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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 118th International Training Course on “Best Practices in the Institutional and Community-Based Treatment of Juvenile Offenders” which took place from 21 May to 12 July 2001. In this Course, we welcomed 10 Japanese and 15 overseas participants: 9 from Asia, 2 from Oceania, 2 from Latin and South America, 1 from the Middle East and 1 from Africa. They included police, public prosecutors, judges and other high-ranking public officials. As this newsletter demonstrates, the Course was extremely productive. It consisted of Individual Presentations, Group Workshop sessions, visits to relevant criminal justice agencies, and presentations by visiting experts, faculty members and *ad hoc* lecturers.

The United Nations has recognized the prevalence of juvenile offending and at the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (April 2000, Vienna) it urged for measures to be taken to address the root causes and risk factors related to juvenile delinquency. In particular the international community has accepted that the move towards restorative and community justice is a natural consequence of a decreasing use of formal juvenile justice systems. Resultantly, UNAFEI, as a United Nations regional institute, decided to undertake this course looking specifically at the issue of the treatment of juvenile offenders both institutionally and in the community.

The challenges facing the treatment of juvenile offenders in the new millennium are multiple and diverse from country to country. In some of the countries, represented by the participants of this Course, their treatment systems are simply overwhelmed by the number of juvenile offenders passing through their respective criminal justice systems. In other countries there has been a great deal of reform both at administrative and legal levels reflecting the public’s concern about the patterns of juvenile offending.

The treatment of juvenile offenders requires an integrated approach from all agencies so engaged. This must be supported by individual treatment programmes and sophisticated information databases, which record the changing characteristics of juvenile delinquents. In addition, treatment must be cost-effective yet best suited to the needs of juveniles offering them real opportunities on the road to rehabilitation. Furthermore, the support of the public is vital to the overall success of both community and institutional treatment practices.

During the eight-week period, the participants diligently and comprehensively examined measures to strengthen and improve practices in the institutional and community-based treatment of juvenile offenders. This was accomplished primarily through comparative analysis of the current situation and problems of juvenile delinquency, juvenile correctional practice and the treatment of juvenile delinquents in the community. Our in-depth discussions enabled us to put forth effective and practical solutions to emerging problems in the changing international society.

I would like to offer my sincere congratulations to all the participants upon their successful completion of the Course, 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 Course's success. Furthermore, I appreciate the indispensable assistance and cooperation extended to UNAFEI by various agencies and institutions, which helped diversify the programme.

A warm tribute must be paid to the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) for its immeasurable support throughout the Course. At the same time, I must express great appreciation to the Asia Crime Prevention Foundation (ACPF) and its branch organizations for their substantial contributions as well as to the Fuchu Rotary Club and Soroptomist International, Fuchu. 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 nation's criminal justice systems, and to the benefit of the international society as a whole.

Finally, I would like to reiterate my best regards to the participants of the 118th 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, lecturers and UNAFEI staff will continue to grow for years to come.

July 2001

*Mikinao Kitada*

Director, UNAFEI

**THE 118TH INTERNATIONAL TRAINING COURSE**  
**“BEST PRACTICES IN THE INSTITUTIONAL AND COMMUNITY-BASED**  
**TREATMENT OF JUVENILE OFFENDERS”**

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**Course Rationale**

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In the field of juvenile justice, the United Nations has played a key role in establishing standard practices, by preparing international instruments such as the Convention on the Rights of the Child (especially, articles 37, 39 and 40), the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (the Beijing Rules), the United Nations Guidelines for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency (the Riyadh Guidelines), and the United Nations Rules for the Protection of Juveniles Deprived of Their Liberty.

A number of Member States have undertaken special efforts to administer juvenile justice systems in line with these instruments. In the process of these efforts for juvenile justice reform, the need for technical assistance has become evident, and led to various activities (e.g., monitoring activity by the Committee on the Rights of the Child; establishment of a co-ordination panel on technical assistance and assistance in juvenile justice; and the publication of the *United Nations Juvenile Justice Guide to International Standards and Best Practice*) as reported by the UN Centre for International Crime Prevention (E/CN.15/2000/5). In May 2001, UNAFEI joins these activities by conducting an international training course focusing upon the treatment of juvenile offenders.

In the wake of the new millennium, organizations in charge of the treatment of juveniles in conflict with the law are facing many challenges. In some countries, the treatment system is overwhelmed by the sheer volume of offenders supplied by the police, prosecution and the judiciary. In some countries, the pressure from society to redefine the most appropriate measures to deal with juvenile offenders has intensified, resulting in many legal and administrative changes. Equally, in some countries the introduction of new technologies, such as information technology is craved, but barred by the tremendous amount of human and monetary resources incurred. In other countries, the cost of offender treatment is under pressure to be reduced so that offenders and the rest of society get a reasonable share of the national wealth.

In response to these situations, “the Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century” (A/CONF.187/4/Rev.3), adopted by the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, held in Vienna, 10-17 April 2000, stresses the importance of undertaking measures to prevent juveniles from becoming delinquent (para. 24) by developing comprehensive crime prevention strategies addressing the root causes and risk factors related to crime (para. 25).

Recognizing the emphasis put by international instruments on the reintegration of juveniles in conflict with the law, with minimum use of the formal juvenile justice system, is compatible with the recent trend towards community and restorative justice (refer to para. 27 and 28 of the Vienna Declaration), UNAFEI aims, through this training course, to come up with strategies to overcome recurrent and newly raised challenges in this area. The challenges are mainly divided into two: the management of offenders and the management of organizations. The participants of this course are requested to discuss solutions to the many issues relating to these two areas.

Efficient treatment and management of juveniles at risk of offending or re-offending needs first attention. To increase the efficiency of crime reduction through offender control requires thorough integration of prevention and treatment, in institutional and community-based treatment. Newly emerging ideas such as 'risk management', 'community justice', 'restorative justice' and 'multi-systemic approach', give impetus to the integration of the various treatment systems of the agencies dealing with juvenile offenders. These ideas suppose that the risk of (re)offending can be identified early in life and can be minimized through successive interventions utilizing the combination of various social resources. Interventions taking advantage of the effectively interwoven safety nets of society, linked agencies, and empowered communities, backed by professional case management, are suggested as effective. Participants will look at examples based on an integrative approach and its actual implementation.

Furthermore, the importance of the provision of individualized treatment, backed up by the case file system, cannot be over-emphasized. With the introduction of individual case file/record systems linked with a sophisticated database utilizing information technology, administrators will also be able to study the trends in the ever-changing characteristics of juveniles and their crimes. However, the documentation of offender information on computer networks necessarily entails an unusual amount of technical and legal/administrative considerations. Participants are expected to exchange their views concerning the introduction, development and utilization of offender data management systems in each country.

Efficient management of organizations dealing with juvenile offenders is also an area requiring attention. Firstly, the cost of providing offender treatment services has become a heated issue in many countries, and has prompted the quest for cost-effective corrections using such measures as diversion, privatization of services, and income-generating activities. In addition, although the training of staff has been a perennial concern of correctional service providers, many countries in the Asian and Pacific area have had difficulty in equipping their offender treatment officers with the attitudes and skills necessary for working with juvenile offenders. As well, the integrity of officers sometimes called into question in the conduct of their business. Participants will discuss concrete measures to improve the cost-effectiveness of treatment, while designing best practices for training of their officers in charge of the rehabilitation of juvenile offenders.

Second, since juvenile criminal justice has changed dramatically in recent years, managing public relations is becoming more and more difficult for correctional administrators, and gaining public confidence is becoming crucial to the sound provision of correctional services. Participants will discuss how to talk to society and how to adapt to the changing expectations in this rapidly developing society.

Giving due consideration to the above rationale, this International Training Course will clarify the challenges facing the organizations in charge of treating juvenile offenders, and explore the best practices to overcome these challenges. By learning from the successes and failures of ever-implemented solutions (not only in the Asia-Pacific region but also in other parts of the world), we will arrive at the best practices applicable and feasible in each participating country. Among the major topics to be discussed are the following items:

- (1) Best practice in the institutional treatment of juvenile offenders:
  - (a) Development of a model treatment programme, being provided separately from adult offenders.
  - (b) Designing a case management system to provide individualized treatment.
  - (c) Establishing a case file/record system and linking it to an offender database and statistical compilation system.
  
- (2) Best practice in the management of organizations providing institutional treatment to juvenile offenders:
  - (a) Strategic utilization of limited financial resources and maximizing cost-effectiveness.
  - (b) Staff training: designing training systems and curricula to enhance skills and integrity.
  - (c) Managing public relations and obtaining public trust in correctional services.
  
- (3) Best practice in the community-based treatment of juvenile offenders:
  - (a) Development of a model treatment programme.
  - (b) Designing a case management system to provide individualized treatment.
  - (c) Establishing a case file/record system and linking it to an offender database and statistical compilation system.
  
- (4) Best practice in the management of organizations providing community-based treatment to juvenile offenders:
  - (a) Strategic utilization of limited financial resources and maximizing cost-effectiveness.
  - (b) Staff training: designing training systems and curricula to enhance skills and integrity.
  - (c) Managing public relations and obtaining public trust in correctional services.

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## Course Summary

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### Lectures

In total, 13 lectures were presented by visiting experts, 9 by *ad hoc* lecturers and 7 by the professors of UNAFEI. Five distinguished criminal justice practitioners from abroad served as UNAFEI visiting experts. They lectured on issues relating to the main theme, and contributed significantly to the Course 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 8 to 10.

### Individual Presentations

During the first three weeks, each Japanese and overseas participant delivered a 45-minute Individual Presentation respectively, which introduced the actual situation, problems and future prospects of his/her country. These papers were compiled into a book entitled "COUNTRY REPORTS FOR THE INTERNATIONAL TRAINING COURSE IN CRIME PREVENTION" and distributed to all the participants. The titles of these Individual Presentation papers are listed on pages 11 to 12.

### 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 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 seriously 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 the conference hall. These reports were subsequently presented in the Report-Back Session, where they were endorsed as the reports of the Course. Summaries of the Group Workshop reports are provided on pages 13 to 26.

### 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 27 to 32.



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**Lecture Topics**

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*Visiting Experts' Lectures*

- 1) Dr. Alan Leshied (Canada)
  - Cognitive Behavioral Treatment for Young Offenders
  - Multisystemic Therapy: Community-Based Treatment for High Risk Young Offenders
  - What Works with Young Offenders: Summarizing the Literature
- 2) Ms. Pamela Phillips (New Zealand)
  - Challenges to Juvenile Treatment in New Zealand
  - Restorative Justice Initiatives in New Zealand
- 3) Ms. Chomil Kamal (Singapore)
  - Directions of Juvenile Justice Reforms in Singapore
  - Juvenile Offender Database Management in Singapore
- 4) Mr. Rob Allen (United Kingdom)
  - Juvenile Justice Reform in England and Wales
  - Youth Justice Board Initiatives in Reducing Offending
  - Involving Community in Youth Justice
- 5) Dr. Tracy W. Harachi (United States of America)
  - A Community-Wide Approach for Prevention of Delinquency
  - A Prevention Science Framework Aimed at Delinquency
  - Prevention Science Principles for Intervention

***Professors Lectures***

- 1) Mr. Yasuhiro Tanabe, *Professor*, UNAFEI
  - Current Crime Trends in Japan
- 2) Mr. Hiroshi Tsutomi, *Professor*, UNAFEI
  - Purposes of the Course
- 3) Ms. Sue Takasu, *Professor*, UNAFEI
  - The Prosecution in Japan
- 4) Mr. Toru Miura, *Professor*, UNAFEI
  - Family Court Hearing Proceedings and the Recent Reformation of the Juvenile Justice System of Japan
- 5) Ms. Mikiko Kakihara, *Professor*, UNAFEI
  - The Criminal Justice System in Japan: Rehabilitation in the Community
- 6) Mr. Kenji Teramura, *Professor*, UNAFEI
  - Institutional Corrections in Japan
- 7) Mr. Kei Someda, *Professor*, UNAFEI
  - An Outline of Restorative Justice

***Ad Hoc Lectures***

- 1) Mr. Kenji Higashikawa  
*Chief Liaison Officer, International Affairs Department, National Police Agency*
  - Overview of the Police in Japan
- 2) Mr. Ei Shimamura  
*Assistant Director, Juvenile Division, Community Safety Bureau, National Police Agency*
  - The Trends of Juvenile Delinquency and Police Activities and Countermeasures against it

- 3) Mr. Kazuo Kurashima  
*Classification Coordinator attached to the Medical Care and Classification Division, Correction Bureau, Ministry of Justice*
  - Classification Services for Juveniles
  
- 4) Mr. Shuji Yoshida  
*Director, Education Division, Correction Bureau, Ministry of Justice*
  - Institutional Treatment of Juvenile Offenders
  
- 5) Mr. Takashi Kubo  
*Professor, Research and Training Institute of the Ministry of Justice*
  - Training Courses for Professional Probation Officers in Japan
  
- 6) Mr. Kazuo Suzuki  
*Director (Superintendent), Training Institute of Correctional Personnel, Ministry of Justice*
  - Staff Training System Focused upon Juvenile Institutions in Japanese Corrections
  
- 7) Mr. Motoyuki Shishido  
*Vice-Chairman of Secretariat, Kantou Regional Parole Board, Ministry of Justice*
  - The Activities of Regional Parole Boards
  
- 8) Mr. Toshihiko Takagi  
*Director of the Supervision Division, Rehabilitation Bureau, Ministry of Justice*
  - Treatment of Juveniles in the Community
  
- 9) Mr. Yukio Shirai and Mr. Kenichi Morishita  
*Professors, the Research and Training Institute for Family Court Probation Officers, Supreme Court of Japan*
  - Role of Family Court Probation Officers in Japan

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**Individual Presentation Topics**

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***Overseas Participants***

- 1) Mr. Mohammed Azizul Haque (Bangladesh)
  - Treatment of Juvenile Offenders in Bangladesh
- 2) Ms. Phyllis Yolanda Beckles (Barbados)
  - Country Report
- 3) Dr. Fernando Rabello Mendes Filho (Brazil)
  - Country Report
- 4) Mr. Chen Hao (China)
  - Main Practices in the Treatment of Juvenile Offenders and Juvenile Crime Prevention in Contemporary China
- 5) Mr. Waliki Naiseruvati Satakala (Fiji)
  - Challenges Facing Organisations in Charge of the Treatment of Juvenile Offenders and the Best Practices to Overcome these Challenges
- 6) Mr. Ambati Siva Narayana (India)
  - Country Report
- 7) Mr. Sambas Somawidjaja (Indonesia)
  - Social Rehabilitation for Juvenile Delinquents and Drug Addicts in Indonesia
- 8) Mr. Teh Guan Bee (Malaysia)
  - Institutional Treatment and Management of Organizations for Juvenile Offenders in Malaysia
- 9) Mr. Binod Mohan Acharya (Nepal)
  - Crime Prevention and the Treatment of Juvenile Offenders in the Nepalese Context
- 10) Mr. Zaka-Ur-Rab Rana (Pakistan)
  - Best Practices in the Institutional and Community-Based Treatment of Juvenile Offenders
- 11) Mr. Amin Inabi (Palestine)
  - Country Report
- 12) Mr. Martin Tongamp (Papua New Guinea)
  - Country Report

- 13) Ms. Bitsang Joyce Matshego (South Africa)
  - Country Report
- 14) Ms. Rajapakshage Sunethra Gunawardhana (Sri Lanka)
  - Report on the Treatment of Juvenile Offenders in Sri Lanka
- 15) Ms. Duangporn Ukris
  - Thailand Country Paper

### *Japanese Participants*

- 16) Mr. Naoyuki Fukushima (Japan)
  - The Role of the Family Court – Especially the Role of the Hearing
- 17) Mr. Kazuhito Hosaka (Japan)
  - Best Practices in the Institutional and Community-Based Treatment of Juvenile Offenders
- 18) Mr. Yasuhiro Hosoi (Japan)
  - Effective Group Management at Juvenile Training Schools
- 19) Ms. Yukiko Kudou (Japan)
  - Agencies Linked to the Treatment of Juvenile Offenders and the Development of Effective Treatment Programmes
- 20) Mr. Shousuke Kuwabara (Japan)
  - Educative Action of a Juvenile Delinquent
- 21) Mr. Masamichi Noda (Japan)
  - Educational Action at the Family Court as Community-Based Treatment
- 22) Ms. Kae Sakuma (Japan)
  - Best Practices in the Institutional and Community-Based Treatment of Juvenile Offenders
- 23) Mr. Takahito Shimada (Japan)
  - Research on Juvenile Delinquency at the National Research Institute of Police Science
- 24) Ms. Tomoko Yoshida (Japan)
  - Training System for Correctional Personnel in Japan
- 25) Mr. Hideo Yoshioka (Japan)
  - Diversity of Treatment of Juvenile Delinquents

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## Group Workshop Sessions

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The following section summarizes the Group Workshop Session reports. The full text of the reports will be included in UNAFEI Resource Material Series No. 59.

### Group 1      **BEST PRACTICES IN DELINQUENCY PREVENTION**

<b>Chairperson</b>	Dr. Fernando Rabello Mendes Filho	(Brazil)
<b>Co-Chairperson</b>	Mr. Shousuke Kuwabara	(Japan)
<b>Rapporteur</b>	Mr. Ambati Siva Narayana	(India)
<b>Co-Rapporteur</b>	Mr. Takahito Shimada	(Japan)
<b>Members</b>	Mr. Chen Hao	(China)
	Mr. Sambas Somawidjaja	(Indonesia)
	Mr. Binod Mohan Acharya	(Nepal)
	Mr. Naoyuki Fukusima	(Japan)
	Ms. Kae Sakuma	(Japan)
<b>Advisers</b>	Prof. Toru Miura	(UNAFEI)
	Prof. Yasuhiro Tanabe	(UNAFEI)
	Prof. Hiroshi Tsutomi	(UNAFEI)
<b>Visiting Experts</b>	Dr. Tracy Harachi	(U.S.A.)
	Mr. Rob Allen	(U.K.)

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#### *Report Summary*

### **I. INTRODUCTION**

Juvenile delinquency is a pressing issue in developing countries where many children are on the verge of starting a criminal way of life. The United Nations has taken its lead in its support for the prevention of delinquency, through its Articles, and Guidelines contained in the Convention of the Rights of the Child, the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (“The Beijing Rules”), and the United Nations Guidelines for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency (“The Riyadh Guidelines”).

Effective delinquency prevention is based on what is called risk factor prevention, which aims to identify risk factors for offending and implement prevention methods designed to counteract them. In addition, protective factors are identified and enhanced. Programmes are chosen and implemented to target these factors arranged along the developmental trajectory. Among the comprehensive delinquency prevention frameworks developed upon the risk factor prevention paradigm, the “Communities That Care (CTC)” model developed by a research team of the University of Washington (Seattle, U. S. A.) stands out. The CTC model is quite flexible and applicable to various situations because it does not argue for any particular programmes, but allows

programmes to be selected according to the needs and resources of each particular community.

## **II. DESIGNING A MODEL**

The CTC model is an overarching model linking preventive efforts targeting risk/protective factors found at multiple levels of society: individual, family, school and community. Accordingly, this multi-domain nature of risk/protective factors calls for a collaborative multi-agency approach to delinquency prevention. The principles of prevention in this model are:

- a. Preventive interventions should focus both on reducing risk and enhancing protection.
- b. Preventive interventions should target individuals exposed to higher levels of risk, lower levels of protective factors.
- c. Address risk and protective factors at developmentally appropriate stages and whenever possible, intervene early.
- d. Use data to select priority risk and protective factors in designated communities.

In short, the CTC model provides a framework in which risk/protective factors are systematically targeted by programmes/policies with known efficacy.

### **A. Delinquency Prevention Process**

- |        |  |
|--------|--|
| Step 1 | Mobilization of the key leaders  |
| Step 2 | Assessment of the prevalence of risk, protection and problem behaviors in the community  |
| Step 3 | Prioritization of risk factors and protective factors for preventive action              |
| Step 4 | Selection of tested interventions to address priority risk and protective factors        |
| Step 5 | Effective implementation of tested interventions   |
| Step 6 | Monitoring changes in targeted risk and protective factors and problem behaviors         |
| Step 7 | Adjustment or modification of interventions as indicated by performance monitoring data. |

### **B. Actors in Delinquency Prevention**

The CTC model can be initiated locally without national level assistance. However, following the lead of the Riyadh Guidelines which emphasize the importance of comprehensive prevention plans at every level of Government, this three-level structure is suggested as a model.

#### **1. National Board (Step 1)**

The national board is responsible for mobilizing and coordinating local delinquency prevention initiatives in the country. The board is ideally a coalition of

multiple governmental agencies in charge of areas relating to delinquency prevention such as criminal justice, social welfare, health services, education, and community services. The national board may have representatives from non-governmental agencies.

2. Community Board (Steps 2-4, 6 and 7)

The principal actor is the community board which is responsible for putting the delinquency prevention framework into practice under the guidance and with the support of the national board. The community board consists of people who collaborate together such as the principal of the local school, active parents, Lions/Rotary members, programme managers of local social service agencies, local probation officers, local police chiefs and local public health nurses. In some developing countries where governmental resources are relatively limited, non-governmental organizations should be invited.

3. Programme Implementers (Step 5)

Direct service providers implement programmes under the guidance of the community board. The providers include criminal justice professionals, nurses, school teachers, social workers, drug therapists, sports organizations, citizen volunteers, etc.

### **III. OPERATIONAL ISSUES**

#### **A. National Board Members/Key Leaders**

The members of the board need to be informed of and recognize the importance of delinquency prevention to its country. Key leaders need to be provided with an overview of the risk-focused prevention framework and learn the need to support and finance programme implementation of risk and protective factors.

#### **B. Community Board Members/Prevention Team**

They have to go through the same overall prevention content training as the national board members. After being provided with general ideas on risk-focused prevention framework, board members learn how to be a team to confirm group rules and assign roles and responsibilities. Next, the board members should learn the general rationale for risk and protective factor assessment and resource assessment.

#### **C. Programme Implementers**

Programme implementers are direct service providers who need to be trained in specific programme areas such as pre-natal, pre-school, school, family and community programmes.



#### **D. Reducing Costs and Finding New Resources**

It is not realistic to discuss how to reduce costs of delinquency prevention because resources for prevention are much limited. Therefore, the report concentrates on how to find new resources for prevention.

#### **E. Provision of Funding**

Not only governmental agencies but also non-governmental (especially, international) organizations will be partners. However, long-term funding which may last 5 or 10 years will only be available from governmental sources.

Local businesses sometimes sponsor delinquency prevention projects to heighten their image as well as to reduce crime (e.g. shoplifting in the shopping mall) in the community. Also, business circles such as Lion's clubs and Rotary clubs can be prospective benefactors.

Even mutual assistance at individual levels can be facilitated if the coordinating structure is introduced. Philanthropic acts of kind-hearted individuals should be acknowledged accordingly. Charity shows or bazaars soliciting donations from local residents are other alternatives.

Local media, such as radio or TV stations, can be good partners. For example, they can offer a spot for an NGO/governmental agency, providing a service for parents of children who are too young to inform those that have found them of their parent's address.

#### **F. Sharing of Services of Governmental Sectors**

The collaborative/multidisciplinary approach is a key to delinquency prevention and if governmental agencies can work together, the outcome will be fruitful.

### **IV. ACCOUNTABILITY AND EVALUATION**

Evaluation serves two purposes. First, it gives information necessary to refine and improve practices. Second, it tells whether the objectives are realized besides ensuring accountability. In any sense, procedures of evaluation should be planned at the initial stages of planning and the resources to be used for evaluation should be reserved. Corresponding to these two purposes of evaluation, there are two types of evaluation: outcome evaluation and process evaluation. Outcome evaluation, conducted at the community board level, is a periodical repetition of risk/protective factor assessment including the reassessment of delinquent and other problem behaviors. Process evaluation, conducted at the programme implementer level, is a carefully designed monitoring of the programme implementation process while it is in progress.

The community board should remain accountable to stakeholders by providing them with relevant information. The information should be carefully prepared and



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<b>Co-Rapporteurs</b>	Ms. Yukiko Kudou	(Japan)
	Ms. Bitsang Joyce Matshego	(South Africa)
<b>Members</b>	Mr. Martin Tongamp	(Papua New Guinea)
	Mr. Masamichi Noda	(Japan)
	Mr. Hideo Yoshioka	(Japan)
<b>Visiting Experts</b>	Ms. Chomil Kamal	(Singapore)
	Mr. Rob Allen	(UK)
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	Prof. Kei Someda	(UNAFEI)
	Prof. Mikiko Kakihara	(UNAFEI)

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## *Report Summary*

### **I. INTRODUCTION**

Globally, the latter half of the last century has found those of us responsible for the care, protection, and rehabilitation of juvenile offenders, faced with phenomenal challenges, vis-à-vis an increase in criminal activity as well as the dangerous nature of them. It is recognized that stiffer penalties are not necessarily the required response at this time, despite the public call for such.

Empirical research shows that stiffer penalties are even able to increase re-offending. We, therefore, believe that community-based treatment is a more effective way to meet the best interests of juveniles and protect communities by preventing further juvenile offences.

### **II. DESIGNING A MODEL**

In deliberating on the preferred model for the community-based treatment of offenders, members of group 2 unanimously agreed on the need to identify a few guiding principles. These principles were themselves guided by an appreciation of the multidimensional and complex nature of youth offending and the need to draw on the expertise of a broad base of knowledge in the community, if accurate assessments and appropriate treatments are to be delivered.

#### **A. Principles**

The principles underpinning our proposed model of community-based treatment are as follows: (i) as far as possible, at least for juveniles under a certain age, the preferred option is to divert him or her at pre-court or at the court stage; (ii) there should be a multidisciplinary team to work on the best treatment option that will address the needs of the juvenile to help him or her remain in the community; (iii) the multidisciplinary team should influence the availability of community resources to support the juvenile in conflict with the law; (iv) the system should be one of through care for continuity of care and supervision of the juvenile.

## **B. Multidisciplinary Team**

### 1. The Purpose

The purpose of the Multidisciplinary Team is to assess and decide upon the best interests of the juvenile through the maximum utilization of community resources by drawing on the expert views and opinions of professionals from diverse backgrounds. The overall goal of the team is to identify programmes that decrease criminal behavior and increase personal responsibility.

### 2. Function of the Multidisciplinary Team

The basic function of the Multidisciplinary Team is to collectively assess the juvenile, to devise a treatment plan which meets the best interests of the juvenile based on the attendance of a wide range of professionals from relevant areas and a concentration of expertise of the members and information regarding community resources.

## **C. An Application of What Works**

### 1. What Works?

When selecting a programme, we should consider its effectiveness. That is, we should adopt a programme that has empirical evidence of sufficient effectiveness for the juvenile's rehabilitation.

### 2. What works best for whom?

Although there are many generally effective programmes, none of them work equally well with all juveniles. While for certain juveniles, some treatment works, it will not work for others, and for a third group, they may even get worse as a result. Therefore, it is crucial to adopt programmes that are empirically related to the juvenile's risks and needs. Such programmes have a stronger likelihood of successful rehabilitation of the juvenile.

### 3. The role of the Multidisciplinary Team at the Court Stage

The Multidisciplinary Team adopts a broad perspective for assessment. The team gathers information from various sources, considers them from all aspects, and identifies the juvenile's risks and needs. Secondly, the team selects a programme that is most clinically relevant to the juvenile's risks and needs.

## **III. OPERATIONAL ISSUES**

## **A. Staff Training**

### 1. Objects

A model system for community-based rehabilitation of juvenile offenders needs to be supported with a training system that will equip each officer with core competencies to execute proper care and supervision of juveniles according to best practice standards.

To achieve this, it is important therefore that staff be given proper training, instruction and guidance to: (i) clarify their responsibilities with regard to the rehabilitation of offenders and to ensure that the offenders' rights as well as that of society's are protected; (ii) understand the vital need to cooperate and coordinate activities with all the other agencies concerned with the rehabilitation of each juvenile; (iii) continually maintain and improve their knowledge and professional capacity by attending relevant in-service and other training programmes.

### 2. Specialized Training

Besides the generic training at a basic level, the Group also saw the need for further training depending on the areas of specialization and specific treatment issues that a community-based corrections staff needs to address beyond his/her early years in Service. Programmes that have demonstrated effectiveness will require personnel to be given proper training and guidance in programme delivery to ensure the integrity of the programmes are preserved. Thus, staff involved in the delivery of cognitive behavioral programmes, multi-systemic therapy, etc will require specialized training.

## **B. Reducing Costs**

The group noted that institutional treatment; especially secure treatment is invariably more expensive than community-based treatment. In the field of community-based treatment for juvenile offenders, finding new resources from the community level is the main cost-reduction method. For finding new resources, at first, we have to follow a risk assessment. The NGOs, neighborhoods, peers and employers at the community level can be prospective benefactors. Whether, the resources are governmental or non-governmental agencies, the efficient use of the allocated money is caused to reduce the cost of the treatment procedure.

## **IV. ACCOUNTABILITY AND EVALUATION**

### **A. Offender Information Management System**

#### 1. Guiding Principles for an Offender-Based Information System

The following guiding principles underpin the Group's proposal for an offender-based information system: (i) special consideration should be given to facilitate the active involvement of the "many helping hands"; (ii) it is important that the tracking of offender performance should be driven primarily by a focus on helping the offender to address risks, needs and issues and strengthen the prospect of community-based treatment; (iii)

there should be strict rules governing confidentiality of information on offenders and families (exception should only be on a need to know basis).

2. Outline of Case Management System

The starting point of involvement differs somewhat with a few countries having Probation Officers being involved right from the time of arrest and police investigation, while other countries had their Probation Service only come in after the defendant has made a guilty plea or is found guilty as charged.

3. Development of an Offender-Based Information System

In attempting to develop a model system for the community-based treatment of juvenile offenders, the Group is mindful that due consideration has to be given to the development of an offender-based information system; one that starts from risk and needs assessment at the pre-disposition investigation stage. This has to be followed closely by a process of formulating an individualized supervision or treatment plan to address the risks and needs of each juvenile to steer him/her from offending.

4. Risks and Needs Assessment

For many of the participating countries, there exists some form of standardized risk assessment tool that is usually a form or format. During the course, participants were also introduced to the systematic risk assessment instruments used by the UK, i.e. ASSET and the Canadian Youth Level of Service Inventory (YLSI). The risk and needs assessment instrument is a vital tool for an offender-based information management system. For one thing, it helps with classification of a juvenile in terms of the degree of supervision and level of service he/she needs to strengthen the prospect of successful rehabilitation in the community.

5. Formulation of an Individualized Care and Treatment Plan

The formulation of an individualized care and treatment plan is based very much on what is uncovered during the pre-disposition social investigation. Additional information that comes to light after this stage should also be considered to ensure the treatment plan is responsive to the changing needs and circumstances of each juvenile.

The care and treatment plan is the description of the objectives of supervision and the activities or casework intervention that will be carried out during the process of supervision. The plan should factor in the following objectives.

**B. Public Relations: Gaining Public Confidence**

1. Overview

In general, the public is reluctant to accept offenders in their community. However, social support is vital to reintegrate juveniles into the community. Furthermore, the community has a lot of resources that contribute to prevent recidivism. Social support, including financial assistance and technical aid, is precisely essential for community-based treatment.

In fact, there is a mutual relationship between social support and successful rehabilitation of a juvenile delinquent. That is, social support enhances the effectiveness of community-based treatment programmes; on the other hand, successful rehabilitation of offenders brings public confidence to the community-based treatment system.

## 2. How to Gain Public Confidence

As noted above, in order to gain and enhance public confidence, promotion of community involvement is of paramount importance. In general, the Probation Service coordinates various agencies and groups and plays a major role in the promotion of rehabilitation. Then, we mainly discussed the strategies for this target. Some examples of them are as follows: (i) public participation in the Juvenile Justice System; (ii) volunteers in community-based treatment programmes; (iii) avoiding stigmatization; (iv) providing services to the community; (v) providing security to the community; (vi) public relations.

## C. **Summary**

An offender-based information system is a vital step in the move towards best practices in the community-based treatment of juvenile offenders. It allows for: (i) a systematic assessment of the risks and needs of each juvenile; (ii) objective benchmarking of progress made by each offender; (iii) analysis of the impact of treatment programmes and other casework intervention by Probation Officers, volunteers and other agencies working in partnership to achieve successful outcomes for the juvenile.

## V. **CONCLUSION**

Successful responses to this model depend on the gallant public relations efforts of practitioners. There is no reason why any and all avenues should not be spared. We are cognizant of the fact that consistent vigilance for changes of the mood and attitudes of the community will be necessary. However a keen eye must be kept for any new or additional resources that might manifest from time to time.

Continuity of community-based rehabilitative treatment also means continuous research and evaluation of programmes that can inform practitioners. While we appreciate that resources are scarce, we must ensure that what resources are available are being appropriately distributed to those youth most in need. Above all, staff training must be given a high priority if professionals are to be equipped to provide effective services.

Finally, we cannot emphasize too strongly that the needs of youth are complex and require the input and support of many community professionals. We have advanced the concept of the Multidisciplinary Team, which we feel is the best vehicle to support such evidence-based practice.

**Group 3      BEST PRACTICES IN THE INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT OF  
JUVENILE OFFENDERS**

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<b>Rapporteur</b>	Mr. Zaka-Ur-Rab Rana	(Pakistan)
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	Ms. Tomoko Yoshida	(Japan)
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<b>Advisers</b>	Prof. Yuichiro Tachi	(UNAFEI)
	Prof. Kenji Teramura	(UNAFEI)

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*Report Summary*

## **I. INTRODUCTION**

It was observed that in the present era, the organizations in charge of the treatment of juveniles in conflict with the law are facing many challenges. In most of the countries the sheer volume of offenders supplied by the criminal justice administration overwhelms the treatment system. The group discussed a number of structure models for the custody of juveniles. Each model that was discussed and designed, carry the main theme of rehabilitation, re-socialization and reintegration of juvenile offenders. It was also agreed that the children requiring institutional care and treatment should be assessed, observed and classified before proposing any treatment plan. It was also agreed that ways and means of effectively carrying out the programmes, services and functions of the institution are dependent on the knowledge, competence, motivation and commitment of the staff which can be enhanced by providing training to the institutional staff. The group laid a great stress on the need of basic orientation, on-the-job training as well as refresher and advanced courses.

## **II. DESIGNING A MODEL SYSTEM**

### **A. Development of Model System Geared at Through Care**

Most of the countries are facing the following problems in the institutional organizations set up for youth offenders:

- (1) Overcrowding in institutions;
- (2) Non-availability of technical and professional staff;
- (3) Non-existent or non-professional parole system;



(4) Non-existent juvenile/family courts, classification and juvenile training schools.

It was agreed that to achieve the objective of re-socialization and reintegration of a juvenile, the following institutions are to be established:

- (1) Juvenile Classification Home (JCH);
- (2) Juvenile Training School (JTS);
- (3) Juvenile Medical Training School (JMTS);
- (4) Juvenile Prison (JP).

It was also agreed that a Minor Children Re-socialization Centre aimed at preventing the behavior of juveniles progressing to offending, under the social welfare department, should be established in each country. The basic aim of establishing these institutions is to re-socialize and rehabilitate the juvenile offender in the community.

## **B. Case Management System**

The group proposed a number of concepts for the implementation of the functions of a case management system. It was agreed that the juveniles referred to an institution should have Individualized Treatment Plans. However, this does not prevent group work with juveniles. Programmes should be designed for the individual, not for the sake of ease of the management of the institution. It was unanimously agreed that the treatment plan offered should be periodically reviewed and adjusted to meet changes in the juvenile's behavior.

## **C. Effective Programmes/ Interventions**

It was found that juvenile delinquents in juvenile institutions have often antisocial, self centred and harmful attitudes. If staff do not control and understand the relationship with an inmate's group, antisocial juveniles in juvenile institutions will affect bad influence over other inmates. On the other hand, in order to equip the juveniles with social skills, staff need to teach juveniles how to establish better relations with each other. For obtaining this objective, we should utilize group approaches like Positive Peer Culture (PPC), Aggression Replacement Training (ART) and aftercare programme.

## **III. OPERATIONAL ISSUES**

The second major topic for discussion amongst the group was operational issues such as staff training, reducing cost and finding new resources for the institution. It was decided that on entering into the correction services everybody should be provided with training for special subjects like criminology, behavioral sciences (e.g., child psychology, correctional sociology, etc.) child welfare and case studies, etc. so that they come to know about the juvenile needs and treatment given. It was also decided that the training should be provided as per the needs of the staff in the institution. Training subjects and materials should be standardized, yet delivered in a flexible way.

### **A. Reducing Cost**

On account of economic depression, all around the world, most of the countries are striving hard to achieve the best results in juvenile institutional treatment by utilizing minimum resources. The following steps may be helpful in reducing the cost, like the introduction of Information Technology (I.T.), the establishment of institutions such as Juvenile Classification Homes, Juvenile Training Schools, and Juvenile Medical Training Schools, etc. These should be housed on one campus, with the Juvenile Court to avoid operational and transportation as well as security hazards. Treatment plans should not be generalized but be provided according to needs.

### **B. Finding New Resources**

Community involvement is considered to be an important element in helping to reduce the institutional cost. In every country there are a large number of NGOs, private companies, manufacturers and philanthropists who are willing to extend every support for the welfare of juveniles because they are the hope and future of tomorrow. These resources can be utilized in different areas like education, recreation, vocational training as well as for raw materials and expertise. By the involvement of community in the areas of human, material and monetary resources in different projects of juvenile institutions we will be able to reduce manpower as well as material costs.

## **IV. ACCOUNTABILITY AND EVALUATION**

### **A. Offender Information Management System**

The group considered a wide range of issues for the development of Offender Information Management Systems (OBIS). It was agreed information management systems are important for planning, policy and practice development, as well as for reporting on the work of the institution at both the case (individual) and system (institution) level. The introduction of computerized systems is considered to be a necessity at every institute. A computerized system would also provide a ready link to the Internet for the latest research about the treatment of young offenders as well as on line training courses for professional development of staff.

### **B. Public Relations - Gaining Public Confidence**

The most important issue of public relations in correctional institutions is that of gaining public confidence. Generally, the public at large are unaware of the activities of the institutions and often form their views from individual cases that are reported in a sensational way in the media. It is therefore agreed to explore all avenues of providing precise and accountable information to the public to promote awareness of the work of the institutions and obtain support from society. It is therefore, agreed to develop a public relations strategy.

In conclusion, the role of the UN is appreciated an account of preparing standard practices and international instruments. As a result, a number of member states have

incorporated such recommendations in their laws and started the implementation process in their Juvenile Justice Systems. Newly emerging ideas such as “risk management, restorative justice and multi-systematic approaches,” give impetus to the integration of the various treatment systems at the institutions. They have been studied and suggested as an integrative approach in designing a model system.

In the end we hope that the proposed model will be practically applicable in every participant’s country, of course, with some of the modifications keeping in mind the nature, resources, circumstances and infrastructure of their respective countries.

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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>
May 30	Tokyo Family Court	• Mr. Kotaro Nagashima Deputy Chief
May 30	Ministry of Justice	• Mr. Kanihiro Matsuo Vice-Minister of Justice
June 1	Training Institute for Correctional Personnel	• Mr. Kazuo Suzuki Director
June 5	Tama Juvenile Training School	• Mr. Hiromi Okudaira Superintendent
June 7	Hachioji Juvenile Classification Home	• Mr. Hiroshi Ishige Director
June 11	Tokyo Probation Office	• Mr. Yoshinori Shimizu Director
June 18	Fuchu No. 9 Elementary School	• Mr. Takahiro Sakai Principal
June 20	Keiwa-en Halfway House	• Mr. Masashi Iwata Head
June 29	Kawagoe Juvenile Prison	• Mr. Yoshihiko Satou Warden
July 5	Seimei-Gakuen Institute for Juvenile Delinquents	• Mr. Hisashi Iwata Superintendent

<u><i>Date</i></u>	<u><i>Agency/Institution</i></u>	<u><i>Main Persons Concerned</i></u>
July 6	Suntory Musashino Brewery	• Mr. Shouzou Katayama Plant Manager
July 9	Kifunebara Juvenile Training School for Girls	• Mr. Yukihiro Higashitani Superintendent
July 9	Hiroshima Juvenile Training School	• Mr. Masayoshi Kitayama Superintendent
July 10	Osaka Child Guidance Centre	• Mr. Takashi Koizumi Director
July 10	Osaka Municipal Rehabilitation Centre for the Handicapped	• Mr. Syunichi Hayashi Director

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**Group Study Tours**

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<u><i>Date</i></u>	<u><i>Group</i></u>	<u><i>Agency/Institution</i></u>	<u><i>Main Persons Concerned</i></u>
June 22~23	Nagasaki- Fukuoka	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sasebo Juvenile Training School</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mr. Makoto One</li> </ul>
July 8~11	Hiroshima- Kansai	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kifenebara Juvenile Training School for Girls</li> <li>• Hiroshima Juvenile Training School</li> <li>• Osaka Child Guidance Centre</li> <li>• Osaka Municipal Rehabilitation Centre for the Handicapped</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mr. Yukihito Higashitani</li> <li>• Mr. Masayoshi Kitayama</li> <li>• Mr. Takahi Koizumi</li> <li>• Mr. Syunichi Hayashi</li> </ul>

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**Special Events**

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May 21

*Welcome Party*

May 23, 24, 25, 28, 29, 31 & June 4,8

*Japanese Conversation Classes*

The overseas participants attended Japanese conversation classes provided by JICA. They learned practical Japanese expressions. The Sensei (teachers) were Ms. Yukiko Shiina and Ms. Kazue Suzuki. *Iroiro Arigato Gozaimashita.*

May 26

*Party hosted by the ACPF Yokohama Branch*

The ACPF Yokohama Branch hosted a dinner party at the Manchiro Honten Chinese Restaurant in Yokohama in honor of the participants.

May 30

*Courtesy Visit to the Ministry of Justice and  
Reception by Vice-Minister of Justice*

After visiting the Ministry of Justice, a reception was held by the Vice-Minister of Justice, Mr. Kunihiro Matsuo at the Lawyers Club, Tokyo.

June 1

*UNAFEI Olympics*

The UNAFEI Olympic Games were held on the grounds of the Training Institute for Correctional Personnel. The participants competed in such events as the three-legged race, racket relay and the true or false quiz. Afterwards, there was a friendship party at UNAFEI.

June 2

*Kyodo no Mori Park*

The participants visited 'Kyodo no Mori Park' with UNAFEI staff, attending a luncheon at Tanaka House held on their behalf by Soroptomist International of Tokyo. The participants were introduced to the Japanese art of Origami, and experienced a traditional tea ceremony. Afterwards, they enjoyed the cultural and historical facilities located at the park, including a museum, planetarium and extensive gardens, before returning to UNAFEI.

June 9

*Tea Ceremony*

"Chan-no-yu" or "Sado", a formal Japanese tea ceremony, was demonstrated for the participants in the UNAFEI lounge B by Ms. Sousui Kobayashi, an Ura Senke Tea Master, and her apprentices.

- June 12 *ACPF Fuchu Branch Party*  
A dinner party hosted by Mr. Tsuneo Kashima, President of the ACPF Fuchu branch, was held at UNAFEI in honor of the participants.
- June 16 *ACPF Japanese Class*  
A Japanese Class was held for the participants by volunteers from the ACPF.
- June 18 *Koto Concert*  
The Ensemble 21st Century, a group of volunteer musicians, performed traditional Japanese 'Koto' music for the participants at UNAFEI.
- June 20 *ACPF Tokyo Minoru-kai Party*  
The ACPF Tokyo Minoru-kai Branch, affiliated with the ACPF Headquarters, hosted a dinner party at the Sunshine 60 Building in Ikebukuro in honor of the participants.
- June 22~23 *Nagasaki-Fukuoka Study Tour*  
*Nagasaki:* The participants visited the Saika Bridge and the Dazaifu Shrine.  
  
*Fukuoka:* The participants were able to enjoy a trip to the Fukuoka City Museum and sightseeing at the Fukuoka Tower.
- June 25 *VPO's International Training*  
Ten Volunteer Probation Officers visited UNAFEI for an international Training Programme. It was jointly organized by UNAFEI and the Rehabilitation Bureau of the Ministry of Justice of Japan. A discussion session and friendship party were arranged to exchange views between the VPOs and the participants.
- June 30 *Home Visits*  
The ACPF Fuchu Branch organized dinners for the participants in the homes of members from the Fuchu International Exchange Salon, Tokyo Fuchu Rotary Club and Soroptomist International of Tokyo, Fuchu. The hosts were Mr. Rinshi Sekiguchi, Ms. Junko Ogawa, Mr. Houtoku Onuki, and Ms. Setsuko Senba.
- July 3 *Flower Arrangement*  
A group of volunteer instructors, led by Ms. Kuniko Mori and Ms. Junko Oishi, explained and demonstrated to the participants 'Ikebana', traditional Japanese flower arrangement. Afterwards, the participants had the opportunity to arrange the flowers themselves.
- July 6 *Rotary Club of Fuchu Party*  
The Rotary Club of Fuchu held a party in honor of the participants.
- July 7 *F.C. Tokyo V Kashima Antlers*  
The participants enjoyed a J-League First Division soccer match between F.C. Tokyo and Kashima Antlers. The tickets were kindly provided by the ACPF Tokyo Minoru-kai Branch.



July 8~11

*Hiroshima-Kansai Study Tour*

*Hiroshima:* on their first day, the participants visited the Peace Memorial Museum and Peace Memorial Park in Hiroshima. On their second day they enjoyed sightseeing at Himeji Castle.

*Kyoto:* on their fourth day the participants took advantage of a sightseeing tour of Kyoto City.

July 12

*Farewell Party*

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## Reference Materials Distributed

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### United Nations Reading Materials

- (1.) Convention on the Rights of the Child 1989 (General Assembly resolution 44/25, annex)
- (2.) United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice 1985 (The Beijing Rules) (General Assembly resolution 40/33, annex)
- (3.) United Nations Guidelines for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency 1990 (The Riyadh Guidelines) (General Assembly resolution 45/112, annex)
- (4.) United Nations Rules for the Protection of Juveniles Deprived of their Liberty 1990 (General Assembly resolution 45/113, annex)
- (5.) Guidelines for Action on Children and Criminal Justice System 1997 (Economic and Social Council resolution 1997/30, annex)
- (6.) Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century 2000 (A/CONF.187/4/Rev.3)
- (7.) The United Nations and Juvenile Justice: A Guide to International Standards and Best Practice 1999
- (8.) Juvenile Justice, Innocenti Digest No. 3, 1998

### Juvenile Justice Reform

- (1.) The Crime and Disorder Act: Introductory Guide- Youth Justice, UK Home Office, 1998
- (2.) The Crime & Disorder Act 1998 - Implementing the Act, Delivering the Aim, UK Home Office, 1999
- (3.) Crime and Disorder Act 1998: Youth Justice- The Statutory Principal Aim of Preventing Offending by Children and Young People, UK Home Office, 1998
- (4.) The Crime and Disorder Act: Inter-Departmental Circular on Establishing Youth Offending Teams, UK Home Office, 1998 (22.12.98)
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- (6.) The Youth Court in New Zealand: A New Model of Justice 1993 (Legal Research Foundation Publication N0. 34)
- (7.) Balancing Opposing Paradigms between Retributive and Restorative Youth Justice, The Singaporean Experience: Factorial Approach Towards Juvenile Justice Management in Singapore 2000 (Paper given at International Conference on Youth Justice 2000 in Singapore, September 2000)

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- (4.) Developmental Crime Prevention. Building a Safer Society: Strategic Approaches to Crime Prevention (Crime and Justice: A Review of Research Volume 19). Richard F. Trembley and Wendy M. Craig. 1995
- (5.) Part One: Preventing Drug Abuse Among Young at Risk, J. David Hawkins et al., 1992
- (6.) Comprehensive Community- and School-Based Interventions to Prevent Antisocial Behavior. Serious and Violent Juvenile Offenders. Richard F. Catalano et al., 1998

### **Treatment in General**

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- (2.) Youth Level of Service and Case Management Inventory: Intake Manual and Item Scoring Key. Robert D. Hoge and D. A. Andrews. 1994
- (3.) Can Rehabilitative Programmes Reduce the Recidivism of Juvenile Offenders? An Inquiry into the Effectiveness of Practical Programmes. Virginia Journal of Social Policy & the Law, Mark W. Lipsey, 1999.
- (4.) Effective Intervention for Serious Juvenile Offenders. Serious & Violent Juvenile Offenders. Mark W. Lipsey and David B. Wilson. 1998.
- (5.) Principles of Effective Intervention with Offenders. Choosing Correctional Options That Work: Defining the Demand and Evaluating the Supply. Paul Gendreau. 1996

### **Community-Based Treatment**

- (1.) Probation Services (Second Edition). Dick Whitfield. 1998
- (2.) 10 The Juvenile Offender in the Community. The Offender in the Community. Todd Clear and Harry R. Dammer. 2000.
- (3.) 11 Managing the Offender in the Community. The Offender in the Community. Todd Clear and Harry R. Dammer. 2000.
- (4.) 12 Reducing Risk Through Correctinal Treatment. The Offender in the Community. Todd Clear and Harry R. Dammer. 2000.
- (5.) Community Justice: A Conceptual Framework. Boundary Changes in Criminal Justice Organizations (Criminal Justice 2000 Volume 2). David R. Carp and Todd R. Clear.
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- (9.)I. Guiding Principles. Restoring Hope Through Community Partnerships: The Real Deal in Crime Control. Betsy A. Fulton. 1996.

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- (2.) Adult Correctional Treatment. Prisons (Crime and Justice: A Review of Research Volume 26). Gerald Gaes et al. 1999.
- (3.) New Directions in Effective Correctional Treatment. Forum. Barbara Armstrong and Guy Bourgon. 2001
- (4.) Chapter 1 EQUIP: Introduction and Description. The EQUIP Programme. John C. Gibbs et al. 1995
- (5.) Chapter 2 Developing a Positive Youth Culture. The EQUIP Programme. John C. Gibbs et al. 1995

### **Restorative Justice**

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- (4.) Making Justice Work. Restorative Justice: Contemporary Themes and Practice. Helen Bowen, 1999.
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- (7.) Alan and Cory-Aggravated Robbery. Restorative Justice: Contemporary Themes and Practice, 1999.

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## INFORMATION ABOUT PROGRAMMES & ACTIVITIES

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### *Upcoming Programmes*

#### **1. The 119<sup>th</sup> International Training Course**

The 119<sup>th</sup> International Training Course, entitled “The Current Situation of and Countermeasures against Transnational Organized Crime”, is scheduled to take place from 10 September to 4 November 2001. This training course will examine current trends and issues in transnational organized crime, particularly in light of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.

#### Rationale

In proportion to the expansion of the international exchange in people and goods, the number of transnational crimes has been increasing. Transnational criminal organizations have been among the first to take advantage of the new global reach made possible by the revolutions in communications, transportation and commerce. Transnational organized crime is a growing threat to the security of the international society and the stability of sovereign states. It undermines the integrity of legitimate national economies, global financial systems, the rule of law and fundamental social values.

Drug trafficking, money laundering, use of violence and extortion, acts of corruption, trafficking in women and children, illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, the illegal trafficking and transportation of migrants, computer-related crime, and the illegal trafficking in stolen vehicles, perpetrated under the influence of criminal organizations, have been serious problems throughout the world, including Asia and the Pacific region. For example, the smuggling of migrants disrupts the established immigration policies of the destination countries and often involves human rights abuses. The exploitative nature of the trafficking in human beings often amounts to a modern form of indentured servitude, with forced prostitution ranking highest among the means of exploitation. Smuggling and trafficking have become major sources of income for criminal organizations at the national and international level.

In recognition of the gravity of the above-mentioned situation, the United Nations has given special attention to the issue of transnational organized crime. In November 2000, the General Assembly adopted the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (hereinafter referred to as “the TOC Convention”), with its two protocols on trafficking in persons (especially women and children) and the smuggling of migrants, respectively. The TOC Convention was opened for signature by member states in December 2000 in Palermo, Italy. More than 120 countries attended the Conference and signed the TOC Convention, which will be open for signature until 12 December 2002, in New York, USA.

One of the most important tasks for the criminal justice system is to expose the illegal activities of organized criminals, as well as their structures, and to punish them effectively. However, organized criminals often remain undetected and beyond arrest because of the difficulties and complexity inherent to the investigation of organized crime. In particular, it is difficult to penetrate into the core of organized criminal groups and to catch their ringleaders. In order for law enforcement officials to reach such criminals, they need innovative legal weapons.

The TOC Convention requires party countries to introduce a variety of remarkable countermeasures to combat transnational organized crime. One of the most significant articles is Article 5, requiring member states to criminalize participation in an organized criminal group. Article 20 requires member states, within its possibilities and under the conditions prescribed by its domestic law, to take necessary measures to allow for the appropriate use of controlled delivery, electronic surveillance and undercover operations. Similarly, Article 26 refers to mitigating punishment for a cooperative accused and immunity from prosecution to aid in the investigation and prosecution of organized criminals.

In order for evidence through the above methods to be admitted as substantial evidence in trial, revision of the evidentiary rules in each country may be needed. Member states are encouraged to adopt witness and victim protection measures, such as establishing procedures for physical protection, and permitting testimony to be given through the use of communications technology (Articles 24 and 25 of the TOC Convention).

In addition, bearing in mind that organized criminal groups launder the proceeds of their crime and therefore the criminalization of money laundering is an effective method to contain organized crime, the TOC Convention incorporates comprehensive anti-money laundering clauses in Articles 6 and 7.

Moreover, international cooperation is indispensable to the combat of transnational organized crime. Consequently, the TOC Convention contains very broad and comprehensive clauses for international cooperation in criminal matters, such as the confiscation of crime proceeds (Article 13), disposal of confiscated proceeds (Article 14), extradition (Article 16) and mutual legal assistance (Article 18).

It is evident that the TOC Convention provides international community with very powerful and effective action against transnational organized crime. Thus in order to both utilize the provisions of the Convention and to implement effective methods for investigating, prosecuting and punishing transnational organized criminals, it is significant to analyse the situation of the said crimes, and to examine the feasibility and modality of the methods to address them.

Taking this background into consideration, UNAFEI, as a regional institute (affiliated with the United Nations) for the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders, has decided to undertake a series of international training courses and seminars

for the coming years under the general theme of “transnational organized crime”. This course is part of UNAFEI’s continuing commitment to this internationally important theme.

Giving due consideration to the above rationale, this training course purports to explore the ways and means of strengthening and improving methods and techniques in the fight against transnational organized crime. Particular focus will be given to the effective implementation of the TOC Convention. Sharing practical information and experiences on how other countries tackle our common issues will facilitate our efforts in the fight against transnational organized crime.

In the discussion of this course, focus will be placed on the following elements:

- (1) Overview of the Situation of Transnational Organized Crime. Current Situation of:
  - (a) Illicit drug trafficking
  - (b) Illegal firearms trafficking
  - (c) Human (women and children) trafficking
  - (d) Money laundering
  - (e) Others (excluding terrorism)
- (2) Components and Legal Frameworks for Combating Transnational Organized Crime:
  - (a) Criminalization of participation in an organized criminal group
  - (b) Anti-money laundering systems
- (3) Tools Facilitating the Investigation of Transnational Organized Crime and Methods for Obtaining Cooperation with Witnesses to Punish Organized Criminals. Current Situation of, Problems and Solutions for:
  - (a) Controlled delivery
  - (b) Electronic surveillance (Wire-tapping, Communications interception etc.)
  - (c) Undercover operations
  - (d) Immunity systems
  - (e) Witness and victim protection programmes
- (4) Ways and Means of Strengthening and Improving International Cooperation, Particularly through Implementation of the Mechanism of Mutual Legal Assistance and Extradition.

### ***Special Training Programmes***

#### **1. Special Training Programme: Juvenile Treatment Systems**

UNAFEI will conduct a special training programme for Kenyan criminal justice officials who are working for the prevention of delinquency and the treatment of juvenile

delinquents in their country. The training course, entitled “Juvenile Delinquent Treatment Systems”, will be held from 5 November until 29 November 2001.

#### **4. Special Training Programme: Corruption Control in Criminal Justice**

UNAFEI will conduct a special training course entitled “Corruption Control in Control in Criminal Justice” from 11 November to 28 November 2001. In this course, twelve foreign officials engaged in corruption control will comparatively analyze the current situation of corruption, methods of corruption prevention, and measures to enhance international cooperation in this regard.

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**ADMINISTRATIVE NEWS**

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**Faculty Changes**

Mr. Hiroshi Iitsuka, formerly Professor of UNAFEI and Chief of Training Division, was transferred to the Matsudo Branch of the Chiba District Court on 1 April 2001.

Mr. Akihiro Nosaka, formerly Professor of UNAFEI and Chief of Information and Library Service Division, was transferred to the Chiba Probation Office on 1 April 2001.

Mr. Shinya Watanabe, formerly Professor of UNAFEI and Chief of Research Division, was transferred to Fuchu Prison on 1 April 2001.

Mr. Chikara Satou, formerly Professor of UNAFEI, was transferred to the Hachioji Branch of the Tokyo District Probation Office on 1 April 2001.

Mr. Toru Miura, formerly a Judge at the Kushiro District Court, joined UNAFEI as a Professor and the Chief of Training Division 1 April 2001.

Mr. Kenji Teramura, formerly a Senior Researcher with the Takamatsu Regional Headquarters, joined UNAFEI as a Professor and Chief of Information and Library Service Division 1 April 2001.

Mr. Kei Someda, formerly a Senior Researcher at the First Research Department, joined UNAFEI as a Professor and Chief of Research Division on 1 April 2001.

Mr. Yasuhiro Tanabe, formerly a Prosecutor with the Tokyo District Prosecutors Office, joined UNAFEI as a Professor on 1 April 2001.

Ms. Sue Takasu, formerly a Prosecutor with the Yokohama District Prosecutors Office, joined UNAFEI as a Professor on 1 April 2001.

Ms. Rebecca Findlay-Debeck left her position as a linguistic advisor at UNAFEI on 1 April 2001 and was replaced by Mr. Sean Eratt, formerly a Solicitor in England.

### **Overseas Trips by Staff**

Mr. Mikinao Kitada (Director) represented UNAFEI and was a member of the Japanese delegation at the Tenth United Nations Commission on the Prevention of Crime and Criminal Justice held in Vienna, Austria from 8 May to 17 May 2001.

Mr. Keiichi Aizawa (Deputy Director) attended the First Asia Cyber Crime Summit which was held in Hong Kong from 24 April to 27 April 2001. Mr. Keiichi Aizawa presented a lecture as a panelist at this Summit.

Mr. Yasuhiro Tanabe (Professor) attended the Seminar on Forfeiting the Proceeds of Crime and presented a lecture. This Seminar was hosted by the Asset Forfeiture and Money Laundering Section of the United States Department of Justice and the Anti-Money Laundering Office of Thailand. It was held from 15 May to 18 May 2001 in Thailand.

Mr. Hiroshi Tsutomi (Professor) attended the Ad Hoc Expert Group Meeting on Criminal Justice Statistics as an expert. This Meeting was held in Buenos Aires, Argentina from 23 to 25 April 2001.

**UNAFEI Home Page:** <http://www.unafei.or.jp/>

**UNAFEI Email:** [unafei@nifty.com](mailto:unafei@nifty.com)

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**STAFF & FACULTY OF UNAFEI**

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**Faculty:**

Mr. Mikinao Kitada	Director
Mr. Keiichi Aizawa	Deputy Director
Mr. Toru Miura	Chief of Training Division, Professor
Mr. Kenji Teramura	Chief of Information & Library Service Division, Professor
Mr. Kei Someda	Chief of Research Division, Professor
Mr. Yuichiro Tachi	Professor
Mr. Yasuhiro Tanabe	Professor
Ms. Sue Takasu	Professor
Mr. Hiroshi Tsutomi	Professor, 118 <sup>th</sup> Course Programming Officer
Ms. Mikiko Kakihara	Professor, 118 <sup>th</sup> Course Sub-Programming Officer
Mr. Sean Brian Eratt	Linguistic Adviser

**Secretariat:**

Mr. Yoshinori Miyamoto	Chief of Secretariat
Mr. Kunihiko Suzuki	Deputy Chief of Secretariat

**General and Financial Affairs Section**

Mr. Norihiko Kimura	Chief
Mr. Kimihiro Suga	
Ms. Ikumi Yoshida	
Mr. Wataru Inoue	
Mr. Shokichi Kai	Driver
Mr. Teruo Kanai	Maintenance
Mr. Noboru Kaneko	Maintenance

**Training and Hostel Management Affairs Section**

Mr. Takuma Kai	Chief, 118 <sup>th</sup> Course Assistant Programming Officer
Mr. Makoto Nakayama	
Ms. Aya Saito	
Ms. Mayu Hayashi	
Mr. Hiroyuki Koike	
Ms. Kyoko Matsushita	



**International Research Affairs Section**

Mr. Kouichirou Iida

**Kitchen, Chef**

Mr. Tomohiko Takagi

**Secretarial Staff**

Ms. Shinobu Nagaoka

Ms. Akiko Tsubouchi

**JICA Coordinator**

Ms. Etsuko Mitani