

UNAFEI NEWSLETTER

UNAFEI

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

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LETTER FROM THE DIRECTOR

It is my privilege to inform readers of the successful completion of the 179th International Training Course on “Juvenile Justice and Beyond – Effective Measures for the Rehabilitation of Juveniles in Conflict with the Law and Young Adult Offenders”, which took place online from 6 to 29 September 2022. In this Course, we welcomed 24 overseas participants: 5 from Africa, 16 from Asia, and 3 from Central America. The participants included officials of correctional authorities, probation services, juvenile rehabilitation centres, the judiciary and other public officials involved in the field of juvenile justice. As this newsletter demonstrates, the Course was extremely productive. It consisted of lectures by visiting experts, expert lecturers, UNAFEI faculty members, individual presentations and interactive online discussion sessions.

For decades, the United Nations standards and norms on juvenile justice – the Beijing Rules, the Riyadh Guidelines etc. – have recognized the importance of using protective measures and other forms of specialized treatment to help at-risk juveniles and juveniles in conflict with the law to become law-abiding adults. This is because juveniles are socially and psychologically immature, easily influenced by others and susceptible to stress and trauma. On the other hand, juveniles are often more responsive to efforts at rehabilitation and reintegration with appropriate intervention and support, and recent neurological studies have demonstrated that brain development and psychological malleability of young adults continue into the mid-20s. Despite this understanding, many jurisdictions face challenges in implementing protective, rehabilitative measures that provide adequate support for social reintegration.

UNAFEI, as one of the institutes of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme Network, held this Course to offer participants an opportunity to clarify and analyse the current situation of juvenile justice in each participating country and to explore more effective practices to promote the rehabilitation and reintegration of juveniles in conflict with the law. Additionally, the participants were able to share experiences, gain knowledge and build a human network of counterparts.

During the Course, the participants diligently and comprehensively examined the main theme, primarily through a comparative analysis. The participants shared their own experiences and knowledge of the issues and identified problems and areas in which improvements could be made. With the academic and practical input from the visiting experts, expert lecturers and UNAFEI faculty – and the in-depth discussions they had with each other – the participants are now better equipped to enhance the policies and practices related to juvenile justice.

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 out to the visiting experts and expert lecturers who contributed a great deal to the Course’s success. Furthermore, I appreciate the indispensable assistance and cooperation extended to UNAFEI by various agencies and institutions that helped diversify the Course.

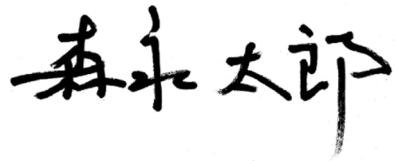
I would also like to express my great appreciation to the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) for its immeasurable support throughout the Course. At the same time, a warm tribute must be paid to the Asia Crime Prevention Foundation (ACPF) and its branch organizations for their substantial contributions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

successful realization of this Course.

With the knowledge and perspectives gained through this training course, I genuinely believe that, like their predecessors, the strong determination and dedication of the participants will enable them to work towards the improvement of their respective nations' criminal justice systems, and towards the benefit of international society as a whole.

Finally, I would like to reiterate my best regards to the participants of the 179th International Training Course. I hope that the experience they gained during the Course proves valuable in their daily work and that the bonds fostered among the participants, visiting experts and UNAFEI staff will continue to grow for many years to come.

November 2022

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading '森永太郎' (Morinaga Taro) in Japanese calligraphy.

MORINAGA Taro
Director, UNAFEI

THE 179TH INTERNATIONAL TRAINING COURSE

JUVENILE JUSTICE AND BEYOND – EFFECTIVE MEASURES FOR THE REHABILITATION OF JUVENILES IN CONFLICT WITH THE LAW AND YOUNG ADULT OFFENDERS

Course Rationale

I. INTRODUCTION

The main theme of the programme was “Juvenile Justice and Beyond – Effective Measures for the Rehabilitation of Juveniles in Conflict with the Law and Young Adult Offenders”. This training course mainly focused on the rehabilitation and social reintegration of juveniles in conflict with the law who are subject to institutional treatment and community-based treatment. However, we did not exclude any of the following behaviours as long as the juvenile is involved with the juvenile justice system:

- “Status offences”, which are specific behaviours that would not be punishable if committed by an adult;
- Behaviour of children under the age of criminal responsibility that is in conflict with the law and would be punishable if committed by adults.

Likewise, principles of juvenile justice shall also be extended to young adult offenders because cognitive functions change gradually; consequently, young adults are similar in many respects to juveniles.

II. THE UN APPROACH TO JUVENILE JUSTICE

Many countries have established specified juvenile justice systems and laws with a view to promoting welfare, personal development and education. This is because juveniles are socially and psychologically immature, and they are susceptible to stress and trauma. On the other hand, juveniles are often more responsive to efforts at rehabilitation and reintegration with appropriate intervention and support. Since juveniles in conflict with the law face a critical stage of their lives for rehabilitation and reintegration, it is important to promote well-being and personal development of juveniles by providing appropriate measures and treatment, making use of this formative period.

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

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

Thus, the general objective of these standards and norms is to provide more “care-oriented” treatment of juveniles in conflict with the law.

Also, the 13th UN Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice adopted the Doha Declaration, which underlines the importance of development of comprehensive child-sensitive justice policies focused on the best interests of the child to protect children who are in contact with the criminal justice system. Then, the Kyoto Declaration, adopted at the 14th Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, sets out provisions to address the issues of children and youth in contact with the criminal justice system, emphasizing their vulnerabilities.

III. ASSESSMENT AND EVIDENCE-BASED APPROACHES

While the assessment of offenders intends to measure the risk of reoffending, it can also be useful in guiding treatment of offenders. In 1990, Andrews and his colleagues presented three general principles of assessment for purposes of effective treatment: (1) risk, (2) need, and (3) responsivity. Based on these principles, a model was created to determine who might benefit from treatment services, what should be targeted and what is the appropriate style of treatment. Although the Risk-Need-Responsivity (RNR) model has been subject to various criticisms, it has provided a helpful framework for more than 30 years.

There are many risk assessment tools for juveniles in conflict with the law, each with differences in approach and level of detail. These differences are important in choosing risk assessment tools in each jurisdiction. The assessment contributes to effective planning and interventions for juveniles in conflict with the law. Principles of intervention, such as intensity, frequency and focus, should be taken into consideration when formulating a treatment plan for each juvenile.

IV. REHABILITATION AND SOCIAL REINTEGRATION

Juveniles are socially and psychologically immature, and they are susceptible to stress and trauma. On the other hand, with appropriate intervention and support, juveniles are often more responsive to efforts at rehabilitation and reintegration. According to research on adolescent brain development, adolescence lasts longer than previously thought, and the adolescent brain is surprisingly malleable. During the adolescent period, the ability of self-control develops remarkably, and incarceration of adolescents might have adverse effects on this ability. Also, when comparing the reoffending rates of adolescents who have had their cases handled through the formal justice system with those who have participated in diversion programmes, the rate of the former was higher than the latter.

In light of the characteristics of juveniles and the above-mentioned research on reoffending, juveniles in conflict with the law face a critical stage of their lives for rehabilitation and reintegration. Thus, it is important to promote well-being and personal development of those juveniles by providing appropriate interventions, treatment and support which will help each juvenile in conflict with the law to live a sound life making use of this formative period. For this purpose, many countries implement specified measures for juveniles, such as diversion programmes, alternative measures to incarceration, restorative justice, and a variety of other treatment programmes. However, some countries also face challenges including long-term detention/incarceration, lack of social inquiry, lack of use of diversion, and there is room for further specified treatment programmes and throughcare from incarceration to the community.

In addition, it is of vital importance to take a multi-stakeholder approach with active participation of a wide range of relevant sectors and persons in a concerted manner, including garnering understanding and acceptance of the public at large. Public-private partnership and active involvement of the community are particularly important to ensure the continuity of interventions, treatment and support for juveniles in conflict with the law. Relevant stakeholders include, but are not limited to, job assistance agencies, employers, temporary-housing agencies and suppliers, schools, welfare agencies, healthcare services and facilities, family members, and faith-based organizations, NGOs, and community volunteers which provide various types of support.

V. YOUNG ADULT OFFENDERS

Increasing evidence suggests that the brain continues to develop during childhood into early adulthood. Unlike physical maturity, high executive functions of the brain such as planning and impulse control are not usually developed fully until the age of 25. Thus, young adults, like juveniles, could be considered less culpable than other adults because of their psychosocial immaturity. Being mindful of these considerations and recognitions about young adults, interventions for young adult offenders need to be reconsidered. Although young adult offenders often face punishment including incarceration in penal institutions in most jurisdictions, more developmentally appropriate options should be explored for young adult offenders to promote well-being and personal development.

VI. OBJECTIVES OF THE PROGRAMME

This programme offers participants an opportunity to deepen their understanding and share experiences and knowledge focusing on (i) juvenile justice systems and the UN approach to Juvenile Justice, (ii) assessment and evidence-based approaches (iii) effective institutional/community-based treatment for juveniles in conflict with the law, and (iv) application of principles of juvenile justice to young adult offenders. In order to achieve these objectives, this programme provided an opportunity to identify and examine the current situations and challenges existing in the participants' countries, and to build the participants' knowledge of possible measures to improve the current practices. These objectives were achieved via lectures and the participants' dialogue and discussions.

In addition, the programme promoted the formation of a personal and professional network among the participants, which will benefit each one of them and their respective countries in the future by the sharing of updated information, thus enhancing international cooperation in

the field of crime prevention and criminal justice.

VII. KEY TOPICS OF THE PROGRAMME

The following are key topics that were addressed during the programme:

- (i) Juvenile justice systems in each jurisdiction and the relevant international standards and norms
 - General principles of juvenile justice systems
 - Specific juvenile justice procedures (compared to those for adults)
 - United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (The Beijing Rules)
 - United Nations Guidelines for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency (The Riyadh Guidelines)
 - United Nations Rules for the Protection of Juveniles Deprived of their Liberty
 - The Convention on the Rights of the Child
- (ii) Assessment and evaluation for effective treatment for juveniles in conflict with the law
 - Current circumstances of juveniles in conflict with the law in each jurisdiction
 - Risk / needs assessment for juveniles in conflict with the law
 - Applying an evidence-based approach to juveniles in conflict with the law
 - Understanding of social environment (family, peers, school, workplace)
- (iii) Institutional and community-based treatment
 - Effective treatment programmes (institutional and community-based)
 - Non-custodial dispositions and measures (e.g., warning, probation, diversion through mediation, community service order, compensation/restitution, restorative justice, mitigation of sentence)
 - Cooperation between institutional treatment and community-based treatment
 - Support for family members of juveniles in conflict with the law for the purpose of rehabilitation and reintegration of the juvenile
 - A multidimensional and multi-stakeholder approach to providing support and making arrangements to foster rehabilitation and social reintegration (e.g., schools, non-governmental organizations, social welfare services, volunteers)
- (iv) Young adult offenders
 - Similarities between juveniles in conflict with the law and young adult offenders
 - Application of treatment for juveniles to young adult offenders

Course Summary

Lectures

During the course, the participants attended a variety of lectures, presentations and discussion sessions, including 2 presented by the visiting experts, 6 by expert lecturers and lectures by faculty members of UNAFEI. The distinguished lecturers addressed issues relating to the main theme of the course and contributed significantly beyond their lectures by answering the participants' questions during online question and answer sessions. The visiting experts included experts from the University of Sydney Law School in Australia and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. The expert lectures included a Japanese family court investigating officer and a certified clinical psychologist from the Correctional Training Institute of the Ministry of Justice of Japan. The lecturers and lecture topics are listed on page 8.

Individual Presentations

During the course, all participants delivered individual presentations which introduced the situation, problems and future prospects of the participants' countries. These papers were distributed to all the participants. The titles of these individual presentation papers are listed on pages 9 to 11.

Group Workshop Sessions

Group workshop sessions provided the participants with the opportunity to further examine the sub-topics of the main theme through the means of a case study. Each group assessed the risk of a fictional juvenile offender and created a rehabilitation plan for him. In order to conduct each session effectively, the UNAFEI faculty selected individuals to serve as group members for the sub-topics. Selected participants served as chairpersons, co-chairpersons, rapporteurs or co-rapporteurs, and faculty members served as advisers. Each group's primary responsibility was to explore and develop their designated topics in the group workshop sessions. The participants and UNAFEI faculty studied the topics and exchanged their views based on information obtained through personal experience, the individual presentations, lectures and so forth. The group members are provided on pages 12 to 13.

Action Plans

As the primary output of the Course, each participant prepared an individual action plan to implement new or improved practices in the participant's country. The action plans consisted of two parts. Firstly, the participants were asked to summarize their key takeaways from the Course; secondly, they were asked to create a measurable, practical plan for implementing new policies or practices. These action plans were subsequently presented in the plenary report-back session, where they were discussed by the participants and UNAFEI faculty members. The titles of these action plans are provided on pages 14 to 16.

Lecture Topics

Visiting Experts' Lectures

- 1) Dr. Garner Clancey
Associate Professor in Criminology, The University of Sydney Law School, Australia
 - Rehabilitation of Young Adult Offenders
- 2) Ms. Hannah Tiefengraber
Associate Expert, UNODC Global Programme to End Violence Against Children
 - Juvenile justice and violence against children in the context of counter-terrorism and national security

UNAFEI Professors' Lectures

- 1) Ms. MIYAGAWA Tsubura, Professor, UNAFEI
 - International Standards and Norms
 - Juvenile Institutional Corrections in Japan
- 2) Mr. OTSUKA Takeaki, Professor, UNAFEI
 - Juvenile Community Corrections in Japan
- 3) Mr. NAKAYAMA Noboru, Professor, UNAFEI
 - An Overview of Juvenile Hearings in Japan

Experts' Lectures

- 1) Mr. TACHIBANA Yoshinori
Family Court Investigating Officer, Tokyo Family Court, Tachikawa Branch
 - Investigation and Coordination by Family Court Investigating Officers in Criminal Cases Involving Juveniles
- 2) Mr. NASU Akihiro
Certified Clinical Psychologist, Research Officer, Centre for Evidence-Based Research, Correctional Training Institute
 - Use of a Risk Assessment Tool for Juveniles and Evaluation of Programme Effectiveness

Individual Presentations

- 1) Mr. Md Abdullah AL MASUM (Bangladesh)
 - Presentation on Juvenile Justice Systems in Bangladesh
- 2) Ms. Maksuda PARVIN (Bangladesh)
 - Juvenile Justice System of Bangladesh
- 3) Mr. William Cesar DAWSON (Belize)
 - Cause, Effects and way forward: Crime and Violence among Youths of Belize
- 4) Ms. Maria Del Carmen LOPEZ (Belize)
 - Kolbe Foundation Belize Central Prison
- 5) Ms. Melissa Melanie MIRALDA (Belize)
 - Belize's Diversion Programme
- 6) Mr. Mohamad Asyraf Bin RAHIM (Brunei)
 - Rehabilitation and Probation Services
- 7) Ms. Andi Fiedia Eky OCTARIA (Indonesia)
 - Social Reintegration Process of Juveniles in Conflict with the Law
- 8) Mr. Salvatory Odhiambo CAPIS (Kenya)
 - Effects of Probation Hostels on Rehabilitation of Juvenile Offenders in Kenya
- 9) Ms. Mary Njeri KARANJA (Kenya)
 - Juvenile Justice and Beyond – Effective Measures for the Rehabilitation of Juveniles in Conflict with the Law and Young Adult Offenders
- 10) Ms. Eunice Carolyne Awino ODHIAMBO (Kenya)
 - Institutional and Community-Based Treatment
- 11) Mr. Soutsada SISOURATH (Laos)
 - Juvenile Justice System in Lao PDR

- 12) Mr. Ahmed AFFAN (Maldives)
 - Perspective on Juvenile Justice
- 13) Ms. Aminath NAZLA (Maldives)
 - Rehabilitation of Criminals
- 14) Ms. Telmen MUNKHNARAN (Mongolia)
 - Management of Correctional Facilities and Rehabilitation of Offenders
- 15) Ms. Tuisira KANDJII (Namibia)
 - A Critical Assessment of the Juvenile Justice System in Namibia
- 16) Mr. Shambhu Prasad REGMI (Nepal)
 - Juvenile Delinquency in Nepal
- 17) Ms. TAY Angeline (Singapore)
 - Implementing Effective Rehabilitation and Community Reintegration Practices for Young Offenders in Singapore
- 18) Ms. Jalashi Changa LOKUNARANGODA (Sri Lanka)
 - Juvenile Justice System in Sri Lanka
- 19) Ms. Rasangi TILLAKERATNE (Sri Lanka)
 - Juvenile Justice in Sri Lanka
- 20) Mr. Manuel Da Silva ROSA (Timor-Leste)
 - Development of Adolescent Law Violations in Becora Ip, Dili, Timor Leste
- 21) Ms. Maria Helena DOS SANTOS (Timor-Leste)
 - Treatment of Juveniles in Conflict with Law in Becora Prison – Timor Leste
- 22) Ms. Anchalee ARAMRUN (Thailand)
 - Quality Education for Juvenile's Better Life

23) Ms. PHAM Hong Ly Thi (Viet Nam)

- Some Regulations on Execution of Prison Sentence for Inmates under the Age of 18 in Vietnam

24) Mr. Coster Kabulo CHIYOTA (Zambia)

- Management of Correctional Facilities and Rehabilitation of Juveniles in Zambia

Group Workshop Sessions

Group A-1

Chairperson Mr. Mohamad Asyraf Bin Rahim (Brunei Darussalam)

Rapporteur Ms. TAY Yan Lee Angeline (Singapore)

Members Mr. DAWSON William Cesar (Belize)

Ms. LOPEZ Maria Del Carmen (Belize)

Ms. ARAMRUN Anchalee (Thailand)

Mr. DA SILVA ROSA Manuel (Timor-Leste)

Advisers Prof. OTSUKA Takeaki (UNAFEI)

Prof. KIDA Makiko (UNAFEI)

Group A-2

Chairperson Ms. OCTARIA Andi Fiedia Eky (Indonesia)

Rapporteur Ms. MIRALDA Melissa Melanie (Belize)

Members Mr. SISOURATH Soutsada (Laos)

Ms. MUNKHNARAN Telmen (Mongolia)

Ms. PHAM Hongly Thi (Viet Nam)

Ms. DOS SANTOS Maria Helena (Timor-Leste)

Advisers Prof. MIYAGAWA Tsubura (UNAFEI)

Prof. TANAKA Mii (UNAFEI)

Group B-1

Chairperson Ms. ODHIAMBO Eunice Carolyn Awino (Kenya)

Rapporteur Ms. KARANJA Mary Njeri (Kenya)

Members Mr. Ahmed Affan (Maldives)

Ms. TILLAKERATNE Rasangi (Sri Lanka)

Ms. PARVIN Maksuda (Bangladesh)

Mr. CHIYOTA Coster Kabulo (Zambia)

Advisers Prof. MIYAGAWA Tsubura (UNAFEI)

Prof. TAKAI Ayaka (UNAFEI)

Group B-2

Chairperson Mr. CAPIS Salvatory Odhiambo (Kenya)

Rapporteur Ms. KANDJII Tuisira (Namibia)

Members Mr. AL MASUM Md Abdullah (Bangladesh)

Mr. REGMI Shambhu Prasad (Nepal)

Ms. Aminath Nazla (Maldives)

Ms. LOKUNARANGODA Jalashi Changa (Sri Lanka)

Advisers Prof. KUBO Hiroshi (UNAFEI)

Prof. KIDA Makiko (UNAFEI)

Action Plans

- 1) Mr. AL MASUM Md Abdullah (Bangladesh)
 - Juvenile Justice Systems of Bangladesh The Challenges and the Action Plan
- 2) Ms. PARVIN Maksuda (Bangladesh)
 - Action Plan for Bangladesh
- 3) Mr. DAWSON William Cesar (Belize)
 - Therapeutic Approach to Juvenile Justice
- 4) Ms. LOPEZ Maria Del Carmen (Belize)
 - Preventing Juvenile Offenders Today from Becoming Adult Offenders Tomorrow
- 5) Ms. MIRALDA Melissa Melanie (Belize)
 - Improving Justice for Children in Belize
- 6) Mr. Mohamad Asyraf Bin Rahim (Brunei Darussalam)
 - Plan of Action
- 7) Ms. OCTARIA Andi Fiedia Eky (Indonesia)
 - How to Achieve Social Reintegration for Juvenile Clients to Be More Effective in Indonesia
- 8) Mr. CAPIS Salvatory Odhiambo (Kenya)
 - Rehabilitation of Juvenile Offenders in Kenya
- 9) Ms. KARANJA Mary Njeri (Kenya)
 - Management of Correctional Facilities
- 10) Ms. ODHIAMBO Eunice Carolyne Awino (Kenya)
 - Institutional and Community-based Treatment for Juveniles in Conflict with the Law
- 11) Mr. SISOURATH Soutsada (Laos)
 - Presentation of Action Plan

- 12) Mr. Ahmed Affan (Maldives)
 - The Challenges and the Possible Solutions in the System
- 13) Ms. Aminath Nazla (Maldives)
 - Juvenile Justice System in Maldives
- 14) Ms. MUNKHNARAN Telmen (Mongolia)
 - Juvenile Justice and Beyond – Effective Measures for the Rehabilitation of Juveniles in Conflict with the Law and Young Adult Offenders
- 15) Ms. KANDJII Tuisira (Namibia)
 - Action Plan for Namibia in the Management of Juvenile and Young Offenders
- 16) Mr. REGMI Shambhu Prasad (Nepal)
 - Reducing Juvenile delinquency in Nepal
- 17) Ms. TAY Yan Lee Angeline (Singapore)
 - Implementing Effective Rehabilitation and Community Reintegration Practices for Young Offenders in Singapore
- 18) Ms. LOKUNARANGODA Jalashi Changa (Sri Lanka)
 - Action plan for JJS of SRI LANKA
- 19) Ms. TILLAKERATNE Rasangi (Sri Lanka)
 - Action Plan For protection of juveniles in conflict with law
- 20) Mr. DA SILVA ROSA Manuel (Timor-Leste)
 - Action Plan
- 21) Ms. DOS SANTOS Maria Helena (Timor-Leste)
 - How to Improve Service for the Treatment of Juvenile Offenders in Timor - Leste
- 22) Ms. ARAMRUN Anchalee (Thailand)
 - A Better Life for Juveniles: Appropriate Intervention

23) Ms. PHAM Hongly Thi (Viet Nam)

- Action Plan

24) Mr. CHIYOTA Coster Kabulo (Zambia)

- Action Plan to Enhance Management of Correctional Facilities and Rehabilitation of Juveniles in Zambia

Reference Materials

**UNAFEI's 179TH INTERNATIONAL TRAINING COURSE
LIST OF REFERENCE MATERIALS**

List of Reference Materials (179th International Training Course)

A. United Nations Conventions and Related Documents

1	United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)
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2	United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (The Beijing Rules)
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3	United Nations Guidelines for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency (The Riyadh Guidelines)
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4	United Nations Rules for the Protection of Juveniles Deprived of their Liberty
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B. Other Documents

5	Farrington, D.P., Loeber, R. and Howell, J.C. 2012. Young Adult Offenders. Criminology & Public Policy. Volume 11, Issue 4 https://criminology.fsu.edu/sites/g/files/upcbnu3076/files/2021-03/volume-11-issue-4.pdf#page=143
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6	Natori, M. 2021. Memoir of the First Female Director-General of the Correction Bureau of Japan – A 37-Year Journey. Kyosei to iu Shigoto. Syogakukan Shueisya Production. 130-147 (Translated by UNAFEI Professors)
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Expert and Participant List

Visiting Experts

Dr. Garner Clancey	Associate Professor of Criminology, The University of Sydney Law School, Australia
Ms. Hannah Tiefengraber	Associate Expert, UNODC Global Programme to End Violence Against Children

Overseas Participants

Mr. Md Abdullah AL MASUM	Senior Assistant Secretary (Joint District Judge) Solicitor Wing, Law & Justice Division Ministry of Law, Justice & Parliamentary Affairs Bangladesh
Ms. Maksuda PARVIN	Deputy Secretary (District and Sessions Judge) Law & Justice Division, Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs Bangladesh Judicial Service Bangladesh
Mr. William Cesar DAWSON	Director Department of Youth Behavior Modification Conflict Management Service Belize
Ms. Maria Del Carmen LOPEZ	Chief Finance Officer Administration Kolbe Foundation Belize
Ms. Melissa Melanie MIRALDA	Human Development Coordinator Community Rehabilitation Department Ministry of Human Development, Families and Indigenous People's Affairs Belize
Mr. Mohamad Asyraf Bin RAHIM	Community Development Officer Rehabilitation, Protection and Probation Section, Department of Community Development Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports Brunei
Ms. Andi Fiedia Eky OCTARIA	Probation Officer Directorate General of Corrections East – North Jakarta Correctional Parole and Probation Board Indonesia
Mr. Salvatory Odhiambo CAPIS	Deputy Manager – Shanzu Probation Hostel Institution – Hostels Department of Probation and After-care Service Kenya

Ms. Mary Njeri KARANJA	Senior Probation Officer Probation and Aftercare Services Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government Kenya
Ms. Eunice Carolyne Awino ODHIAMBO	Officer in Charge – Prisons Correctional Services Kenya Prison Services Kenya
Mr. Soutsada SISOURATH	Head of Organization Unit Prison and Rehabilitation Police Department Ministry of Public Security Laos
Mr. Ahmed AFFAN	Prison Corporal Offender Healthcare Service Division at Hulhumale Prison Maldives Correctional Service Maldives
Ms. Aminath NAZLA	Prison Officer Maafushi Prison Maldives Correctional Service Maldives
Ms. Telmen MUNKHNARAN	Psychologist Social, Psychology Division Open, Closed Correctional Unit-427 Mongolia
Ms. Tuisira KANDJII	Head: Case Management Evaristus Shikongo Correctional Facility Case Management Services Namibian Correctional Services Namibia
Mr. Shambhu Prasad REGMI	Under Secretary Disaster and Conflict Management Ministry of Home Affairs Nepal
Ms. TAY Yan Lee Angeline	Senior Assistant Director (Correctional Rehabilitation Services Branch, RT) Correctional Rehabilitation Services (Reformative Training) / Cluster C Singapore Prison Service Singapore
Ms. Jalashi Changa LOKUNARANGODA	FIAT Counsel Child Protection Division, Attorney General's Department Sri Lanka
Ms. Rasangi TILLAKERATNE	FIAT Counsel Child Protection Unit, Attorney General's Department Sri Lanka

Mr. Manuel Da Silva ROSA	Prison Guard National Directorate of Prison Services, Ministry of Justice Timor-Leste
Ms. Maria Helena DOS SANTOS	Prison Guard National Directorate of Prison Services Ministry of Justice Timor-Leste
Ms. Anchalee ARAMRUN	Vocational Training Technical Officer, Senior Professional Level Division of Juvenile Justice System Development, Department of Juvenile Observation and Protection Ministry of Justice Thailand
Ms. PHAM Hong Ly Thi	Officer Thu Duc Prison - Offender Education and Record Department Viet Nam
Mr. Coster Kabulo CHIYOTA	Assistant Commissioner Zambia Correctional Service Zambia

INFORMATION ABOUT FORTHCOMING PROGRAMMES

1. The 24th UNAFEI UNCAC Training Programme

UNAFEI's annual general anti-corruption programme, the UNAFEI UNCAC Training Programme, will take place from 2 to 28 November 2022. The main theme of the Programme is "Identifying, Tracing, Freezing, Seizing, Confiscating and Recovering Proceeds of Corruption: Challenges and Solutions". Approximately 30 overseas participants and several Japanese participants will attend.

2. The Sixteenth Regional Seminar on Good Governance for Southeast Asian Countries

From 14 to 16 December 2022, UNAFEI will hold the Sixteenth Regional Seminar on Good Governance in Tokyo, Japan, to discuss "New and Emerging Forms of Crime Related to Corruption and Effective Countermeasures". Among other participants, 20 anti-corruption practitioners from 9 ASEAN countries and Timor-Leste are expected to attend as official delegates.

3. The 180th International Senior Seminar

The 180th International Senior Seminar will be held from 12 January to 6 February 2023. The main theme of the Seminar is "Promoting Legal Aid for Offenders and Victims". Government officials from across Southeast Asia and other parts of the world, including Japan, and visiting experts and lecturers will attend.

FACULTY AND STAFF OF UNAFEI

Faculty:

Mr. MORINAGA Taro	Director
Ms. IRIE Junko	Deputy Director
Mr. KUBO Hiroshi	Professor 179th Course Deputy Programming Officer
Mr. OKUDA Yoshinori	Professor
Mr. YAMANA Rompei	Professor
Mr. NAKAYAMA Noboru	Professor
Ms. MIYAGAWA Tsubura	Professor Chief of Information and Public Relations 179th Course Programming Officer
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