

# UNAFEI NEWSLETTER

UNITED NATIONS ASIA AND FAR EAST  
INSTITUTE FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRIME  
AND THE TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS

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## IN THIS ISSUE

|  | <i>Page</i> |
|--|-------------|
| LETTER FROM THE DIRECTOR .....               | 1           |
| THE 147TH INTERNATIONAL SENIOR SEMINAR ..... | 3           |

## COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT IN OFFENDER TREATMENT

|  |    |
|--|----|
| Seminar Rationale.....   | 3  |
| Seminar Summary.....   | 6  |
| Lecture Topics.....  | 7  |
| Individual Presentation Topics .....   | 10 |
| Group Workshop Sessions .....  | 12 |
| Observation Visits.....  | 14 |
| Group Study Tour.....  | 15 |
| Special Events.....  | 16 |
| Reference Materials .....  | 18 |
| Experts and Participants List .....  | 23 |
| <br>   |    |
| The 13th International Training Course on the Criminal Justice Response to Corruption.....                                 | 26 |
| The 16th Seminar on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice for the People's Republic of China.....                          | 29 |
| <br>   |    |
| INFORMATION ABOUT FORTHCOMING PROGRAMMES .....   | 31 |
| The Eleventh Country Focused Training Course on the Juvenile Delinquent Treatment System for Kenya .....                   | 31 |
| The Seventh Seminar on Criminal Justice for Central Asia .....   | 31 |
| The 148th International Training Course.....   | 31 |
| <br>   |    |
| ADMINISTRATIVE NEWS .....  | 33 |
| Follow-Up Meeting to the Workshop on Strategies and Best Practices against Overcrowding<br>in Correctional Facilities..... | 33 |
| Overseas Trips by Staff.....   | 33 |
| FACULTY & STAFF OF UNAFEI.....   | 34 |

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## LETTER FROM THE DIRECTOR

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It is my privilege to inform readers of the successful completion of the 147th International Senior Seminar on “Community Involvement in Offender Treatment”, which took place from 13 January to 10 February 2011.

In this Seminar, we welcomed six Japanese participants and 10 overseas participants: five from Asia, two from Africa, two from Latin America and the Caribbean, and one from Oceania. They included police officers, correctional officers, judges and other high-ranking public officials in the field of corrections and rehabilitation.

As this newsletter demonstrates, the Seminar was extremely productive. It consisted of individual presentations, group workshops and plenary sessions, visits to relevant criminal justice agencies, and presentations by visiting experts, faculty members and ad hoc lecturers.

Community involvement is an important element of both institutional and community-based treatment of offenders. Detained offenders will sooner or later return to society, and to smoothen the reintegration process and to make it sustainable, it is essential that offenders are provided with an opportunity to achieve economic independence and with a motivation to reintegrate. Governments or correctional authorities alone cannot ensure either economic independence or motivation to reintegrate – these important elements of reintegration require the involvement and support of the community.

The advantages of community involvement are not limited to facilitating the reintegration process. Many of the correctional programmes and interventions, in both institutional and community-based settings, can be administered more effectively and efficiently with help from the community.

The importance of community involvement in offender treatment has long been recognized and repeatedly mentioned in various standards and norms of the United Nations, including the United Nations Basic Principles for the Treatment of Prisoners and the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for Non-Custodial Measures (The Tokyo Rules). More recently, the Workshop on “Strategies and Best Practices against Overcrowding in Correctional Facilities”, organized by UNAFEI in the framework of the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (Salvador, Brazil, April 2010), discussed and examined various measures against prison overcrowding such as diversion, sentencing alternatives to imprisonment, and early release programmes. The Workshop agreed that the co-operation and understanding of the community were essential in implementing these measures, and reflected these sentiments in the Workshop’s recommendations.

However, engaging the attention of the community and enhancing their involvement in the treatment of offenders is not an easy task. General fear of crime, aversion to offenders, and indifference are some major obstacles to be addressed. Creating incentives for businesses to employ offenders, and providing them with coverage for potential financial loss caused by their reoffending, may have to be considered as well. Moreover, a framework within which the government and the community can create a partnership has to be established.

UNAFEI, as one of the institutes of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme Network, held this Seminar to explore various issues that relate to community involvement in the treatment of offenders.

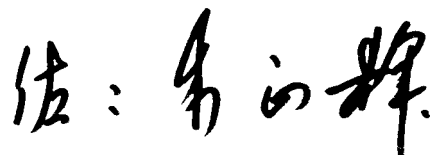
During the Seminar the participants diligently and comprehensively examined the current situation of community involvement in offender treatment in their respective countries, primarily through a comparative analysis. The participants shared their own experiences and knowledge of the issues, and identified problems and areas in which improvements could be made. After engaging in in-depth discussions with the UNAFEI faculty and visiting experts, the participants were able to put forth effective and practical solutions that could be applied in their respective countries.

I would like to offer my sincere congratulations to all the participants upon their successful completion of the Seminar, made possible by their strenuous efforts. My heartfelt gratitude goes to the visiting experts and ad hoc lecturers who contributed a great deal to the Seminar's success. Furthermore, I appreciate the indispensable assistance and co-operation extended to UNAFEI by various agencies and institutions, which helped diversify the programme.

I would like to express my great appreciation to the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) for its immeasurable support throughout the Seminar. At the same time, a warm tribute must be paid to the Asia Crime Prevention Foundation (ACPF) and its branch organizations for their substantial contributions to our activities. Lastly, I owe my gratitude to all the individuals whose unselfish efforts behind the scenes contributed significantly to the successful realization of this Seminar.

Finally, I would like to reiterate my best regards to the participants of the 147th International Senior Seminar. Upon returning to their home countries, I genuinely believe that, like their predecessors, the strong determination and dedication of the participants will enable them to work towards the improvement of their respective nation's criminal justice systems, and to the benefit of the international society as a whole. I hope that the experience they gained during the Seminar proves valuable in their daily work, and that the bonds fostered among the participants, visiting experts and UNAFEI staff will continue to grow for many years to come.

March 2011

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading '佐: 昌の輝' (Sasaki Masaki).

*Masaki Sasaki*  
Director, UNAFEI

## THE 147TH INTERNATIONAL SENIOR SEMINAR

### “COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT IN OFFENDER TREATMENT”

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#### Seminar Rationale

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Community involvement is an important element of both institutional and community-based treatment of offenders.

(1) Detained offenders will sooner or later return to society. In order to smoothen the reintegration process and to make it sustainable, it is essential that offenders are provided with an opportunity to achieve economic independence and with a motivation to reintegrate.

(a) The core elements of economic independence are a secure job and accommodation. As government or correctional authorities cannot directly provide these elements, this responsibility has to be shared with the community.

The authorities and the community need to work together to ensure that sufficient employment opportunities and accommodation are afforded to those offenders who are willing to make genuine efforts to rehabilitate.

(b) Measures to encourage offenders and keep them motivated throughout the process of reintegration are also essential. Rehabilitation and social reintegration can take a substantial period of time, and hardships are to be expected. As families, friends, and colleagues can provide help and prevent offenders from becoming mentally isolated, restoring such relationships, or building new ones, will be a very effective crime prevention measure. Support from self-help groups and volunteers can serve similar functions, and measures to enhance their involvement are also worthy of consideration.

(2) The advantages of community involvement are not limited to facilitating the reintegration process. Many of the correctional programmes and interventions, in both institutional and community-based settings, can be administered more effectively and efficiently with help from the community.

(a) In many countries, vocational training is provided in prisons. Involvement of business entities can increase the relevance of these programmes, updating their content and responsiveness to market needs. This in turn will enhance the employability of offenders.

(b) NGOs, individual experts and volunteers may have more experience and expertise in dealing with particular types of offenders or offender needs, and therefore may be able to make a substantial contribution to their rehabilitation.

For example, programmes and consultations provided by self-help groups may be more effective in breaking drug and alcohol addictions, and lectures by crime victim groups may have a stronger impact on offenders as they will be speaking from their own experiences. In a different vein, volunteer probation officers, on the basis of their personal experience and social connections, can provide useful services that governmental authorities cannot.

(c) Participation of private enterprises in the administration of correctional institutions may have other advantages. They may have creative ideas and business know-how, otherwise unavailable to prison authorities, that can result in substantial cost-savings.

(3) The importance of community involvement in offender treatment has long been recognized and repeatedly mentioned in various standards and norms of the United Nations.

“With the participation and help of the community and social institutions, and with due regard to the interests of victims, favourable conditions shall be created for the reintegration of the ex-prisoner into society under the best possible conditions.”

*United Nations Basic Principles for the Treatment of Prisoners*

“The Rules are intended to promote greater community involvement in the management of criminal justice, specifically in the treatment of offenders, as well as to promote among offenders a sense of responsibility towards society.”

*United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for Non-Custodial Measures (The Tokyo Rules)*

More recently, the Workshop on “*Strategies and Best Practices against Overcrowding in Correctional Facilities*,” organized by UNAFEI in the framework of the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (Salvador, Brazil, April 2010), discussed and examined various measures against prison overcrowding such as diversion, sentencing alternatives to imprisonment, and early release programmes.

The Workshop agreed that the co-operation and understanding of the community were essential in implementing these measures, and included the following in its final recommendations:

“Member States should promote the participation of civil society organizations and local communities in implementing alternatives to prison”; “Member States should raise awareness and encourage comprehensive consultative processes, involving the participation of all relevant sectors of government, civil society, in particular victims’ associations, and other stakeholders in the development and implementation of national strategies, including action plans, to address overcrowding.”

(4) However, engaging the attention of the community and enhancing their involvement in the treatment of offenders is not an easy task.

General fear of crime, aversion to offenders, and indifference are some of the major obstacles to be first addressed. Creating incentives for businesses to employ offenders, and providing them with coverage for potential financial loss caused by their reoffending, may have to be considered as well. Moreover, a framework within which the government and the community can create a partnership and co-operate with each other has to be established.

In order to achieve these goals, the government needs to develop strategies to promote the community’s understanding that: 1) many offenders are willing to make good-faith efforts to re-enter society; and that 2) the ultimate beneficiary of successful offender rehabilitation is the community itself because it will achieve the important criminal justice goal of reducing crime.

(5) UNAFEI, as a regional institute of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme Network, explored in this Seminar various issues that relate to community involvement in the treatment of offenders. They included possible fields of service in which the community can be effectively involved and measures to enhance such involvement.

### **Objectives of the Programme**

The purpose of this Seminar was to offer participants an opportunity to share experiences and knowledge regarding community involvement in offender treatment. In order to achieve this purpose, the Seminar programme provided an opportunity to clarify the current situations and problems existing in the respective countries in the field of community involvement in offender treatment. There was also an opportunity to build participants’ knowledge of possible ways to enhance community involvement in offender treatment. Among the major topics studied were the following:

- (1) Current situation of community involvement in offender treatment
  - (a) Organizations and individuals currently involved in offender treatment (e.g. private companies, NGOs, volunteers, chaplains);
  - (b) Fields or services in which the community is currently involved (e.g. provision of rehabilitation programmes or vocational training, support with job allocation, provision of welfare and medical care);
  
- (2) Possible fields or services in which the community can be involved
  - (a) Potential organizations and individuals who may participate in the treatment of offenders (e.g. social welfare organizations, religious organizations, volunteers);
  - (b) Potential fields or services in which the community can be involved (e.g. provision of rehabilitation programmes or vocational training, support with job allocation, provision of welfare and medical care);
  - (c) Obstacles to promoting community involvement (e.g. public fear of offenders, lack of a legal framework, opposition from government officials);
  
- (3) Measures to enhance community involvement in the treatment of offenders
  - (a) Public relations campaigns towards awareness of the importance of offenders' reintegration and acceptance of offenders into the community;
  - (b) Incentives to participate in the treatment of offenders (e.g. preferential taxation, subsidy, social appraisal);
  - (c) Co-ordination between the government and the community, especially when prisoners are released;
  - (d) The organizing and training of volunteers;
  - (e) Other measures to enhance community involvement; and
  - (f) Legal frameworks to enhance community involvement.

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## **Seminar Summary**

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### **Lectures**

In total, eleven lectures were presented by visiting experts, five by ad hoc lecturers, and five by the professors of UNAFEI. Six distinguished criminal justice practitioners and scholars from abroad served as UNAFEI visiting experts. They lectured on issues relating to the main theme, and contributed significantly to the Seminar by encouraging discussions after their own lectures, participating in the discussions of other programmes, and conversing with the participants on informal occasions. Additionally, distinguished senior officials of the Government of Japan delivered ad hoc lectures. The lecturers and lecture topics are listed on pages 7 to 9.

### **Individual Presentations**

During the first two weeks, each Japanese and overseas participant delivered an individual presentation, which introduced the actual situation, problems and future prospects of his or her country. These papers, and those of Visiting Experts and ad hoc lecturers, were compiled onto a USB drive and distributed to all the participants. The titles of these individual presentation papers are listed on pages 10 and 11.

### **Group Workshop Sessions**

Group Workshop sessions further examined the subtopics of the main theme. In order to conduct each session effectively, the UNAFEI faculty selected individuals to serve as group members for the sub-topics, based on their response to a questionnaire previously distributed. Selected participants served as chairpersons, co-chairpersons, rapporteurs or co-rapporteurs, and visiting experts and faculty members served as advisers. Each group's primary responsibility was to explore and develop their designated topics in the group workshop sessions. The participants, experts and UNAFEI faculty studied the topics and exchanged their views based on information obtained through personal experience, the individual presentations, lectures and so forth. After the group workshop sessions, reports were drafted based on the discussions in their groups. These reports were subsequently presented in the report-back session, where they were endorsed as the reports of the Seminar. Brief summaries of the group workshop reports are provided on pages 12 and 13.

### **Visits and Special Events**

Visits to various agencies and institutions in Japan helped the participants obtain a more practical understanding of the Japanese criminal justice system. In addition to the Seminar's academic agenda, many activities were arranged to provide a greater understanding of Japanese society and culture, with the assistance of various organizations and individuals, including the Asia Crime Prevention Foundation (ACPF). For more detailed descriptions, please refer to pages 14 to 17.

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## Lecture Topics

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### *Visiting Experts' Lectures*

- 1) Mr. Yvon Dandurand (Canada)
  - Different Paths to Greater Community Involvement in the Treatment of Offenders
  - Community Involvement in the Canadian Criminal Justice System
- 2) Ms. Elinor Wanyama Chemonges (Uganda)
  - Proactive Engagement of the Community in Offender Treatment and Rehabilitation
- 3) Mr. Desmond Chin Kim Tham (Singapore)
  - Community Involvement in Offenders' Rehabilitation: The Singapore Prison Service's Experience
  - The Yellow Ribbon Project – Advocating Community Acceptance and Enhancing Community Involvement
- 4) Mr. Steve Pitts (United Kingdom)
  - Enhancing Community Involvement in Institutional and Community-Based Correction in the UK: Recent Experience and Future Plans
  - Changing Lives and Making Communities Safer: Strengthening Rehabilitation through Involving Communities in England and Wales
- 5) Sir Judge David Carruthers (New Zealand)
  - Community Involvement in Treatment of Offenders Prior to Sentencing: The New Zealand Experience
  - Community Involvement in Treatment of Offenders Post Sentencing: The New Zealand Experience
- 6) Dr. Kittipong Kittayarak (Thailand)
  - Community Justice in Thailand: Partnership in Treatment of Offenders and Enhancement of Community Quality of Life
  - Community Involvement in Offender Treatment: Thailand's Experience

### *UNAFEI Professors' Lectures*

- 1) Mr. Haruhiko Higuchi, *Professor*, UNAFEI
  - Police of Japan
- 2) Ms. Kumiko Izumi, *Professor*, UNAFEI
  - The Criminal Justice System in Japan: Investigation/Prosecution
- 3) Mr. Yuichi Tada, *Professor*, UNAFEI
  - The Criminal Justice System in Japan: The Courts
- 4) Mr. Junichi Watanabe, *Professor*, UNAFEI
  - Institutional Corrections in Japan – Penal Institutions and Treatment of Inmates
- 5) Ms. Ayako Sakonji, *Professor*, UNAFEI
  - The Community-Based Treatment of Offenders System in Japan

### *Ad Hoc Lectures*

- 1) Mr. Satoshi Tomiyama  
*Director of Prison Service Division, Correction Bureau, Ministry of Justice, Japan*
  - Community Involvement in Correctional Treatment
- 2) Mr. Minoru Nishimura  
*Director, Rehabilitation Service Development Division, Rehabilitation Bureau, Ministry of Justice, Japan*
  - The Roles of the Private Sector, Local Communities and Social Policy in Rehabilitation Services
- 3) Mr. Joji Yamamoto  
*Welfare Activist, Journalist*
  - Co-ordination with Communities in the Treatment of People with Disabilities who have Committed Crimes
- 4) Mr. Tsuneo Kondo  
*Director, Japan Drug Addiction Rehabilitation Center (DARC)*
  - The Activities of the Japan Drug Addiction Rehabilitation Center

5) Mr. Masahiko Mizuto

*Officer, The National Center for Persons with Severe Intellectual Disabilities (Nozominosono)*

- Support Services for Offenders with Intellectual Disabilities released from Correctional Facilities

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**Individual Presentation Topics**

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***Overseas Participants***

- 1) Mr. Mohammad Zahidul Hasan (Bangladesh)
  - Community Involvement in Offender Treatment
- 2) Ms. Keamogetse Letsatle (Botswana)
  - Community Involvement in Offender Treatment
- 3) Mr. Márcio Schiefler Fontes (Brazil)
  - Judiciary Reform in Brazil and the National Council of Justice: Community Involvement in Offender Treatment
- 4) Mr. Hotma Victor Sihombing (Indonesia)
  - The Indonesian Penitentiary Circumstance and Community Involvement in Offender Treatment
- 5) Ms. Joyce Stone (Jamaica)
  - Community Involvement in Offender Treatment: Country Report
- 6) Mr. Yadab Ghimire (Nepal)
  - Community Involvement in Offender Treatment: A Glimpse of Nepal
- 7) Mr. Janardan Nepal (Nepal)
  - A Study on Community Involvement in Offender Treatment: Nepalese Context
- 8) Mr. Marlon Babatunde Ekundayo Shemfe (Nigeria)
  - The Role of the Nigerian Prisons Service and the Community in Human Resource Development
- 9) Mr. Ahmad Ishaque Jehangir (Pakistan)
  - Community Involvement in Offender Treatment
- 10) Mr. Frank Men Tunduwa (Papua New Guinea)
  - Community Involvement in Treatment of Offenders

*Japanese Participants*

- 11) Mr. Yuichi Endo
  - To Promote an Understanding of the Treatment of Offenders within the Local Community
  - Taking an Example of the National Center for Offenders Rehabilitation Project
- 12) Ms. Yuko Furuhashi
  - Community Involvement in Offender Treatment
- 13) Mr. Shinji Higami
  - The Japanese Lay Judge System increases People's Understanding of Offender Treatment
- 14) Ms. Motoko Kurisu
  - Partnership with the Community in the Treatment of Offenders: Experience of Juvenile Training Schools in Japan
- 15) Mr. Yasuhiko Maezawa
  - Community Involvement in Offender Treatment
- 16) Mr. Noboru Yamamoto
  - Measures to Promote Co-operation of Society in the Field of the Treatment of Offenders
  - Public Relations Activities for the Rehabilitation Services

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**Group Workshop Sessions**

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**Group 1**

**EFFECTIVE MEASURES FOR A SMOOTH AND SUSTAINABLE  
REHABILITATION AND REINTEGRATION PROCESS THROUGH  
COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT**

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|-----------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|
| <b>Chairperson</b>    | Mr. Márcio Schiefler Fontes | (Brazil)     |
| <b>Co-chairperson</b> | Mr. Yasuhiko Maezawa        | (Japan)      |
| <b>Rapporteur</b>     | Mr. Ahmad Ishaque Jehangir  | (Pakistan)   |
| <b>Co-Rapporteur</b>  | Mr. Mohammad Zahidul Hasan  | (Bangladesh) |
| <b>Members</b>        | Ms. Joyce Stone             | (Jamaica)    |
|                       | Ms. Motoko Kurisu           | (Japan)      |
|                       | Mr. Noboru Yamamoto         | (Japan)      |
|                       | Mr. Janardan Nepal          | (Nepal)      |
| <b>Advisers</b>       | Prof. Junichi Watanabe      | (UNAFEI)     |
|                       | Prof. Toru Kawaharada       | (UNAFEI)     |
|                       | Prof. Yuichi Tada           | (UNAFEI)     |
|                       | Prof. Fumihiko Yanaka       | (UNAFEI)     |

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*Report Summary*

Discussions were held according to the following agenda: (i) Obstacles to the Reintegration of Offenders; (ii) Community Involvement in Institutional Treatment; (iii) Community-based Treatment of Offenders; and (iv) Measures/Recommendations to enhance Community Involvement in the Treatment of Offenders.

The Group agreed that the main obstacles to community involvement are: (i) Stigmatization of offenders; (ii) Lack of public awareness of the relationship between rehabilitation and crime reduction; (iii) Inadequate approaches to the community by criminal justice practitioners; (iv) Limitations in legal frameworks; and (v) Social exclusion of offenders. The Group proposed the following recommendations:

1. The state organ responsible for justice and law and order should lead offender treatment. Judicial, police and correctional officers must understand the necessity of treating inmates;
2. All correctional institutions should develop a public relations strategy, based on partnership with the media;
3. Public campaigns should emphasize programmes for victims, especially compensation;
4. Educational programmes should extend to schools and universities, showing the correlation between reintegration and low recidivism;
5. Successful strategies, such as Singapore's *Yellow Ribbon* project, should be emulated, while respecting each country's peculiarities. Support structures for victims should also be emphasized;
6. Business analysis methods (e.g. SWOT and PESTLE) should be considered by judicial and correctional officers;
7. Administrative frameworks of correctional facilities should allow managers to implement local solutions to specific problems;
8. Correctional managers should be encouraged to be proactive in garnering local support;
9. Legal frameworks should be tailored to enhance community involvement as well diversion and restorative justice mechanisms;
10. Programmes such as Japan's VPOs should be considered, especially by countries with minimal community involvement in offender treatment;
11. Correctional facilities should provide training focusing on employability skills specifically related to cottage industries, to facilitate self-employment;
12. Governments should provide tax incentives and subsidies for private companies that accept ex-offenders as their employees.

**Group 2****EFFECTIVE MEASURES TO IMPROVE TREATMENT PROGRAMMES AND INTERVENTIONS THROUGH COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT**


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|                       |                                      |                    |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------|
| <b>Chairperson</b>    | Mr. Marlon Babatunde Ekundayo Shemfe | (Nigeria)          |
| <b>Co-Chairperson</b> | Ms. Yuko Furuhashi                   | (Japan)            |
| <b>Rapporteur</b>     | Mr. Shinji Higami                    | (Japan)            |
| <b>Co-Rapporteur</b>  | Ms. Keamogetse Letsatle              | (Botswana)         |
| <b>Co-Rapporteur</b>  | Mr. Yuichi Endo                      | (Japan)            |
| <b>Members</b>        | Mr. Hotma Victor Sihombing           | (Indonesia)        |
|                       | Mr. Yadab Ghimire                    | (Nepal)            |
|                       | Mr. Frank Men Tunduwa                | (Papua New Guinea) |
| <b>Advisers</b>       | Prof. Ayako Sakonji                  | (UNAFEI)           |
|                       | Prof. Yuichiro Wakimoto              | (UNAFEI)           |
|                       | Prof. Naoyuki Harada                 | (UNAFEI)           |
|                       | Prof. Kumiko Izumi                   | (UNAFEI)           |

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*Report Summary*

The Group agreed the following conclusions and recommendations.

Conclusions: 1. Adapt treatment programmes to suit each country; 2. Developing countries still face challenges that limit rehabilitation; 3. Emphasize rehabilitation throughout criminal justice procedures (CJP); 4. Involve offenders' families as early as possible in CJP; 5. Harness the resources of private organizations/individuals in offender treatment; 6. Needs assessment is important to guide community involvement (CI); 7. Public relations (PR) campaigns, incentives and awards can motivate CI; 8. Victim/offender reconciliation is necessary to enhance offenders' reintegration; 9. Aftercare services are critical to assist reintegration; 10. Fear, stigmatization, lack of understanding, indifference, sensational reporting, lack of regulations/legislation, poor funding and inadequate resources all impede community involvement.

Recommendations: 1. Institutional Treatment. Re-orientate mindsets (prison staff and offenders) to allow CI; Ensure thorough needs assessment of offenders to guide CI; Promote vocational training to increase prisoners' employability, including self-employment; Recommend open-door policies for correctional institutions to enhance community involvement.

2. Community-Based Treatment. Promote victim/offender reconciliation; Promote government/community partnership in aftercare; Encourage government funding for community organizations; Advocate for voluntary associations targeted at offender treatment; Recommend communities to establish and manage community-based rehabilitation centres (e.g. halfway houses and skill acquisition centres).

3. All Stages of CJP. Promote PR activities to raise public awareness; Garner media support in PR; Seek support for offenders and their families from relevant organizations; Revise legislation/regulations to allow for CI; Encourage involvement from charities, NGOs, corporations, etc; Incentivize employment of ex-prisoners; Educate youth about the effects of crime and offer them a second chance; Introduce court proceedings involving lay people in sentencing; Involve the community in planning and delivering offender treatment programmes to encourage ownership thereof; Facilitate the provision of information between the courts and the community regarding CI in offender treatment; Promote support for HIV infected inmates to reduce stigmatization.

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**Observation Visits**

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| <u><i>Date</i></u> | <u><i>Agency/Institution</i></u>                           | <u><i>Main Persons Concerned</i></u>                      |
|--------------------|--|---|
| 19 Jan.            | Tokyo District Public Prosecutors Office                   | • Mr. Kazuhiro Suzuki<br>(Chief Prosecutor)               |
|                    | Research and Training Institute of the Ministry of Justice | • Mr. Osamu Shimizu<br>(President)                        |
| 20 Jan.            | Fuchu Prison   | • Mr. Hideo Fujimoto<br>(Special Assistant to the Warden) |
| 21 Jan.            | Tokyo District Court                                       |   |
|                    | The Supreme Court  | • Mr. Tomoyuki Yokota<br>(Justice)                        |

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**Group Study Tour**

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| <u><i>Date</i></u> | <u><i>Location</i></u> | <u><i>Agency/Institution</i></u>        | <u><i>Main Persons Concerned</i></u> |
|--------------------|------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| 2 Feb.             | Hiroshima              | • With Hiroshima<br>Halfway House       | • Mr. Kanichi Yamada<br>(Director)   |
| 3 Feb.             | Yamaguchi              | • Mine Rehabilitation<br>Program Center | • Mr. Hirofumi Hanamura<br>(Warden)  |
| 4 Feb.             | Kyoto                  | • Kyoto Probation<br>Office             | • Mr. Ryoji Terado<br>(Director)     |
|                    | Kyoto                  | • Halfway House<br>Meishin              | • Mr. Kazuyuki Odani<br>(President)  |

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## Special Events

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13 Jan.

*Welcome Party*

A party was held to welcome all the participants.

17, 18, 20 Jan.

*Japanese Conversation Classes*

The overseas participants attended three Japanese conversation classes and learned practical Japanese expressions. The *sensei* (teacher) was Ms. Junko Toyoguchi of JICE.

19 Jan.

*Courtesy Visit to the President of the Research and  
Training Institute of the Ministry of Justice and  
Reception by the Vice-Minister of Justice*

After visiting the Ministry of Justice, a reception was held by the Vice-Minister of Justice, Mr. Kotaro Ono, at the Ministry of Justice, Tokyo.

26 Jan.

*Social with Visiting Experts*

A social was held at UNAFEI for the participants and the Visiting Experts attending the 147th Seminar and the Follow-up Meeting to the Workshop on Strategies and Best Practices against Overcrowding in Correctional Facilities (see page 33).

28 Jan.

*Public Lecture and UNAFEI Alumni Reception*

The Public Lecture Programme is conducted annually to increase social awareness of criminal justice issues through comparative international study. The public lecture, sponsored by the Asia Crime Prevention Foundation (ACPF), the Japan Criminal Policy Society (JCPS) and UNAFEI, was held in the Grand Hall of the Ministry of Justice and was attended by distinguished guests, UNAFEI alumni and the participants of the 147th Senior Seminar.

This year, Mr. Steve Pitts, Head of International Relations and External Programmes, National Offender Management Service, Ministry of Justice, UK, and Mr. Desmond Chin Kim Tham, Deputy Director of Prisons/Chief of Staff, Singapore, were invited as speakers. They presented papers entitled “Changing Lives and Making Communities Safer: Strengthening Rehabilitation through Involving Communities in England and Wales” and “The Yellow Ribbon Project: Advocating Community Acceptance and Enhancing Community Involvement,” respectively.

Afterwards, the UNAFEI Alumni Association hosted an enjoyable reception for the participants at the “Danwashitsu” Lounge on the 20th floor of the Ministry of Justice building.

31 Jan.

*Friendship Party with Japanese VPOs*

A Friendship Party was held at UNAFEI to allow the participants a chance to chat informally with Japanese Volunteer Probation Officers.

9 Feb.

*Farewell Party*

A party was held to bid farewell to all the participants.

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## Reference Materials

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### I. United Nations Documents and Congress Workshop

#### A. UN Documents

1. UN (1990) United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for Non-custodial Measures (The Tokyo Rules)
2. UNODC (2006) Criminal Justice Assessment Toolkit on Alternatives to Incarceration
3. UNODC (2007) Handbook of basic principles and promising practices on Alternatives to Imprisonment
4. UNODC (2006) Criminal Justice Assessment Toolkit on Social Reintegration
5. UNODC (2006) Handbook on Restorative Justice Programmes
6. UN (2010) Salvador Declaration on Comprehensive Strategies for Global Challenges
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12. UNODC (2006) Criminal Justice Assessment Toolkit on the Prison System
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2. Tapio Lappi-Seppälä (2010) Causes of Prison Overcrowding
3. Hans-Joerg Albrecht (2010) Prison Overcrowding - Finding Effective Solutions. Strategies and Best Practices Against Overcrowding in Correctional Facilities
4. Elías Carranza (2010) Penal Reform and Prison Overcrowding in Latin America and the Caribbean
5. N. Masamba Sita and Edanyu George Wilson (2010) Human development and Overcrowding in Prisons
6. Kittipong Kittayarak (2010) Responding to Prison Overcrowding: Another Attempt from Thailand
7. Elinor Wanyama Chemonges (2010) Strategies and Best Practices against Overcrowding in Correctional Facilities
8. D. J. Carruthers (2010) Restorative Justice
9. Ela Wiecko (2010) Strategies to reduce the prison population in the early stages of “postsentencing and sentencing”
10. María Noel Rodríguez (2010) Estrategias y buenas prácticas para reducir el hacinamiento en las instituciones penitenciarias
11. Soh Wai Wah (2010) Discussing Early Release Programmes in Singapore
12. Christine Glenn (2010) Strategies to Deal with Prison Overcrowding - The Role of Parole
13. Soh Wai Wah (2010) The Yellow Ribbon Project Story
14. N. Masamba Sita (2010) A Promising Perspective for Prisons in Africa
15. Christine Glenn (2010) Public Confidence in Parole and the Parole Board
16. Mario Luis Coriolano (2010) Torture Prevention Network: Topics for Planned Action

## **II. Community Involvement and Private Prison**

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1. Peter N. Grabosky (2001) Crime Control in the 21st Century
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## **III. Pretrial Service, Sentencing Policy, Alternatives to Incarceration**

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2. Michael Tonry (2001) "Punishment Policies and Patterns in Western Countries" Sentencing and Sanctions in Western Countries
3. Richard S. Frase (2001) "Comparative Perspectives on Sentencing Policy and Research" Sentencing and Sanctions in Western Countries
4. Hans-Jorg Albrecht (2001) "Post-Adjudication Dispositions in Comparative Perspective" Sentencing and Sanctions in Western Countries
5. Leena Kuri (2001) "International Standards for Sentencing and Punishment" Sentencing and Sanctions in Western Countries
6. Rod Morgan (2001) "International Controls on Sentencing and Punishment" Sentencing and Sanctions in Western Countries
7. Michael Tonry (2001) "Penal Policies at the Beginning of the Twenty-First Century" Penal Reform in Overcrowded Times
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11. John Clark and D. Alan Henry (2003) "Pretrial Services Programming at the Start of the 21st Century - A Survey of Pretrial Service Programs". US Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs.
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#### **IV. Treatment of Offenders**

##### **A. Comprehensive Treatment Approaches**

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3. George Mair (2004) *Diversionary and Non-supervisory Approaches to Dealing with Offenders, "Alternatives to Prison: Options for an Insecure Society"*
4. Gill McIvor (2004) *Reparative and Restorative Approaches, "Alternatives to Prison: Options for an Insecure Society"*
5. Peter Raynor (2004) *Rehabilitative and Reiterative Approaches, "Alternatives to Prison: Options for an Insecure Society"*
6. Mike Nellis (2004) *Electronic Monitoring and the Community Supervision of Offenders, "Alternatives to Prison: Options for an Insecure Society"*
7. Michael Tonry (2004) *Intermediate Sanctions, "The Handbook of Crime and Punishment"*
8. James Bonta and Donald Andrews (2006) *Getting Mean, Getting Even, Getting Justice: Punishment and a Search for Alternatives "The Psychology of Criminal Conduct. Fourth edition"*
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10. Social Exclusion Unit (2002) *Reducing re-offending by ex-prisoners*
11. Home Office, UK (2004) *Reducing re-offending: National Action Plan*

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2. Joan Petersilia (2000) *When Prisoners Return to the Community: Political, Economic, and Social Consequences*
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4. Lorraine Mazerolle et. Al. (2010) *Community Variations in Violence: The Role of Social Ties and Collective Efficacy in Comparative Context*
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7. John H. Laub and Robert J. Sampson. *Understanding Desistance in Crime*
8. Home Office, UK (2000) *What Works Strategy for the Probation Service*

**D. Risk and Needs Assessment**

1. Robert Hoge (2008) *Assessment of Juvenile Offenders*
2. Robert Hoge (2008) *Assessment and Treatment*
3. James Bonta and Donald Andrews (2006) *An Overview of the Psychology of Criminal Conduct "The Psychology of Criminal Conduct". Fourth edition*
4. James Bonta and Donald Andrews (2006) *Prediction of Criminal Behavior and Classification of Offenders "The Psychology of Criminal Conduct". Fourth edition*
5. James Bonta and Donald Andrews (2001) *The Theoretical Rationale for the LSI-R/ Administration and Scoring of the LSI-R/ Interpretation "The Level of Service Inventory-Revised: User's Manual"*
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**E. Correctional/Rehabilitation Programmes**

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4. Brown, Shelley (2001) *"Encouraging community release and appropriate supervision" FORUM in Corrections Research Vol. 13. No. 1*

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8. Pisapio, David (2001) "Managing offender risk through revocations" FORUM in Corrections Research Vol. 13 No.1
9. Petersilia, Joan (2005) Meeting the Challenges of Prisoner Reentry "What Works and Why: Effective Approaches to Reentry"
10. Hans-Jorg Albrecht. Electronic Monitoring in Europe
11. James Bonta et. al. (2008) Exploring the Black Box of Community Supervision
12. Gwen Robinson and Peter Raynor (2006) The future of rehabilitation: What role for the probation service?
13. Ros Burnett and Fergus McNeill. The place of the officer-offender relationship in assisting offenders to desist from crime

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2. Leschied, Alan W. (2000) Implementation of Effective Correctional Programs
3. Preson, Denise L. (2000) Addressing Treatment Resistance in Corrections
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5. Brown, Shelley (2000) Cost-Effective Correctional Treatment
6. Gaes, Gerry (2000) Program Evaluation: Guidelines for Asking the Right Questions
7. Moutiuk, Laurence L. (2000) Contributing to Safe Reintegration: Outcome Measurement

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## Experts and Participants List

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### Visiting Experts

|                              |  |
|------------------------------|--|
| Mr. Yvon Danduang            | Senior Associate<br>International Centre for Criminal Law<br>Reform and Criminal Justice Policy,<br>Canada                                   |
| Ms. Elinor Wanyama Chemonges | National Co-ordinator<br>Paralegal Advisory Services Project<br>Foundation for Human Rights Initiative<br>Uganda                             |
| Mr. Desmond Chin Kim Tham    | Deputy Director of Prisons/Chief of Staff<br>Singapore Prison Service<br>Singapore   |
| Mr. Steve Pitts              | Head of International Relations and<br>External Programmes,<br>National Offender Management Service<br>Ministry of Justice<br>United Kingdom |
| Sir Judge David Carruthers   | Chairman<br>New Zealand Parole Board<br>New Zealand  |
| Dr. Kittipong Kittayarak     | Permanent Secretary for Justice<br>Ministry of Justice<br>Thailand   |
| <b>Overseas Participants</b> |  |
| Mr. Mohammad Zahidul Hasan   | Additional Superintendent of Police<br>Bangladesh Police<br>Bangladesh   |
| Ms. Keamogetse Letsatle      | Psychology Unit Co-ordinator<br>Prisoner Administration and Rehabilitation Office<br>Botswana Prison Service<br>Botswana                     |
| Mr. Márcio Schiefler Fontes  | Judge<br>Turvo District Court<br>Santa Catarina State Judicial Branch<br>Brazil  |

|                                      |   |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| Mr. Hotma Victor Sihombing           | Head<br>Sub Division for International Organization<br>and Co-operation Affairs,<br>International Relations Division<br>Indonesian National Police<br>Indonesia |
| Ms. Joyce Stone                      | Superintendent<br>Department of Correctional Services<br>Ministry of National Security<br>Jamaica   |
| Mr. Yadab Ghimire                    | Registrar<br>Appellate Court<br>Biratnagar<br>Nepal   |
| Mr. Janardan Nepal                   | Registrar<br>Appellate Court<br>Tulsipur<br>Nepal   |
| Mr. Marlon Babatunde Ekundayo Shemfe | Head of Training and Staff Development<br>Administration<br>Nigerian Prisons Service<br>Nigeria   |
| Mr. Ahmed Ishaque Jehangir           | Senior Superintendent of Police<br>Traffic Headquarters<br>Punjab Police<br>Pakistan  |
| Mr. Frank Men Tunduwa                | Deputy Director<br>Community Based Corrections<br>Department of Justice and Attorney General<br>Papua New Guinea  |
| <b>Japanese Participants</b>         |   |
| Mr. Yuichi Endo                      | Director<br>General Affairs Division<br>Tohoku Regional Parole Board  |
| Ms. Yuko Furuhashi                   | Deputy Superintendent<br>Morioka Juvenile Training School   |
| Mr. Shinji Higami                    | Judge<br>Sapporo High Court   |
| Ms. Motoko Kurisu                    | Special Assistant to the Superintendent<br>Haruna Juvenile Training School for Girls  |

Mr. Yasuhiko Maezawa

Public Prosecutor  
Tokyo District Public Prosecutors Office

Mr. Noboru Yamamoto

Director  
Planning and Coordination Division  
Hiroshima Probation Office

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**THE 13TH INTERNATIONAL TRAINING COURSE ON  
THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESPONSE TO CORRUPTION**

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The 13th International Training Course on the Criminal Justice Response to Corruption was held from 18 October to 12 November 2010. Twenty three participants attended: 17 overseas participants and six Japanese participants, including two observers.

|                                   |  |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| Mr. Sayed Wali Sadat              | Auditor<br>Interior Inspection Department<br>Ministry of Justice<br>Afghanistan  |
| Mr. Rehman Khan                   | Assistant Director of Public Prosecutions<br>Directorate of Public Prosecutions<br>Attorney General's Chambers<br>Botswana       |
| Mr. Stavos Diniz Douglas Moreno   | State Attorney (Legislative)<br>Legal Department<br>House of Representatives of Pernambuco<br>State,<br>Brazil                   |
| Ms. Vicky Kabiku Muanji           | Judge<br>County of Matete<br>Ministry of Justice and Human Rights<br>Democratic Republic of the Congo                            |
| Mr. Adalberto Julio Abarca Delcid | Sub Chief of the Unit of Disciplinary<br>Investigation,<br>General Inspector's Office<br>National Civilian Police<br>El Salvador |
| Mr. Idha Endri Prastiono          | Anti-Corruption Police Chief<br>Directorate of Criminal Detective<br>Indonesian National Police<br>Indonesia                     |
| Mr. Sami Sleman Faqi Al-Surchi    | Deputy Public Prosecutor<br>Public Prosecution Directorate<br>Ministry of Justice<br>Kurdistan<br>Iraq                           |
| Mr. Ponce Arturo Velasco          | General Director of Internal Affairs<br>Attorney General of the Republic<br>Mexico   |

|  |  |
|--|--|
| Mr. Rajkumar Koirala                         | District Government Attorney<br>District Government Attorney, Morang<br>Attorney General's Office of Nepal<br>Nepal                                    |
| Mr. Tariq Pervez                             | Assistant Director<br>Interior Division<br>Federal Investigation Agency<br>Pakistan  |
| Mr. José Anthony Portillo Martinez           | Auxiliary Officer<br>Internal Affairs Unit<br>National Direction of Customs<br>Paraguay  |
| Ms. Marmarie Porcincula Satin-Vivas          | State Prosecutor I<br>Office of the Prosecutor General<br>Department of Justice<br>Philippines   |
| Ms. Samarage Harippriya Jayasundara          | Senior State Counsel<br>Criminal Division<br>Attorney General's Department<br>Sri Lanka  |
| Ms. Ranjani Madavita Patabandige Seneviratne | Assistant Director General<br>Legal Division<br>Commission to Investigate Allegations<br>of Bribery or Corruption,<br>Sri Lanka                        |
| Ms. Pinthip Leelakriangsak Srisanit          | Public Prosecutor<br>International Affairs Department<br>Office of the Attorney General<br>Thailand  |
| Ms. Phuong Thi Do                            | Judicial Inspector<br>Criminal and Administrative Department<br>Institute for Judicial Science of the<br>Supreme People's Court of Vietnam,<br>Vietnam |
| Mr. Dumisani Mthombeni                       | Law Officer<br>Regional Public Prosecutor<br>Attorney General's Office<br>Ministry of Justice and Legal Affairs<br>Zimbabwe                            |

**Japanese Participants**

|                      |  |
|----------------------|--|
| Mr. Toshio Hirano    | Public Prosecutor<br>Osaka District Public Prosecutors Office                                  |
| Mr. Atsushi Maekawa  | Investigator<br>Investigation Division, Executive Bureau<br>Securities and Exchange Commission |
| Mr. Masanori Mizuno  | Judge<br>Sapporo High Court  |
| Mr. Shinji Yamaguchi | Public Prosecutor<br>Tokyo District Public Prosecutors Office                                  |

**Japanese Observers**

|                    |   |
|--------------------|---|
| Mr. Hiroyuki Ito   | Government Attorney<br>International Cooperation Department<br>Research and Training Institute<br>Ministry of Justice |
| Mr. Syusaku Tatara | Assistant Judge<br>Saitama District Court   |

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**THE 16TH SEMINAR ON CRIME PREVENTION AND  
CRIMINAL JUSTICE FOR THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

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The 16th Seminar on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice for the People's Republic of China was held from 16 November to 3 December 2010. Seventeen participants attended, including two observers. The main theme of the Seminar was "Expert Analysis of Forensic Evidence."

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|------------------|---|
| Mr. Xian-Dan Huo | Director<br>Forensic Expertise Administrative Bureau<br>Ministry of Justice of the People's Republic<br>of China  |
| Mr. Wen-Hui Xi   | Deputy Director-General<br>Forensic Expertise Administration Bureau<br>Ministry of Justice of the People's Republic<br>of China   |
| Mr. Xin-Zi Zhang | Director<br>General Office<br>Ministry of Justice of the People's Republic<br>of China  |
| Ms. Lan Lu       | Deputy Director<br>Division of Prison Work<br>Institute for Crime Prevention<br>Ministry of Justice of the People's Republic<br>of China  |
| Mr. Yi-Bao Li    | Officer<br>Political Department<br>Ministry of Justice of the People's Republic<br>of China   |
| Ms. Jie Shang    | Officer<br>Forensic Expertise Administration Bureau<br>Ministry of Justice of the People's Republic<br>of China   |
| Ms. Xiu-Li Tian  | Program Officer<br>Mutual Legal Assistance and Foreign<br>Affairs Department,<br>Ministry of Justice of the People's Republic<br>of China   |
| Mr. Zhi-Hua Du   | Deputy Director-General<br>Legislation Department<br>Legislative Affairs Commission of the Standing<br>Committee of the National People's Congress,<br>People's Republic of China |

- Ms. Bin Liu  
 Consultant  
 Research Department  
 Legislative Affairs Commission of the  
 Standing Committee of the National  
 People's Congress,  
 People's Republic of China
- Mr. Hong-Bin Wang  
 Senior Judge  
 The First Division of Criminal Trial  
 The Supreme People's Court of the  
 People's Republic of China
- Mr. Wei-Chun Ao  
 Senior Judge  
 The Third Division of Criminal Trial  
 The Supreme People's Court of the  
 People's Republic of China
- Mr. Yun-Tao Gao  
 Deputy Director General  
 Department of Duty Crimes Prevention  
 The Supreme People's Procuratorate of  
 the People's Republic of China
- Mr. Lei Chen  
 Office-Level Procurator  
 General Bureau of Anti-Corruption and Bribery  
 The Supreme People's Procuratorate of  
 the People's Republic of China
- Ms. Xiao-Li Liu  
 Consultant  
 Administrative Re-examination  
 The Bureau of Legislative Affairs Department  
 Ministry of Public Security of the  
 People's Republic of China
- Mr. Jing-Jie Liu  
 Section Chief  
 Criminal Investigation Department  
 Ministry of Public Security of the  
 People's Republic of China
- Mr. Gong-Yi Wang  
 Director-General  
 Judicial Research Institute  
 Ministry of Justice of the  
 People's Republic of China
- Mr. Hua Guo  
 Associate Professor  
 Central University of Finance and Economics  
 People's Republic of China

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## INFORMATION ABOUT FORTHCOMING PROGRAMMES

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### **1. The Eleventh Country Focused Training Course on the Juvenile Delinquent Treatment System for Kenya**

The Eleventh Country Focused Training Course on the Juvenile Delinquent Treatment System for Kenya will be held from 15 February to 11 March 2011. The Course is entitled “The Capacity-Building of Child Care and Protection Officers in the Juvenile Justice System of Kenya.” Fifteen Kenyan government officials will attend.

### **2. The Seventh Seminar on Criminal Justice for Central Asia**

The Seventh Seminar on Criminal Justice for Central Asia will be held from 2 to 17 March 2011. The theme of the Seminar is “Addressing Corruption which Hinders Countermeasures for Drug Offences and Others; Especially, Ethics and Codes of Conduct for Judges, Prosecutors and Law Enforcement Officials.” Seven participants from three Central Asian countries, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan, will attend.

### **3. The 148th International Training Course**

The 148th International Training Course will be held from 11 May to 16 June 2011. The theme of the Course will be “Drug Offender Treatment: New Approaches to an Old Problem.” Eleven overseas participants, three overseas observers and eight Japanese participants will attend.

#### Rationale

How should we treat drug-dependent offenders? This is a question to which criminal justice systems around the world have been struggling to find an effective and practical answer. Despite the time and resources devoted to anti-drug efforts, drug abuse is still prevalent. A large number of offenders are imprisoned for drug abuse, and the recidivism rate among drug-dependent offenders is high.

#### **Effective Intervention Methods and Techniques for Drug-Dependent Offenders**

In the last two decades, however, various methods and techniques of intervention, designed to change the attitudes and behaviour of drug-dependent offenders, have been developed, tested, and applied with certain success. Notable examples are cognitive behavioural counselling, relapse prevention programmes, social skills training, and therapeutic communities. An important feature of these programmes is that they are based on scientific and statistical evaluations of their effectiveness, which indicates that ‘something works’. There are also research studies that conclude that drug-treatment programmes are effective and that their effectiveness varies by type of treatment.

#### **Effective Criminal Justice Response to Drug-Dependent Offenders**

Within the same period, criminal justice strategies that emphasize treatment and rehabilitation instead of harsh punishment and incarceration have developed. The most widely known is the drug court system, which is said to be effective in preventing recidivism and cost-effective at the same time.

After two decades, it will be worthwhile to conduct an overview of these methods and programmes that have been developed, examine their effectiveness, learn from the experiences of countries that have implemented them, and discuss good practices.

## **Objectives of the Programme**

This programme offers participants an opportunity to deepen their understanding and share experiences and knowledge concerning the treatment of drug-dependent offenders. Another objective of the programme is to establish a global network of counterparts so that exchange of updated information on country practices can be facilitated.

In order to achieve these objectives, this programme will provide an opportunity to identify and examine current situations and challenges existing in participants' countries, and build participants' knowledge of possible measures to improve current situations in the treatment of drug-dependent offenders, especially in the stages of institutional and community corrections.

Among the major topics to be studied are the following:

### **Understanding of the Current Situation**

- (a) Current situation of drug abuse/dependency in each country;
- (b) Overview of the current treatment of drug-dependent offenders;
- (c) Statistics concerning the treatment of drug-dependent offenders;
- (d) Pharmacological, pathological and psychological impact of illicit drugs on human beings.

### **Exploration of Possible Measures and Way Forward**

- (a) Effective interventions for drug-dependent offenders
  - Assessments (assessment of drug dependency, assessment of risk of recidivism, formulation of treatment plans based upon the result of assessment);
  - Psychological interventions (psycho-education, relapse prevention, motivational interviewing, therapeutic communities, etc.);
  - Psychiatric interventions (methadone maintenance therapy, Cyanamid, etc.);
  - Evaluation techniques for the results of interventions (systematic reviews, meta-analysis);
  - Others (urinalysis, detoxification, etc.).
- (b) Criminal justice response to drug offenders
  - Special procedures for drug-dependent offenders at all stages of criminal justice proceedings (diversions, drug courts, etc.);
  - Partnership with the private sector (NGO self-help groups, Alcoholics Anonymous, Narcotics Anonymous, etc.);
  - Other issues that have implications concerning policy making (cost-benefit analysis of treatment for drug-dependent offenders, impact of drug offenders upon prison overcrowding, ensuring the quality of staff in the treatment of drug-dependent offenders).

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**ADMINISTRATIVE NEWS**

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**Follow-Up Meeting to the Workshop on Strategies and Best Practices against Overcrowding in Correctional Facilities**

UNAFEI held the Follow-up Meeting to the Workshop on Strategies and Best Practices against Overcrowding in Correctional Facilities, which was attended by the participants of the 147th Senior Seminar. The Meeting aimed to disseminate the outcome of the Workshop on “Strategies and Best Practices against Overcrowding in Correctional Facilities” organized by UNAFEI and held in Brazil on 16 April 2010 within the framework of the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice. The main theme of the Meeting was “community involvement in offender treatment,” the importance of which was recognized by the panellists and audience of the Workshop.

UNAFEI invited five prominent experts to this Follow-up Meeting: Sir Judge David Carruthers, Chairman of the New Zealand Parole Board; Prof. Yvon Dandurand, Senior Associate, International Centre for Criminal Law Reform and Criminal Justice Policy, Canada; Mr. Desmond Chin Kim Tham, Deputy Director of Prisons/Chief of Staff, Singapore Prison Service; Mr. Steve Pitts, Head of International Relations and External Programmes, National Offender Management Service, Ministry of Justice, UK; and Ms. Elinor Wanyama Chemonges, National Coordinator, Paralegal Advisory Services Project, Foundation for Human Rights Initiative, Uganda. Some of the experts had served as panellists and moderators at the Workshop, and others are experts on issues very relevant to the theme of the Meeting.

**Overseas Trips by Staff**

Professor Yuichiro Wakimoto visited Vancouver, Canada from 2 to 10 October 2010 to attend the 30th Asian and Pacific Conference of Correctional Administrators. Professor Wakimoto delivered a presentation at the Conference.

Professor Junichi Watanabe attended the 12th International Corrections and Prisons Association Annual General Meeting and Conference in Ghent, Belgium from 23 to 31 October 2010.

Director Masaki Sasaki, Deputy Director Haruhiko Ukawa, Mr. Naoyuki Harada (Professor), Ms. Kumiko Izumi (Professor), Ms. Yoshiko Chihara (Staff), Mr. Takayuki Suzuki (Staff), Mr. Shinichi Inoue (Staff) and Ms. Grace Lord (Linguistic Adviser) went to Manila, the Philippines, to attend the Fourth Regional Seminar on Good Governance for Southeast Asian Countries, which was held from 7 to 9 December 2010. The topic of the Seminar was “Securing Protection and Co-operation of Witnesses and Whistleblowers.” UNAFEI and the Department of Justice of the Republic of the Philippines co-hosted the Seminar.

Mr. Yuichi Tada (Professor) visited Courmayeur, Italy, from 9 to 12 December 2010 to attend the annual Co-ordination Meeting of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme Network and the ISPAC International Conference.

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| Mr. Haruhiko Ukawa    | Deputy Director   |
| Mr. Motoo Noguchi     | Professor   |
| Mr. Naoyuki Harada    | Professor   |
| Ms. Kumiko Izumi      | Professor   |
| Mr. Fumihiko Yanaka   | Professor   |
| Mr. Yuichi Tada       | Professor, Chief of Training Division                           |
| Mr. Haruhiko Higuchi  | Professor   |
| Mr. Toru Kawaharada   | Professor, Chief of Information and Library<br>Service Division |
| Mr. Yuichiro Wakimoto | Professor, Chief of Research Division                           |
| Ms. Ayako Sakonji     | Professor, Deputy Programming Officer of 147th Seminar          |
| Mr. Junichi Watanabe  | Professor, Programming Officer of 147th Seminar                 |
| Ms. Grace Lord        | Linguistic Adviser  |

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| Mr. Takayuki Suzuki   |  |
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Ms. Miki Yamamoto