

**Public Lecture
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“International efforts to follow-up on the Doha Declaration of the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice”



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Paving the ground for the Doha Declaration

- In its resolution 56/119, the General Assembly decided that each United Nations congress on crime prevention and criminal justice shall adopt a single declaration.
- Preparatory arrangements: Leading role of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice; endorsement of Commission's resolutions by the General Assembly through the ECOSOC.
- Consideration to the recommendations made by the Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Lessons Learned from United Nations Congresses on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its meeting held in Bangkok from 15 to 18 August 2006 (endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 62/173 of 18 December 2007).



Paving the ground for the Doha Declaration

- The process that leads to the Declaration goes through the preparation of documentation for the Congress, which includes a Discussion Guide, as well as the reports of Regional Preparatory Meetings which take place about a year before the Congress (for the Doha Declaration, in 2014), in various regions of the world: Asia and Pacific, Western Asia, Latin America, and Africa (and this year also Western Europe for the Kyoto Declaration). Those RPMs discuss the issues on the agenda of the Congress.
- The Declaration is formulated on the basis of the recommendations of the RPMs, and the recommendations that are brought forward in the Congress documentation, starting with the Discussion Guide. The Declaration is the product of negotiations among Member States (informals) to arrive at an agreed language.
- Need for advance planning and close coordination with all parties involved in the preparation of the Congress, including the relevant counterparts of the host Government and the institutes of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network.



Paving the ground for the Doha Declaration

- The earlier a decision is taken by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on agenda items and workshop topics, the easier it is to undertake preparatory activities, in particular the development of the discussion guide and the arrangement of regional preparatory meetings, including consultations on the workshop programmes with the PNI institutes, as well as with relevant non-governmental organizations, for the organization of the ancillary meetings.
- The Bangkok EGM proposed that attention needs to be paid to the nature and significance of potential topics for the congresses (and consequently for the content of a future Declaration as an outcome of a congress), as follows:
 - ✓ Issues that may require policymaking at the international level, including, if necessary, international standard-setting;
 - ✓ Issues with predominantly transnational aspects or dimensions that may require transnational approaches and solutions;
 - ✓ Issues of substantial concern and importance to as many States as possible from all regions;



Paving the ground for the Doha Declaration

- ✓ Issues that strike a balance between crime prevention and control, on the one hand, and criminal justice, on the other;
- ✓ Issues of political significance on which consensus has already been reached, but for which a reiteration of political commitment might be warranted or desirable, or on which progress in action by the international community would be registered;
- ✓ Issues likely to command consensus for the first time; and
- ✓ Emerging issues that do not enjoy consensus and are not likely to do so in the near future, but that warrant more discussion and accumulation of knowledge.



The Doha Declaration as outcome of the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

“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”

- Endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 70/174
- Common denominator: interrelation and reciprocal reinforcement between the rule of law and sustainable development
- First time that the negotiations towards the Doha Declaration were successfully completed before the Congress itself.
- First time that the content of the Declaration reflected a downstream and upstream flow between substantive agenda items and the workshop topics.
- First time that a political declaration of a Crime Congress served as a basis for the development of an operational programme.



The Doha Declaration as outcome of the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

“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”

- Critical juncture: Adoption of the Declaration in April 2015, while the discussions and negotiations on the establishment of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda at the United Nations had begun, but were still ongoing.
- The Doha Declaration essentially provided an added impetus to include the recognition of the interrelationship between the rule of law and sustainable development in the final text of the 2030 Agenda, which is most particularly reflected in the inclusion of Goal 16.



The Doha Declaration as outcome of the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

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Key commitments include, among others:

- Integrity and accountability in the criminal justice system
- Rehabilitation, social reintegration of prisoners
- Promotion of a culture of lawfulness among children and youth
- Integrating crime prevention and criminal justice and rule-of-law-related aspects into educational systems.
- Fostering international cooperation and addressing new and emerging forms of crime



Follow-up to the Doha Declaration

National efforts to implement the Declaration

Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice: 25th, 26th and 27th sessions (2016, 2017 and 2018):

- Information on the implementation of, and follow-up to, the Doha Declaration.
- Information on action taken by Member States to implement the Doha Declaration and proposals made by them for ways and means of ensuring appropriate follow-up to it.
- Accumulated knowledge and overview on legislative developments and policy directives/ initiatives at the national level to implement the principles contained in the Declaration.

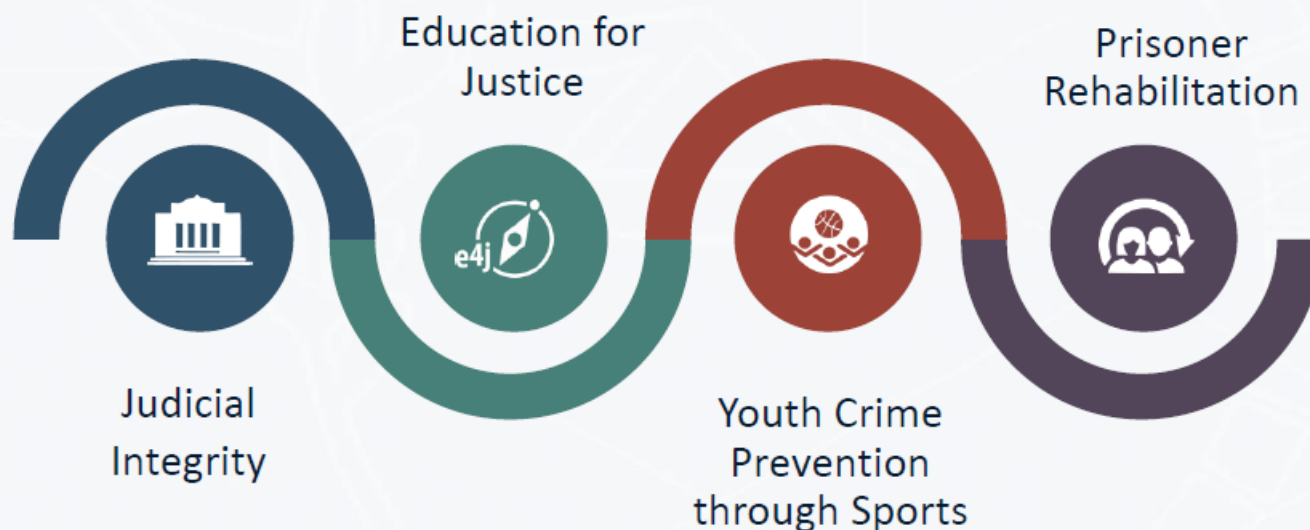


Follow-up to the Doha Declaration

Doha Declaration: Milestone achievement and backbone for the Global Programme for its Implementation

Global Programme for the Implementation of the Doha Declaration

Launched in March 2016



Follow-up to the Doha Declaration

Doha Declaration: Milestone achievement and backbone for the Global Programme for its Implementation

Results:

- Reached under the Programme: 13,000+ stakeholders – 180+ countries.
- Capacity-building for 5,400+ stakeholders from 150+ countries
- Awareness-raising and advocacy reaching 8,000+ stakeholders from 180 countries
- 130+ events, including workshops, expert group meetings, trainings and awareness-raising events.
- Gender distribution: 43% female; 57% male participants.
- Beneficiaries feedback: 95%+ rated quality of events as high or very high; 85%+ indicated that they would apply the knowledge and skills acquired immediately.

Follow-up to the Doha Declaration

Doha Declaration: Milestone achievement and backbone for the Global Programme for its Implementation

Policy impact:

- Resolution 35/25 of the Human Rights Council noting “with appreciation the capacity-building activities and specialized curricula developed”.
- Resolution 7/6 of the Conference of the States parties to the UNCAC, welcoming “the work under the Global Programme”.
- Report of the Secretary-General (A/72/175) at the 72nd session of the General Assembly, welcoming the follow-up to the implementation of the Doha Declaration.
- Report of the Executive Director of UNODC to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (26th session, 2017), highlighting the Global Programme as a catalyst and a resource to help States in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.

Follow-up to the Doha Declaration

Global Programme for the Implementation of the Doha Declaration

A. Strengthening judicial integrity and preventing corruption in justice systems

- Objective: Strengthening standards in judicial integrity through networking, training and technical assistance
- Outcome: First ever platform for judges and stakeholders committed to strengthen judicial integrity, access to resources and relevant information, as well as enhanced training possibilities on judicial conduct and ethics.



Follow-up to the Doha Declaration

Global Programme for the Implementation of the Doha Declaration

A. Strengthening judicial integrity and preventing corruption in justice systems

- Global Judicial Integrity Network: first networks meeting held on 9-10 April 2018: 350+ participants from 106 countries and 40 judicial associations and relevant organizations, 35 Chief Justices. Outcomes: TOR and Declaration adopted, Network launched.

- New dedicated website: news. Stories and events.

New online resource database. Restricted area for Network participants: online forum, contact database.

<https://www.unodc.org/ji/>



Follow-up to the Doha Declaration

Global Programme for the Implementation of the Doha Declaration

A. Strengthening judicial integrity and preventing corruption in justice systems

- New tools: Judicial Ethics Training Package consisting of e-learning courses, self-directed course and trainers' manual. First train-the-trainers workshop for 7 pilot countries held in March 2018.
- Technical assistance: 6 countries in 2017 received assistance in developing, revising and implementing Codes of Conduct; 360 judges benefited from capacity-building events.



Follow-up to the Doha Declaration

Global Programme for the Implementation of the Doha Declaration

B. Fostering the rehabilitation and social integration of prisoners

- Technical assistance : nine countries supported in establishing/improving existing prison-based rehabilitation programmes; more than 300 prison practitioners from 49 countries trained on good practices in prisoner rehabilitation.
- Technical guidance on how to strengthen prison-based work programmes.
 - ✓ Roadmap for the development of prison-based rehabilitation programmes
 - ✓ Handbook on Anti-Corruption Measures in Prison.
https://www.unodc.org/documents/justice-and-prison-reform/17-06140_HB_anti-corr_prisons_eBook.pdf
- U.N. standards and norms on the Treatment of Prisoners (Nelson Mandela Rules).
- Standardized electronic prisoner file management software under development.



Follow-up to the Doha Declaration

Global Programme for the Implementation of the Doha Declaration

B. Fostering the rehabilitation and social integration of prisoners

- Global support to national brands of prison products
- Roadmap for the Development of Prison-based Rehabilitation Programmes: Expert Group Meeting (January 2017) for the review and validation of the Handbook
- Feasibility study and survey on national prison brands and related technical assistance needs
- Website on good practices in prison-based work programmes and national brands of prison products:

<https://www.unodc.org/dohadeclaration/news/index.html?tag=2432>



Follow-up to the Doha Declaration

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C. Preventing youth crime through sports

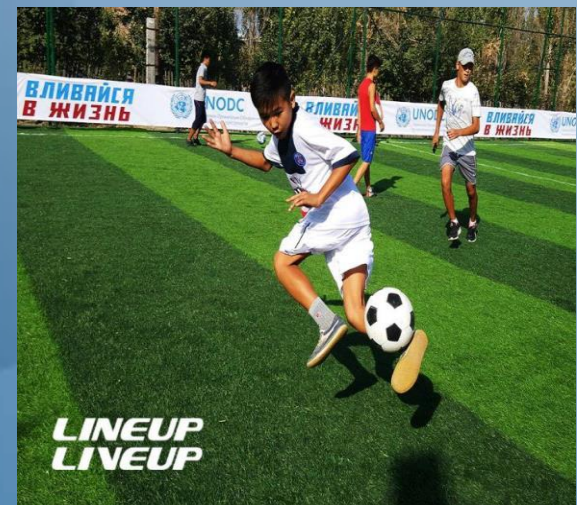
Line Up Live Up: sports-based life skills training curriculum developed and piloted in 4 countries with 180 coaches and 1,100+ youth trained so far. 5 more countries are expected to join. 53 sport centres/schools engaged with trainings and provided with basic equipment to support Line Up Live Up training.

Support community-based organizations: encourage the development of innovative initiatives around sport for prevention (small grants schemes).

Raising awareness: of the power of sports for social change and crime prevention among policy-makers and sport/education practitioners and mobilize youth as “agents of change”.

Outcomes:

- ✓ Increased understanding on the use of sports for crime prevention.
- ✓ Capacity of sports centres/schools to address factors of crime.



Follow-up to the Doha Declaration

Global Programme for the Implementation of the Doha Declaration

D. The “Education for Justice Initiative” (E4J)

Objective: to improve education on crime prevention, criminal justice and the rule of law.

Primary education: the “Zorbs” promote basic values of acceptance, fairness, integrity and respect; “Online Zoo” translated and disseminated in F, R and S; online game on GBV “Chuka” launched on International Women’s Day.



Follow-up to the Doha Declaration

Global Programme for the Implementation of the Doha Declaration

D. The “Education for Justice Initiative” (E4J)

Secondary education: Model UN Guide (Resource Guide for Organizing Model United Nations Conferences that Address Crime Prevention, Criminal Justice and Other Aspects of the Rule of Law). The Resource Guide contains seven sections relating to core topics, an introduction and information on useful resources.



Follow-up to the Doha Declaration

Global Programme for the Implementation of the Doha Declaration

D. The “Education for Justice Initiative” (E4J)

Tertiary education: University teaching modules on organized crime, corruption, terrorism, cybercrime, criminal justice, firearms, trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants, as well as on integrity and ethics under development.

E4J in total:

- ✓ Provision of direct capacity-building to 360 teachers at the primary, secondary and tertiary levels using E4J materials.
- ✓ Awareness-raising for 5,500+ students and teachers.
- ✓ Online library of resources for rule of law educational materials under development.

Outcome: enhanced teaching on the rule of law



Follow-up to the Doha Declaration

Global Programme for the Implementation of the Doha Declaration

D. The “Education for Justice Initiative” (E4J)

Partnerships:

- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO): implementation partnership for the development of teaching tools for primary and secondary education.
 - Civil society organizations: cooperation in the development of interactive education materials for educators and students.
 - Academia: engaged with 200+ Universities in more than 60 countries in the development and dissemination of educational materials.
- ✓End-beneficiaries actively participate in the development and piloting of tools.
 - ✓Focus on ownership and regional relevance of materials.
 - ✓Gender, human rights and SDGs incorporated as cross-cutting issues in teaching materials.



Follow-up to the Doha Declaration

Epilogue: the way forward – “From Doha to Kyoto and beyond”

Need for “continuity”

- The 14th Crime Congress is uniquely placed to ensure “continuity”, namely to build on the achievements of the 13th Crime Congress and the Doha Declaration, and support the implementation for the years 2020-2025 of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development up until five years before its intended maturity, through the future Kyoto Declaration.
- A reversed analogy in mind: “From Kyoto to Doha and beyond” referred to the multilateral negotiation and agreed course of action in the field of climate change (Kyoto Protocol-Doha Amendment-Paris Agreement).

The analogy leads to thinking of the past United Nations congresses, as well as the forthcoming one in Kyoto, as important milestones towards a much bigger outcome, namely the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, to the extent that the rule of law contributes substantially to achieving sustainable development.



Thank you for your attention



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