

UNAFEI NEWSLETTER

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LETTER FROM THE DIRECTOR

It is my privilege to inform readers of the successful completion of the 164th International Training Course on “Effective Measures for Treatment, Rehabilitation and Social Reintegration of Juvenile Offenders”, which took place from 14 August to 23 September 2016. In this Course, we welcomed 7 Japanese participants and 24 overseas participants (including 2 observers): 12 from Asia, 5 from Africa, 4 from South America and 3 from Oceania. The participants included judges, prosecutors, probation officers, police officers and other public officials involved in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice. As this newsletter demonstrates, the Course was extremely productive. It consisted of lectures by visiting experts, ad hoc lecturers, UNAFEI faculty members, individual presentations, visits to relevant criminal justice agencies, and group-workshop and plenary sessions.

Juvenile offenders are unique in that their physical and mental development make them highly amenable to rehabilitation. Rather than receiving criminal punishment, juvenile offenders typically require professional counselling, guidance, education, and a sound social environment in order to learn how to take control of their lives and pursue their life goals. For decades, United Nations standards and norms and the Convention on the Rights of the Child have called for the development of juvenile justice systems that emphasize “care-oriented” treatment with custodial measures as a last resort.

UNAFEI, as one of the institutes of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme Network, held this Course to offer participants an opportunity to clarify and analyse the current situation of juvenile offenders in each participating country and to explore more effective ways to enhance their treatment, rehabilitation and social reintegration. Additionally, the participants were able to share experiences, gain knowledge, and build a human network of counterparts.

During the Course, the participants diligently and comprehensively examined the main theme, 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. With the academic and practical input from the visiting experts, ad hoc lecturers and UNAFEI faculty—and the in-depth discussions they had with each other—the participants are now better equipped to enhance the policies and practices related to juvenile offenders in their respective countries.

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

I would also like to express my great appreciation to the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) for its immeasurable support throughout the Course. 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 Course.

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 nations' criminal justice systems, and towards the benefit of international society as a whole.

Finally, I would like to reiterate my best regards to the participants of the 164th International Training Course. I hope that the experience they gained during the Course 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.

September 2016

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Keisuke SENTA', with a long horizontal line extending to the left.

Keisuke SENTA
Director, UNAFEI

THE 164TH INTERNATIONAL TRAINING COURSE

EFFECTIVE MEASURES FOR TREATMENT, REHABILITATION AND SOCIAL REINTEGRATION OF JUVENILE OFFENDERS

Course Rationale

I. THE MAIN THEME OF THE COURSE

Course Rationale

Many countries have established specific juvenile justice systems and laws with a view to promoting welfare, personal development and education. Juveniles are distinguished from adults, and special measures are taken in every stage of the juvenile justice system.

In light of the importance of this issue, the United Nations General Assembly adopted the “United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (The Beijing Rules)”¹ in 1985, the “United Nations Guidelines for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency (The Riyadh Guidelines)”² and the “United Nations Rules for the Protection of Juveniles Deprived of their Liberty”³ in 1990. Moreover, “the Convention on the Rights of the Child”⁴ was adopted in 1989, calling for the adoption and implementation of child-sensitive justice systems based on humanitarianism, the guarantee of due process and the expansion of diversion. Currently, more than 190 countries have ratified this Convention. The Convention, rules and guidelines ensure several principles such as:

- Promoting the well-being of juveniles and their families,
- Minimizing the necessity of intervention,
- Due process in juvenile justice systems,
- Involvement of parents or guardians,
- Promotion of diversion from formal process,
- Avoiding deprivation of liberty (e.g., detention pending trial, institutional treatment),
- Incarceration for the shortest appropriate period of time,
- Encouraging the use of alternatives to institutionalization,
- Protecting the privacy rights of juveniles.

Thus, the general objective of the standards is to provide more “care-oriented” treatment for juvenile offenders.

Moreover, the Thirteenth Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice adopted the Doha Declaration⁵, which underlines the importance of development of comprehensive child-sensitive justice policies focused on the best interests of the child to protect children who

¹ General Assembly resolution 40/33, annex.

² General Assembly resolution 45/112, annex.

³ General Assembly resolution 45/113, annex.

⁴ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 1577, No. 27531.

are in contact with the criminal justice system, particularly in relation to their treatment and social reintegration.

The above principles were adopted because juveniles are socially and psychologically immature, and they are susceptible to stress and trauma. On the other hand, with appropriate intervention and support, children are often more responsive to efforts at rehabilitation and reintegration.

According to research on adolescent brain development, adolescence now lasts longer than ever, and the adolescent brain is surprisingly malleable. During the adolescent period, the ability of self-control develops remarkably, and incarceration of adolescent children might have adverse effects on this ability. Also, when comparing the recidivism rates of adolescents who have had their cases handled through the formal justice system with those who have participated in diversion programmes, the rate of the former was higher than the latter⁶.

In light of the characteristics of juveniles and the above-mentioned research on recidivism, juveniles face a critical stage of their lives for rehabilitation and reintegration. Thus, it is important to promote the well-being and personal development of juveniles by providing appropriate measures and treatment, making use of this formative period.

This training course focused on the rehabilitation and social reintegration of juveniles who are subject to institutional treatment and community-based treatment.

Objectives of the Course

Many countries implement specific measures for juveniles, such as diversion programmes, alternative measures to incarceration, restorative justice, risk and needs assessment, and a variety of other treatment programmes. However, some countries also face challenges including long-term detention/incarceration, lack of social inquiry (i.e., pre-sentence investigation), lack of use of diversion, and there is room for further improvement in terms of risk and needs assessment, treatment programmes, through-care from incarceration to the community, and cooperation with other related organizations and individuals.

Thus, this course offered participants an opportunity to deepen their understanding and share experiences and knowledge focusing on (i) juvenile justice procedures, (ii) alternative dispositions including diversion for juvenile offenders, and (iii) effective institutional/community-based treatment for juvenile offenders.

Another objective of the course was to establish a global network of counterparts to facilitate the exchange of updated information on country practices.

In order to achieve these objectives, this course provided an opportunity to identify and examine the current situations and challenges existing in the participants' countries, and to build the participants' knowledge of possible measures to improve current practices.

⁵ “*The Doha Declaration on integrating crime prevention and criminal justice into the wider United Nations agenda to address social and economic challenges and to promote the rule of law at the national and international levels, and public participation*”, Economic and Social Council resolution 2015/19, annex etc.

⁶ Keynote speech of Dr. Laurence Steinberg, Distinguished University Professor of Psychology at Temple University “*Age of Opportunity: Lessons From the New Science of Adolescence*”, Second World Congress on Community Corrections (Los Angeles, California, USA, July 2015).

These objectives were achieved via lectures and the participants' dialogue and discussions.

Topics

Specific topics addressed during the Course included:

- 1) General principles of juvenile justice systems
 - Definition of "juvenile" and "juvenile offence" under each country's legal system
 - Purpose of the juvenile justice system
 - Legislation
 - Specific juvenile justice procedures (compared to those for adults)
 - Current status of juvenile offences

- 2) Understanding and respecting the relevant international standards and norms
 - United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (The Beijing Rules)
 - United Nations Guidelines for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency (The Riyadh Guidelines)
 - United Nations Rules for the Protection of Juveniles Deprived of their Liberty
 - The Convention on the Rights of the Child

- 3) Juvenile justice procedure
 - Uniqueness of fact finding procedure with respect to the offence and the background/circumstances of juveniles
 - Comparison to adult criminal justice systems

- 4) Disposition
 - Competent authorities
 - Types of dispositions (e.g., warnings, probation, community service, compensation/restitution, restorative justice, mitigation of sentence)
 - Alternative measures

- 5) Institutional treatment
 - Risk / needs assessment
 - Effective treatment and evaluation (e.g., education, vocational training, treatment programmes)
 - Understanding of social environment (family, peers, school, workplace) and support for rehabilitation and reintegration
 - Cooperation between institutional treatment and community-based treatment

- 6) Community-based (non-institutional) treatment
 - Risk / needs assessment
 - Effective treatment and evaluation (e.g., education, vocational training, treatment programmes)
 - Understanding of social environment (family, peers, school, workplace) and support for rehabilitation and reintegration
 - Cooperation between institutional treatment and community-based treatment

- 7) Social reintegration
 - Diversion from formal system

- (e.g., education programmes, restorative justice)
- Cooperation among related agencies, organizations and individuals
(e.g., school, non-governmental organization, social welfare service, volunteers)

Each participant was required to submit two papers: firstly, an overview paper of the juvenile justice system in each participant's country regarding the above-mentioned topics, and secondly, an individual presentation paper relating to the Course's main theme.

Course Summary

Lectures

During the Course, the participants attended 42 lectures, including 6 presented by the visiting experts, 6 by ad hoc lecturers and 7 by the faculty of UNAFEI. Three distinguished criminal justice practitioners served as UNAFEI's visiting experts. They lectured on issues relating to the main theme of the Course and contributed significantly beyond their lectures by encouraging discussions after their lectures, participating in the discussions of other programmes, and conversing with the participants on informal occasions. Additionally, the ad hoc lectures were delivered by a Japanese Family Court Judge, a Family Court Probation Officer, juvenile justice practitioners, and professors from Japanese universities. The lecturers and lecture topics are listed on pages 8 to 10.

Individual Presentations

During the second week of the course, all participants delivered individual presentations which introduced the situation, problems and future prospects of the participants' countries. These papers were compiled onto a USB memory stick and distributed to all the participants. The titles of these individual presentation papers are listed on pages 11 to 13.

Group Workshop Sessions

Group workshop sessions provided the participants with the opportunity to further examine the sub-topics 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 responses to a previously distributed questionnaire. Selected participants served as chairpersons, co-chairpersons, rapporteurs or co-rapporteurs, 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 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 plenary report-back session, where they were endorsed as the reports of the Course. Brief summaries of the group workshop reports are provided on pages 14 to 16.

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 Course'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 17 to 19.

Lecture Topics

Visiting Experts' Lectures

- 1) Dr. Kerry Baker
 - Professional Decision-making and Risk/Needs Assessment
 - Working Effectively with Young Offenders
 - Desistance and Social Reintegration
- 2) Mr. Clement Okech
 - Juvenile Justice in Kenya: Growth, System and Structures
 - Effective Treatment and Social Reintegration of Juveniles in Kenya: Practice and Latest Developments
- 3) Mr. David Prescott
 - The Good Lives Model: From Theory to Practice
 - Key Strategies for Working with Juvenile Offenders

UNAFEI Professors' Lectures

- 1) Mr. SENTA Keisuke, Director, UNAFEI
 - Legal instruments in crime prevention and criminal justice
 - Juvenile Justice Procedure
- 2) Mr. MORINAGA Taro, *Deputy Director, UNAFEI*
 - Criminal Justice System in Japan: Overview
- 3) Ms. AKASHI Fumiko, *Professor, UNAFEI*
 - International Standards and Norms & the Criminal Justice System in Japan (CJSJ)
-Focus on the Juvenile Justice System-

- 4) Mr. TSUJI Takanori, *Police Superintendent, Adjunct Professor, UNAFEI*
 - Crime Situation in Japan and Activities of Japanese Police
- 5) Mr. YAMADA Masahiro, *Professor, UNAFEI*
 - Japanese Criminal Justice Procedure ~ from the point of view of a prosecutor
- 6) Mr. HIRANO Nozomu, *Professor, UNAFEI*
 - Juvenile Justice in Japan
- 7) Ms. YAMAMOTO Mana, *Professor, UNAFEI*
 - Juvenile Institutional Corrections in Japan
 - Penal Institutions in Japan
- 8) Mr. MINOURA Satoshi, *Professor, UNAFEI*
 - Offender Rehabilitation System in Japan
 - Effective cooperation between professionals and volunteers -
 - Volunteer Probation Officers in Japan
- 9) Mr. WATANABE Hiroyuki, *Professor, UNAFEI*
 - The Offender Rehabilitation System in Japan - For Juvenile Offenders -

Ad Hoc Lectures

- 1) Mr. KAWAIDE Toshihiro
Professor, Graduate School of Law and Politics, The University of Tokyo
 - Basic Idea and Revision of the Juvenile Act in Japan
- 2) Mr. KAWAMOTO Seigan
Judge, Tokyo Family Court

Ms. ONO Reiko
Deputy Chief of the Family Court Investigating Officer, Tokyo Family Court
 - Juvenile Justice Procedure in Japan
- 3) Ms. YASUNAGA Satomi
Juvenile Development Instructor, Juvenile Support Center, Juvenile Division, Community Safety Department, Fukuoka Prefectural Police Headquarters

- Juvenile Delinquents Are Unhappy Boys/Girls
-Protecting Children through Multi-Agency Cooperation-

4) Mr. AIZAWA Masashi
Professor, Oita University

- Current Status and Roles of Child Guidance (Consultation) Centres and Children's Self-reliance Support Facilities for Juveniles with Delinquent Tendencies

5) Ms. TSUBOI Setsuko
Lawyer / President, the social welfare corporation Carillon Children Centre

- Being there for children -What we do at Carillon Children Centre-

Individual Presentation Topics

Overseas Participants

- 1) Mr. Hossen Talukder Md SHAFAYET (Bangladesh)
 - Juvenile Justice in Bangladesh
- 2) Mr. Ugyen KELZANG (Bhutan)
 - Youth Rehabilitation and Development Centre
- 3) Mr. Jean Cler BRUGNEROTTO (Brazil)
 - Juvenile Offences in Brazil: Legal Aspects, Lowering the Age of Criminal Responsibility and Consequences for the Society and Juvenile Offenders
- 4) Ms. Ahiram Bruno De ALMEIDA (Brazil)
 - Juvenile Delinquency: Deconstructing the Logic of the Banality of Evil and the Establishment of a New Paradigm of Criminal Justice
- 5) Mr. Celestin BEUGRE (Cote d'Ivoire)
 - Effective Measures for Treatment, Rehabilitation and Social Reintegration of Juvenile Offenders
- 6) Mr. Konan Seraphin KOUAME (Cote d'Ivoire)
 - Effective Measures for Treatment, Rehabilitation and Social Reintegration of Juvenile Offenders
- 7) Mr. Fisi Tausia NASARIO (Fiji)
 - Juvenile Justice System in the Republic of Fiji
- 8) Mr. Viliame VOSAMURI (Fiji)
 - Effective Measures for Treatment, Rehabilitation and Social Reintegration of Juvenile Offenders
- 9) Mr. Iyad Mohammad ALZOUBI (Jordan)
 - Correction & Rehabilitation Centres Department
- 10) Mr. Ahmad Ali ALQUDAH (Jordan)
 - Juvenile Police Department

- 11) Ms. Joy Naitore Nkirote RIUNGU (Kenya)
 - Effective Measures for Treatment, Rehabilitation and Social Reintegration of Juvenile Offenders
- 12) Mr. Muhammad Razmee ABD RAZAK (Malaysia)
 - Effective Measures for Treatment, Rehabilitation and Social Reintegration of Juvenile Offenders
- 13) Ms. Fathimath Roona (Maldives)
 - Situation of Children in Conflict with Law in Maldives
- 14) Ms. Narantuya CHOIJANTSAN (Mongolia)
 - Overview of the Juvenile Justice System in Mongolia
- 15) Mr. Aung Myo Cohn (Myanmar)
 - Effective Measures for Treatment, Rehabilitation and Social Reintegration of Juvenile Offenders
- 16) Ms. Mariana MARTIN (Namibia)
 - Challenges in Providing Reintegration Interventions for Juvenile Offenders: A Correctional Perspective
- 17) Ms. Meunajo TJIROZE (Namibia)
 - Rehabilitation of Juvenile Offenders in Namibia: A Case for Evidence-Based Institutional Treatment
- 18) Mr. Ishfaq AHMED (Pakistan)
 - Effective Measures for Treatment, Rehabilitation and Social Reintegration of Juvenile Offenders
- 19) Ms. Linda Sagi Masina DENTANA (Papua New Guinea)
 - Implementing Juvenile Justice and Restorative Approaches in Papua New Guinea
- 20) Ms. Veronica Liliana AGUILAR BACA (Peru)
 - Juvenile Criminal Lawbreakers and the Penal System in Peru
- 21) Ms. Jeza Mae Sarah Calauag SANCHEZ (Philippines)
 - The Juvenile Justice System in the Philippines' Box of CICL

- 22) Ms. Fara Lorena DE AVILA MACHADO (Uruguay)
- Evolution of Uruguayan Imprisonment Systems
- Challenges: Young Offenders' Situation
- 23) Mr. CHAN Kai Pong Albert (Hong Kong)
- Institutional-based Treatment for Juvenile Offenders in Hong Kong and HKCSD's Response to the Current Challenges
- 24) Mr. YongJu SOHN (Korea)
- Effective Measures for Treatment, Rehabilitation and Social Reintegration of Juvenile Offenders

Japanese Participants

- 25) Mr. FURUKAWA Mitsuhiro
- Juvenile Act in 2014
- 26) Mr. FUJIO Tomonori
- A Murder Case Seeking Life Imprisonment of a Juvenile
- 27) Mr. YANAI Ryouichi
- Effective and Protective (Educative) Measures in Family Court in Japan
- 28) Mr. SATOMI Akira
- Juvenile Classification Homes in Japan
- 29) Mr. FURUHASHI Takuya
- What Happens in Juvenile Training Schools
- 30) Mr. DAINAKA Hiroyuki
- The Treatment of Juvenile Delinquents Who Have No Support from Their Parents
- 31) Mr. KAMIYA Eisuke
- Job Assistance for Juvenile Probationers/Parolees in Japan

Group Workshop Sessions

Group 1**DEALING WITH CHILDREN: DIVERSION, COURT ACTION, COOPERATION**

Chairperson	Mr. Ishfaq AHMED	(Pakistan)
Co-Chairperson	Mr. Fisi Tausia NASARIO	(Fiji)
Rapporteur	Ms. Linda Sagi Masina DENTANA	(Papua New Guinea)
Co-Rapporteur	Ms. Jeza Mae Sarah Calauag SANCHEZ	(Philippines)
Co-Rapporteur	Ms. Ahiram Bruno De ALMEIDA	(Brazil)
Members	Mr. Ryouichi YANAI	(Japan)
	Mr. Tomonori FUJIO	(Japan)
	Mr. Ahmad Ali ALQUDAH	(Jordan)
	Mr. Celestin BEUGRE	(Cote d'Ivoire)
Advisers	Prof. HIRANO Nozomu	(UNAFEI)

Report Summary

Group 1 focused on the role of diversion in the rehabilitation of juveniles in conflict with the law within the context of the participating countries' juvenile justice systems and the international standards set forth in the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice ("The Beijing Rules").

Due factors such as environment, lack of experience and stage of mental development, juveniles in conflict with the law are particularly responsive to rehabilitative and social reintegration approaches. Measures that divert these juveniles from the traditional criminal justice system are more effective than a traditional retributive approach. Thus, diversion redirects juveniles to the community support services they need to get their lives back on track.

The Beijing Rules establish standards for the administration of juvenile justice, and one of the fundamental concepts is the establishment of a competent judicial authority, such as family or juvenile courts, that specializes in handling cases involving juveniles. Other key principles a fair and effective juvenile justice system include: involvement of parents, guardians and legal counsel; the use of social inquiry reports; a variety of disposition measures so as to avoid institutionalization to the greatest extent possible; avoidance of unnecessary delay in the disposition of cases; ensuring the confidentiality of case records involving juveniles; and the need for professionalism and training for juvenile justice practitioners.

The group stressed the importance of inter-organizational cooperation with related governmental agencies and other criminal justice practitioners, such as the police, prosecutors, the courts, probation, and juvenile correctional facilities. Such cooperation is necessary for the smooth functioning of the juvenile justice system, and all countries reported some level of interaction between these agencies. Furthermore, all group members agreed that public-private partnerships can support rehabilitation through the establishment of private halfway houses, finding employment for juveniles and teaching them vocational skills, organizing volunteers to support rehabilitation, and so on.

The treatment, rehabilitation and social reintegration of juveniles into society requires a holistic approach on the part of all stakeholders of the criminal justice system, as well as the active participation of the community and the private sector. To ensure that these goals are met, the group recommended, among others, (1) the use of enlightening and educational diversion programmes tailored to juveniles, (2) promoting volunteerism to encourage citizens to work with juveniles, (3) information sharing by and between governmental agencies and the private sector to enhance services provided to juveniles, and (4) the collection of data on recidivism to assess current diversion methods.

Group 2**THE IDEAL JUVENILE JUSTICE MODEL, KEY INNOVATIONS AND PRACTICES**

Chairperson	Mr. Ugyen Kelzang	(Bhutan)
Co-Chairperson	Mr. Takuya Furuhashi	(Japan)
Rapporteur	Ms. Meunajo Tjiroze	(Namibia)
Co-Rapporteur	Ms. Ch. Narantuya	(Mongolia)
Co-Rapporteur	Mr. Viliame Vosamuri	(Fiji)
Members	Ms. Veronica Aguilar	(Peru)
	Mr. Iyad Alzoubi	(Jordan)
	Mr. YongJu Sohn	(Republic of Korea)
	Mr. Hiroyuki Dainaka	(Japan)
	Mr. Akira Satomi	(Japan)
Adviser	Prof. Yamamoto Mana	(UNAFEI)

Report Summary

The group members considered the ideal model for juvenile justice by focusing on four main themes: (1) procedures for appropriate treatment; (2) risk/needs assessment and treatment programmes; (3) reintegration; and (4) inter-agency cooperation and governmental support.

Appropriate treatment of juveniles in conflict with the law requires specialized juvenile justice personnel, such as police, prosecutors, family/juvenile courts, rehabilitation centres, and professional and volunteer probation officers. The group identified the challenges of the lack of appropriate legislation, budget and skilled human resources. Additionally, more efforts should be taken to consider the rights of victims throughout the juvenile justice process.

Risk/needs assessment was identified as a key component of an ideal juvenile justice system. Low-risk juveniles can be treated in the community while high-risk juveniles can be treated in an institution to ensure the best outcomes. While some countries have advanced standardized assessment tools to guide the treatment of juveniles in conflict with the law, some countries have no tools at all. The group suggested that countries without advanced tools perform a S.W.O.T. analysis to assess the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats with respect to juveniles in need to treatment. Once an assessment is conducted, treatment programmes such as life-skills training with a focus on criminogenic needs, emotional development training and vocational training can be implemented as appropriate. Other novel approaches discussed by the group include initiatives to improve juveniles' self-reliance and decision-making abilities and the practice of including various members from the juveniles' communities, such as village elders, police officers and social welfare officials, in the process of diversion and treatment.

The group members agreed that the purpose of criminal sanctions should be the successful reintegration of the offender upon release, noting that juveniles in conflict with the law face numerous challenges during the process of reintegration into society. These challenges include the lack of resources, employment and social support, psychological problems, and difficulty dealing with the transition period, including dealing with social stigma. Noting that an ideal system would allow the individual to return to society with a "reinvented" identity, practices such as pre-release and re-entry programmes and family support measures were suggested as measures to facilitate reintegration.

Inter-agency cooperation and governmental support are also important to facilitate reintegration. Key practices identified by the group include the sharing of information between agencies through shared databases, the establishment of funds aimed at assisting ex-offenders upon their release, the implementation of risk management models, and human-resources exchanges between relevant agencies. Private-sector support was also encouraged through the establishment of partnerships with businesses, non-profit organizations and faith-based organizations.

Group 3**SOCIAL REINTEGRATION**

Chairperson	Mr. Konan Seraphin Kouame	(Cote d'Ivoire)
Co-Chairperson	Mr. Furukawa Mitsuhiro	(Japan)
Rapporteur	Ms. Fathimath Roona	(Maldives)
Co-Rapporteur	Ms. Mariana Martin	(Namibia)
Co-Rapporteur	Ms. Joy Naitore Nkirote Riungu	(Kenya)
Members	Mr. Hossen Talukder Md Shafayet	(Bangladesh)
	Mr. Jean Cler Brugnerotto	(Brazil)
	Mr. Muhammad Razmee Abdul Razak	(Malaysia)
	Mr. Chan Kai Pong Albert	(Hong Kong)
	Mr. Kamiya Eisuke	(Japan)
	Mr. Aung Myo Cohn	(Myanmar)
	Prof. Fumiko Akashi	(UNAFEI)
Adviser	Prof. Fumiko Akashi	(UNAFEI)
Assistant	Mr. Lucas Perrin	(France)

Report Summary

Group 3 addressed the challenges of social reintegration of juveniles in conflict with the law. The group members agreed that detention is not always the appropriate way to deal with juvenile offenders, and, thus, they proposed solutions in reference to the following points: diversion and alternative sentencing; crime prevention; and inter-agency cooperation with the community and the private sector.

Diversion, as described in the Beijing Rules, is a process through which the police, prosecutors and other agencies are empowered to dispose of cases involving juveniles without proceeding to a formal hearing. Diversion measures include cautioning, reparations, restorative justice measures, etc. Alternative sentencing is applied to juveniles who have been formally processed through the juvenile justice system, and these measures avoid typical custodial sentences. Alternative sentencing measures include probation, community service, conditional or unconditional discharge, training and rehabilitation treatment.

The group identified challenges facing social reintegration of juveniles, particularly stigmatization, lack of employment opportunities, lack of professionals with specialized skills and knowledge, the lack of availability of community resources, etc. To address these challenges, Group 3 proposed the promotion of diversion and alternative measures through professional training and use of the media, relying on volunteers to supplement the work of trained professionals, and adopting legislation that formalizes the use of diversion and alternative sentencing.

Some countries reported that they lack specific laws and strategies relating to crime prevention at the national level. It was also recognized that where such laws exist, it is often the case that crime prevention programmes lack sufficient resources and are not coordinated or sustained by various agencies involved. The group stressed the importance of public awareness and education to promote crime prevention and social reintegration. These measures should be directed both at juveniles in conflict with the law and the general public through various methods including community supervision, annual crime prevention campaigns, and use of the electronic and print media.

Finally, the group agreed that inter-agency cooperation with non-governmental agencies, as well as governmental agencies, is important to foster the social reintegration of juveniles. Nevertheless, many countries lack policy guidelines and legislation, lack awareness, and lack sufficient resources. Countries should develop strategies, legislation and procedures for inter-agency cooperation, increase resources and incentives for such cooperation, and involve the community in seeking solutions.

Observation Visits

<u><i>Date</i></u>	<u><i>Agency/Institution</i></u>	<u><i>Main Persons Concerned</i></u>
24 Aug.	Ministry of Justice	• Mr. KANEDA Katsutoshi (Minister of Justice)
	Tokyo Probation Office	• Ms. UNEMOTO Naomi (Director General of the Rehabilitation Bureau)
31 Aug.	Hachiohji Juvenile Classification Home	• Mr. WATANABE Satoru (Director)
8 Sep.	Supreme Court	• Mr. ONUKI Yoshinobu (Supreme Court Judge)
	Tokyo District Court Tokyo Family Court	• Ms. OMORI Takako (Section Chief)

Group Study Tours

<u><i>Date</i></u>	<u><i>Location</i></u>	<u><i>Agency/Institution</i></u>	<u><i>Main Persons Concerned</i></u>
14 Sep.	Hiroshima	Halfway House “With Hiroshima”	• Mr. YAMADA Kan-ichi (President)
15 Sep.	Nara	Nara Juvenile Prison	• Mr. IWAMOTO Yasuhiko (Director of General Affairs Division)
		Nara Juvenile Training School	• Mr. KURASHIGE Hideki (Director)
16 Sep.	Osaka	Children’s Self-reliance Support Facility, Osaka Prefectural “Shutoku Gakuin”	• Mr. YOSHIKAWA Masaki (Director)

Special Events

17 Aug. *Welcome Party*

19, 23, 25 Aug. *Japanese Conversation Classes*

The overseas participants attended three Japanese conversation classes and learned practical Japanese expressions. The *sensei* (teachers) were Ms. KOIKE Keiko and Ms. KOHNO Rinko from EP academy.

24 Aug. *Courtesy Call to the Minister of Justice and
Reception by the Vice-Minister of Justice*

At the conclusion of their courtesy visit to the Minister of Justice, Mr. KANEDA Katsutoshi, a reception was held for the participants by the Vice-Minister of Justice, Mr. INADA Nobuo, at the Danwa-shitsu lounge on the 20th floor of the ministry building, overlooking Hibiya Park.

26 Aug. *UNAFEI International Table Tennis Tournament*

The UNAFEI Table Tennis Tournament was held in the auditorium. Mixed teams of international participants, Japanese participants and UNAFEI faculty and staff were formed, and competed against each other.

3, 4 Sep. *ACPF Branches Study Tour*

The participants were invited to visit branches of the ACPF in six locations around Japan. The participants split into groups and visited Sapporo, Fukushima, Tochigi, Nagano, Nagoya and Osaka. They visited local criminal justice facilities and had an opportunity to do some sight-seeing. In addition, each branch held a reception in honour of the participants visiting their region.

6, 7 Sep. *Social with Volunteer Probation Officers*

The participants had an opportunity to exchange views with Japanese Volunteer Probation Officers at a social at UNAFEI.

10 Sep. *Home Visits*

The Volunteer Probation Officers Association in Support of UNAFEI's Activities kindly organized a home visit programme. The hosts were Mr. ISHIZAKI, Ms. KAWASE, Mr. SHIMADA, Mr. TANAKA and Ms. SHIBATA. They kindly invited the participants to their homes.

21 Sep. *Farewell Party*

A party was held to bid farewell to the participants.

Reference Materials

**UNAFEI'S 164TH INTERNATIONAL TRAINING COURSE
LIST OF REFERENCE MATERIALS**

A. United Nations Conventions and Related Documents	
1	United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) (EN-JP)
2	United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (The Beijing Rules)
3	United Nations Guidelines for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency (The Riyadh Guidelines)
4	United Nations Rules for the Protection of Juveniles Deprived of their Liberty
B. Japanese Law	
1	Penal Code (EN-JP)
2	Code of Criminal Procedure (EN-JP) 1 (Part 1 and Part 2), 2 (Part 3)
3	Juvenile Act (EN-JP)
4	Offenders Rehabilitation Act (EN-JP)
5	Volunteer Probation Officers Act (EN-JP)
6	Child Welfare Act (EN-JP)

Expert and Participant List

Visiting Experts

Dr. Kerry BAKER	Senior Lecturer London South Bank University United Kingdom
Mr. Clement OKECH	Assistant Director Probation Service Kenya
Mr. David PRESCOTT	Director of Professional Development and Quality Improvement Becket Family of Services United States of America

Overseas Participants

Mr. Hossen Talukder Md SHAFAYET	Principal (Deputy Director) Department of Social Services Ministry of Social Welfare Bangladesh
Mr. Ugyen KELZANG	Superintendent of Police Division IX, Trashigang, Royal Bhutan Police Bhutan
Ms. Ahiram Bruno De ALMEIDA	Procedural Analyst Office of Federal Prosecution in State of Sergipe Federal Prosecution Service Brazil
Mr. Jean Cler BRUGNEROTTO	Federal Prison Agent Federal Prison of Campo Grande Federal Prison Department Brazil
Mr. Celestin BEUGRE	Magistrate Ministry of Justice Cote d'Ivoire

Mr. Konan Seraphin KOUAME	Judge in Correctional and Civil Matters Higher Level Court of Abengourou Ministry of Justice Cote d'Ivoire
Mr. Fisi Tausia NASARIO	Divisional Prosecuting Officer / Southern Prosecution Fiji Police Force Fiji
Mr. Viliame VOSAMURI	Divisional Rehabilitation Officer Rehabilitation Unit Fiji Corrections Service Organization Fiji
Mr. Ahmad Ali ALQUDAH	Training Section Chief Training Section, Juvenile Police Department Jordan
Mr. Iyad Mohammad ALZOUBI	Prison Director Aqaba Prison, Prison Service Jordan
Ms. Joy Naitore Nkirote RIUNGU	Senior Probation Officer Field Services Division Probation and Aftercare Service Kenya
Mr. Muhammad Razmee ABD RAZAK	Principal, Tunas Bakti Approved School Department of Social Welfare Malaysia Malaysia
Ms. Fathimath Roona	Director Juvenile Crime Prevention Advocacy and Research Juvenile Justice Unit, Ministry of Home Affairs Maldives

Ms. Narantuya CHOIJANTSAN	Senior Officer Department of the Treaty, Law and Cooperation Ministry of Justice and Internal Affairs Mongolia
Mr. Aung Myo Cohn	Assistant Director Prisons Department, Ministry of Home Affairs Myanmar
Ms. Mariana MARTIN	Head, Community Supervision, Rehabilitation and Reintegration Namibian Correctional Service Namibia
Ms. Meunajo TJIROZE	Head Mental Health and Special Needs Offenders Rehabilitation and Reintegration Namibian Correctional Service Namibia
Mr. Ishfaq AHMED	Deputy Inspector General Baltistan Division Police Department (Government of Gilgit Baltistan) Pakistan
Ms. Linda Sagi Masina DENTANA	Probation Officer Community Based Corrections Department of Justice and Attorney General Papua New Guinea
Ms. Veronica Liliana AGUILAR BACA	Head of the Family Police Station Direction of Protection of Family and Vulnerable People National Police of Peru Peru
Ms. Jeza Mae Sarah Calauag SANCHEZ	Administrative and Legal Officer Office of the Chief Bureau of Jail Management and Penology Philippines

Ms. Fara Lorena DE AVILA MACHADO	National Technical Assistant Branch Technical National Subaddress National Rehabilitation Institute (INR) Ministry of Interior Uruguay
Mr. CHAN Kai Pong Albert (Observer)	Principal Officer Hong Kong Correctional Services Department Hong Kong
Mr. YongJu SOHN (Observer)	Director, Welfare Section Ulsan Detention Centre Korea
Japanese Participants	
Mr. DAINAKA Hiroyuki	Probation Officer Shizuoka Probation Office
Mr. FUJIO Tomonori	Public Prosecutor Matsue District Public Prosecutors Office
Mr. FURUHASHI Takuya	Director of 1st Division of Juvenile Correction Service Takamatsu Regional Correction Headquarters
Mr. FURUKAWA Mitsuhiro	Public Prosecutor's Assistant Officer Osaka District Public Prosecutors Office
Mr. KAMIYA Eisuke	Probation Officer Tokyo Probation Office
Mr. SATOMI Akira	Principal Specialist Fukuoka Juvenile Classification Home Kokura Branch
Mr. YANAI Ryouichi	Family Court Investigating Officer Mito Family Court Tsuchiura Branch

INFORMATION ABOUT FORTHCOMING PROGRAMMES

1. Preparatory Meeting for the Third Country Training Programme

From 27 to 29 September 2016, UNAFEI will host a preparatory meeting for the Third Country Training Programme. In addition to preparing for the TCTP, which will be held in spring 2017, the meeting will facilitate the exchange of information on the legal basis for probation in Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar and Viet Nam (the “CLMV” countries), as well as Thailand and Japan.

2. The 19th UNAFEI UNCAC Training Programme

From 12 October to 17 November 2016, UNAFEI will host the 19th UNAFEI UNCAC Training Programme in Tokyo, Japan. The theme of the Programme is “Effective Anti-Corruption Enforcement (investigation and prosecution) in the area of procurement”. Visiting experts, lecturers and government officials from Japan and around the world will attend.

3. The Training Seminar for Prison Officials in Myanmar, the Second Session of 2016

In November 2016, the Training Seminar for Prison Officials will take place in Myanmar. The seminar will focus on offender classification and risk assessment, as well as anger management techniques for correctional officers and inmates.

4. The Third Training Programme on Legal Assistance for Viet Nam

In December 2016 in Tokyo, Japan, UNAFEI will host the Third Training Programme on Legal Assistance for Viet Nam.

5. The 165th International Senior Seminar

From 9 January to 10 February 2016, UNAFEI will host the 165th International Senior Seminar in Tokyo, Japan. The main theme of the Seminar is “Juvenile Justice and the United Nations Standards and Norms”. Government officials from across Southeast Asia and other parts of the world, including Japan, and visiting experts and lecturers will attend.

ADMINISTRATIVE NEWS

Overseas Trips by Staff

Deputy Director MORINAGA Taro and Professor YAMAMOTO Mana visited Helsinki, Finland from 12 to 18 June to attend the experts' meeting of the International Penal and Penitentiary Foundation (IPPF).

Professor MINOURA Satoshi and AKASHI Fumiko visited Beijing, China from 17 to 19 June to attend the Asia Criminology Society 8th Annual Conference.

Professor YAMAMOTO Mana visited Manila, Philippines from 27 to 30 July to attend a workshop on developing effective intake, risk assessment, and monitoring tools and strategies for incarcerated terrorist offenders held by the Global Counter Terrorism Forum (GCTF).

Professor MINOURA Satoshi visited Bangkok, Thailand from 15 to 19 August to attend the seminar on treatment of offenders in the ASEAN region.

Professor YOSHIMURA Koji visited Yangon, Myanmar and Bangkok, Thailand from 28 August to 3 September to discuss plans for the UNODC-UNAFEI Seminar for Myanmar Prison Officials in FY2017.

E-Mail Address Change Notification

Our e-mail address has changed to unafei@i.moj.go.jp. Please note that unafei@moj.go.jp will expire on or before 31 March 2017.

FACULTY AND STAFF OF UNAFEI

Faculty:

Mr. SENTA Keisuke	Director
Mr. MORINAGA Taro	Deputy Director
Ms. AKASHI Fumiko	Professor 164th Seminar Programming Officer
Ms. YAMAMOTO Mana	Professor 164th Seminar Deputy Programming Officer Chief of Research Division
Mr. YUKAWA Tsuyoshi	Professor Chief of Training Division
Ms. WATANABE Ayuko	Professor
Mr. YAMADA Masahiro	Professor
Mr. HIRANO Nozumu	Professor
Mr. YOSHIMURA Koji	Professor
Mr. WATANABE Hiroyuki	Professor Chief of Information and Public Relations
Mr. MINOURA Satoshi	Professor
Mr. Thomas L. SCHMID	Linguistic Adviser

Secretariat:

Mr. JIMBO Katsuhiko	Chief of Secretariat
Mr. SHOJIMA Naoki	Chief of General and Financial Affairs Section
Mr. ITO Jin	Chief of Training and Hostel Management Affairs Section

General and Financial Affairs Section:

Mr. MIYAGAWA Wataru	Senior Officer
Mr. OZAWA Yoichi	Officer
Ms. ODA Michie	Officer
Mr. FURUHASHI Yasuhiko	Officer

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Ms. SATO Marie	Senior Officer
Ms. HANDO Mayumi	Senior Officer 164th Assistant Programming Officer

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Ms. EMA Ayako	Officer

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Ms. IWAKATA Naoko	Librarian

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Ms. YAMADA Hisayo	Officer
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Kitchen:

Ms. ODAGIRI Maki	Chef
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JICA Coordinator for the 164th International Training Course:

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Ms. YAMAMOTO Miki	JICA

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