

MAIN ACTIVITIES OF UNAFEI (1 January 2018 – 31 December 2018)

I. ROLE AND MANDATE

The Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (UNAFEI) was established in Tokyo, Japan in 1962 pursuant to an agreement between the United Nations and the Government of Japan. Its goal is to contribute to sound social development in the Asia and the Pacific region by promoting regional cooperation in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, through training and research.

UNAFEI has paid utmost attention to the priority themes identified by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice. Moreover, UNAFEI has been taking up urgent, contemporary problems in the administration of criminal justice in the region, especially problems generated by rapid socio-economic change (e.g., transnational organized crime, corruption, economic and computer crime and the reintegration of prisoners into society) as the main themes and topics for its training courses, seminars and research projects.

II. TRAINING

Training is the principal area and priority of the Institute's work programmes. In the international training courses and seminars, participants from different areas of the criminal justice field discuss and study pressing problems of criminal justice administration from various perspectives. They deepen their understanding, with the help of lectures and advice from the UNAFEI faculty, visiting experts and ad hoc lecturers. This so-called "problem-solving through an integrated approach" is one of the chief characteristics of UNAFEI programmes.

Each year, UNAFEI conducts two international training courses (six weeks) and one international seminar (five weeks). Approximately one hundred government officials from various overseas countries receive fellowships from the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA is an independent administrative institution for ODA programmes) each year to participate in all UNAFEI training programmes.

Training courses and seminars are attended by both overseas and Japanese participants. Overseas participants come not only from the Asia-Pacific region but also from Africa, Eastern Europe, Latin America, the Middle and Near East, and Oceania. These participants are experienced practitioners and administrators holding relatively senior positions in the criminal justice field.

By the end of 2018, UNAFEI had conducted a total of 170 international training courses and seminars. Over 5,900 criminal justice personnel representing 139 different countries and administrative regions have participated in these seminars. UNAFEI also conducts a number of other specialized courses, both country and subject focused, in which hundreds of other participants from many countries have been involved. In their respective countries, UNAFEI alumni have been playing leading roles and hold important posts in the fields of crime prevention and the treatment of offenders, and in related organizations.

A. The 168th International Senior Seminar

1. Introduction

The 168th International Senior Seminar was held from 11 January to 9 February 2018. The main theme was "Enhancing the Rule of Law in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice: Policies and Practices Based on the United Nations Conventions and Standards and Norms". Twenty-one overseas participants (including one course counsellor) and seven Japanese participants attended the Seminar.

2. Methodology

Firstly, the Seminar participants introduced the roles and functions of criminal justice agencies in their countries in regard to the main theme. After receiving lectures from UNAFEI professors and visiting experts, the participants were then divided into three group workshops as follows:

Group 1: Law-Related Education Contributing to Peaceful and Inclusive Societies

Group 2: Access to Justice for All in the Criminal Justice System

Group 3: Community-Based Dispute Resolution

Each Group selected a chairperson, co-chairperson(s), a rapporteur and co-rapporteur(s) in order to facilitate the discussions. During group discussion, the group members studied the designated topics and exchanged views based on information obtained through personal experiences, the Individual Presentations, lectures and so forth. The Groups presented their reports during the Report-Back Session, where they were endorsed as the Reports of the Seminar. The full texts of these Reports were published in UNAFEI Resource Material Series No. 105.

3. Outcome Summary

(i) Law-Related Education Contributing to Peaceful and Inclusive Societies

Group 1 discussed approaches and measures for using law-related education to contribute to peaceful and inclusive societies. Specifically, the group focused on strategies and implementation of law-related education (LRE) for teachers, students, community leaders, and the general public.

The rule of law protects human rights by ensuring that the laws are applied fairly and equally to all members and segments of society. Yet without a firm understanding of the purpose of the law and its obligations, members of the general public will not be able to follow the law or vindicate their rights. Therefore, promoting LRE is a key element for deepening public understanding about human rights, the rule of law and the values behind them; this will also help to instil a culture of lawfulness in society, which exists when the general public respects the law and believes in its justness and fairness.

In order to teach students about the rule of law, *teachers* must familiarize themselves with the basic principles of the rule of law by receiving training from relevant ministries, criminal justice officials, etc., and, when possible, Training for Trainers sessions should be held. The group recommended that curricula should be developed using a multisectoral approach by a committee consisting of government officials, academics and experts. To implement new educational programmes, developing countries may seek funding from international development agencies. To be accessible to *students*, LRE must be age appropriate and interesting, for which the group recommended cooperating with the private sector. It was also recommended that governments make LRE compulsory for all students.

Community leaders, such as religious leaders, police officers, artists, politicians, volunteer probation officers, village leaders etc., can play vital roles in disseminating information to the general public. For example, in Sri Lanka, village leaders and selected citizens are trained in LRE by the police and then coordinate matters with the police and other institutions on behalf of the village. By doing so, community leaders, as well as the general public, feel that they are part and parcel of the legal system. Sustainable development of a society can only occur in an environment in which *the general public* supports the rule of law through direct participation in the criminal justice system. In Japan, citizens participate directly through the *saiban-in* (lay judge) system and by serving as volunteer probation officers. The group also stressed the importance of using the mass media, social media, and mascots or cartoon characters to draw the public's attention to LRE-related messaging. The ultimate goal of LRE is to achieve a culture of lawfulness, in which all members of society respect, support and understand the rule of law and actively participate in maintaining it.

(ii) Access to Justice for All in the Criminal Justice System

Group 2 addressed the issue of access to justice by focusing on victims of crime. Modern societies seek to avoid violence by resolving disputes through independent, impartial judiciaries, making access to justice for all—but particularly for victims—important to maintaining peaceful societies in which all members place

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trust in the criminal justice system. Public understanding of basic information about the criminal justice system will enable victims to make informed decisions, to understand the process of identifying wrongs committed against them and to find suitable remedies.

The group's discussions identified a number of challenges to access to justice for victims, including access to police stations and facilities, legal expenses for the victims, inefficiency and lack of trust in the criminal justice system, failure to provide victims with sufficient information about the prosecution of the defendant and his or her sentence, lack of cooperation between criminal justice agencies and other professions, lack of knowledge about the criminal justice system, community attitudes, and failure to prioritize access-to-justice issues.

In response to these challenges, a number of good practices were identified to improve access to justice. These include: women only police stations to encourage reporting of crimes (Brazil); legal aid clinics and legal support centres to provide information to crime victims (Cote d'Ivoire, Japan, Laos); forensic interviewing to reduce mental burdens on child-victims (Japan and Thailand); information brochures on access to justice (Cote d'Ivoire and Japan); law-related education (Japan and Thailand); alternative dispute resolution to help victims obtain justice (Thailand).

Considering the challenges and drawing from the good practices identified, the group offered the following recommendations: (1) improving the location and facilities of police stations; (2) improving the process for reporting crime; (3) establishing women only police stations; (4) providing legal expenses for crime victims and extending legal aid to include victim support or establishing Legal Support Centres for victims; (5) increasing and improving training for criminal justice agencies to improve interactions with victims; (6) establishing Independent Integrity Commissions to handle victim complaints on the conduct of criminal justice officials; (7) establishing victim notification mechanisms and victim feedback forms; (8) developing a network for communication between criminal justice agencies and relevant professionals; (9) promoting criminal justice through campaigns, use of media and publication of materials to inform the public; (10) promoting legal education in schools and the public; and (11) developing marketing strategies to promote access to justice.

The group concluded by noting that its recommendations are intended to increase victims' access to, and trust in, the criminal justice system. To implement these recommendations, it is necessary to secure funding that is based on effective data analysis and proper record management.

(iii) Community-Based Dispute Resolution

Group 3, addressing the issue of public participation in criminal justice, focused on the measure of community-based dispute resolution (CBDR) as a way of increasing public participation and access to justice. The aim of CBDR is to reach resolution between the parties to the dispute. While the formal criminal justice system is the main approach for preventing crime in accordance with the rule of law, the formal system is expensive. Taking account of cultural diversity and geographical remoteness, CBDR is an alternative approach that can prevent crime by providing fair, prompt and inexpensive means to maintain peace and harmony in the community.

The group introduced practices from many of the participating countries that represent the CBDR approach, such as the *Nangdrik* community dispute resolution programme in Bhutan, civil reconciliation in Japan, village court mediation in Papua New Guinea, the *Barangay* Justice System in the Philippines, and civil and criminal mediation in Thailand, in which the court's mediators are selected from among the general public. It was noted that most countries use mediation in civil or minor cases as a customary community-based practice, but few countries apply CBDR to criminal cases.

While the group agreed that CBDR is an important measure for resolving disputes, there are numerous challenges to its use and implementation, including, among others, cultural and geographical diversity and lack of awareness of legal rights and options. To achieve fairness in CBDR, the group agreed that there must be balance between the protection of defendants' rights and victims' rights. It is also important to have criteria for selecting mediators, codes of conduct, and training for mediators, as well as greater public awareness of the mediation process. Finally, effective measures must be identified to ensure performance of obligations agreed to through the CBDR process. Several of the measures identified include the practice of

referring the matter to the police (Bhutan and Thailand), involving relatives in the mediation to encourage performance of obligations (Japan), and seeking the assistance of village court officials or clan/tribal leaders (Papua New Guinea).

The group offered a number of recommendations to enhance the quality of CBDR in countries that adopt the approach. These measures include: legislation on CBDR; public awareness and education campaigns; collaboration with bar associations; making use of the Japanese volunteer probation officer system; creation of policy guidelines for CBDR; providing incentives to mediators; providing appropriate training and selection of mediators; and referring cases to the formal legal system if obligations agreed to during CBDR are not performed. The group concluded that the CBDR approach not only enhances public participation in criminal justice but enhances access to justice and LRE.

B. The 169th International Training Course

1. Introduction

The 169th International Training Course was held from 9 May to 14 June 2018. The main theme was “Criminal Justice Practices against Illicit Drug Trafficking”. Twenty-four overseas participants and seven Japanese participants attended the Course.

2. Methodology

The objectives of the Course were primarily realized through the Individual Presentations, lectures by visiting experts and Group Workshop sessions. In the former, each participant presented the actual situation, problems and future prospects of his or her country with respect to the main theme of the Course. The Group Workshops further examined the subtopics of the main theme. To facilitate discussion, the participants were divided into three groups to discuss the following topics under the guidance of faculty advisers:

Group 1: Effective Investigative and Prosecutorial Measures to Detect, Prosecute and Punish Leaders of Crime Organizations and High Value Targets

Group 2: Confiscation of Drugs and Proceeds Derived from Drug Offences: A Way Forward for Effective Enforcement

Group 3: Multi-Agency and International Cooperation

The three groups each selected a chairperson, co-chairperson(s), a rapporteur and co-rapporteur(s) to organize the discussions. The group members studied the designated subtopics and exchanged their views based on information obtained through personal experience, the Individual Presentations, lectures and so forth. The Groups presented their reports during the Report-Back Session, where they were endorsed as the reports of the Course. The full texts of the reports were published in full in Resource Material Series No. 106.

3. Outcome Summary

(i) Effective Investigative and Prosecutorial Measures to Detect, Prosecute and Punish Leaders of Crime Organizations and High Value Targets

Drug trafficking is a global crime in which organized crime groups operate in secrecy. Thus, special measures are necessary to combat drug trafficking. The group reported on the current situation of special measures in the participating countries, explained common problems, and recommended solutions. For all measures, the group stressed the importance of establishing legal frameworks (specific legislation) for the use of such measures.

Because drug trafficking is committed in secret, informants are critical for detection and investigation. However, challenges faced include the reliability of information provided, protection of informants, and corruption among law enforcement officials. Thus, the group stressed the need to scrutinize and corroborate information obtained before making decisions. Additionally, witness protection frameworks should be established, and compensation should be offered subject to strict record keeping.

While electronic surveillance and communication interception are important techniques to detect drug trafficking, safeguards (i.e., warrants and time limitations) are necessary to protect the privacy rights of

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citizens. In addition to laws on electronic surveillance, the group recommended the adoption of standard operating procedures for the use of these technologies, increasing budgets to acquire state-of-the-art technologies, and specialized training.

Undercover operations are high-risk investigative operations to infiltrate criminal organizations and detect their criminal activities. Common problems include lack of legal frameworks, technology and training. Solutions proposed include enhanced commitments to staffing, technology, training, and the protection of agents and their families,

Controlled delivery operations permit illicit or suspect consignments to pass into or through an enforcing jurisdiction in order to identify and apprehend those involved in the criminal activity. The group recommended enhancing professionalism by conducting such operations by special law enforcement units, combining controlled delivery with other investigative techniques, and establishing procedures to ensure timely cooperation with foreign and domestic law enforcement agencies.

Finally, without testimony at trial, drug-trafficking prosecutions will fail. The group recommended witness protection measures and the granting of immunity from prosecution to ensure that witnesses can safely testify at trial.

(ii) Confiscation of Drugs and Proceeds Derived from Drug Offences: A Way Forward for Effective Enforcement

To promote public safety and prevent the further commission of crime, confiscation of drugs and criminal assets is a fundamental law-enforcement priority. Global conventions such as the Palermo Convention (UNTOC) and the Vienna Convention require States Parties to adopt measures to detect money laundering and confiscate illicit drugs, criminal proceeds and other instrumentalities of crime.

While the traditional approach to drug confiscation (informants and random checking) is important, the group noted that special investigative techniques (controlled delivery, undercover operations, electronic surveillance) are more effective. These special techniques require a greater emphasis on training. Likewise, investigators need training to stay up to date on drug-trafficking trends and modus operandi. For example, proving intent in trafficking cases is a constant challenge that is compounded by the dark web and cryptocurrencies. The drug confiscation process is: search warrant, seizure, investigation, forensic testing and storage in a secure facility. To prevent the loss/theft of seized drugs, early disposal of drugs before the conclusion of the case was addressed by some members. The challenges of lack of international standards on the disposal of drugs and lack of public trust in some countries were identified.

Criminal assets can be identified by search procedures (with or without warrants), Financial Intelligence Units (FIUs), investigations and interrogations, and asset tracing. Challenges include the often-limited scope of investigation of FIUs, registration of assets in the names of third parties, cross-border transactions and the slow pace of international cooperation. To overcome these challenges, the group recommended strengthening the investigative authority of FIUs, establishing clear guidelines for international cooperation, adoption and implementation of international frameworks for asset tracing, and capacity-building for law enforcement officers. Once assets are identified, authorities must freeze, confiscate, and ultimately dispose of them. However, certain assets often decline in value and are stored by the state at high cost. Measures to address these challenges include releasing assets on bond and authorizing special agencies to manage the storage of seized property. Finally, the group also recommended that countries consider the adoption of civil or non-conviction-based forfeiture per the FATF Recommendations. The group concluded by offering recommendations to improve information sharing, border control practices, domestic coordination between agencies, statistical information and analysis, and capacity-building

(iii) Multi-Agency and International Cooperation

All countries, whether origin, transit or destination countries, are impacted by the cross-border nature of drug trafficking. Therefore, drug trafficking is a matter of global concern, and international cooperation is necessary to combat it. Group 3, under the theme of multi-agency and international cooperation, focused on the topics of (a) border control, (b) information exchange, (c) mutual legal assistance, and (d) financial institutions.

Regarding border control, many participants reported severe difficulties in interdicting the trafficking of drugs across their inland borders, coastlines and points of entry. To respond to this challenge, the group recommended strengthening border security and enhancement of visa application screening. Along similar lines, the group stressed the importance of agency-to-agency information exchanges between countries by entering into treaties or other agreements with neighbouring countries, as well as utilizing channels between liaison magistrates, police attaches, FIU liaison officers and focal points of international cooperation networks, such as INTERPOL.

Mutual Legal Assistance (MLA) is also an important measure to combat drug trafficking, but there are numerous challenges to successful assistance, such as lack of domestic laws on MLA, lack of expertise, differences in legal systems and terminology, discrepancies in domestic laws, difficulty in implementing special investigation techniques through MLA, and lack of timely response. Among numerous recommendations, the group suggested: (a) establishing international cooperation units within relevant agencies; (b) promotion of an active international cooperation culture among practitioners; (c) fostering communication through informal cooperation; (d) facilitation of international cooperation based on a harmonized list of common illicit substances and precursors; and so on.

Regarding financial institutions, the group reviewed the practices implemented in the participating countries to combat money laundering connected with drug trafficking. These practices include strengthening anti-money-laundering laws, reliance on international cooperation, and sharing financial intelligence through networks such as the Egmont Group. Still, challenges remain such as overcoming refusals to provide assistance and meeting the dual criminality requirement with respect to countries deemed as tax havens. The group recommended enhancing capacity-building efforts and using open source and FIU tools to trace foreign accounts and assets.

C. The 170th International Training Course

1. Introduction

The 170th International Training Course was held from 22 August to 21 September 2018. The main theme was "Treatment of Illicit Drug Users". Eighteen overseas participants (including four observers) and seven Japanese participants attended.

2. Methodology

The participants of the 170th Course endeavoured to explore the topic primarily through a comparative analysis of the current situation and the problems encountered. The participants' in-depth discussions enabled them to put forth effective and practical solutions.

The objectives were primarily realized through the Individual Presentations, lectures by visiting experts and the Group Workshop sessions. In the former, each participant presented the actual situation, problems and future prospects of his or her country with respect to the main theme of the Course. To facilitate discussions, the participants were divided into two groups.

Group 1: Effective Treatment Modalities and Interventions for Incarcerated Drug Users

Group 2: Diversion Options and Treatment Methods in the Community Setting

Each Group selected a chairperson, co-chairperson, rapporteur and co-rapporteur(s) to organize the discussions. The group members studied the situation in each of their countries and exchanged their views based on information obtained through personal experience, the Individual Presentations, lectures and so forth. Both groups examined the course theme. The Groups presented their reports in the Report-Back Sessions, where they were endorsed as the reports of the Course. The reports were published in full in UNAFEI Resource Material Series No. 107.

3. Outcome Summary

(i) Effective Treatment Modalities and Interventions for Incarcerated Drug Users

Group 1 addressed the issue of the treatment of drug users in prisons, including coordination between prisons and community organizations to prepare for reintegration. Four crucial challenges were identified as necessary to improve drug treatment in the custodial setting: (a) lack of trained personnel, (b) specialized

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assessment, (c) lack of community support and partnership, and (d) diversity of drug use programmes.

Regarding training of correctional staff, each country should conduct a training needs analysis on a yearly or biennial basis to identify training needs and skills gaps. Specific training measures may include academic and professional training programmes, such as obtaining certificates in social work. In-service training should be provided by internal and external experts to enhance practical skills in the fields of law, medicine, etc., and learning from the experiences of community-based organizations should be encouraged.

Specialized assessment protocols and tools are necessary to determine which inmates are drug users, have higher risk of relapse or reoffending, or are suffering from infectious diseases or mental health problems. The Screening Brief Intervention Referral and Treatment (SBIRT) protocol provides a structured method that enables trained and untrained staff alike to conduct initial screening using tools such as ASSIST, DAST 20 and C-SRRS. These tools can be quickly and easily implemented to conduct initial assessments.

As drug users' multifactorial risks and needs make it impossible to identify an ideal treatment programme, a diversified portfolio of programmes, including psychological (*e.g.* CBT), social (*e.g.* family involvement) and pharmacological (*e.g.* detox) approaches, should be developed. To the greatest extent possible, treatment programmes should be administered on a voluntary basis.

Finally, community organizations should be involved in offender treatment programmes as early as possible to coordinate ongoing treatment after release. In so doing, practitioners in correctional facilities should utilize the through-care approach, aftercare and the promotion of offender reintegration into society through public awareness programmes. The group concluded by recommending that policymakers align criminal justice laws with current public health policies, including harm-reduction strategies.

(ii) Diversion Options and Treatment Methods in the Community Setting

Noting that evidence-based studies support the effectiveness of diversion and other alternatives to imprisonment at helping offenders successfully reintegrate into society, Group 2 discussed ways to create and implement such measures. While the traditional approach to drug crime involves criminalization, harsh punishment and stigmatization of the offender, this approach has been ineffective at deterring drug use. Furthermore, incarceration has numerous disadvantages including a higher incarceration rate, higher costs of correctional facilities, weakening of the economic status of the inmate's family, decreasing the inmate's employability upon release, and so on. Accordingly, criminal justice systems stand to benefit greatly from reliable diversion methods that focus on treatment and reintegration.

Effective diversion can be applied at all stages of the criminal justice process, including the pre-trial, trial, and post-trial stages. Even incarcerated offenders may receive community-based treatment through work release programmes or by engaging in community-based programmes on day release, enabling offenders to continue treatment in the community upon release. Diversion is a bridge to the community through which offenders can access community support, such as volunteer probation officers, rehabilitation centres, self-help groups, hospitals, clinics, etc. Eligibility for diversion programmes—and matching of offenders with appropriate programmes—should be based on assessments of each offender's unique risks and needs. In particular, judges have an important role in sentencing or diverting offenders.

Despite general acceptance of the importance of diversion and alternatives to imprisonment by criminal justice practitioners, a number of issues and challenges prevent the implementation of effective measures and practices, including (a) the absence of legislation on diversion, (b) stigmatization of offenders, (c) lack of public awareness/information, (d) lack of professionals in the field, (e) inadequate collaboration among criminal justice agencies, and (f) lack of adequate funding of drug treatment programmes. To address these challenges, the group recommended legal reforms adopting diversionary measures, training and skills development for officers, community outreach and public awareness programmes, countering stigmatization, and prioritizing community-based rehabilitation for drug offenders.

III. SPECIAL TRAINING COURSES AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

A. Third Country Training Programme for Development of Effective Community-Based Treatment of Offenders in the CLMV Countries

From 9 to 19 January 2018, UNAFEI co-hosted the Third Country Training Programme for Development of Effective Community-Based Treatment of Offenders in the CLMV Countries (Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, and Viet Nam).

B. The Fifth UNAFEI Criminal Justice Training Programme for French-Speaking African Countries

From 12-23 February 2018, UNAFEI co-hosted the Fifth Criminal Justice Training Programme for French-Speaking African Countries in Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire. 33 practitioners from 8 French-speaking African countries discussed capacity-building for investigation, prosecution and adjudication, and measures for combating terrorism and organized crime.

C. The Training Course for Myanmar Prison Officials

From 14-28 February 2018, ten prison officials from Myanmar studied the institutional correction system of Japan.

D. The Comparative Study on Criminal Justice Systems of Japan and Nepal

From 5-16 March 2018, nine Nepalese participants studied and compared Japanese and Nepalese trial procedure, police investigation and criminal identification practices.

E. The RTI-SPP Exchange Programme for Viet Nam

From 11-17 March 2018, two Vietnamese participants discussed the amended criminal procedure code.

F. Training Course on Legal Technical Assistance for Viet Nam

From 12-23 March 2018, ten Vietnamese participants discussed the implementation of the amended criminal procedure code.

G. Follow-up Seminar for the Second Phase of the Third Country Training Programme for Development of Effective Community-Based Treatment of Offenders in the CLMV Countries

From 26-28 June 2018, UNAFEI hosted the Follow-up Seminar for the Third Country Training Programme for Development of Effective Community-Based Treatment of Offenders in the CLMV Countries (Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, and Viet Nam).

H. The 21st UNAFEI UNCAC Training Programme

UNAFEI's annual general anti-corruption programme, the UNAFEI UNCAC Training Programme, took place from October to November 2018. The main theme of the Programme is "Combating Corruption through Effective Criminal Justice Practices, International Cooperation and Engagement of Civil Society". Twenty-five overseas participants and several Japanese participants attended.

I. The Twelfth Regional Seminar on Good Governance for Southeast Asian Countries

From 27 to 29 November 2018, UNAFEI held the Twelfth Regional Seminar on Good Governance in Da Nang, Viet Nam. Among other participants, 19 anti-corruption practitioners from the 10 ASEAN countries attended as official delegates.

IV. INFORMATION AND DOCUMENTATION SERVICES

The Institute continues to collect data and other resource materials on crime trends, crime prevention strategies and the treatment of offenders from Asia, the Pacific, Africa, Europe and the Americas, and makes use of this information in its training courses and seminars. The Information and Library Service of the Institute has been providing, upon request, materials and information to United Nations agencies, governmental organizations, research institutes and researchers, both domestic and foreign.

V. PUBLICATIONS

Reports on training courses and seminars are published regularly by the Institute. Since 1971, the Institute

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has issued the Resource Material Series, which contains contributions by the faculty members, visiting experts and participants of UNAFEI courses and seminars. In 2018, the 104th, 105th and 106th editions of the Resource Material Series were published. Additionally, issues 155 to 157 (from the 168th Senior Seminar to the 170th International Training Course, respectively) of the UNAFEI Newsletter were published, which included a brief report on each course and seminar and other timely information. These publications are also available on UNAFEI's website at <http://www.unafei.or.jp/english>.

VI. OTHER ACTIVITIES

A. Public Lecture Programme

On 26 January 2018, the Public Lecture Programme was conducted in the Grand Conference Hall of the Ministry of Justice. In attendance were many distinguished guests, UNAFEI alumni and the participants of the 168th International Senior Seminar. This Programme was jointly sponsored by the Asia Crime Prevention Foundation (ACPF), the Japan Criminal Policy Society (JCPS) and UNAFEI.

Public Lecture Programmes increase the public's awareness of criminal justice issues, through comparative international study, by inviting distinguished speakers from abroad. In 2018, Dr. Roy Godson, Professor Emeritus, Georgetown University, and Ms. Lulua Asaad, Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Officer at the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), were invited as speakers. They presented on "Culture of Lawfulness and Measures to Promote It" and "UN Congresses and Education for Justice", respectively.

B. Assisting UNAFEI Alumni Activities

Various UNAFEI alumni associations in several countries have commenced, or are about to commence, research activities in their respective criminal justice fields. It is, therefore, one of the important tasks of UNAFEI to support these contributions to improve the crime situation internationally.

C. Overseas Missions in 2018

Professors WATANABE and MINOURA visited Bangkok, Thailand from 8 to 20 January as Visiting Experts for the Third-Country Training Programme for Development of Effective Community-based Treatment of Offenders in Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar and Viet Nam hosted by Rehabilitation Bureau, Ministry of Justice, Thailand.

Professor YUKAWA visited Valletta, Malta from 29 January to 1 February to attend the Plenary Meeting of the Global Counterterrorism Forum (GCTF) Criminal Justice and Rule of Law (CJ-ROL) Working Group.

Deputy Director ISHIHARA, Professor YUKAWA and Professor YAMADA visited Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire from 9 to 25 February to conduct the Fifth UNAFEI Criminal Justice Training Programme for French-Speaking African Countries.

Professor YAMAMOTO visited Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates from 17 to 21 February to attend the GCTF Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) Working Group Workshop on Monitoring, Measurement and Evaluation.

Director SENTA and Professor AKASHI visited Manila, Philippines and Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia from 1 to 10 March to obtain feedback on JICA/UNAFEI training programmes and to research offender rehabilitation in the institution and the community in Malaysia and the Philippines.

Professor YAMADA visited Da Nang and Hanoi, Viet Nam from 5 to 9 March to discuss the Twelfth Regional Seminar on Good Governance for Southeast Asian Countries with related organizations.

Professor AKASHI visited Jakarta, Indonesia from 11 to 15 March to research community-based corrections in Indonesia.

Professors YOSHIMURA and WATANABE visited Yangon, Mandalay, and Naypyidaw, Myanmar from 4 to 18 March to discuss the Comparative Study of Myanmar and Japan to improve prison management.

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Professor YOSHIMURA visited Colombo, Sri Lanka from 12-18 March to attend the 7th Asian Conference of Correctional Facilities Architects and Planners (ACCFA).

Professor YAMAMOTO visited Bishkek, Kyrgyz Republic from 12 to 18 March to attend a UNODC regional workshop on the prevention of violent extremism.

Professors WATANABE and MINOURA visited Bangkok, Thailand and Phnom Penh, Cambodia from 15 to 24 March to implement the monitoring and evaluation session of the Third Country Training Programme (TCTP) in Cambodia and to report the results and discuss the Follow-up Seminar on the Third Country Training Programme for Development of Effective Community-Based Treatment of Offenders in the CLMV Countries with the Department of Probation in Thailand.

Director SENTA, Deputy Director ISHIHARA and Professors WATANABE and YAMAMOTO visited Vienna, Austria from 12 to 20 May to attend the 29th Session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.

Professor YAMAMOTO visited San Diego, California (USA) from 8 to 16 June to attend the College on Problems of Drug Dependence (CPDD) 80th Annual Scientific Meeting.

Professor YAMAMOTO visited Manila, Muntinlupa, and Quezon, Philippines from 4 to 13 July to discuss the UNODC Project "Improving Criminal Justice Response Inside and Outside Prison to Prevent and Counter Terrorism in the Philippines".

Deputy Director ISHIHARA visited Delhi, India from 23 to 28 July to attend the Global Central Authorities Initiative: South Asia Regional Workshop hosted by the International Institute for Justice and the Rule of Law (IJ).

Professor YAMAMOTO visited Dili, Timor-Leste from 23 to 27 July to discuss the seminars for fiscal year 2018 with relevant organizations.

Professor YAMADA visited Garmisch, Germany from 30 July to 26 August to attend the Countering Transnational Organized Crime (CTOC) Course hosted by the George C. Marshall European Center.

Professor FURUHASHI visited Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia from 1 to 9 September to attend the 38th Asian and Pacific Conference of Correctional Administrators.

Professors WATANABE and KITAGAWA visited San Antonio, Texas (USA) from 15 to 21 September to attend the 26th Annual Conference of the International Community Corrections Association (ICCA).

Director SETO visited Siracusa, Italy and Vienna, Austria from 22 to 30 September to attend a meeting hosted by the Siracusa International Institute for Criminal Justice and Human Rights in and to meet with officers of the UNODC in Vienna.

Professor YAMAMOTO visited Marrakesh, Morocco from 30 September to 6 October to attend the Workshop on Countering Violent Extremism in Prisons, hosted by the GCTF Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) Working Group.

Professor FURUHASHI visited Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada from 15 to 23 October to attend the 37th Annual Research and Treatment Conference hosted by the Association for the Treatment of Sexual Abusers.

Professors YAMAMOTO and OHINATA visited Montreal, Canada from 20 to 28 October to attend the 20th AGM and Conference of the International Corrections and Prisons Association (ICPA) on the theme of "Beyond Prisons: The Way Forward".

Professors WATANABE and FURUHASHI visited Yangon and Naypyidaw, Myanmar from 4 to 9 November to hold meetings with related organizations on the preparation of training materials.

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Professor YAMAMOTO visited Dili, Timor-Leste from 7 to 17 November to hold a seminar for prison officials and to discuss the UNODC Project “Improving Criminal Justice Response Inside and Outside Prison to Prevent and Counter Terrorism in the Philippines”.

Professor KITAGAWA visited Vientiane, Lao PDR from 8 to 14 November to research the current condition of community-based treatment of offenders and to hold meetings with relevant organizations.

Director SETO and Professor YAMADA visited Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City, Viet Nam from 18 to 24 November to attend the Joint Study on the Legal Systems of Japan and Viet Nam.

Director SETO, Deputy Director ISHIHARA, and Professors YAMADA and FUTAGOISHI visited Da Nang, Viet Nam from 25 November to 1 December to conduct the Twelfth Regional Seminar on Good Governance for Southeast Asian Countries.

Professors OTANI, HIRANO and WATANABE visited Kathmandu, Nepal from 16 to 23 December to discuss plans for the Comparative Study on Criminal Justice Systems of Japan and Nepal.

Professor KITAGAWA visited Bangkok, Thailand from 10 to 22 December to attend the Third Phase of the Third Country Training Programme for the Development of Effective Community-Based Treatment of Offenders in the CLMV Countries (Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar and Viet Nam).

D. Assisting ACPF Activities

UNAFEI cooperates and collaborates with the ACPF to improve crime prevention and criminal justice administration in the region. Since UNAFEI and the ACPF have many similar goals, and a large part of the ACPF’s membership consists of UNAFEI alumni, the relationship between the two is very strong.

VII. HUMAN RESOURCES

A. Staff

In 1970, the Government of Japan assumed full financial and administrative responsibility for running the Institute. The Director, Deputy Director and approximately nine professors are selected from among public prosecutors, the judiciary, corrections, probation and the police. UNAFEI also has approximately 15 administrative staff members, who are appointed from among officials of the Government of Japan, and a linguistic adviser. Moreover, the Ministry of Justice invites visiting experts from abroad to each training course and seminar. The Institute has also received valuable assistance from various experts, volunteers and related agencies in conducting its training programmes.

B. Faculty and Staff Changes

Mr. MATSUMOTO Takeshi, formerly professor of UNAFEI, was appointed to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime Regional Office Southeast Asia and Pacific on 2 January 2018.

Mr. YUKAWA Tsuyoshi, formerly professor of UNAFEI, was transferred to the Tokyo High Public Prosecutors Office on 1 April 2018.

Ms. WATANABE Ayuko, formerly professor of UNAFEI, was transferred to the Tokyo District Public Prosecutors Office on 1 April 2018.

Mr. YOSHIMURA Koji, formerly professor of UNAFEI, was transferred to the Tama Juvenile Training School on 1 April 2018.

Mr. MINOURA Satoshi, formerly professor of UNAFEI, was transferred to the International Affairs Division, Minister's Secretariat on 1 April 2018.

Ms. AKASHI Fumiko, formerly professor of UNAFEI, was transferred to the International Affairs Division of the Minister's Secretariat on 1 April.

Mr. FUTAGOISHI Ryo, formerly attorney, coordinator of the Litigation Bureau, was appointed a professor

of UNAFEI on 1 April 2018.

Mr. OTANI Junichiro, formerly public prosecutor of the Chiba District Public Prosecutors Office, was appointed a professor of UNAFEI on 1 April 2018.

Mr. FURUHASHI Takuya, formerly director of Juvenile Correction of the Takamatsu Regional Correction Headquarters, was appointed a professor of UNAFEI on 1 April 2018.

Mr. OHINATA Hidenori, formerly director of the planning and coordination department of the Niigata Probation Office, was appointed a professor of UNAFEI on 1 April 2018.

Ms. KITAGAWA Mika, formerly probation officer of the Kanto Regional Parole Board, was appointed a professor of UNAFEI on 1 April 2018.

Mr. SENTA Keisuke, formerly director of UNAFEI, was transferred to the Takamatsu District Public Prosecutors Office on 25 June 2018.

Mr. SETO Takeshi, formerly chief public prosecutor of the Tokushima District Public Prosecutors Office, was appointed director of UNAFEI on 25 June 2018.

VIII. FINANCES

The Ministry of Justice primarily provides the Institute's budget. UNAFEI's total budget for its programmes is approximately ¥70 million per year. Additionally, JICA and the ACPF provide assistance for the Institute's international training courses and seminars.