framework of the juvenile criminal justice system.

In the context of "improving prison conditions", ILANUD is fully committed to the development of scientific and research activities aimed to promote a human rights approach regarding living conditions of persons who have been deprived of their liberty. As an example, ILANUD has been invited by the Equatorian Judicial Council to participate in different judicial training actions: "Children under deprivation and non-deprivation of liberty measures"; "Human rights of persons deprived of liberty"; and "Prison crisis".

ILANUD had the opportunity to submit written and oral observations on the request for an Advisory Opinion on "Differential Approaches to Persons Deprived of Liberty", submitted by the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (ICHR) to the Inter-American Court of Human Rights (I/A Court HR). ILANUD's observations mentioned the repeated challenges affecting prison systems in the region and highlighted some of the findings identified by ILANUD in its research, particularly regarding the care of women deprived of their liberty and minimum standards for the care and protection of persons with diverse sexual orientation and gender identities.

Advisory Opinion OC-29/22 is available in Spanish at the following link: [https://www.corteidh.or.cr/docs/opiniones/seriea\\_29\\_esp.pdf](https://www.corteidh.or.cr/docs/opiniones/seriea_29_esp.pdf)

In respect of “Reducing reoffending through rehabilitation and reintegration”, ILANUD has collaborated this year with UNDP El Salvador to develop “Technical assistance for the analysis of the impact of penal legal reforms on the implementation of a social integration model of adults and adolescents in El Salvador during the exception regime”, reaching conclusions regarding the effects of the State’s penal repression on young people affiliated with gangs.

Finally, on the theme “Addressing the vulnerabilities of children and youth in contact with the criminal justice system”, ILANUD has developed different actions in the framework of capacity building, for instance, the collaboration with the Federal School of Judicial Training (Mexico) in the courses entitled: “Model of reintegration and social prevention of adolescents” (March 2022); “Juvenile justice United Nations model” (November 2022); and “International standards on juvenile justice” (November 2022). In collaboration with the Ministry of Justice of Paraguay and the Organization of Ibero-American States, a proposal for specialized training has been drafted to promote deeper training for professionals who work with children who are in conflict with criminal law. Also, in capacity-building the ILANUD has co-organized a Diploma on Juvenile Justice Systems with a restorative approach, in collaboration with the Judicial Training Centre of the Autonomous City of Buenos Aires with more than sixty students.

#### **ILANUD and strengthening international cooperation for the promotion of the criminal justice system.**

ILANUD signed the following cooperation agreements to contribute to the strengthening and promotion of criminal justice systems in Latin American countries:

In Paraguay, ILANUD signed three inter-institutional cooperation agreements, one with the National Mechanism on Prevention of Torture, another with the Ministry of the Interior, and another with the Ministry of Public Defense. The purpose of these agreements is to promote the exchange of experiences and information, and to encourage the development of training, research, and technical assistance activities, among other initiatives, in areas of mutual interest.

In Argentina, ILANUD signed an agreement with the Public Defender’s Office to promote training activities for its officials aimed at strengthening access to justice. ILANUD also signed an agreement with the Government of the Province of Chaco to foster the development of activities intended to advance the United Nations framework of rights and obligations.



*Signing of the agreement between ILANUD and the Government of the Province of Chaco (Argentina), represented by the Director of ILANUD, M.Sc. Douglas Durán, and the Governor of Province of Chaco, Mr. Capitanich.*

ILANUD also signed an inter-institutional collaboration agreement with the Judicial Council of Ecuador to coordinate joint activities in accordance with the needs and management possibilities of both institutions.

In order to strengthen cooperation strategies at the regional level, ILANUD signed a framework collaboration agreement with the Inter-American Association of Public Defender’s Offices (AIDEF, in Spanish). This institution integrates the Public Defender’s Offices and Public Defender’s Associations of Latin America and the Caribbean.

#### **Celebration of the 45th anniversary of ILANUD**

On 9 November 2022, the 45th anniversary of the ratification of the agreement to create ILANUD, signed between Costa Rica and the United Nations, was commemorated.

This activity, organized at the Legislative Assembly, was an opportunity to highlight Costa Rica’s commitment to the principles of multilateral cooperation through support for ILANUD’s work at the national and regional levels in promoting fairer and more inclusive societies.

Representatives of the legislative branch, the judiciary, and the executive branch, as well as representatives of academia, the diplomatic corps, international organizations, and the United Nations system in Costa Rica participated in this commemoration, highlighting the contributions that ILANUD has made over the years in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice. Some PNI colleagues joined the celebration with video messages.



Celebration of the 45th anniversary of ILANUD

**Announcement: International Congress on Prisons, San José, Costa Rica, 6 – 8 December 2022**



INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON PRISONS, SAN JOSÉ, COSTA RICA

On 6, 7 and 8 December 2022, ILANUD will hold the International Prison Congress: Prisons in Crisis, old challenges, and new proposals? The venue of the Congress is San José, Costa Rica. This is the first time after the Covid-19 pandemic restrictions that ILANUD is organizing an International Congress. More than 100 international experts are expected to take part in a face-to-face format.

This Congress aims to open a space for dialogue and reflection on some of the challenges facing prison systems in the region, regarding the adoption of differentiated approaches in the care of persons deprived of liberty, the strengthening of good prison management, and innovative strategies to promote social insertion processes.

To this end, ILANUD has convened various key actors in prison administration and management in the region to learn about successful actions taken to address the well-known challenges facing the prison system in Latin America, as well as to review the obstacles that limit the impact of proposals to overcome these challenges.

**ILANUD training activities for judicial operators on crime and violence prevention issues**

ILANUD together with the Institute of Judicial Studies of the Supreme Court of Justice of the Province of Buenos Aires, Argentina, organized the "Diploma in Interdisciplinary Studies in Violence and Crime Prevention. Methodological basis from Human Security for people and their communities". This study programme focused on reducing the pressure generated by violence and crime on criminal justice systems. This eight-month diploma course was taught by professors from Latin American and European countries, with the participation of 193 students from Latin America, with diverse academic and professional profiles.

**AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY (AIC)**

The Australian Institute of Criminology's annual conference was held from 31 October – 2 November 2022 in Canberra. Returning to an in-person format with a virtual attendance option, the conference featured over 80 presenters and over 350 delegates from around Australia and the world. Delegates came from a broad cross-section of crime and criminal justice areas, including researchers, law enforcement, community groups and policy makers across all levels of government.

The Hon Dr Andrew Leigh MP, Assistant Minister for Competition, Charities and Treasury, opened the conference with a speech on Crime & Punishment: Can We Have Less of Both? exploring incarceration rates, community impacts and particularly the overrepresentation of Indigenous and Torres Strait Islander people in the justice system. This set the tone for the conference in exploring statistical evidence, research, and lived experience.

The conference themes reflected the broad areas of AIC research:

- Indigenous over-representation in the criminal justice system;
- youth justice;
- family, domestic and sexual violence;
- serious and organised crime;
- public sector corruption and misconduct;
- violent extremism;
- economic crime; and
- cybercrime.

Of particular interest in this issue of the newsletter are the sessions related to Pillar II of the Kyoto Declaration around child victims of domestic violence and the prevention of sexual exploitation of children.

### **Prevention of Sexual Exploitation of Children and Reducing Trauma for Survivors**

- **Key insights from caregivers of child sexual abuse material survivors (Virtual) Katelin Neufeld, Canadian Centre for Child Protection.** Katelin Neufeld presented findings from an international survey of CSAM survivors' caregivers, presenting key themes and recommendations around impacts on the caregiver and family; inadequate and retraumatising responses from systems; and hope and resilience.
- **Behind the Screens: Learnings and case studies on online sexual exploitation of children, Lawrence Aritao, International Justice Mission's Center to End Online Sexual Exploitation of Children.** Using case studies and an analysis of criminal penalties, Lawrence Aritao presented on the borderless nature of OSEC and discussing effective practices for trauma-informed, survivor-centered responses.
- **Preventing child sexual abuse material offending: An international review of initiatives, Alexandra Gannoni, Australian Institute of Criminology.** Describing a range of CSAM prevention initiatives across a number of international organisations, Alexandra Gannoni presented evidence on the implementation and effectiveness of these initiatives with the aim of informing the development and implementation of future prevention strategies.

### **Children as Victims of Domestic Violence in Their Own Right**

- **Experiences, impacts and support needs of children affected by domestic and family violence, Professor Silke Meyer, Griffith University.** Silke Meyer's presentation examined children's experience of domestic and family violence and the impact it has on social and emotional wellbeing. Drawing on national survey data, she presented findings for example on links to other forms of maltreatment and intergenerational transmission of violence as well as the importance of recognising children as victims in their own right.

- **Children's voices in family law matters involving family violence, Professor Judy Cashmore, University of Sydney.** Recognising that there are no easy solutions, Judy Cashmore's presentation explored the challenges around children expressing their views while also ensuring child safety. The ways to ensure children's voices are "heard" by decision-makers and research into children's views around this were also examined.
- **Views of mums about involving children in DV-related research, Dr Patricia Mackey, Charles Sturt University.** Mothers with experience of domestic violence had fears regarding the consequences of children's participation in domestic violence research. Patricia Mackey's paper examined these fears, including risks of children being retraumatised, and implications for legal proceedings.

### **The Overlap Between Child Sexual Abuse Material (CSAM) Offending and Other Harmful Behaviours**

- **Secrecy, control and violence in women's intimate relationships with child sexual abuse material offenders (Virtual), Associate Professor Michael Salter & Dr Delanie Woodlock, University of New South Wales** Michael Salter and Delanie Woodlock presented findings on the first research study to examine the crossover between domestic and family violence, coercive control and CSAM offending in intimate relationships. Drawing on interviews with women and anti-violence workers, the presentation explored how CSAM features within domestic abuse.
- **Online child sexual offenders' language use in real-time chats, Professor Martine Powell, Griffith University** Martine Powell presented findings from an analysis of chat logs on social media between adult males and children. The aim was to understand how offenders engage with children online and the dialogue used to elicit compliance with sexual requests. Implications for theory and practice were also discussed.
- **ReDirection: Preventing child sexual abuse through understanding the connection between CSAM use and contact offending (Virtual), Tegan Insoll and Anna Ovaska, Protect Children** Tegan Insoll and Anna Ovaska presented new research undertaken on the dark web on users of CSAM, including the connection between CSAM use and directly contacting children. The development ReDirection Self-Help Program was presented to demonstrate practical implications of offender-focused research.

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## **BASEL INSTITUTE ON GOVERNANCE**

**Cryptocurrency conference with Europol:** The Basel Institute co-organised the 6th Global Conference on Criminal Finances and Cryptocurrencies with Europol. A major takeaway was that blockchain-based technologies offer a unique opportunity to investigate organised crime and money laundering networks and to recover stolen funds. Joint press release at: <https://baselgovernance.org/news/cryptocurrencies-key-tackling-organised-crime-europol-and-basel-institute-governance>

**Train-the-trainer programme in Kosovo:** The Basel Institute's International Centre for Asset Recovery is delivering a Train-the-Trainer programme on financial investigations and asset recovery in Kosovo. A collaboration with UNDP and the Kosovo Judicial Academy, the five-phase TTT programme aims to result in four or five ICAR Certified Trainers while simultaneously training other local participants in the process. The TTT programme seeks to sustainably enhance the capacity of investigators and prosecutors to investigate and prosecute corruption and money laundering cases and to recover assets. News on the programme launch at: <https://baselgovernance.org/news/train-trainer-programme-financial-investigations-and-asset-recovery-gets-underway-kosovo>

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## **INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR CRIMINAL LAW REFORM AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE POLICY (ICCLR)**

- ICCLR Senior Associate Eileen Skinnider was involved in developing two new resources with UN Women and UNODC on organized crime through a gender lens: <https://icclr.org/2022/08/04/gender-equality-and-organized-crime/>
- ICCLR in partnership with UBC Innocence Project, Innocence Project London, Griffith University Innocence Project with participation from Innocence Canada hosted the Nexus Conference on Wrongful Convictions: <https://www.nexusconferenceonwrongfulconvictions.com/>
- Autism Training in the Correctional Setting: <https://aidecanada.ca/learn/behavioral-supports/autism-training-in-the-correctional-system>
- ICCLR Senior Associate Vivienne Chin delivered a presentation on the role of CSOs in providing a protecting environment for children with incarcerated

parents: <https://icclr.org/2022/09/06/considering-the-best-interests-of-the-child-in-sentencing-and-other-decisions-concerning-parents-facing-criminal-sanctions-the-role-of-civil-society-organizations/>

- Considering the Best Interests of the Child in Sentencing and Other Decisions Concerning Parents Facing Criminal Sanctions – multi-year project to develop a toolkit and implement family-focused outcomes and community-based alternatives for justice-involved parent(s)/legal guardian(s): <https://icclr.org/members/supporting-children-of-incarcerated-parents/>

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## **KOREAN INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY AND JUSTICE (KICJ)**

### **Safeguarding victims' rights and protecting witnesses and reporting persons; Improving criminal investigation processes; Improving prison conditions**

On April 29 2022, KICJ and the Korean Association of Psychology and Law co-hosted the International Symposium 2022 via the online platform Zoom. Focusing on the recent Constitutional Court ruling in the Republic of Korea (23 December 2021) that admission of statements made by child victims of sexual offences in a video recording as evidence is unconstitutional, the symposium invited researchers in relevant fields and law professionals to discuss legal and institutional solutions on the topic of "Court Testimonies by Child Victims of Sexual Crimes: Scientific Research and Practical Implications".



On 17 June 2022, KICJ and the Korean Criminology Association co-hosted the 7th National Crime Victimization Survey Conference on the theme of "Crime and Criminal Victimization Trends during the COVID-19 Pandemic". The conference consisted of two sessions: "COVID-19 Pandemic and Survey of National Criminal Victimization" and "Crime and Criminal Victimization Trends during the COVID-19 Pandemic."



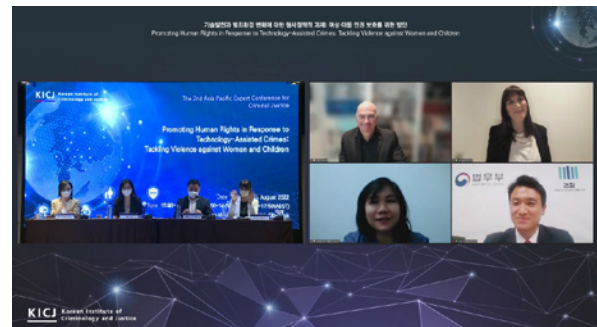
On 29 April 2022, KICJ co-hosted the '30th International Conference of the Korean Association of Victimology' with the Korean Association of Victimology, the Supreme Prosecutor's Office, the National Police Agency, and the Korean Crime Victims Support Association via a Zoom webinar. Celebrating the 30th anniversary of the Korean Association of Victimology, the conference reviewed past research accomplishments and sought strategies for improvements in the field of victimology. The conference included talks and discussions on the topics of a) history and prospects of victim protection and support systems in Korea, b) overview and challenges of victim protection and support systems in Japan, Taiwan, India, and Germany, and c) overview of relevant institutions overseas.



**Mainstreaming a gender perspective into criminal justice systems and addressing the vulnerabilities of children and youth in contact with the criminal justice system**

On 11 August 2022, KICJ convened the 2nd Asia Pacific Expert Conference for Criminal Justice (APECCJ) on the topic of "Promoting Human Rights in Response to Technology-Assisted Crimes: Tackling Violence against Women and Children." The event was held as a public webinar, livestreamed on YouTube. With new technologies and human rights emerging as important areas of interest for international community, the 2nd APECCJ was held with the aims of a) discussing changing trends in crimes against women and children,

which are facilitated by information and communications technologies, and b) examining specific examples of online sexual exploitation, ICT-facilitated domestic violence, and sexual offences in the metaverse.



**NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE (NIJ)**

Among very recent publications and other multimedia products of the NIJ are the following

- NIJ released a podcast, Shedding Light on Assault, which focuses on how Dr. Katherine Scafide's NIJ-funded research on detecting bruises, and her skills as a forensic nurse, help assault and domestic violence victims by providing clear documentation. Link: <https://nij.ojp.gov/library/podcast/shedding-light-on-assault>
- An article in the journal Trauma, Violence, and Abuse highlights the most up-to-date evidence on programs for youth experiencing commercial sexual exploitation that have been evaluated and found to be effective. The article, Evaluation of Services for the Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children and Youth: A Scoping Review, can be found here: <https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/10.1177/15248380221126185>

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- NIJ released an article, Expungement: Criminal Records as Reentry Barriers. This article highlights the impact of a criminal record on successful reintegration and how expungement may assist in alleviating barriers to reentry. The article can be found here: <https://nij.ojp.gov/topics/articles/expungement-criminal-records-reentry-barriers>

NIJ publishes the NIJ Journal several times a year. The Journal features articles to help criminal justice policymakers and practitioners stay informed about new developments. The NIJ Journal presents research-based information that can help inform policy decisions and improve understanding of the criminal justice system. Each issue of the NIJ Journal focuses on a single theme, allowing the articles to dive into one specific topic from different scientific points of view. The current and past issues of the NIJ Journal can be found here: <https://nij.ojp.gov/library/nij-journal>

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### **SIRACUSA INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND HUMAN RIGHTS (SII)**

The Siracusa International Institute for Criminal Justice and Human Rights is conducting a project entitled “Women’s Empowerment in OIC Countries: Input to the Women Development Organisation (WDO),” in partnership with the Organisation of Islamic Countries (OIC) Women Development Organization (WDO). The main objective of the project is to promote and assist the WDO and its member states in the elaboration of a more progressive interpretation of Shari’a, with specific regards to the economic empowerment of women. As a result, in February 2022 the Institute held an online Virtual Roundtable on “Presenting the Siracusa International Institute’s Draft Policy Paper on Women’s Economic Empowerment in OIC Countries and its Recommendations”. After a presentation of the Draft Policy Paper, the conference included an open discussion on strategic proposals to the WDO on women’s economic empowerment.

The Institute then organized a hybrid Second Roundtable on “How to create an enabling environment for women’s economic participation in the OIC countries” and to finalize the policy paper. The informal meeting of experts – which was held in Siracusa on 24-27 July 2022 – involved seven experts from international organizations, lawyers, academics and practitioners. The experts tried to identify the key actors for change in relation to the creation of an enabling environment for women’s economic participation, as well as discussed strategies for how governments and

the WDO best can support initiatives by civil society, business associations and the private sector to promote women’s economic participation.

On 17 September 2022, within the framework of the celebration of its 50th Anniversary, the Siracusa International Institute for Criminal Justice and Human Rights organized an International Conference on “Peace, Security, and Justice in Europe and the Mediterranean: How can Europe reinforce the global fight against impunity?”, with the support of the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The conference included two panel discussions. The first panel discussed the issue of peace as a prerequisite of justice or as its ultimate objective in a context of initiatives aiming to ensure accountability for human rights atrocities and ongoing armed conflicts. The second panel discussion addressed the accountability for human trafficking, sexual and gender-based violence, and environmental crimes in the Mediterranean and beyond. Sixteen distinguished government officials, jurists, representatives of international organizations and academic leaders spoke at the Conference, which was attended by around 100 participants, including judges of the International Criminal Court.

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### **THAILAND INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE (TIJ)**

TIJ continues to support the implementation of the United Nations standards and norms, particularly on the treatment of offenders. In commemorating the 11th anniversary of the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures (the “Bangkok Rules”), the TIJ organized a series of events known as “The Beauty of Opportunity”. The events consisted of a panel discussion, photo stories and an art exhibition to display stories on giving social reintegration opportunities to people who previously had made a mistake in their lives.

Inclusiveness and multi-sectoral partnership also continue to frame the work of the Institute. One of our primary goals is to enhance public-private and cross-sectoral engagement on social reintegration. The TIJ, in collaboration with partners including in the academic and public-private sectors, initiated the “Hygiene Street Food Project” in 2020 to support women prisoners after release during the difficult time of the COVID-19 pandemic. This year marks Phase 3 of the “Hygiene Street Food Project”, which consists of online and onsite training with the knowledge and skills for starting and operating street food business. There were a total of twelve participants in this phase.

Among them were seven who have started their own street food business and were able to sustain their business over three months while the remaining five had chosen to take up other occupations.

In April 2022, the TIJ and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) co-organized a Workshop on Non-Custodial Measures in Thailand to promote the use and application of non-custodial measures across relevant agencies and organizations within Thailand. In October to November 2022, the TIJ, in partnership with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and the Malaysian Prison Department (MPD), held a training programme on the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-Custodial Measures for Women Offenders or the Bangkok Rules. The programme aims to provide practical knowledge on translating the Bangkok Rules into practice and build the capacity needed for further development of operating procedures in Malaysian correctional facilities. The programme was attended by 30 correctional officers from women prisons in Malaysia. Four Action Plans with different approaches for reducing recidivism were presented by groups of participants at the end of the training programme.

Built upon its effort to promote the reintegration of prisoners, the TIJ, joined by Bangkok University and the Chiang Mai Women Correctional Institution, officially launched the “Ruean Pathamarong Museum Project” on 11 July 2022. The Ruean Pathamarong Museum aims to be a place where communities can learn about the history and background of female prisoners and also to enhance the engagement of communities in the rehabilitation and reintegration of female prisoners.

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## UPDATES ON UN CRIME PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

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Meeting report

### **Eleventh session of the UNTOC Conference of the Parties, 17-21 October 2022**

*By Dr. Matti Joutsen*

*Background: Two conventions have been adopted within the framework of the UN Crime Programme: the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (and its three protocols; UNTOC), and the UN Convention against Corruption (UNCAC). Each Convention set up a Conference of the States Parties to promote and review the implementation of the Convention in question. The two Conferences are convened in alternating years. UNCAC's ninth Conference of the States Parties was held on 13-17 December 2021, in Sharm el-Sheik, Egypt, and the following Conference will be held in late 2023. The twelfth session of the Conference of the States Parties to UNTOC shall be held in late 2024.*

The eleventh session of the Conference of the Parties (COP) to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC) was held in Vienna on 17-21 October 2022. The COP adopted several resolutions, dealing, for example, with international cooperation in criminal matters, technical assistance in implementation of the Convention, crimes that affect the environment, firearms, trafficking in persons and trafficking in cultural property. Three of these resolutions (the ones on international cooperation, technical assistance and crimes that affect the environment) brought to the attention of the Conference recommendations adopted by two of its subsidiary bodies, the Working Group on International Cooperation and the Working Group of Government Experts on Technical Assistance.

The eleventh session of UNTOC's Conference of the Parties was attended by over 1,500 persons, including 944 official delegates from over 120 States parties, and 546 participants from close to 200 non-governmental organizations. In addition to the plenary and the



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Committee of the Whole meetings, over 60 side events were organized on a wide range of topics related to the Convention and its three supplementary protocols.

One issue that has been discussed at length at several successive sessions of the Conference of States Parties has been the participation in the sessions and more generally in the review of implementation, of entities that are not States parties, but are widely regarded as “relevant stakeholders” (representatives of non-governmental organizations, the private sector and academia). Some States parties are of the view that only Member States (parties and signatories to the Convention) may participate in the work of formal structures set up by UNTOC, while other States parties argue that such relevant stakeholders have an important role to play in implementation, and should be allowed to participate as observers. At the eleventh session of the COP-UNTOC, the sponsors postponed – due to lack of consensus – the consideration by the Conference of, and taking action on, a draft decision relating to the participation of relevant stakeholders including non-governmental organizations, representatives of the private sector and academia in the constructive dialogues for the Mechanism for the Review of the Implementation of the UNTOC and the Protocols thereto. The Conference will revert to this matter at a time deemed appropriate.

At the eleventh session, in a departure from the long-standing practice within the UN Crime Programme in Vienna of seeking consensus on all issues and avoiding any votes (“spirit of Vienna”), three separate votes were taken. What was at issue was the request of three non-governmental organizations to attend as observers. Some States parties objected to their participation. A vote was thereupon taken, first, on whether according the status of observer was a matter of substance or of procedure; the majority held it to be one of procedure. This was followed by a vote on whether according the status of observer to these three organizations should be done jointly or for each individually; the majority held that one voting process should be conducted jointly for all three. In the third vote, these three organizations were granted observer status.

Progress report:

The state of play with the proposed UN Cybercrime Convention

**The Ad Hoc Committee to Elaborate a Comprehensive International Convention on Countering the Use of Information and Communications Technologies for Criminal Purposes**

*By Dr. Matti Joutsen*

Work began in earnest during 2022 on the proposed UN Comprehensive International Convention on Countering the Use of Information and Communications Technologies for Criminal Purposes (commonly referred to as the Cybercrime Convention).

When compared to the negotiation twenty years ago of the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (and its three protocols) as well as of the UN Convention against Corruption, the background to, and the structure of, the work of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Cybercrime Convention involves a number of novel features.

Above all, there has been political disagreement over the need for a UN Cybercrime Convention, disagreement that dates back to the first meeting of the Intergovernmental Expert Group on Cybercrime in January 2011. In comparison, the discussion during the 1990s on the need for a global convention on transnational organized crime, and a few years later on the need for a convention against corruption, was considerably less intense and less politicized.

The main disagreement regarding the need for the proposed UN Cybercrime Convention was between a large number of Member States which argued that the 2001 Convention on Cybercrime (the “Budapest Convention”), negotiated within the framework of the Council of Europe and open also to states that are not members of the Council of Europe, provided a recent and relatively comprehensive basis for international cooperation. Several other Member States, in turn, argued that the Budapest Convention was a regional convention, and what was needed was a global convention that would meet what they saw as the broader concerns also of other parts of the world.

There were also disagreements over who can participate in the negotiations: should only Member States (who would be the potential signatories to the convention) have the right to participate, or could also other stakeholders, such as representatives of non-governmental organizations, the private sector and academia, have the right to attend as observers. There

was even disagreement over whether the negotiations would be conducted at UN Headquarters in New York (where disagreements on issues are often submitted to a vote) or at UN Headquarters in Vienna (where, in accordance with the tradition of the “Spirit of Vienna”, extensive efforts are made to reach consensus and avoid votes). (Note: a number of Member States, especially in the Caribbean region, do not have Permanent Missions in Vienna, but are represented in New York.)

Finally, there were and still are a number of substantive disagreements, such as on the scope of criminalization provisions to be included in the convention, cross-border storage of data, cross-border access to data, and provisions on the rights of data subjects. To take the example of disagreements related to the scope of criminalization provisions to be included in the proposed convention, the range of views is from including only a few related to “cyber-dependent crime” (offences that can be committed only with the use of a computer, computer network or other forms of information technology), to also including “cyber-related crime” (offences that are facilitated by the use of information technology; an example would be fraud committed over a computer network), to the “maximalist” scope, which would include also offences related to criminal content (such as distribution of pornography, or terrorist propaganda, over a computer network).

There was, thus, a huge range of issues that had to be worked out. The question of whether or not work would even begin on the proposed convention was decided on 27 December 2019, when the General Assembly, through resolution 74/247, established an Ad Hoc Committee to carry out the work.

The Ad Hoc Committee held an organizational session on 10-12 May 2021 as well as a further session on organizational matters in 24 February 2022. The first substantive session was held a few days later. All of these were held in New York.

Given the background disagreements, it is notable that the first substantive session of the Ad Hoc Committee was able to agree on a Road map and mode of work for the Ad Hoc Committee, and on the Chair’s proposal on elements to form the structure of the future convention. The earlier organizational session was able to agree on modalities of the participation of non-governmental stakeholders in the Ad Hoc Committee.

The contours of the work of the Ad Hoc Committee thus consist primarily of sessions and “intersessionals”. Three substantive sessions have been held so far. The first session was held in New York on 28 February – 11 March 2022, the second session in Vienna on 30 May – 10 June 2022, and the third session in New York on 29 August – 9 September 2022. The fourth and fifth sessions are scheduled to be held in Vienna on 9-20 January and 11-21 April 2023, and the sixth session in New York on 21 August – 1 September 2023.

The views expressed so far through written submissions of Member States and non-governmental stakeholders on such issues as provisions on criminalization, general provisions, provisions on procedural measures and law enforcement, international cooperation, technical assistance preventive measures, provisions on the mechanism of implementation and final provisions, would be taken into consideration by the Chair in preparing, with the support of the Secretariat, a consolidated negotiating document, as foreseen in the road map and mode of work for the Committee, adopted at its first session. Now that three substantive sessions have been held, the Chairperson is preparing this “consolidated negotiating document”. Following the fifth substantive session a draft text of the convention will be circulated to Member States, after being translated into the six official languages of the United Nations.

Intersessional consultations have been held, pursuant to paragraph 10 of General Assembly resolution 75/282, to solicit inputs from a diverse range of stakeholders on the elaboration of the draft convention. Three such intersessionals have already been conducted: the first on 24-25 March 2022, the second on 13 – 14 June 2022 and the third on 3 – 4 November 2022. Two more intersessionals are envisaged, on 6 -7 March and 20 – 21 June 2023. All of these intersessionals are held in Vienna.

These intersessionals take the form of panels of stakeholders dealing with specific themes. The first intersessional dealt with criminalization, the general provisions, and procedural measures and law enforcement. The second intersessional dealt with international cooperation, technical assistance, prevention, and the mechanism of implementation of the Convention. The third intersessional had as its themes human rights considerations in the Convention, the protection of children, the terminology used in the Convention, and the role of the private sector

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# GARY HILL IN MEMORIAM



*The 161st International Training Course (2015)*

## **MESSAGE FROM JOHN BRANDOLINO, Director, Division for Treaty Affairs, UNODC**

This issue of the PNI newsletter includes a special tribute to Gary Hill, a unique and tireless contributor to the global cause of criminal justice. Sadly, we lost Gary this September. His absence leaves a noticeable void in the work of the PNI institutes and the UN Office on Drugs and Crime.

As many of you know, Gary worked tirelessly for almost 60 years in the area of correctional services, both at the national and international levels. In this regard, he contributed to updating the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Mandela Rules) and in developing standards for the treatment of female offenders (the Bangkok Rules). He was a prolific provider of technical assistance and support to several countries, helping them better their national prisons and correctional systems through providing training, advice and guidance.

Gary cooperated actively for decades with many of the members of the PNI Network. He was always a presence at PNI coordination meetings, both in the context of in-person meetings held in the margins of annual sessions of CCPCJ, and – lately – remotely due to the challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic.

Since 1990, he had been the leading figure and driving force for the organization of ancillary meetings and exhibitions at the UN Crime Congresses. He made his mark in helping establish the UN Crime Congresses as the world's largest and most diverse gathering of policymakers, practitioners, academia, intergovernmental organizations and civil society in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice.

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He possessed the skills and charisma to inspire young experts and volunteers to contribute to this work.

All those active in the PNI Network are aware of Gary's vision to establish an "International Criminal Justice Knowledge Centre" that would become a one-stop venue for resources and events around the globe relating to crime prevention and criminal justice. Using volunteers and investing his own resources, he created a prototype of the Centre (<http://www.justiceknowledgecenter.org/>) to serve as a "knowledge database" under the PNI Network and to provide a single source where governments, UN agencies, NGOs, academics, criminal justice organizations (police, judicial, corrections), legislators and the general public can obtain fact-based answers to questions concerning criminal justice programmes and operations.

We will certainly miss Gary's unique substantive and organizational contributions to our shared mission, some - but not all of which - are mentioned above.

At the same time, we will sorely miss Gary's smile and enthusiasm. Whether it be on the screen or meeting him thousands of miles from our homes at various events, Gary always greeted everyone with a big grin. It is no exaggeration to say that he was at all moments upbeat, positive and grateful to be a part of our work.

Rest in peace, our dear friend and colleague Gary. The PNI network - and the world - is a better place for having you in it.



**IN MEMORIAM**  
By Matti Joutsen

Our dear friend and colleague Gary Hill, a key member of the PNI Newsletter Editorial Board, passed away on 18 September 2022.

To those who knew him, Gary Hill was an irrepressible force of nature. His ebullient nature would fill the room when he entered, so often clad in his world-map jacket. His positive energy would drive many projects, and inspired his legion of friends.

Like a force of nature, his impact was felt far and wide. And yet because much of his work was done out of the spotlight, along prison corridors, in the training of small groups of practitioners, and in the quiet solitude of his study before an impressive array of six computer monitors, few know how much he has achieved, and in how many fields.

After graduating from the University of Nebraska in 1961 with a Bachelor of Sciences in Business Administration, he rose to become the President of the Northwestern Metal Company. In 1964, at the age of 25, he started a chapter of the Junior Chamber of Commerce (JCC) in a Nebraskan penitentiary. This was the beginning of almost sixty years of pro bono work to improve corrections locally, nationally and ultimately internationally.

His vision was to ensure that all correctional officers are properly trained, giving them the tools that they needed to do their job in accordance with the highest professional standards (which he had a large role in developing), and that they in turn were accorded the respect that they deserve for their difficult and demanding work.

In 1966, he joined the American Correctional Association. He attended over 100 of the biannual ACA conferences. In 2016, the ACA presented him with the Association's highest award. His contribution to corrections on the national level was also recognized by the federal government when, in 2017, he became one of the 18 commissioners on the U.S. Commission on Accreditation for Corrections.

He had too much energy, however, to be limited by national boundaries. Gary's work for the Junior Chamber of Commerce led, in 1970, to his being appointed as the organization's national Director of Correctional Programs. Since the JCC had an international aspect, Gary contacted Gerhard Mueller, then serving as Chief of the UN Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch, which at the time was located in New York. Professor Mueller had been instrumental in

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setting up the Alliance of Non-Government Organizations on crime prevention and criminal justice. The group met monthly, in the UN building in New York. Gary became a regular attendee and, unsurprisingly (to those who knew Gary), in a few years chairperson of the UN Alliance.

And in this way corrections took Gary from Lincoln, Nebraska, to the ACA and on to the United Nations. During the early 1970s, when Gary was beginning to shuttle between Lincoln and New York, Beria di Argentine was establishing the International Scientific and Professional Council (ISPAC) as a vehicle for academics, NGOs and professionals to provide support to the UN Crime Programme. Gary quite naturally and smoothly added the annual ISPAC meetings to what would surely be, to an ordinary person, an exhausting work and travel schedule.

One of the ISPAC subgroups dealt with corrections. Gary found several sympathetic souls here, among them Luigi Daga. With Daga, Gary wrote (and then fine-tuned) a training manual designed to be used internationally for correctional workers, with built-in adaptations to different legal and administrative systems. In preparing the manual, they gathered information on correctional training programmes around the world. The manual has been used in over 100 jurisdictions.

The manual, however, was only the first fruit of Gary's international work. He has drafted more than 40 correctional training manuals, and has travelled to at least three dozen countries to provide hands-on training to correctional officers, from Afghanistan to Rwanda, Algeria to Somalia. In addition to ISPAC, he has worked together with many institutes in the UN Crime Programme Network, including NAUSS (in cooperation with which he wrote a handbook on the religious rights, duties and customs of Muslim prisoners), SII, UNAFEI, and the Thailand Institute of Justice. He has served as a UN expert in updating the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Mandela Rules) and in developing standards for the treatment of female offenders (the Bangkok Rules). He has further assisted the Best Practices Unit of the United Nations Office of Peacekeeping Operations by reviewing correctional work associated with United Nations peacekeeping, and preparing guidance documents.

To provide a structure for all of this international training, Gary established CEGA Services as well as Contact Center, Inc., a private, nonprofit, international information and referral clearinghouse working in the areas of human services, criminal justice and illiteracy. He also worked tirelessly to develop the UN Programme Network

Institutes "International Criminal Justice Knowledge Center" (<http://www.justiceknowledgecenter.org/>).

To those in the UN Crime Programme, Gary is perhaps best known for his pivotal role in organizing ancillary meetings and exhibitions at the UN Crime Congresses, which are held every five years. What began with one ancillary meeting at the Eighth UN Crime Congress (Havana, 1990) expanded quickly, to a whopping 195 at the Thirteenth Congress (Doha, 2015). (Due to the pandemic, the number of ancillary meetings at the Fourteenth Congress in Kyoto in 2021 was reduced from the proposed 350 to about 150.)

Organizing these ancillary meetings as well as the UN Crime Congress exhibitions was no simple task. Gary sought to ensure that they were tied as much as possible to the theme of the Congress, and the information from them was designed to flow into the formal sessions. He also sought to organize them, to the extent possible, so that they do not overlap with formal sessions or other ancillary meetings covering similar issues. To service the meetings, Gary's infectious enthusiasm mobilized an international army of volunteer (unpaid) interns who provided interpretation as well as a summary of the proceedings to be distributed to participants.

His work in the private sector, in local, national and international corrections, and in the UN Crime Programme should have been enough to fill several lifetimes. He served as Staff Training and Development Director for the International Prison and Corrections Association. He was an adviser to the Romania Institute for Prison Studies, a member of the Board of Trustees of the Lincoln Community Foundation and a member of the Salford University Centre for Prison Studies Advisory Group, in the UK. He regularly taught classes at the University of Nebraska as well as the SII and NAUSS. Gary also served as the Managing Director of the Nebraska State Holocaust Memorial. He was co-opted in 2004 to serve on the U.S. Institute for Peace Council of Experts of the International Network to Promote the Rule of Law. He has received special recognition from the International Association of Correctional Training Personnel, and the International Corrections and Prisons Association.

Gary Hill was a small boy from the Great Plains, who grew up to become at home anywhere in the world, whether it was in Afghanistan or Rwanda, in the wilds of the Vienna International Centre or the far reaches of PNI meetings around the world. He was a man who could talk to prison staff with different backgrounds as an equal, and make friends across cultural divides.

Wherever he went, he lived true to the motto that he had posted on the website of the Lincoln Community Foundation: “We cannot have freedom for ourselves unless we are willing to help liberate all who live in fear, poverty and oppression”.

He will very much be missed by his many friends. He has, however, accomplished much in his life. We can be comforted by joyous memories of the time spent with him, working with him, and laughing with him.

Sources:

Gary Hill, Fifty Years in the ACA. Corrections Today, Sept/Oct. 2016

Lincoln Community Foundation, available at: <https://www.lcf.org/empowering-donors/benefactors/detail/gary-hill>

Siracusa International Institute. Presidency and staff. Available at: <https://www.siracusainstitute.org/app/project/gary-hill-research-fellow/>

photo: Mikael Johansson

**THE SIRACUSA INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE** mourns the passing of Mr. Gary Hill at the age of 83. Gary was the Institute’s Senior Expert on Penitentiary Matters, as well as the chief executive officer of CEGA Services in Lincoln, Nebraska, and president of Contact Center, Inc., a private, nonprofit, international information and referral clearinghouse working in the areas of human services, criminal justice and illiteracy. Gary had been working in corrections since 1964 and worked with prison staff in Afghanistan, Algeria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Liberia, Rwanda, Lebanon, Israel and Somalia, among others. For this engagement, he was awarded the American Correctional Association’s highest award.



He was also very active in the international community as the coordinator of the NGO activities and ancillary meetings at the more recent UN Congresses on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and within the United Nations Programme Network Institutes (PNI). One of his

most recent accomplishments was the PNI Justice Knowledge Center (<http://www.justiceknowledgecenter.org/>), a user based resource for those working or interested in criminal justice, and the related International Crimeday Calendar (<http://www.crimeday.net/>), a database of information on the criminal justice systems of all countries in the world, as well as of projects, events, publications or research from the UN institutes.

He cooperated with the Siracusa Institute in several projects, among them the Trainings of Penitentiary Staff conducted in Afghanistan between 2006 and 2010, and the Technical Assistance Programs in Support of the Bahrain Justice and Law Enforcement Sectors and Police Officers on the International Protection of Human Rights and the Enhancement of Investigatory and Prosecutorial Capabilities organized between 2012 and 2014.

His passion and his dedication to the world of crime prevention and criminal justice will be sorely missed, as will his enthusiasm towards people and life.



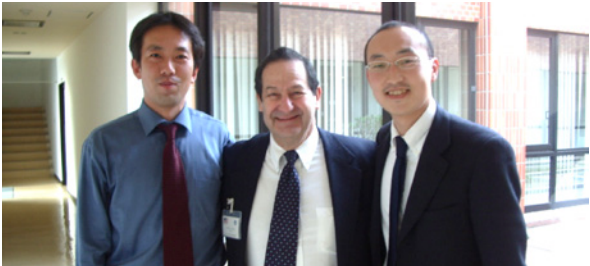
2008, Kabul, Afghanistan - Opening Ceremony of the “Provincial Initiative for Training in Implementing the Penitentiary Regulations in Light of the Penitentiary Law”

**IN MEMORY OF MR. GARY HILL**  
Morinaga Taro, UNAFEI

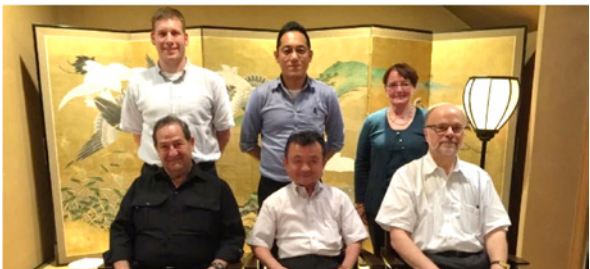
Mr. Gary Hill, Senior Expert on Penitentiary Matters, Siracusa International Institute for Criminal Justice and Human Rights, was a driving force behind PNI activities, and his knowledge, enthusiasm and work ethic are irreplaceable. His dedication to his work is still fresh in my mind, as I saw him working around the clock at the 14th United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in March 2021. Though it was a difficult time when the whole world was struggling with the Covid-19 pandemic and most participants chose to take part online, he travelled all the way to Kyoto to manage the ancillary meetings and the PNI Knowledge Centre. In each room where he was working or just visiting, the atmosphere was vibrant and people gathered around him.

Prior to his great contribution to the 14th Congress in 2021, Gary visited UNAFEI at Fuchu, Tokyo, in 2006, 2015 and 2017. Gary was an internationally recognized expert in correctional matters for his amazing career in the field of corrections starting from 1964. It was a pleasure to invite him as a Visiting Expert of the Eleventh Special Seminar for Senior Criminal Justice Officials of the People’s Republic of China under the theme of “Towards a Criminal Justice System That Can Meet the Challenges of Globalization and Respect the Citizen’s Point of View” in 2006. He also contributed to the 161st International Training Course on “Staff Training for Correctional Leadership” in 2015 and the 165th International Senior Seminar on “Juvenile Justice and the United Nations Standards and Norms” in 2017 as Visiting Expert.

That describes very accurately who he was - very enthusiastic in working to achieve a better world and filled with kindness and friendliness toward everyone. His knowledge and insights were of tremendous help to UNAFEI, for which I cannot thank him enough.



*With UNAFEI Staff (2015)*



*At a Japanese Restaurant, SHIKI-TEI (2nd September 2015)*



*The Eleventh Special Seminar for Senior Criminal Justice Officials of the People’s Republic of China (2006)*



*The 165th International Senior Seminar (2017)*

**MESSAGE FROM PETER GERMAN,  
President of ICCLR**

The man in the olive green safari suit - who is he? That was my question in 2017, when I first laid eyes upon Gary at a Commission plenary in Vienna. I was told that he was from Nebraska, but represented a PNI in Europe and was launching a global project to further develop the PNIs and their knowledge network. Really? It wasn’t long before I met Gary. It was obvious to me from the beginning, that Gary was one of a kind. A dear man with a huge heart, who devoted his days to making life better for others. Gary was a true gentleman, a friend to all, willing to help any who needed it, and always go, go, go. You could not but love the guy and marvel at this commitment to UNODC and the people of the world. Gary will be missed by all who knew him, and certainly by those of us at ICCLR. RIP Gary.

**MESSAGE FROM DR. PHISSET SA-ARDYEN,  
TIJ Executive Director**

In May this year, Gary joined the launch of the PNI Newsletter of which he served on the Editorial Team. I had no idea, and am greatly saddened at the realization, that the event would be the last PNI-joint activity in which we will ever benefit from Gary’s wisdom and contribution. Gary committed himself to the UN Crime Programme and the PNI. His contribution to our PNI family will be irreplaceable. His passion and his dedication set a great example for us at the TIJ. He will be greatly missed.





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# PROGRESS TO DATE ON THE DEVELOPMENT PROCESS OF THE DRAFT MODEL STRATEGIES ON REDUCING REOFFENDING

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*Fumiko Akashi, Consultant and Jee Aei Lee, Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Officer Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Section, Division for Treaty Affairs, UNODC*

## **BACKGROUND**

Reducing reoffending is one of the main goals of criminal justice interventions. Reducing reoffending leads to fewer victims, greater community safety as well as less pressure on – including lower costs – for the criminal justice system. The United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice, in particular the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (The Nelson Mandela Rules), the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for Non-custodial Measures (The Tokyo Rules), and the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (The Bangkok Rules) recognize the importance

of reducing reoffending and point to various measures relevant to preventing recidivism and protecting society.

At the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, held in Kyoto, Japan, in March 2021 (the Kyoto Congress), Member States discussed their efforts to reduce reoffending and identified the need for practical guidance in this area for national criminal justice systems. In addition, specific promising practices and results were shared by Member States at a dedicated workshop supported by the United Nations Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (UNAFEI) and the Thailand Institute of Justice (TIJ), titled “Reducing reoffending: identifying risks and developing solutions”. The commitment to reduce reoffending is firmly reflected in the Kyoto Declaration.

In December 2021, in response to such interest and momentum, Member States adopted General Assembly

resolution 76/182 titled “Reducing reoffending through rehabilitation and reintegration”. The resolution encourages Member States to develop comprehensive strategies or action plans to reduce reoffending, and requests the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) to convene an expert group meeting to share information on promising practices to reduce reoffending, with a view to developing Model Strategies on Reducing Reoffending, which can serve as useful tools for Member States.

### **Expert Consultations on Reducing Reoffending (December 2021, April 2022)**

Pursuant to the above mandate, UNODC organized two rounds of online expert consultations: firstly a series of preparatory consultations held in December 2021 on three thematic areas relating to reducing reoffending, and then an expert group meeting held in April 2022. The experts discussed the key elements to consider in identifying measures to reduce reoffending and exchanged information on various promising practices to reduce reoffending.

Deliberations of the expert consultations have covered the following topics:

- Promoting rehabilitation and desistance by addressing root causes of offending and individual risk factors, adopting age-, gender-, culture-responsive approaches;
- Individualized approaches: Decisions and interventions based on an individual assessment of risk, needs, responsibility as well as protective factors;
- Proportionate and least restrictive sanctions, taking into account the need to balance the rights of offenders, rights of victims and the protection of society;
- Fair sentencing policies and rational use of non-custodial measures and restorative justice programmes in appropriate cases;
- Promoting rehabilitation in custodial environments, especially to ensure safe and secure prison conditions;
- Provision of evidence-based rehabilitation and social reintegration programmes both in prisons and in the community;
- Promoting and fostering of humane and constructive relationships between prison and probation/parole staff and offenders;
- Recruitment of qualified staff and provision of multidisciplinary training for all criminal justice practitioners and relevant stakeholders;

- Continuity of care and support from custody to the community to ensure that care and support continue until reintegration is successfully completed;
- Striking a balance between control and support during community supervision;
- A whole-of-government and society approach as well as partnerships with all relevant agencies and individuals within and outside the criminal justice system;
- Raising public awareness, understanding of the importance of rehabilitation and social reintegration of offenders; Recognizing the indispensable role of community volunteers and supporting their activities;
- Regular and consistent data collection, research and evaluation of strategies and programmes to reduce reoffending; Promoting international cooperation and technical assistance.

For more detailed information, a report of the expert group meeting held in April 2022 was presented to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its thirty-first session (Vienna, 16 – 20 May 2022) as a conference room paper.

### **Open-ended intergovernmental expert group meeting (Date and Location TBD)**

At the same session of the Crime Commission, Member States adopted resolution E/CN.15/2022/L.4/Rev.1 (at the time of this article available as E/RES/2022/13 as adopted by the Economic and Social Council), which called for an open-ended intergovernmental expert group meeting (IEGM) to develop the Model Strategies on Reducing Reoffending, taking into consideration relevant provisions in the existing United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice, current developments, research and tools, written contributions from Member States and discussions of the expert group meeting in April 2022.

Accordingly, from June to August 2022, UNODC, as part of the preparatory work leading up to the IEGM, invited Member States and other stakeholders (i.e., other United Nations bodies and entities, the UN affiliated regional institutes, PNIs, relevant intergovernmental organizations, relevant NGOs in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council) to share information on promising practices for consideration and potential inclusion in the draft Model Strategies on Reducing Reoffending (e.g., national strategies, action plans, legislation, or evidence-based approaches and programmes on reducing reoffending). The information on promising practices on reducing reoffending by

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Member States and other stakeholders, including the PNI, is available at the UNODC website in its original language of submission.

UNODC is currently preparing for the open-ended intergovernmental expert group meeting, which will take place in 2023. UNODC would like to take this opportunity express its gratitude to all those who have contributed to the processes outlined above, including to the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme Network, and look forward to continued cooperation towards the development and future implementation of the Model Strategies on Reducing Reoffending.

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# UNAFEI CELEBRATES ITS 60TH ANNIVERSARY

## WITH A PNI EXPERT MEETING ON REDUCING REOFFENDING

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*By Tom Schmid, Linguistic Advisor, UNAFEI*

UNAFEI celebrated its 60th anniversary, along with the 40th anniversary of the Asia Crime Prevention Foundation (ACPF), by hosting a symposium, an anniversary party and a PNI expert meeting during the third week of October 2022. These events were particularly memorable and impactful given that so many dignitaries were in attendance and that Japan and UNAFEI were able to welcome international guests on such a large scale for the first time since the outbreak of the global Covid-19 pandemic.

The symposium was held on the theme of “Creating Inclusive Societies: Approaches to Reducing Reoffending” and was headlined by three distinguished speakers: Dr. Matti Joutsen, Special Advisor, Thailand Institute of Justice; Senior Justice Vui Clarence Nelson of the Supreme Court of Samoa; and Mr. Severino H. Gaña, Jr.,

International Director of the ACPF. Following the symposium, an anniversary party was held to celebrate UNAFEI’s 60th and ACPF’s 40th anniversaries at ZCK Hall, Tokyo. Congratulatory addresses and speeches were delivered by, among others, His Excellency HANASHI Yasuhiro, Minister of Justice of Japan; the Honourable Judge Piotr Hofmański, President, International Criminal Court; the Honourable Judge AKANE Tomoko, Pretrial Chamber II, International Criminal Court and former director of UNAFEI; and the Honourable Ms. Ghada Fathy Waly, Executive Director, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.

Over the three days prior to the symposium and anniversary party, UNAFEI hosted a meeting of PNI experts to address “Enhancing Technical Assistance to Reduce Reoffending and Promote Inclusive Societies”. The meeting took place in Tokyo from 18 to 20 October 2022 and was attended by 14 experts, as well as UNAFEI faculty members.

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Since Workshop 2 of the 2021 Kyoto Crime Congress highlighted the issue of reducing reoffending, the topic has become increasingly prominent within the UN Crime Programme. New Model Strategies on Reducing Reoffending are now being drafted, and an expert group meeting on reducing reoffending (E/CN.15/2022/CRP.4) was held from 16 to 20 May 2022 to consider the elements that might be included in the model strategies and to consider promising practices from around the world.

To contribute to the ongoing dialogue, the meeting was held for the purpose of identifying promising practices to reduce reoffending, implementation challenges in developing countries, and the role of technical assistance in overcoming the challenges. The meeting began with country presentations from five developing countries – Cambodia, Brazil, Kenya, Samoa and Timor-Leste. The presentations highlighted the challenges these countries face in creating rehabilitative prison environments, implementing non-custodial measures and securing community support for offender reintegration.

Despite persistent challenges, each of those five countries reported promising practices that are being implemented to reduce reoffending, such as offender assessment and evaluation procedures in Timor-Leste, a juvenile rehabilitation programme implemented in partnership with the private sector in Samoa, prison-based vocational training programmes in Cambodia, the use of Community Probation Volunteers in Kenya and the use of “semi-open” prison regimes and work-release in Brazil.

Following the country presentations, the discussion session addressed the four sub-themes of the expert group meeting on reducing reoffending: (1) Use of non-custodial measures to prevent reoffending; (2) Rehabilitation in the custodial environment; (3) Effective supervision and support of offenders in the community; (4) Measuring the impact of strategies to reduce reoffending. During these four sessions, the PNI experts gave brief presentations on promising practices and technical assistance projects that their respective institutes have been involved with.

The meeting concluded with the discussion and adoption of 23 recommendations that primarily fall within the framework of the four aforementioned sub-themes. The recommendations broadly encourage providing assistance using a step-by-step approach, promoting closer cooperation among key criminal justice stakeholders, and emphasizing the importance of training and raising prison standards in line with the UN standards and norms. On the issue of the measurement and evaluation of strategies, the recommendations underscore the importance of clearly defining “reoffending” within the context of specific studies, reports and technical assistance projects, as well as the importance of gathering both quantitative and qualitative data aimed at both understanding the relevant issues and persuading criminal justice stakeholders and the general public of the need for strategies to reduce reoffending.

The Chair’s Summary, which is the full report of the meeting, includes a discussion summary, recommendations, and promising practices and technical assistance projects (Annex 2) and is available on UNAFEI’s website (<https://www.unafei.or.jp/english/>) under “What’s New” for 21 October 2022. UNAFEI expects to report on this meeting at the intersessional meeting of the CCPCJ in December 2022.

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# PROMOTING REGIONAL COOPERATION IN THE ASIA-PACIFIC REGION

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*By Tom Schmid, Linguistic Advisor, UNAFEI*

As part of the effort to strengthen regional cooperation, a number of forums have been created in Asia and the Pacific region. One of which is the ASEAN Conference of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice or ACCPCJ under the auspices of the ASEAN Senior Law Official Meeting created as a platform to discuss cross cutting issues concerning crime prevention and criminal justice in the ASEAN region. On a technical front, SEAjust or South East Asia Justice Network there has been created to promote close collaboration and to facilitate direct contact and communication between central authorities for mutual legal assistance in criminal matters.

In the wider Asia-Pacific region, The Criminal Justice Forum for Asia and the Pacific, known as Crim-AP, is a forum to promote regional cooperation and the

exchange of best practices among criminal justice policymakers and practitioners. The forum was established by the Government of Japan in cooperation with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to follow up on the implementation of the Kyoto Declaration (2021). Jeremy Douglas, the UNODC's regional representative for Southeast Asia and the Pacific, observed during the meeting that "Crim-AP is a swift and timely follow-up on the Kyoto Declaration's call for 'strengthen[ing] regional and cross-regional cooperation networks' to exchange best practices and build trust among justice officials."

The first session of Crim-AP was held on 14 and 15 February 2022 – primarily online due to the Covid-19 pandemic – and the second session is expected to be held in-person in Tokyo in February 2023, with the option of online participation.

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Crim-AP is an open-ended forum operating under a three-to-four-year workplan. The forum consists of a high-level segment (convened as appropriate), which provides the participating delegations with an opportunity to present relevant policy updates, successes and challenges. In 2022, 18 country delegations participated from Asia and the Pacific region: Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Canada, China, Indonesia, Japan, Lao PDR, Malaysia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Thailand, Timor-Leste, United States and Viet Nam. Staff members of the ASEAN Secretariat also participated as an inter-governmental delegation.

Following the high-level segment, the delegations then broke into two thematic working groups for practice-oriented discussions. These two groups are the Working Group on Mutual Legal Assistance (WG-MLA) and the Working Group on Offender Treatment and Rehabilitation (WG-OTR).

At the first meeting in 2022, the WG-MLA aimed to identify baseline information on MLA legal frameworks and practices of the participating countries, as well as to exchange information and deepen understanding on key procedural topics in the course of executing MLA requests. The delegations also engaged in detailed discussions on procedures and best practices for drafting MLA requests and processing incoming requests. In 2023, the working group will focus on obtaining electronic evidence and obtaining witness statements and testimony, while the agenda for 2024 is expected to focus on asset recovery. The information gathered throughout the working group sessions is expected to be compiled and published as a handbook for practitioners.

The WG-OTR is a platform to advance the treatment and rehabilitation of offenders in the participating countries. The focus of the WG-OTR will alternate each year between prison management matters and parole, probation and community correction matters. Given that the Covid-19 pandemic has highlighted the significant importance of the resilience of prisons, the first session of the WG-OTR, held in 2022, focused on the challenges, efforts and recent developments in prison management in response to the pandemic. In 2023, the working group will address the use of non-custodial measures in the participating countries and seek to identify technical assistance needs within the region.

During the first session, the discussions within the working groups were supplemented by presentations from UNODC officials. Ms. Karen Kramer presented to the WG-MLA on the UNODC's MLA Request Writing Tool, while the following officials presented to the WG-OTR: Dr. Ehab Salah, Advisor, HIV/AIDS Section of the UNODC, on "Health Standards in Prisons", Ms. Giovanna Campello, Prevention, Treatment and Rehabilitation Section of the UNODC, on "Rethinking Incarceration: Treatment of Drug Use Disorders and Associated Mental Health Disorders in Prison Settings"; Mr. Philipp Meissner, Inter-regional Advisor / Focal Point for Prison Reform, on the "UNODC's mandate and technical assistance on prison and penal reform"; Mr. Dai Tanaka, Associate Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Officer, on the UNODC's "Technical Assistance Projects in Southeast Asia"; and Mr. Rabby Pramudatama, National Programme Coordinator (Criminal Justice) Programme Office in Indonesia, on the "UNODC's Programme and Related Activities in Indonesia". Also, UNAFEI Deputy Director IRIE Junko presented to the WG-OTR on "Technical Assistance Provided by Japan".

Two critical goals of the Crim-AP forum are, first, exchanging best practices and building mutual trust among justice officials and, second, establishing sustained contact among them. With the success of the first session of Crim-AP, it seems likely that this regional forum will foster dialogue and partnership for years to come.

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# INFORMATION ON RECENT PUBLICATIONS

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## PUBLICATIONS OF THE UNITED NATIONS PROGRAMME NETWORK OF INSTITUTES RELATED TO THE REDUCTION OF REOFFENDING

*MATTI JOUTSEN*

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The UN Crime Commission is holding intersessional discussions on the four pillars of the Kyoto Declaration. The present issue of the PNI Newsletter had been timed so that it will appear in advance of the intersessional discussions being held on Pillar II on 5 – 7 December 2022, “Advancing the criminal justice system”.

Pillar II is broad, and for the purposes of the intersessional discussions has been narrowed to the safeguarding of victims’ rights and protecting witnesses and reporting persons, as well as improving criminal investigation processes (5 December 2022), improving prison conditions, and reducing reoffending through rehabilitation and reintegration (6 December 2022), and mainstreaming a gender perspective into criminal justice systems; and addressing the vulnerabilities of children and youth in contact with the criminal justice system (7 December 2022).

The different entities of the PNI have been involved in all of these areas, and even a general overview of PNI work would be rather extensive. For this reason, the editors of the PNI Newsletter have focused on the second of the three themes, which deals with custodial corrections, corrections in the community and the general question of reducing reoffending through rehabilitation and reintegration.

Corrections as such have been a staple of international exchange of experience since the earliest international conferences, such as the first International Congress on

the Prevention and Repression of Crime, held one hundred and fifty years ago, in London in 1872. Corrections formed the essence of the first UN Crime Programme, as approved by the General Assembly in 1950, and has remained a prominent part of the UN Crime Programme. Many of the UN standards and norms, such as the Nelson Mandela Rules, the Tokyo Rules, the Bangkok Rules, and the Basic Principles on the Use of Restorative Justice, also deal with different aspects of corrections.

It can therefore be expected that the different entities in the UN Programme Network have been active on the subject of the reduction of reoffending through rehabilitation and reintegration. In preparation for the intersessional discussions, we at the PNI Newsletter have reviewed the extensive list of publications of the institutes. [The result is the list available here:](#)

In compiling this list, “reduction of reoffending” has been understood widely to include, for example, risk assessment, the effectiveness of different sanctions, and the selection of sanctions and measures with a view to the reduction of reoffending and the promotion of integration back into the community. Publications focusing on primary prevention (general prevention in the community) have not been included. Also, publications focusing more on the management of corrections in general rather than on the reduction of reoffending (for example, on prison architecture and security) have not been included.

The publication list shows the situation as of 20 October 2022.

For editorial reasons, it has not been possible to include in this list the hyperlinks to the publications themselves. However, the websites of the different PNI generally provide direct access to the publications noted on the list. Some of the older publications are not available electronically. For these, please contact the PNI in question directly.



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The following is a link to the very extensive (and multilingual) UNODC publications:

<https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/justice-and-prison-reform/cpcj-tools.html> Note in particular the links to three subsets of documents: [Restorative Justice](#) , [Alternatives to Imprisonment](#) and [Prison Reform](#)

For another list of the **UNODC** publications, updated as of 20 September 2020, see

[https://www.unodc.org/documents/justice-and-prison-reform/CPCJCATALOGUE/Justice\\_Section\\_Publications\\_September\\_2020.pdf](https://www.unodc.org/documents/justice-and-prison-reform/CPCJCATALOGUE/Justice_Section_Publications_September_2020.pdf)

Without wishing to overlook the contribution of each and every PNI to the national, regional and global discussion on the reduction of reoffending, we would direct your attention to the following:

**UNAFEI** has organized courses related to corrections on a very regular basis throughout its sixty-year history. The Resource Material Series contains the expert presentations, the presentations by participants and the report of each course. Resource Material Series no. 112 (October 2021) contains several papers related to Workshop 2 at the UN Crime Congress in Kyoto (2021), and UNAFEI has published a separate report on the Workshop itself.

**ILANUD** has published a number of studies related to different aspects of human rights and corrections, the status of juvenile corrections, and efforts to promote correctional treatment in different countries in Latin America and the Caribbean.

**ICCLR&CJP** has been active in providing technical assistance to several countries in respect of corrections, and more recently has been particularly active in respect of restorative justice, among other issues.

**SII** and **ISPAC** have each published basic handbooks intended for the training of prison and detention centre employees.

**RWI** has conducted technical assistance projects, and had produced studies that examine various issues related to human rights and corrections.

Over the years, **ISS** has examined for example traditional criminal justice approaches to corrections in various African countries, and has made policy proposals.

The four national research institutes in the PNI, the **AIC**, the **NIJ**, the **KICJ** and the **TIJ** have published many research studies and policy guidance documents on a broad range of correctional issues, supported by extensive empirical evidence. Although the research has in each has often been designed to contribute to domestic policy development, the “lessons learned” very often have international relevance. In particular the work of the **TIJ** on issues related to women offenders has been seminal, and has inspired policy development in the southeast Asian region and more globally.



**1 UNAFEI**

Treatment of Women Offenders. 175th International Senior Seminar. UNAFEI Resource Material Series No. 113, March 2022

Report of Workshop 2

Reducing reoffending: identifying risks and developing solutions, 2021

**2 HEUNI**

Recording Community Sanctions and Measures and Assessing Attrition: A Methodological Study on Comparative Data in Europe. Markku Heiskanen, Marcelo F. Aebi, Willem van der Brugge and Jörg-Martin Jehle (eds.), publication no. 77, 2014

**3 ILANUD**

La sobrepoblación carcelaria en América latina, I tomo y II tomo, Cesar Barros Leal, Margarita Ortega Ballesteros, 2020

El sistema penitenciario ante la encrucijada producto de la crisis provocada por el COVID-19, Douglas Durán Chavarría, 2020

**4 ICCLR&CJP**

Introductory Handbook on the Prevention of Recidivism and the Social Reintegration of Offenders, Vivienne Chin, Yvon Dandurand, 2019

**5 SII**

Basic Training for Prison and Detention Centre Workers, edited by Gary Hill, (UNODC, Kabul, Afghanistan, 2008), English and Dari

**6 ISPAC**

Basic Training Manual for Correctional Workers, 2006

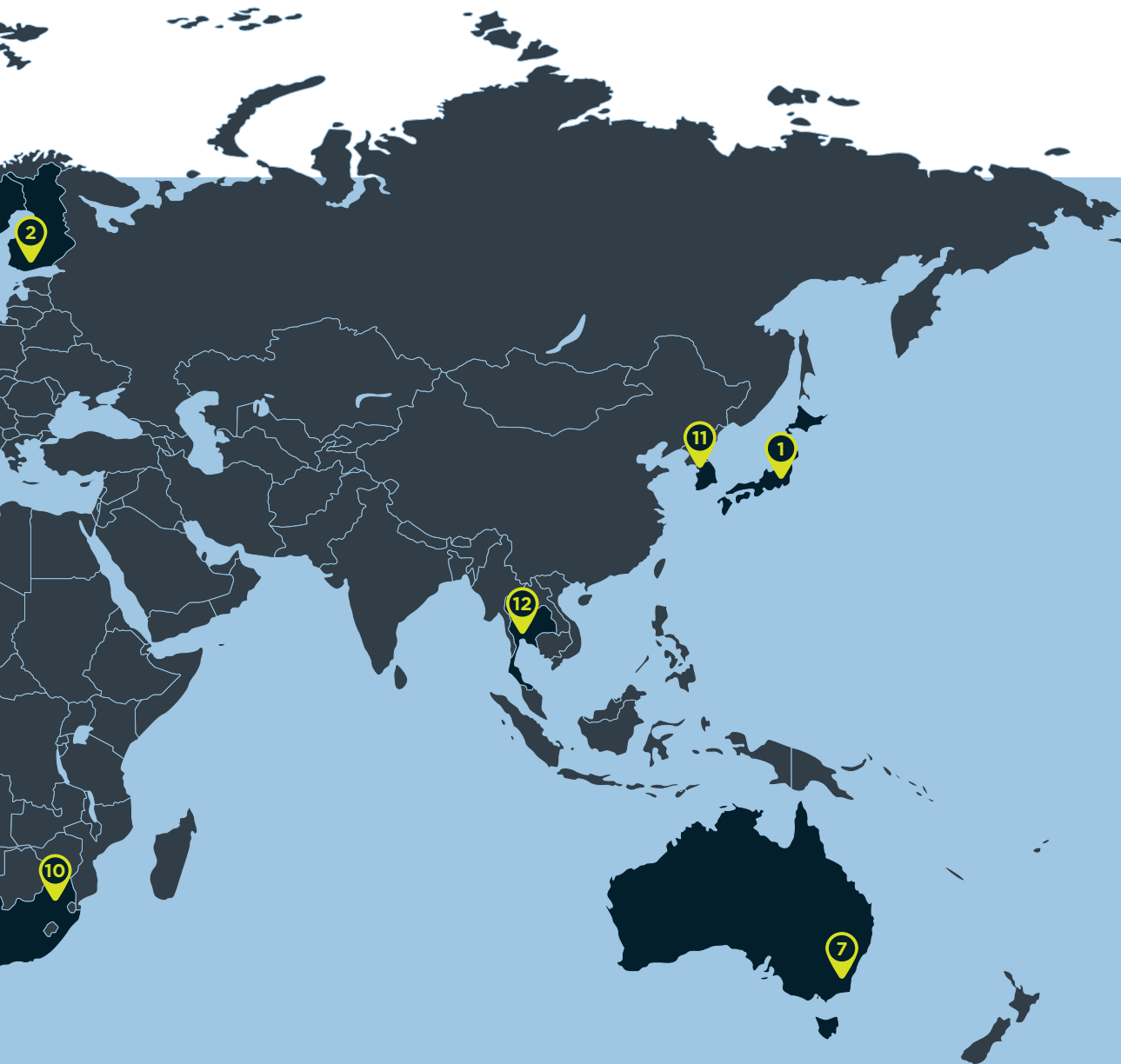
**7 AIC**

Can family and friends improve probation and parole outcomes? A quantitative evaluation of Triple-S: Social Supports in Supervision, Schaefer, Lacey, Townsley, Michael and Hutchins, Benjamin, no. 654, 2022

What are the characteristics of effective youth offender programs? Pooley, Kamarah, no. 604, 2020

Recidivism among prisoners: Who comes back? Fitzgerald, Robin, Cherney, Adrian and Heybroek, Lachlan, no. 530, 2017

How much does prison really cost? Comparing the costs of imprisonment with community corrections, Morgan, Anthony, 2018



**8 NIJ**

Leveraging Technology to Support Prisoner Reentry, May 2022

From Successful Reentry to Stronger Communities, May 2022

Desistance: It's a Process, Not an Event, April 2022

Predicting Recidivism: Continuing to Improve the Bureau of Prisons' Risk Assessment Tool, PATTERN, April 2022

International Perspectives and Lessons Learned on Desistance, November 2021

**9 RWI**

A Measure of Last Resort: The Current Status of Juvenile Justice in the ASEAN Member States, 2015

**10 ISS**

A Place for tradition in an effective criminal justice system: Customary justice in Sierra Leone, Tanzania and Zambia, Simon Robins, 2009

Improving Africa's prisons: Prison policy in Sierra Leone, Tanzania and Zambia, Simon Robins, 2009

**11 KICJ**

Improving Security Treatment Level Classification Index and Correctional Recidivism Prediction Index, Jeongsook Yoon, Yoori Seong, Taehun Lee, 2021

Correctional Facility Overpopulation and Its Potential Solutions, Sunghoon An, 2016

**12 TIJ**

Guidance Document on the Bangkok Rules: Implementing the United Nations Rules on the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders, 2022

A Global Study on the Impact of Covid-19 on Prison Health, 2022

A Comparative Study of Treatment of Prisoners and Non-Custodial Measures in ASEAN, 2016

Global Prison Trends 2022. Penal Reform International and the Thailand Institute of Justice, London and Bangkok, 2022

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## AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY (AIC) RECENT PUBLICATIONS

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**McAlister M & Teunissen C 2022.** *Fraud against the Commonwealth 2020-21*. Statistical Bulletin no. 39. <https://doi.org/10.52922/sb78597>

This Statistical Bulletin presents the results from the AIC's 2020–21 Fraud Against the Commonwealth census. The number of internal fraud investigations commenced increased from the previous year, while the number of external fraud investigations commenced decreased.

**Hughes C & Brown R 2022.** Financial investigation for routine policing in Australia. *Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice* no. 649. <https://doi.org/10.52922/ti78603>

Financial investigation is commonly used in policing serious and organised crime. It is less frequently used in routine policing. This paper explores the potential for financial investigation to be used for a wider range of policing purposes.

**Lansdell G, Saunders B & Eriksson A 2022.** Young people with acquired brain injury: Preventing entrenchment in the criminal justice system. *Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice* no. 650. <https://doi.org/10.52922/ti78535>

This article explores whether children and young people with an acquired brain injury (ABI) might be over-represented in the criminal justice system in Victoria. It also discusses the strengths and weaknesses of the current system in responding to the needs of young people with cognitive impairment.

**Malvaso C et al. 2022.** Adverse childhood experiences and trauma among young people in the youth justice system. *Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice* no. 651. <https://doi.org/10.52922/ti78610>

This study examines the prevalence of adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) in a representative sample of young people under youth justice supervision in South Australia. The analysis showed that not only was the prevalence of ACEs particularly high in this population (89% experienced a combination of maltreatment and household dysfunction), but so too were trauma symptomatology, substance use, and internalising and externalising behaviours.

**Dowling C & Morgan A 2022.** Regulatory approaches to preventing organised crime among outlaw motorcycle gangs. *Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice* no. 652. <https://doi.org/10.52922/ti78665>

This study explores the impact of a regulatory approach to organised crime in Queensland which restricted outlaw motorcycle gang (OMCG) members from working in certain industries. We exploit a delay in the implementation of these occupational restrictions after a wider suite of measures commenced, using interrupted time series analysis to analyse changes in organised crime related harm by OMCG members.

**Prichard J et al. 2022.** Warning messages to prevent illegal sharing of sexual images: Results of a randomised controlled experiment. *Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice* no. 647. <https://doi.org/10.52922/ti78559>

Illegal distribution of sexual images by adults and minors is an expanding problem. We examined whether messages would dissuade men (18–32 years) from visiting a fake website offering access to free pornography to users who uploaded a sexual image of a woman.

**Teunissen C & Napier S 2022.** Child sexual abuse material and end-to-end encryption on social media platforms: An overview. *Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice* no. 653. <https://doi.org/10.52922/ti78634>

This paper reviewed open-source materials including electronic service provider (ESP) transparency reports to provide an overview of the contemporary problem of child sexual abuse material (CSAM) offending on ESP platforms, examine measures currently used by ESPs to detect and prevent CSAM offending, and explore the potential impact of end-to-end encryption on CSAM distribution and detection.

**Phelan M 2022. Crime & justice research 2022: Online sexual exploitation of children.** <https://doi.org/10.52922/sp78658>

This compendium brings together 15 recent studies on child sexual abuse published by the Australian Institute of Criminology.

**Flynn A, Cama E & Scott A 2022.** Image-based abuse: Gender differences in bystander experiences and responses. *Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice* no. 656. <https://doi.org/10.52922/ti78672>

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This paper presents findings from a national study examining bystanders' experiences of, and responses to, witnessing IBA. Informed by a survey of 245 Australian adults in four jurisdictions, this paper shows that while witnessing IBA is common, few respondents reported taking action to intervene, and there are gender differences in bystander readiness to intervene.

**Morgan A 2022.** *Exploring the role of opportunity in recidivist child sexual offending.* Research Report no. 24. <https://doi.org/10.52922/rr78719>

Using data from four states—New South Wales, Queensland, Victoria and Western Australia— we explore the characteristics of contact child sexual offences involving an alleged offender who has a prior recorded history of alleged child sexual offences of any kind.

**van Ruitenburg T & Blokland A 2022.** The Dutch approach to outlaw motorcycle gangs. *Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice* no. 655. <https://doi.org/10.52922/ti78726>

The Netherlands is known as one of the pioneering countries adopting a whole-of-government approach to fighting organised crime. In 2012, the Dutch government launched a similar multi-agency approach to tackle outlaw motorcycle gangs (OMCGs). This paper provides a brief overview of the problem of OMCGs in the Netherlands and describes the different aspects of the Dutch whole-of-government approach.

**Voce A & Sullivan T 2022.** What are the monetary returns of investing in programs that reduce demand for illicit drugs?. *Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice* no. 657. <https://doi.org/10.52922/ti78733>

This study reviews benefit-cost analyses of programs designed to reduce demand for illicit drugs. Data were synthesised from 67 benefit-cost analyses of prevention, law enforcement and treatment programs. Eighty percent of the 70 separate benefit-cost ratios exceeded 1.0, indicating that savings outweighed costs among most programs reviewed.

**Schaefer L, Townsley M & Hutchins B 2022.** Can family and friends improve probation and parole outcomes? A quantitative evaluation of Triple-S: Social Supports in Supervision. *Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice* no. 654. <https://doi.org/10.52922/ti78696>

This study details the results of a quantitative evaluation of a new model of probation and parole called Triple-S:

Social Supports in Supervision. The pilot project positioned community corrections staff as 'super controllers' who incorporate the parents, partners or peers of probationers and parolees into each client's order to serve in the roles of offender handlers, target guardians and place managers.

**Wolbers H et al. 2022.** *Sexual harassment, aggression and violence victimisation among mobile dating app and website users in Australia.* Research Report no. 25. <https://doi.org/10.52922/rr78740>

The current study surveyed 9,987 dating app or website users in Australia to explore the prevalence and nature of dating app facilitated sexual violence (DAFSV) victimisation within the sample. Findings revealed that three-quarters of users were subjected to online DAFSV, and a third were subjected to in-person DAFSV, perpetrated by someone they met on a dating app or website.

**Teunissen C et al. 2022.** The sexual exploitation of Australian children on dating apps and websites. *Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice* no. 658. <https://doi.org/10.52922/ti78757>

This study presents the findings from a large survey of people living in Australia (n=9,987) who had used mobile dating apps and/or dating websites in the previous five years. Across the entire sample, 12.4 percent of respondents reported receiving requests to facilitate the sexual exploitation of their own children or children they had access to.

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## BASEL INSTITUTE ON GOVERNANCE RECENT PUBLICATIONS

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### Basel AML Index 2022: 11th Public Edition Report

The Basel AML Index is an independent annual ranking that assesses the risk of money laundering and terrorist financing (ML/TF) around the world. This widely read annual report analyses trends and data on ML/TF risks in different countries and regions. It also



explores how governments, the private sector and civil society are addressing their risks and where crucial gaps still remain.

Publication:  
<https://index.baselgovernance.org/download>



**Working Paper 41: Targeting Unexplained Wealth in British Columbia**

Co-published with the Vancouver Anti-Corruption Institute, this Working Paper analyses the feasibility of Recommendation 101 of the Cullen Commission report. The recommendation urges the government of British Columbia, Canada, to legislate an unexplained wealth order as part of a wider approach to

counter the prevalence of money laundering and proceeds of crime in the province.

Publication:  
<https://baselgovernance.org/publications/wp-41>

**Working Paper 40: Developing Anti-corruption Interventions Addressing Social Norms: Lessons from a Field Pilot in Tanzania**

This Working Paper provides guidance on developing anti-corruption interventions based on a social norms and behaviour change (SNBC) approach. The guidance is based on lessons learned from a largely successful pilot project in Tanzania that targeted social norms fuelling bribery (“gift giving”) in health facilities.

Publication:  
<https://baselgovernance.org/publications/wp-40>



**Behavioural Insights and Anti-corruption: Review of the Latest Evidence**

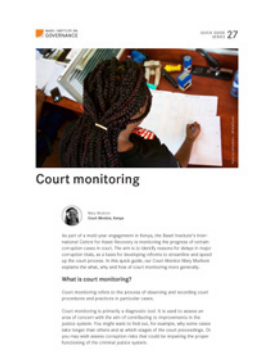
This brief paper analyses the effectiveness of a set of recent interventions that seek to influence people’s behaviour away from corruption. It summarises the reasons why some interventions failed while others were effective, and highlights opportunities and pitfalls for practitioners in this area.

Publication:  
<https://baselgovernance.org/publications/behavioural-insights-and-anti-corruption>

**Quick Guide 28: Money Laundering Through the Gambling Industry**

This quick guide sets out how criminals abuse the gambling industry to launder illicit funds. It includes case studies illustrating different ways of laundering money in casinos, online gambling websites, bars and clubs, as well as sports betting services. The guide also looks at what gambling businesses and public authorities can do to better prevent and detect money laundering in this industry.

Publication:  
<https://baselgovernance.org/publications/quick-guide-28-money-laundering-through-gambling-industry>



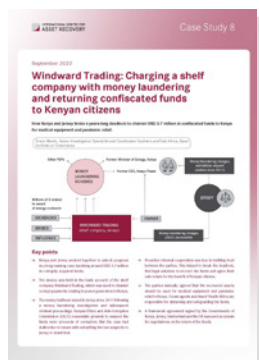
**Quick Guide 27: Court Monitoring**

This short guide explores court monitoring and its role in strengthening criminal justice processes. It covers the purpose of court monitoring programmes, different models, information sources and how to monitor impact.

Publication:  
<https://baselgovernance.org/publications/quick-guide-27-court-monitoring>

**Case Study 8:  
Windward Trading: Charging a Shelf Company with Money Laundering and Returning Confiscated Funds to Kenyan Citizens**

Part of the Basel Institute’s case study series, this short paper describes how authorities in Kenya and Jersey worked together to unlock progress in a long-running case involving around USD 3.7 million in corruptly acquired funds.



Publication:  
<https://baselgovernance.org/publications/case-study-8-windward-trading-charging-shelf-company-money-laundering-and-returning>



**Illicit Enrichment: A Guide to Laws Targeting Unexplained Wealth**

This open-access book provides a comprehensive guide to illicit enrichment laws and their application to target unexplained wealth and recover proceeds of corruption and other crimes. First published in English in 2021, it is newly available in Spanish and French translations. All

are freely accessible at: <https://illicitenrichment.baselgovernance.org> alongside a database of illicit enrichment laws and guidance on proving cases in court.

**INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR CRIMINAL LAW REFORM (ICCLR) RECENT PUBLICATIONS**

- Know Your Gladue Rights educational video to enhance access to justice for Indigenous persons: <https://icclr.org/2022/04/19/know-your-gladue-rights/>
- Dandurand, Y., Maxim, P., Plecas, D. (2022). Police Relationships with Visible Minorities: A Review of the Impact of the 20-Year Effort by Police in British

Columbia and Canada to Improve Visible Minorities’ Assessments of Police Services. Vancouver: International Centre for Criminal Law Reform. [https://icclr.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/08/Police-Relationships-with-Visible-Minorities\\_Dandurand-Maxim-Plecas\\_Aug-4-2022.pdf?x14632](https://icclr.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/08/Police-Relationships-with-Visible-Minorities_Dandurand-Maxim-Plecas_Aug-4-2022.pdf?x14632)

- ICCLR Senior Associate Yvon Dandurand written piece on The Role of Sports in Crime Prevention and co-authoring the new book Youth Crime Prevention and Sports: An Evaluation of Sports-Based Programmes and Their Effectiveness: <https://icclr.org/2022/10/14/the-role-of-sports-in-crime-prevention/>
- ICCLR Senior Associate Vincent Yang presented and participated at UNAFEI PNI Event on “Enhancing Technical Assistance to Reduce Reoffending and Promote an Inclusive Society”: <https://icclr.org/2022/10/27/icclr-at-unafei-hosted-conference-on-enhancing-technical-assistance-to-reduce-reoffending-and-promote-an-inclusive-society/>
- ICCLR Senior Associate Gerry Ferguson book on Global Corruption: Its Regulation under International Conventions, US, UK and Canadian Law and Practice: [https://icclr.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/GlobalCorruption\\_4thEd\\_FullText\\_2022.pdf?x12845](https://icclr.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/GlobalCorruption_4thEd_FullText_2022.pdf?x12845)

**UNITED NATIONS LATIN AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRIME AND THE TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS (ILANUD) RECENT PUBLICATIONS**

ILANUD has published the following report:

- Tiifer, C.; Mayoral I.V.; Astorga, J.C.; “La Justicia Restaurativa en el ámbito de la ejecución de las penas”, Revista Judicial, Conmemoración del X Aniversario de Justicia Restaurativa, nº 132, junio 2022, ISSN 2215-2385.



Short introduction: Due to the social and institutional failure of the deprivation of liberty sanctions as measures

aimed toward social reintegration, this article explores the benefits of the implementation of restorative programmes in the execution phase with positive evidence. In that way, the recent political-criminal orientations in Costa Rica are explored and a comparative approach to the Spanish situation is analysed.

Electronic link to access to the publication:  
[https://escuelajudicialpj.poder-judicial.go.cr/images/DocsRevista/revistajudicial\\_132\\_2022.pdf](https://escuelajudicialpj.poder-judicial.go.cr/images/DocsRevista/revistajudicial_132_2022.pdf)

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## UNITED NATIONS ASIAN AND FAR EAST INSTITUTES ON THE PREVENTION OF CRIME AND THE TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS (UNAFEI) RECENT PUBLICATIONS

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### **Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders, UNAFEI's Resource Material Series (RMS)**

<https://www.unafei.or.jp/english/publications/resource.html>

UNAFEI publishes outcomes of UNAFEI's international training courses and seminars, including papers contributed by experts. The latest publications are RMS 113, published in March 2022, and RMS 114, published in November 2022. Featured articles in these issues are as follows:

"The Gender-Responsive Approach" by Dr. Stephanie S. Covington (Co-Director, Institute for Relational Development and Co-Director, Center for Gender and Justice, USA),

"Basic Guide to the United Nations Crime Programme" by Dr. Matti Joutsen (Former Director, The European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations, Finland),

"Community Sentences for Rehabilitation of Offenders and Preventing Reoffending" by Dr. Will Hughes (Senior Lecturer in Criminology, London Metropolitan University, UK),

"Multi-stakeholder Approaches for Effective Supervision and Support of Offenders" by Dr. Will Hughes (Senior Lecturer in Criminology, London Metropolitan University, UK), and

"International Victimology: Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow" by Dr. John P. J. Dussich (Professor Emeritus, California State University, USA)

### **UNAFEI Newsletters**

<https://www.unafei.or.jp/english/publications/newsletter.html>

Along with the Resource Material Series, UNAFEI also publishes Newsletters providing information on UNAFEI's international training courses and seminars. The Newsletters report the course rationale, course summary, lecture topics, individual presentation topics, group workshop sessions, action plan topics, a list of reference materials and a list of experts and participants of respective courses and seminars.

### **Report of The Regional Seminar on Good Governance for Southeast Asian Countries (GG Seminar)**

[https://www.unafei.or.jp/english/publications/Report\\_GG\\_Seminar\\_List\\_E.html](https://www.unafei.or.jp/english/publications/Report_GG_Seminar_List_E.html)

UNAFEI annually publishes reports of the Regional Seminar on Good Governance for Southeast Asian Countries. The latest seminar was held online in December 2021 under the theme of "Effective International Cooperation for Combating Corruption". The report includes a paper presented by Ms. Kate Chi Yan CHEUK (Principal Investigator, Operations Department, Independent Commission Against Corruption, Special Administrative Region, China Hong Kong).

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## KOREAN INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY AND JUSTICE (KICJ) RECENT PUBLICATIONS

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### **International Journal of Criminal Justice (IJCJ), Volume 4 Issue 1**



The International Journal of Criminal Justice (IJCJ), a biannual and peer-reviewed English journal published by the KICJ, facilitates comprehensive analysis and evidence-based research on crime trends in order to make a contribution to crime prevention and criminal justice policies.



## Trends & Policies in Criminal Justice

Trends & Policies in Criminal Justice is a summary report of important issues selected from KICJ's research reports

### 1) No. 25 Assessing 10 Years of Implementation of Civil Participation in Criminal Trials

Civil participation in criminal trials (jury trials), considered one of the great feats of judicial reform in the early 2000s, has garnered significant achievements in the last decade. This study aims to conduct a comprehensive evaluation of the jury trial system and propose suggestions for relevant policies and legislative measures.



### 2) No. 24 Trends and Characteristics of Sex Crimes in South Korea

Every six years, KICJ collects data on the trends and characteristics of homicide, robbery and theft, sex crimes, fraud, embezzlement and breach of trust, and violent crimes (assault and infliction of bodily injury) to inform evidence-based policymaking.

This report reviews the latest sex crime research trends in Korea and other countries, and analyzes the characteristics of sex crimes and sex offenders based on the 2021 study.

### 3. No. 23 Korean Crime Victim Survey in 2020

This report outlines the findings on crime victimization, vulnerability factors, and public perception toward crimes as shown in Korean Crime Victim Survey in 2020 published by KICJ.



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# THE BASEL INSTITUTE AND UNICRI IN FOCUS

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A CLOSER LOOK  
AT INDIVIDUAL PNIs

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## INTERVIEW WITH GRETTA FENNER

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### **WHAT IS YOUR ROLE AT THE BASEL INSTITUTE AND HOW LONG HAVE YOU WORKED HERE?**

I am the Managing Director of the Basel Institute on Governance and Director of its International Centre for Asset Recovery (ICAR). I have led the organisation since 2005, with a break from 2008–2011 while I was working in Australia.

### **HOW MANY PEOPLE WORK AT THE BASEL INSTITUTE AND WHAT IS THE MIX OF ROLES?**

We are around 120 people now, with over 25 different nationalities and an almost exact split between male and female colleagues. A third are based at our Basel headquarters, with the others in partner countries across Sub-Saharan Africa, Latin America, Eastern Europe and Southeast Asia.

Most of my colleagues are practitioners with many years of experience working in anti-corruption prevention or law enforcement as part of governments, in companies and in academia. A seven-person management group leads the various aspects of our work. About 20 percent of our team work in critical support functions such as finance, IT and eLearning, admin and human resources.

### **WHO ARE THE BASEL INSTITUTE'S KEY STAKEHOLDERS AND HOW DO YOU INTERACT WITH THEM?**

Tackling corruption requires the concerted action of a wide variety of people: decision makers in politics and business, those who implement laws and procedures in government agencies and companies, and the users and beneficiaries of these structures. That is why we always seek to work across multiple stakeholder groups, to break down silos between them and to put people at the centre of the change we envisage.

In practice, this means our work often involves mentoring, guiding and encouraging peer learning. Our financial investigation and asset recovery specialists, for example, provide case-based assistance to law enforcement, prosecutors and the judiciary through one-on-one mentoring and by helping build multi-agency taskforces, integrated asset recovery offices and information-sharing agreements.

Similarly, when we advise companies on compliance or accompany legislative or institutional reform processes,

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we engage, we listen, we participate, and we share our experience, so as not to dictate but to guide decision makers in finding the right solutions. Many times, those solutions emerge from the Collective Action initiatives we promote and facilitate.

In research, we work with local academic and civil society partners and use our on-the-ground insights to advise development cooperation agencies, public authorities or companies in using behavioural science-based interventions to understand how we can best engage people – be they public officials, company executives or citizens – in the fight against corruption.

#### **WHAT DREW YOU TO YOUR CURRENT ROLE?**

What drew me was my realisation, while studying political science in Berlin and Paris, that corruption is the single biggest threat to equitable growth and development and indeed, although they didn't exist back then, the achievement of every single one of the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). So from day one I dedicated my professional endeavours to the fight against corruption.

When the opportunity arose to lead the Basel Institute in its nascent stages, I saw the chance to build an organisation that would address what I saw as still missing in the then still very small anti-corruption community. I wasn't only interested in pursuing the thematic focus on corruption, but on developing effective ways of engaging. And of course working with Mark Pieth, one of the world's leading pioneers in the fight against corruption, was a fantastic opportunity.

So together we set out to break down silos, getting away from adversarial discourses to focus on building coalitions. We wanted to place the fight against corruption at the intersection of politics, society, business and the law, broaching uncharted territories such as the recovery of stolen assets. It was a truly unique opportunity, and I certainly hope we made the most of it and will continue to do so.

#### **WHAT ARE THE BASEL INSTITUTE'S MAIN RESEARCH AREAS CURRENTLY?**

Building on the first-hand insights we gain from practising asset recovery on real cases together with our partners, we have a keen interest in advocating for innovative legal tools. In this context, civil asset forfeiture is a core focus of continued research, analysis and testing

in practice. In the same vein, we are keenly looking at legally sound, human rights-compliant solutions for dealing with “sanctions to confiscation” challenges in relation to the illegal Russian invasion of Ukraine.

A related area is our research into illicit enrichment laws, i.e., laws that target unexplained wealth. Our open-access book on Illicit Enrichment was published in English in 2021 and is now available for free in Spanish and French at: [illicitenrichment.baselgovernance.org](https://illicitenrichment.baselgovernance.org). We published an in-depth Working Paper in collaboration with the Vancouver Anti-Corruption Institute at the International Centre for Criminal Law Reform and Criminal Justice Policy – another PNI member institute – exploring the feasibility of introducing an unexplained wealth order to help counter money laundering in British Columbia, Canada.

We are also very keen to build bridges and generate innovative insight by marrying social sciences research methods and law enforcement challenges. By way of example, we are using social network analysis to understand the informal criminal networks that facilitate the really big corruption and money laundering schemes. And we look at political economy dynamics surrounding countries' enforcement response to financial crime. Both are increasingly proving critical in ensuring that our technical assistance and our partners' enforcement practice are hitting the right targets.

Another emphasis is on the use of social norms and behaviour change (SNBC) approaches to prevent corruption, building on a promising pilot intervention that we ran in Tanzanian hospitals. Together with a range of partners we are also continuously analysing the effectiveness of Collective Action approaches against corruption, supporting its growing role as a fundamental element of corruption prevention and anti-corruption compliance.

And finally, we bolstering our efforts to delve deeper into areas where corruption intersects with other development challenges, such as climate change and environmental destruction, illegal trafficking, human rights abuses, etc.

#### **WHAT WOULD YOUR “ELEVATOR PITCH” BE TO PROMOTE THE WORK OF THE BASEL INSTITUTE?**

At the core of our work is ultimately the well-being of people and our planet. Unless we manage to reign in and massively reduce corruption, we don't stand the slightest chance of achieving any of the SDGs.

The work of anti-corruption organisations like ours is therefore essential for everyone else to succeed. This recognition drives the way we work. We see ourselves as enablers who strive to put our work at the service of others, stopping corruption from undermining their important goals. With that philosophy we can all maximise the impact of our scarce resources.

That goes hand in hand with other characteristics at the heart of our work, in particular our political independence, our agility, our focus on evidence, and the permanent endeavour to build bridges.

#### **ARE THERE ANY MAJOR EVENTS INVOLVING THE BASEL INSTITUTE IN THE NEXT 12 MONTHS?**

We celebrate our 20th anniversary next year. We will also be holding our 5th Collective Action Conference, following a hugely successful in-person conference in Basel earlier this year. Also look out for the next annual Global Conference on Criminal Finances and Cryptocurrencies, which we co-organise most years together with Europol and Interpol.

#### **WHAT NEW AREAS OF TEACHING AND LEARNING ARE YOU INTERESTED IN EXPLORING?**

On the one hand we are building on the Covid experience of combining our traditional in-person learning with virtual learning and online knowledge platforms. Basel LEARN ([learn.baselgovernance.org](https://learn.baselgovernance.org)) saw an explosion of interest after its launch in 2019. We want to build on this as we are able to reach thousands of practitioners that would otherwise be deprived of these free learning offers on topics like financial analysis, intelligence analysis, international cooperation, terrorist financing and more.

We are also looking at education as a possible avenue for bridging the still huge implementation gap in anti-corruption. This is still at a brainstorming stage, but we see potential and might be reaching out to PNI members at a later stage in our thinking process.

#### **WHAT ARE THE ADVANTAGES/OPPORTUNITIES OF BEING A MEMBER OF PNI?**

Since 2008, the PNI network has proved an important forum for us to share information and practice-based expertise and to contribute to policy forums on anti-corruption. The network exemplifies our way of working in partnership with like-minded organisations

and institutes: we all do what we're best at while working towards the same goal. Meeting other members at gatherings such as the Conference of State Parties is an added bonus, as are expert collaborations such as the above-mentioned Working Paper.

The new PNI newsletter and other initiatives to share publications and news among members will help greatly to catalyse the network's cohesion and collective impact.

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# INTERVIEW WITH UNICRI DIRECTOR ANTONIA MARIE DE MEO

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## **WHAT IS YOUR ROLE AT UNICRI AND HOW LONG HAVE YOU WORKED HERE?**

I am the Director of UNICRI. I commenced my position on 1 July 2020, in the midst of the COVID-19 pandemic lockdown in northern Italy and around the world.

## **HOW MANY PEOPLE WORK AT THE INSTITUTION AND WHAT IS THE MIX OF ROLES**

UNICRI has 47 staff positions, complemented by around two-dozen other personnel and some ten interns. UNICRI personnel comprise project managers, subject matter experts, research fellows, and administrative and support roles.

## **WHAT DREW YOU TO YOUR CURRENT ROLE?**

Throughout my career I have focused on the rule of law, human rights, as well as management and coordination of international organizations. I have been honoured to serve in nine countries, spanning the spectrum of development to recovery to humanitarian assistance and peacebuilding. UNICRI's mandate to promote criminal justice and crime prevention on global, regional, and national levels aligns with my substantive expertise as a lawyer, and the role of Director and Head of Entity draws upon my decade of senior management experience with the United Nations.

## **WHAT DOES A REGULAR DAY LOOK LIKE FOR YOU?**

One of my key management principles during the COVID-19 pandemic has been flexibility, and I strive to model this within UNICRI. UNICRI has fully adopted hybrid working modalities to respect staff requests for flexibility and to protect health and safety whilst maintaining high standards of productivity. Whether I am in the office or working from home, I usually process emails and correspondence in the morning to ensure prompt follow-up on approvals required by my delegation of authority as Head of Entity. I conduct regular weekly meetings with all my direct reports and also meet with many internal and external partners, often online given UNICRI's presence in Turin. I deliver many official remarks at events and advocate on issues relevant to UNICRI's mandate. Since the lockdown has lifted, I also travel to meet with Member States and donors for the purpose of resource mobilization and partnership building, since UNICRI is a voluntary funded entity.

## **WHAT RESEARCH/TEACHING AREAS WILL BE KEY FOR THE INSTITUTION OVER THE NEXT 12 MONTHS?**

UNICRI has a broad range of research and training that is either in progress or planned.

In the area of teaching, in 2022-2023, in partnership with the University for Peace (UPEACE), UNICRI will again deliver the Master of Laws (LL.M.) in Transnational Crime and Justice to a cohort of diverse international students. This is a flagship programme for students seeking to specialize in the fields of international law dimensions of peace and conflicts, transnational crimes and transitional justice, humanitarian law, international criminal law and procedure, and international human rights law. In addition, UNICRI and UPEACE are currently developing a new Master on Cybercrime, Cybersecurity and International Law, which will be delivered online to meet current demands of international students.

UNICRI also offers specialized online courses for young professionals and post-graduate students organized in cooperation with United Nations entities and international universities to disseminate knowledge on topics such as illicit trade, migration and human rights, cultural heritage, crime and security, and environmental crimes.

In terms of research, we are focusing much of our current research on emerging aspects of criminal justice and crime prevention. This research includes, inter alia, the potential impact of movements of people on the threat of ISIL and Al-Qaida inspired terrorism in Europe; the relationship between climate change and violent extremism in the Sahel; the impact of the crisis in Afghanistan on security in neighbouring countries; and the impact of the war in Ukraine on justice and security in the region. UNICRI will also conduct research on the use of artificial intelligence (AI) in law enforcement, as well as the technical, ethical, and legal aspects required to implement AI responsibly in the law enforcement sector.

#### **WHAT WOULD YOUR “ELEVATOR PITCH” BE TO PROMOTE THE WORK OF THE INSTITUTION?**

For more than 50 years, UNICRI has worked closely with Member States and stakeholders around the world to implement research and capacity building programmes and projects in both traditional and emerging areas of justice, crime prevention, and the rule of law. In accordance with its mandate, UNICRI serves as an expert entity with substantive focus on transnational crime and justice in its many evolving dimensions, using an approach anchored in action-oriented research. This combination of substantive expertise and specialized approach forms the basis of UNICRI's comparative advantage in the UN system.

#### **ARE THERE ANY MAJOR EVENTS INVOLVING THE INSTITUTION IN THE NEXT 12 MONTHS?**

In 2022, UNICRI developed its new Strategic Programme Framework for 2023-2026, which guides all our programming and knowledge products. We are looking forward to launching our new Strategic Programme Framework in early 2023 with Member States and stakeholders in both Rome and New York, and we look forward to partnering with sister Institutes in the PNI Network to achieve our strategic priorities over the coming four years.

#### **WHAT NEW OR EMERGING AREAS OF RESEARCH ARE YOU INTERESTED IN EXPLORING?**

UNICRI is exploring research initiatives to assess the following emerging criminal justice topics: cybercrime trends and developments; new technologies to prevent, detect, and counter terrorism; gender-based discrimination and prevention of violent extremism; and the threat posed by racially and ethnically motivated and left-wing terrorism.

#### **WHAT ADVICE WOULD YOU GIVE TO A NEW RESEARCHER/EDUCATOR KEEN TO WORK FOR THE INSTITUTION?**

UNICRI is pleased to partner with Member States to host expert researchers seconded or loaned to UNICRI with expertise relevant to our mandate. Together with the Junior Professional Officer (JPO) programme, also funded by Member States, these are the best opportunities for new expert researchers to work with UNICRI, since UNICRI is a voluntary funded entity in the United Nations system.

#### **APART FROM THE CHALLENGES, DO YOU FIND ANY OPPORTUNITIES THAT HAVE ARISEN FROM THE COVID-19 SITUATION?**

The move to hybrid and telecommuting work modalities necessitated by the COVID-19 pandemic has created opportunities for UNICRI to engage more broadly with the wider United Nations system. Italy has generously hosted UNICRI in Turin for many years. This geographic distance outside the major centers of the United Nations presents challenges for UNICRI, which are bridged to some degree by new hybrid and virtual modalities. UNICRI is very pleased, for example, to be more actively engaged with the Global Focal Point for Rule of Law, based in UNHQ.

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**ARE YOU WORKING WITH OTHER PNI PARTNERS AT THE MOMENT?**

Yes, over the years UNICRI has developed a close relationship with the United Nations Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (UNAFEI). In July 2022, we were very pleased to welcome a representative of UNAFEI and the Japanese Ministry of Justice as a research expert on loan in the field of prison management and reform, further deepening the ties between our two Institutes. UNICRI was also pleased to participate in the UNAFEI event in Japan for PNI experts on reducing reoffending to promote an inclusive society.

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- i. E/CN.15/2022/CRP.4, “Report of the Expert Group Meeting on reducing reoffending”, available at [https://www.unodc.org/documents/commissions/CCPCJ/CCPCJ\\_Sessions/CCPCJ\\_31/CRP/E\\_CN15\\_2022\\_CRP4\\_e\\_V2202541.pdf](https://www.unodc.org/documents/commissions/CCPCJ/CCPCJ_Sessions/CCPCJ_31/CRP/E_CN15_2022_CRP4_e_V2202541.pdf).
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# EDITORIAL TEAM

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UPDATES FROM  
**PNI MEMBERS**  
UPDATES ON  
**UN CRIME PROGRAMME**  
ACTIVITIES

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