



UNODC

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

THEMATIC PROGRAMME

CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFORM

2012 – 2015

As of 20 June 2012

Acronyms and Abbreviations

AIC	Australian Institute of Criminology
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
AU	African Union
AVPP	Armed Violence Prevention Programme (UN)
CARICOM	Caribbean Community and Common Market
CCLS	College for Criminal Law Science
CCPCJ	Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
COE	Council of Europe
COP	Conference of the Parties of UNTOC
CPS	Co-Financing and Partnerships Section (DPA/UNODC)
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DO	Division for Operations (UNODC)
DPA	Division for Policy Analysis (UNODC)
DPKO	Department for Peace Keeping Operations
DTA	Division for Treaty Affairs (UNODC)
ECOSOC	Economic and Social Council
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EU	European Union
GA	General Assembly
CGPCS	Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia
HEUNI	European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control
HQ	Headquarters
IAP	International Association of Prosecutors
ICCLR&CJP	International Centre for Criminal Law Reform and Criminal Justice Policy
ICPC	International Centre for the Prevention of Crime
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IEU	Independent Evaluation Unit (UNODC)
ILANUD	United Nations Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders
ILO	International Labor Organization
INTERPOL	International Criminal Police Organization
IOM	International Maritime Organization
ISISC	International Institute of Higher Studies in Criminal Sciences
ISPAC	International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme
ISS	Institute for Security Studies
KIC	Korean Institute of Criminology
LAS	League of Arab States
MS	Member States
NAUSS	Naif Arab University for Security Sciences
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NIJ	National Institute of Justice (USA)
OAS	Organization of American States
OCB	Organized Crime and Trafficking Branch (UNODC)
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
OIOS	Office for Internal Oversight
OSCE	Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe
PNI	Criminal Justice Programme Network of Institutes

PRC	Programme Review Committee
RP	Regional Programme
RWI	Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law
SADC	Southern African Development Community
STAS	Studies and Threat Analysis Section
TOC	Transnational Organized Crime
TP	Thematic Programme
UN	United Nations
UNAFEI	United Nations Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders
UNAFRI	United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders
UNCAC	United Nations Convention Against Corruption
UNDAF	UN Development Assistance Framework
UNDG	United Nations Development Group
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDPA	Department for Political Affairs (UN Secretariat)
UNEG	United Nations Evaluation Group
UNESCO	United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNICRI	United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institutes
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
UNODA	United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UN RoLCRG	UN Rule of Law Coordination and Resource Group
UN-CTS	UN Survey of Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems
UNTOC	United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime
VPA	Violence Prevention Alliance
WHO	World Health Organization

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I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

UNODC seeks to strengthen the rule of law through the prevention of crime and the promotion of fair, humane and accountable criminal justice systems. To do this, UNODC provides Member States with expertise and advice to develop effective and responsible crime prevention strategies and policies and to build the capacity of their criminal justice systems to operate more effectively within the framework of the rule of law, while promoting human rights and protecting vulnerable groups. This Thematic Programme provides the global framework for UNODC's programmes and projects on crime prevention and criminal justice reform for 2012-2015, setting out a consistent and comprehensive approach based on the UNODC Strategic Frameworks, the UNODC Strategy 2012-2015 and the relevant UN Conventions and standards and norms related to crime prevention and criminal justice reform.

During the next four years, UNODC will provide support to Member States on crime prevention and criminal justice reform, including in a number of key areas, namely: police reform; strengthening prosecution services, the judiciary and courts; restorative justice; access to legal aid; prison reform and alternatives to imprisonment as well as in the cross-cutting areas of human rights; women in the criminal justice system; justice for children and the protection of victims and witnesses. Special attention will be paid to adopting a comprehensive and integrated approach to crime prevention and criminal justice reform, as well as to the integration of crime prevention perspectives into the overall work of UNODC.

In order to achieve UNODC's objective with regard to crime prevention and criminal justice reform, four outcomes have been identified in the Operational Framework of this programme. These outcomes will be achieved through the provision of technical assistance and support to Member States at the global, regional and national levels. This support includes a combination of activities and initiatives undertaken in the framework of UNODC's regular budget, the global programmes that fall under the responsibility of the Justice Section, and the different Regional and Country Programmes. For each outcome, a set of indicators and outputs operationalize and focus the work of UNODC in the area of crime prevention and criminal justice reform. UNODC's Regional, Country and Global Programmes should use these indicators as the framework for programme and project development.

II. INTRODUCTION

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) has the mission to assist Member States in their fight against illicit drugs, organized crime, corruption and terrorism. States employ different measures to respond to these crimes, including criminalizing serious offences, strengthening law enforcement, prosecution and prison systems, enhancing law enforcement cooperation, confiscation of assets and international cooperation in criminal matters. All of these measures, however, require as a foundation a criminal justice system in which police, prosecution, courts, and prisons function and interact effectively, and respect rule of law and human rights standards. An ineffective criminal justice system, in contrast, does not protect human rights, allows crime and violence to prevail, encourages corrupt practices, hampers social and economic development and contributes to political instability. States also require appropriate crime prevention policies and strategies to ensure a balanced approach between preventive and reactive action. In order to bolster the rule of law for all and stop the spread of crime, UNODC therefore promotes comprehensive and holistic approaches to preventing crime and strengthening criminal justice systems.

As recognized by the United Nations System Task Force on Transnational Organized Crime and Drug Trafficking as Threats to Security and Stability, established by the Secretary General in September 2011, the global threat from transnational organized crime and drug trafficking should be addressed as a development issue and thus a long-term process. In this regard, priority needs to be given to the establishment of functioning and legitimate public institutions that can provide a sustained level of citizen security and justice. Building the defenses of neighboring states can be an effective response in the case of organized crime in weak states, as well as building long term capacity of criminal justice systems. The work of UNODC in the area of crime prevention and criminal justice should be seen as a response to these calls for long-term assistance.

This Thematic Programme (TP) provides the global framework for UNODC's work in crime prevention and criminal justice reform for the period 2012-2015. As such, the TP will ensure consistency in the UNODC approach to issues in this area, based on the UNODC Strategic Framework for the period 2012-2013¹ and the UNODC Strategy 2012-2015 and in line with the relevant UN Conventions and standards and norms on crime prevention and criminal justice reform. The TP outlines the focus areas of UNODC in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice and gives an overview of outcomes to reach agreed objectives, as well as a specific set of indicators. Providing a global framework, the TP integrates the various components of the Office's mandates and expertise in the areas of advocacy, research, setting norms and providing technical assistance. As such, it reflects the UN Secretary General's programme of action for the strengthening of the rule of law at the national and international level, as presented to

¹ *Strategic Framework for 2012-2013*, Programme 13 (International drug control, crime and terrorism prevention and criminal justice), Sub Programme 4 (Justice), page 243-244 (A/65/6/Rev.1, Feb 2011). Note that at the time this Thematic Programme is completed (early 2012), the Strategic Framework for 2014-2015 is being drafted.

the General Assembly early 2012.² Moreover, for the implementation of this TP, particular attention will be paid to the practical recommendations offered by the World Development Report 2011: Conflict, Security and Development, on how to move beyond conflict and fragility and secure development.³

III. MANDATE

UNODC assists Member States in their efforts to achieve global security, safety and human development through the implementation of international conventions, protocols and universal legal regimes against illicit drugs, crime, corruption and terrorism. UNODC plays a key role in the development and promotion of internationally recognized principles in crime prevention and criminal justice and is the guardian of the UN standards and norms in these areas. Over the years, thanks to the driving force provided by the UN Congresses on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, a considerable body of standards and norms covering a wide variety of issues has emerged. This collection represents the agreed benchmarks in crime prevention and criminal justice policies and strategies and as such provide a solid basis for programming in these areas. The role of UNODC in promoting the standards and norms is an essential component of the UN-wide effort to promote human rights and the rule of law globally.

The standards and norms can be grouped in four clusters, namely those related to⁴:

- Persons in custody, non-custodial sanctions, juvenile justice, restorative justice
- Legal, institutional and practical arrangements for international cooperation
- Crime prevention and victim issues
- Good governance, independent judiciary, integrity of criminal justice personnel

The standards and norms have provided a collective vision of how a criminal justice system should be structured and function. While the standards and norms, as “soft law” do not impose enforceable obligations on Member States, they help to promote more effective crime prevention strategies and more effective, fair and humane criminal justice structures in three ways: first, they are used at the national level as a basis for in-depth, comprehensive assessments leading to the adoption of necessary crime prevention strategies and action plans and criminal justice system reforms; second, they help countries to develop sub-regional and regional strategies; and third, globally the standards and norms represent “best practices” which are adapted by States to meet their national needs.

² Report of the Secretary General, *Delivery of Justice: A programme of action to strengthen the rule of law at the national and international levels* – A/66/749 (2012).

³ *World Development Report 2011: Conflict, Security and Development* (2011), The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development / The World Bank, Washington. The report suggests that threats to development stemming from organized violence, conflict, and fragility, cannot be resolved by short-term or partial solutions without legitimate institutions that provide all citizens equal access to security, justice, and jobs. International engagement in countries facing fragility, conflict, and violence must be early and rapid to build confidence, but at the same time sustained over longer periods of time, and supportive of endogenous efforts and institution building.

⁴ For an overview of the standards and norms, see the *UNODC Compendium of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice* (New York, 2006).

The UNODC Strategic Framework for the period 2012-2013⁵, tasks the Office with achieving the following objectives:

- Improve capacity of Member States to prevent crime in accordance with United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice and other relevant international instruments
- Enhance the capacity of Member States to develop and maintain fair, humane and accountable domestic criminal justice systems in accordance with the United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice and other relevant instruments

The role and functions of UNODC in providing technical cooperation, advisory services and other forms of assistance in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice to Member States, including in the areas of reconstructing national criminal justice systems, data collection, information and experience sharing, has been reaffirmed throughout the years by resolutions of the General Assembly (GA), the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ).⁶

IV. FOCUS AREAS

UNODC is committed to helping States to prevent crime and build the capacity of their criminal justice systems to operate more effectively within the framework of the rule of law, paying particular attention to vulnerable groups. Crime and violence require a balanced approach, with sufficient investment in crime prevention programmes and policies as well as efforts to establish and maintain criminal justice institutions that provide justice for all. In fact, a strong rule of law relies on effective and equitable delivery of public services, including policing, criminal justice, corrections, legal aid as well as law-making. Ensuring equitable access to these services may require the adoption of special measures for marginalized and otherwise vulnerable groups and for victims and witnesses of crimes.⁷ Experience has shown that there are no quick solutions to preventing and responding to crime and that reform efforts should as much as possible focus on a system-wide approach.

In order to approach crime prevention and criminal justice reform in a holistic manner, UNODC will promote and support comprehensive assessments of criminal justice systems in States, which can form the basis for subsequent tailor-made technical assistance initiatives.⁸ UNODC assistance to countries ranges from policy advice on broad crime prevention and criminal justice reform issues, to legislative assistance for the implementation of relevant conventions and standards and norms, to the strengthening of particular institutions (crime prevention authorities, legal aid providers, police,

⁵ Strategic Framework for 2012-2013, Programme 13 (A/65/6/Rev.1, Feb 2011).

⁶ For a complete overview of resolutions, please refer to Annex 2.

⁷ Report of the Secretary General, *Delivery of Justice: A programme of action to strengthen the rule of law at the national and international levels* (A/66/749, 2012).

⁸ Comprehensive assessments will make use of the 2006 UNODC Criminal Justice Assessment Toolkit.

prosecution services, courts and judiciary, prisons, probation services or civil society organizations), to cross-cutting programmes focusing on the needs of particular groups in society (for instance women, children or victims) and promoting respect for human rights. The focus areas set out below should therefore be seen as different elements of a comprehensive and holistic approach, all of which may be needed to provide proper responses to crime and violence in a given country or region. Furthermore, in each of the focus areas, the Office will promote regional as well as international cooperation between crime prevention and criminal justice actors and institutions as much as possible through the exchange of information and expertise.⁹

4.1 Crime prevention

There is clear evidence that well-planned crime prevention strategies not only prevent crime and victimization, but also promote community safety and contribute to sustainable development of countries.¹⁰ Moreover, effective and responsible crime prevention enhances the quality of life of all citizens and reduces the costs associated with the criminal justice system and other social costs that result from crime. Crime prevention strategies and measures seek to reduce the risk of crimes occurring and their potential harmful effects on individuals and society, including fear of crime, by intervening to influence their multiple causes.¹¹ The causal factors affecting crime across all UNODC mandates are very similar, and their roots are local. Urban and youth crime, child victimization, recruitment into gangs and organized crime, all types of trafficking and corruption, share similar root causes and drivers, including inequality, poverty and discrimination. Preventing crime therefore requires in-depth understanding of the root causes of crime, victimization and the interconnectedness of different forms of crime, holistic policies, and the involvement of all sectors and levels of government as well as civil society and the private sector. In addition to addressing (negative) risk factors, crime prevention should focus on protective factors that can help to build the resilience of communities and individuals to risks.¹² Moreover, in order to be successful, crime prevention has to be included in social and economic development agendas, particularly in countries where the crime rate is disproportionately high.

In support of the overall UNODC approach to crime prevention, which includes the prevention of illicit drug trafficking, corruption, organized crime, terrorism, but also more local phenomena, including youth and urban crime, the Office will draw on social, situational and community-centered crime prevention approaches as well as approaches to prevent re-offending. Two sets of crime prevention guidelines guide the work of the UNODC in this area, namely the **Guidelines for Cooperation and Technical Assistance in the Field of Urban Crime Prevention** and the **Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime**.¹³ UNODC will work with various sectors and levels of government, civil society as well as non-state security providers to prevent the occurrence of crimes by reducing

⁹ For example, by carrying out studies to identify good practices that integrate crime prevention and criminal justice, developing manuals to assist in the practical implementation of the standards and norms and through the establishment of centers of excellence on issues such as prison reform (Dominican Republic) and urban crime prevention (El Salvador).

¹⁰ **Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime** ECOSOC Resolution 2002/13, Annex.

¹¹ Idem.

¹² E.g. transparent and effective criminal justice systems, well-governed cities and equality.

¹³ Respectively ECOSOC Resolution 1995/9, annex and ECOSOC Resolution 2002/13, annex

opportunities, increasing risks of being apprehended and minimizing benefits. Requesting Member States will be assisted in developing knowledge- and evidence-based policies, identifying patterns and causes of crime and designing preventive strategies, including through the use of safety audits. Particular attention will be paid to at-risk youth and urban crime prevention, including support to state and local government prevention strategies, targeted youth support, skills and employment programmes as well as initiatives to develop a culture of peace and lawfulness and to encourage community interaction and social controls. In addition, support will be provided to Member States to prevent re-offending by assisting in the social reintegration of offenders and other preventive mechanisms. UNODC will promote the integration of crime prevention in the work of the police, courts, judiciary and corrections to effectively address the conditions in which crime and violence can emerge. The protection of human rights will form an integral part of all of the above efforts.

4.2 Police reform

As a key component of law enforcement, the police are entrusted with a diverse set of tasks to maintain law and order and protect the security of people and the rule of law. Although the nature, quality and legal regime varies from country to country, in principle police powers are designed to protect the fundamental liberty and rights of people. However, in some environments, including post-conflict situations, the police are not capable of performing these tasks, or worse, they are committing human rights violations against the civilians they are entrusted with protecting, due to a lack of integrity, of effective oversight mechanisms and of capacity. Factors such as globalization, the use of new technologies by criminal networks, and socio-economic developments have an impact on policing methodologies and demand more advanced techniques and capabilities from police organizations.

UNODC will assist States in building the capacity of police officers to fulfill their functions in accordance with human rights standards and in line with the **“UN Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials”**.¹⁴ The Office will support comprehensive police reform through strategic planning and organizational change management. It will also provide technical assistance in order to strengthen capacity of police officers to investigate and prevent crime through effective policing strategies and to improve police oversight and accountability mechanisms to strengthen public trust in the authorities. Moreover, the Office will promote closer cooperation between the police services and the community to enhance the capacity of the police to prevent and respond to crime in partnership with citizens and civil society groups. UNODC also strengthen the capacity of the police in responding to the needs of women, children and victims, through its cross-cutting approach.

¹⁴ General Assembly Resolution 34/169 (A/RES/34/169).

4.3 Prosecution service

At the junction between police investigation and court trials, prosecutors play a unique role in criminal justice systems, ensuring that the public interest is represented in criminal cases, as the prosecutor is responsible for representing the interests of the victim, but also those of society at large. The **“UN Guidelines on the Role of Prosecutors”** emphasize the importance of integrity, ability, adequate training and protection against pressure.¹⁵ Miscarriages of justice damage the integrity of criminal justice systems and violate public trust, and thus it is imperative that prosecutors protect the right to a fair trial. Drawing on the guidelines and the **“Standards of Professional Responsibility and Statement of the Essential Duties and Rights of Prosecutors”**,¹⁶ UNODC will support legislative reforms to enhance prosecutorial independence, accountability and the effective use of discretion and assist Member States in developing the professional and administrative skills necessary to meet the demands of increasingly complex criminal caseloads. Particular efforts will be made to build capacity of the prosecution services to respond to the needs of women, children and victims.

4.4 Judiciary – the courts

The Judiciary has a key responsibility in protecting human rights and delivering fair trials. The **“UN Basic Principles on the Independence of the Judiciary”** therefore include the independence of the judges; their integrity; necessary qualifications; as well as principles regarding the selection of judges; conditions of service and disciplinary measures.¹⁷ The Guidelines instruct Member States to inform the Secretary General on the progress achieved in their implementation and request the UN to provide assistance in these efforts. UNODC has developed two toolkits devoted to the independence, impartiality and integrity of the judiciary and the courts. The Office supports States develop legislation and policies that will allow the judiciary to function independently, impartially, and with integrity. It will raise awareness regarding judicial integrity and develop, guide and monitor technical assistance projects aimed at strengthening judicial integrity and capacity. UNODC will also assist States to implementing effective case management to reduce backlogs and collect accurate data on the functioning of the courts. Finally, training and advisory services will be provided related to the qualifications of judges with an emphasis on judicial ethics and the respect for human rights in the criminal justice process. Particular efforts will be made to build capacity of the judiciary and the courts to respond to the specific needs of women, children and victims.

4.5 Restorative justice

Restorative justice is a process in which the victim and perpetrator, and where appropriate, other affected members of the community, participate in the resolution of

¹⁵ As adopted by the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Havana, 1990.

¹⁶ The Standards were developed by the International Association of Prosecutors (IAP) and recognized by CCPCJ Resolution 17/2.

¹⁷ As adopted by the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Milan 1985. See also ECOSOC Resolutions 2006/23 and 2007/22 on Strengthening basic principles of judicial conduct.

consequences arising from crime.¹⁸ Restorative justice programmes are based on the principle that criminal behavior not only violates the law, but also injures victims and the community and that efforts to address the consequences of criminal behavior should, therefore, involve the offender as well as injured parties, while also providing help and support that the victim and offender require. Further to the **“UN Basic principles on the Use of Restorative Justice Programmes in Criminal Matters”**¹⁹, UNODC will work with state and non-state actors in creating culturally sensitive and just alternatives to the formal criminal justice process that comply with international human rights standards.²⁰ Approaches to restorative justice may include mediation, community and family conferencing, circle sentencing, and alternatives specifically tailored for juvenile and indigenous offenders. The UNODC will assist States in developing restorative justice policies, carrying out legislative reform where needed and facilitating the exchange of experiences. The Office will also raise awareness and provide training on approaches to restorative justice.

4.6 Access to legal aid

Legal aid is an essential element of a fair, humane and efficient criminal justice system that is based on the rule of law. It is a foundation for the enjoyment of other rights, including the right to a fair trial, as defined in the “Universal Declaration of Human Rights”, and the “International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights”, and an important safeguard that ensures fundamental fairness and public trust in the criminal justice process. A functioning legal aid system may reduce the length of time suspects are held in police stations and detention centres, in addition to reducing the prison population, congestion in the courts, and reducing reoffending and re-victimization. It may also protect and safeguard the rights of victims and witnesses in the criminal justice process. Legal aid plays an important role in facilitating diversion and the use of community-based sanctions and measures.²¹ The **“UN Basic Principles on the Role of Lawyers”**²² place responsibility upon the government and the legal profession to ensure everyone has access to counsel to protect the right to equality before the law. Regrettably, many countries still lack the necessary resources and capacity to provide legal assistance for suspects, those accused of a criminal offence, prisoners, victims and witnesses. In response to ECOSOC Resolution 2007/24 on **“International cooperation for the improvement of access to legal aid in criminal justice systems, particularly in Africa”**,

¹⁸ See also the UN Basic Principles in the Use of Restorative Justice Programmes in Criminal Matters, ECOSOC Resolution 2002/12, paragraphs 1.2 and 1.3.

¹⁹ ECOSOC Resolution 2002/12.

²⁰ Informal justice mechanisms may provide more credible, accessible, expedient and less expensive access to justice, which contributes to a reduction in recidivism by addressing the root causes of harmful behavior. In addition, the use of informal justice mechanisms would divert cases away from the formal criminal justice system, thereby alleviating police and court resources and providing alternatives to imprisonment. As noted by the UN Secretary General, it is important that laws and justice mechanisms, including traditional and informal justice mechanisms are in line with international norms and standards (Report of the Secretary General, *Delivery of Justice: A programme of action to strengthen the rule of law at the national and international levels* (A/66/749, 2012).

²¹ Including non-custodial measures; promoting greater community involvement in the management of criminal justice; reducing the unnecessary use of detention and imprisonment; rationalizing criminal justice policies; and ensuring efficient use of State resources.

²² As adopted by the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Havana, 1990.

UNODC assists Member States in this regard. UNODC provides support to States in developing an integrated approach to the provision of legal assistance to criminal defendants and suspects at all critical stages of the criminal justice process and to improve access to justice, including via the use of paralegal assistance as a short-term source of limited legal services in areas with no other access to legal assistance.

4.7 Prison reform and alternatives to imprisonment

In most countries of the world, detention and imprisonment are the main sanctions used against individuals who are suspected of having breached criminal law or those who are convicted of such breaches. The overuse of prisons leads to a series of mutually reinforcing challenges, including: (i) prison overcrowding and poor prison conditions; (ii) lack of social reintegration programmes; (iii) poor health services; (iv) insufficient economic and human resources; (v) lack of information systems to inform strategic planning; (vi) absence of formalized inter-institutional coordination; (vii) lack of inspection and monitoring mechanisms; and (viii) insufficient attention to the special needs of vulnerable groups, in particular women and children. UNODC seeks to enable States to manage their prison systems in accordance with the international standards and norms relating to prison reform, including the “**Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners**”²³ and human rights principles. The Office considers the promotion of non-custodial sanctions as a key component of its prison reform programmes. As the prison system is intrinsically linked to other elements in the criminal justice chain, UNODC promotes integrated and multi-disciplinary strategies to reform a prison system in order to achieve sustainable impact. In order to address the main challenges identified above, technical assistance delivered by UNODC in the field of prison reform covers five thematic areas: (i) pre-trial detention; (ii) prison management; (iii) alternative measures and sanctions; (iv) social reintegration and rehabilitation; and (v) healthcare. Special attention is devoted to policies and services relating to the treatment of vulnerable groups of prisoners.

4.8 Cross-cutting issues

4.8.1 Human rights

Human rights are at the core of UNODC’s mandates to contribute to a more secure and just world. A functioning, efficient and humane crime prevention and criminal justice system is essential to protect the human rights of all through both prevention and ensuring appropriate redress for abuses that do occur. UNODC’s work to support the implementation of the standards and norms on crime prevention and criminal justice offers an important contribution to the promotion of human rights as they have helped to significantly promote more effective and fair criminal justice systems. Given the central role of human rights to the work of UNODC, all programmes and activities that are implemented within the framework of this TP will take a human rights perspective in order to maximize the positive human rights impact of the work of the Office. In particular, the human rights-based approach to programming will integrate the promotion of equality and non-discrimination, ensuring participation and inclusion of disadvantaged groups, and strengthen state accountability concerning its human rights

²³ As adopted by the First United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (1955) and approved by ECOSOC Resolutions 663 C (1957) and 2076 (1977).

obligations in the criminal justice system, including in regard to the use of the death penalty.²⁴ This approach is further elaborated in the 2011 “UNODC Guidance Note on Human Rights” and is in line with the 2005 UN General Assembly Resolution 60/1 stipulating that the promotion and protection of human rights should be both integrated into national policies and mainstreamed throughout the UN system.

UNODC will continue to build capacity in the field and at headquarters on relevant human rights issues in all areas of crime prevention and criminal justice, which may include guidance on monitoring human rights compliance of informal mechanisms. In addition, UNODC will make human rights impact assessments an integral part of the assessments of technical assistance needs and programming. It will also strengthen links with OHCHR at the field level and ensure routine consultation on human rights issues.

4.8.2 Women in the criminal justice system

UNODC provides assistance to Member States in addressing the specific needs of women in the criminal justice system and in adopting sustainable crime prevention and criminal justice responses to violence against women/gender-based violence. In particular, this assistance will prioritize the treatment of female prisoners; developing alternatives to imprisonment for women offenders; strengthening access to justice by women and girls; the development of legislation that protects the rights of women and girls; and the development of training programmes on the application of international and regional laws and human rights standards on criminal justice in the domestic setting. The Office further assists in building the capacity of women to serve at all levels of the criminal justice system, including positions of authority.

Violence against women is defined in the **“UN Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women”** as ‘any act of gender based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life’.²⁵ Violence against women exists in every country in the world as a pervasive violation of human rights and a major impediment to achieving gender equality, development and peace. With the adoption of the **“Updated Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Women in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice”**²⁶, the General Assembly urged countries to end impunity for violence against women, to enhance their mechanisms and procedures for protecting victims of violence against women, and to advance effective crime prevention and criminal justice strategies in this area, including strategies aimed at preventing re-victimization. The Measures called on UNODC to support national efforts to promote the

²⁴ Further to ECOSOC RES 1984/50, States that retain the death penalty should apply the Safeguards guaranteeing protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty. The Safeguards list a number of due process guarantees which must be respected in any case where the death penalty is sought. In 2007, the General Assembly adopted a resolution (A/RES/62/149) calling upon all States that still maintain the death penalty to inter alia establish a moratorium on executions with a view to abolishing the death penalty. As a UN entity, UNODC advocates the abolition of the death penalty. Since 2007, two more resolutions were adopted by the General Assembly, entitled “Moratorium on the use of the death penalty” (63/128, 65/206).

²⁵ General Assembly Resolution 48/104 (A/RES/48/104).

²⁶ General Assembly Resolution 65/228 (A/RES/65/228).

empowerment of women and gender equality in order to enhance national efforts to eliminate violence against women, including by strengthening legal systems.

4.8.3 Justice for children

There are many root social, economic and other causes that may bring children into contact with the law, including poverty, a lack of education and employment opportunities, drug or substance abuse and violence. National systems vary in their approach to responding to children in contact with the law, who may be dealt with through the formal justice or courts system, by the welfare system, or by an administrative system. International law in the area of justice for children is substantial and detailed. The primary child rights instruments include the “Convention on the Rights of the Child”, the **“UN Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice”**, the **“UN Standard Minimum Rules for the Protection of Juveniles Deprived of their Liberty”**, the **“UN Guidelines for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency”**, and the **“UN Guidelines for Action on Children in the Criminal Justice System”**.²⁷ In line with the 2008 Guidance Note of the UN Secretary-General on the Approach to Justice for Children, UNODC’s work in this area seeks to ensure that children²⁸ are better served and protected by justice systems, and security and social welfare sectors. The relevant provisions of the Convention and other international legal instruments related to justice for children have yet to be systematically reflected in broader policy reform, programmes as well as other efforts to strengthen the rule of law at the national level.²⁹

UNODC’s activities will seek to ensure the full application of relevant international standards and norms and the provision of proper assistance for all children who come into contact with justice systems as victims, witnesses and alleged offenders, or for other reasons where judicial, state administrative or non-state adjudicatory intervention is needed, for example regarding their care, custody or protection. In particular, UNODC assists States in drafting and implementing legislation which is in compliance with the provisions of international instruments and standards. UNODC helps States to implement legal, regulatory and policy frameworks and to foster practices to prevent youth involvement in crime, strengthen juvenile justice systems and promote the rehabilitation and reintegration of young people in conflict with the law.

4.8.4 Victims and witnesses

Crime takes an enormous physical, financial and emotional toll on its victims. However, in many criminal justice systems, the victims of crime are often forgotten or even re-victimized by the system itself. Victims are rarely allowed to fully participate in decisions that concern them and they do not always receive the assistance, support, and protection they require. A fair, effective and efficient criminal justice system is a system that respects the fundamental rights of victims, witnesses, suspects and offenders. It focuses on the need to prevent secondary victimization and re-victimization, to protect and assist victims, to treat them with compassion, and to respect their dignity. Victims

²⁷ Respectively, GA Resolutions 44/25, 40/33 (Beijing Rules), 45/11, 45/11 (Riyadh Guidelines) and ECOSOC Resolution 1997/30, Annex.

²⁸ As defined by the Convention on the Rights of the Child as all persons under the age of eighteen.

²⁹ Report of the Secretary General, *Delivery of Justice: A programme of action to strengthen the rule of law at the national and international levels* (A/66/749, 2012).

should also have access to judicial and other mechanisms to seek prompt redress for the harm they have suffered. Additionally, victims should have access to specialized assistance in dealing with any emotional trauma and other problems caused as a result of victimization.

Further to the **“UN Declaration of Basic principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power”**³⁰, UNODC assists States in implementing standards in victim support, assistance and protection, and supports policy development and legislative reform. UNODC also supports States to conduct victimization surveys in order to understand existing victimization patterns and monitoring the experiences of victims who come into contact with justice systems. UNODC will also seek to build the national capacity of both government and civil society to support, protect and assist victims. Given the cross-cutting nature of victim empowerment, efforts will be made to reinforce the coordination between different thematic areas of UNODC and to ensure that the rights of victims are included in the UN’s rule of law assistance.

V. ORGANIZATIONAL CONTEXT

Five thematic clusters have been established within UNODC to ensure a global perspective on the substantive work of the Office, namely the Organized Crime and Illicit Trafficking Branch (OCB); the Corruption and Economic Crime Branch (CEB); the Terrorism Prevention Branch (TPB); the Justice Section (JS); and the Drug Prevention and Health Branch (DHB). Furthermore, the Research and Trend Analysis Branch (Division for Policy Analysis and Public Affairs) conducts research and analysis in all the thematic areas and the Integrated Programming and Oversight Branch (Division of Operations) is responsible for field programme development and oversight and the integration of themes from the five thematic areas into the field programmes, at both the regional and country levels.

Thematic Programmes are developed by the thematic clusters at Headquarters (HQ) in close consultation with field-based thematic experts and operationalize the UN Biennial Strategic Framework. Each TP elaborates on the expected accomplishments contained in the Strategic Framework by providing an operational framework (outcomes, outputs and indicators) that should be used in the formulation of regional- and country programmes. As such, a TP provides policy guidance and a global operational framework (mandates, approaches, methodologies, tools) in its thematic area, integrating the various components of the Office’s expertise in the areas of advocacy, norm setting, technical assistance, trends and threat analysis and legislative and legal support. The TP on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Reform seeks to operationalize the Justice Sub-Programme of the Strategic Framework³¹.

Within UNODC, the responsibility for promoting and supporting the implementation of the TP on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Reform lies with the Justice Section. As such, the Section also promotes cooperation and coordination between all of the

³⁰ General Assembly Resolution 40/34 (A/RES/40/34).

³¹ UN Strategic Framework 2012-2013, Sub-Programme 4 - Justice (A/65/6/Rev.1)

thematic clusters which may include sharing of information; providing legislative assistance and advice and expertise on criminal justice reform; carrying out joint assessment missions; jointly supporting programme and policy development in cross-cutting areas; and developing joint publications and tools. The Justice Section will work in particular with CEB, OCB, DHB and TPB to promote effective crime prevention strategies and policies in their respective mandated areas, as well as strengthen integrity, accountability and oversight of the criminal justice system (in cooperation with CEB); police reform, counter piracy and prevention of violence against migrants (with OCB); victims/witness support (with OCB and TPB); community-centered crime prevention (with DHB); and prison reform (with DHB and TPB). Where needed, the Section will actively bring together the different Thematic Branches to ensure a unified, coordinated and holistic approach to crime prevention and criminal justice reform in one particular area. The Inter-divisional Task Force on Counter-Piracy led by the Justice Section is an example in this regard, which aims to ensure a comprehensive UNODC response to piracy, including law enforcement, prosecution, judiciary, corrections and anti-money laundering.

The main responsibility for the delivery of technical assistance lies with the field network. Hence, within the overall framework of the Thematic Programme, field level activities will first and foremost be implemented through Regional- and Country Programmes. Regional Programmes are key instruments for achieving the outcomes listed in this TP and for addressing the priority needs of the Member States of each region in a strategic and integrated manner. They are multi-year strategies, which take a results-based management approach to show how activities at the country level work together. A regional programme can be diverse and selective in its choice of thematic priorities listed in this TP. Not all areas of UNODC's mandate will necessarily be relevant in each region, and some may be of greater priority than others. The UNODC field network will be responsible for the development and implementation of the Regional Programmes and most of the current Regional Programmes have based their crime prevention and criminal justice reform strategy on the previous Thematic Programme on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice. Regional Offices will use the current TP as a guidance document for the development of their future Regional Programmes, and in particular the TP's operational framework, including objectives, outcomes, outputs and indicators.³² As such, the TP will be also be a reference document for the work conducted in the framework of the Inter-departmental Regional Task Teams to support the strategy setting, design and implementation of each of the Regional Programmes. Annex 1 provides an overview of the main substantive priorities that the existing Regional Programmes have identified related to crime prevention and criminal justice reform.

In some regions, UNODC may develop and implement a more intensive and focused set of interventions at the country level within the framework of a Regional Programme. Country Programmes are therefore designed to provide tailor-made support to Member States at the national and local levels, helping them to implement standards and norms on crime prevention and criminal justice. Finally, core headquarters activities to support

³² See also: the *Information Note on UNODC Strategic Alignment* (2011).

States in the development of new standards and norms and develop policies, strategies and tools, implement pilot projects and provide substantive support to programme development in the field, will be mainly implemented through HQ-led Global Projects.

VI. IMPLEMENTATION PRINCIPLES AND METHOD

6.1 Three Pillars

UNODC's work on crime prevention and criminal justice reform is based on three mutually re-enforcing pillars:

- Normative Work: to assist Member States to develop new crime prevention and criminal justice standards and norms, to revise existing ones and to provide secretariat and substantive services to the relevant governing bodies and the Congresses on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice;
- Operational Work: to enhance the capacity of States to prevent crime and strengthen criminal justice institutions and help them implement relevant standards and norms by providing policy and legislative advice and developing and delivering programmes through field-based technical assistance;
- Data Collection, Research and Analytical Work: to increase knowledge and understanding of crime prevention and criminal justice reform amongst States and the international community at large, and expand the evidence base for policy and operational decisions.

The normative and operational functions are largely provided through the Justice Section and the UNODC's field office network while the related data collection, research and analysis functions are carried out by the Division for Policy Analysis and Public Affairs to facilitate evidence-based programming. To expand its knowledge base in respect of crime and criminal justice indicators, the Office will strengthen its data collection instruments³³ and continue to make collected data available in an accessible format in order to facilitate the analysis of national, regional and international trends. Statistical data and indicators will thereby routinely feed into analytical regional and thematic reports and programmes. UNODC will also undertake methodological work on setting statistical standards on crime and criminal justice to improve quality and comparability of statistical data, as well as to provide guidance on these standards to Member States.³⁴

All of UNODC's work on crime prevention and criminal justice will be based on the following guiding principles, in line with the Guidance Note of the Secretary-General on the UN approach to rule of law assistance:³⁵

- Base assistance on international standards and norms
- Take account of the political context
- Base assistance on the unique country context

³³ Including statistics related to police recorded offences and victims, as well as criminal justice system responses; the Crime Victimization Surveys and the UN Surveys on Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems.

³⁴ In this field, the work accomplished on the 'Framework international classification of crime offences' will be continued in view of developing a full-fledged classification of criminal acts for statistical purposes.

³⁵ *Guidance Note of the Secretary-General – UN Approach to Rule of Law Assistance* (April 2008).

- Advance human rights and gender justice
- Ensure national ownership
- Support national reform constituencies
- Ensure a coherent and comprehensive strategic approach
- Engage in effective coordination and partnerships

In addition, UNODC's support to Member States in the area of crime prevention and criminal justice reform will be guided by the need to adopt a comprehensive and integrated approach to crime prevention and criminal justice reform, based on baseline assessments and data collection, engaging all institutions of the justice sector, both official and non-governmental.³⁶ The Justice Section will also seek to integrate crime prevention perspectives into the overall work of UNODC, whether it is related to combating organized crime, corruption, illicit drugs or the prevention of terrorism.

6.2 Role of the Justice Section and services provided

The Justice Section will act as the centre of expertise on issues related to crime prevention and criminal justice reform for all parts of UNODC, including the field network, the various Thematic Branches and the Integrated Programme and Oversight Branch, as well as towards Member States and regional and international organizations. To ensure consistency in the field and to promote and support the implementation of standards and norms, the Justice Section will pursue the placement of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Advisors in Regional Offices where possible and subject to available funds.³⁷ These advisors will be responsible for advising Member States on the use of HQ-developed tools, supporting the implementation of relevant sub-programmes of the regional programme, and identifying further needs for technical assistance in the area of crime prevention and criminal justice reform in specific States and regions. Upon request, the advisors could also mentor local authorities in ways to implement norms and standards in one of the focus areas identified in this Thematic Programme.

In each of the substantive focus areas identified above, UNODC provides the following services to Member States:

- Carry out advocacy and awareness raising activities related to the standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice and promote their implementation;
- Contribute to "tailoring" UNODC assistance in crime prevention and criminal justice to the specific needs of developing countries, including middle-income countries;
- Conduct technical assistance needs assessments to assess crime prevention and criminal justice-related legislation, policies, strategies and capacities of Member States upon request;

³⁶ Components of a criminal justice system do not function in isolation. For instance, significant and sustainable improvements in policing also depend on improving the capacity of the courts, enhancing respect for human rights, remolding public attitudes toward law enforcement, and introducing a host of other measures, some of which at first glance may seem only distantly related to policing.

³⁷ Between 2009-2011, GLOT63 supported with seed-funding the placement of two CPCJ National Programme Officers in El Salvador and Brazil. As from 2012, funding for these posts was no longer available under GLOT63.

- Provide thematic expertise in support of programme development and evaluation at all levels (local; country; regional; global), including by providing advice and assistance on the selection of staff and consultants;
- Support the collection of base-line data;
- Provide technical assistance and advice to policymakers and practitioners in States on the design and implementation of policies and strategies for crime prevention and criminal justice reform, particularly in the context of designing national development agendas;
- Provide legal advice and assistance in an integrated way for the adoption of legislation implementing the UN standards and norms on crime prevention and criminal justice;
- Build the capacity of actors within the criminal justice system and support institution building, including by providing training and strengthening national training capacity;
- Collect and analyze data on crime prevention and criminal justice reform and provide assistance to Member States on the collection and analysis of data;
- Assist States in reviewing standards and norms and developing new, or updating existing standards and norms, in areas in which gaps in coverage are identified;
- Develop, collect and share good practices and practical tools, including reference tools, guidance notes, operational tools, handbooks, training curricula, model laws, studies and IT resources;
- Foster networking and interagency collaboration and provide expertise to other UN entities;
- Provide substantive and technical services and strategic advice to intergovernmental bodies and the Congresses on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.

During the last ten years, there has been a considerable increase in the number of technical assistance-related activities of UNODC in the area of crime prevention and criminal justice reform. This global increase from approximately five projects in 2003 to around 50 projects in 2011, demonstrates the importance that Member States attach to crime prevention and criminal justice reform as part of the overall fight against illicit drugs, organized crime and the prevention of terrorism.

6.4 Partnerships

Cooperation with partners is essential to ensure the efficiency and effectiveness of UN work in crime prevention and criminal justice reform. Moreover, partnering with other actors will help to promote the use of UNODC tools in these areas.

6.4.1 UN System

UNODC will continue its active participation as member of the United Nations Development Group (UNDG).³⁸ Within the framework of this mechanism, UNODC will

³⁸ The UNDG unites the 32 UN funds, programmes, agencies, departments, and offices that play a role in development. The group's common objective is to deliver more coherent, effective and efficient support to countries seeking to attain internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals. By strengthening the UN Resident Coordinator system and helping UN organizations

take part in the UNDG Regional Teams and in the UN Country Teams addressing crime prevention and criminal justice issues within the UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) process. Efforts will be made to capitalize on the strengths and comparative advantages of the different members of the UN family and to act as 'One UN' where and when possible. Especially within post-conflict and fragile states, UNODC will work closely with key UN partners such as DPKO, DPA and UNDP on developing joint programmes and/or the appointment of 'double-hatted' personnel. Integrating UNODC mandates and expertise into the larger UN system-wide efforts in such countries helps not only to ensure a coherent and comprehensive UN approach to the conflict-crime nexus, but will also make UNODC's efforts in this area more effective, given the limited size of the Office and the difficulties of operating in hazardous environments. In this regard, particular attention will be given to the practical recommendations offered by the World Development Report 2011: Conflict, Security and Development and cooperation with the World Bank will be pursued where possible and relevant.³⁹

UNODC is an active member of the UN Rule of Law Coordination and Resource Group (RoLCRG), which is tasked to assist in the development of strategies regarding rule of law assistance, ensuring that the United Nations responds effectively to requests from States in this area.⁴⁰ Within the RoLCRG, the UNODC will work particularly closely with UNDP, UNICEF, OHCHR and DPKO to better meet the challenges of countries in developing crime prevention strategies and policies for reforming their criminal justice systems by developing joint programmes, training and tools such as policy guidance documents like the United Nations guidance note on rule of law at the international level. The ongoing efforts of the UN Secretary General to strengthen the rule of law at the international and national levels will offer new impetus for joint UN activities in this area. In its resolution 65/32 of December 2010 on the rule of law at the national and international levels, the General assembly decided to convene a high-level meeting on the rule of law at the national and international levels during the high-level segment of its 67th session. To assist Member States in their deliberations on the occasion of this segment, the Secretary-General prepared a report containing a programme of action for strengthening the rule of law at the national and international level. This programme is aimed at creating a common agenda between all Member States and the United Nations so that future discussions in this broad area can be more effectively structured and collective action better targeted.⁴¹ In his report, the Secretary General recognized that developing clear, simple and common goals for the rule of law, with corresponding benchmarks and indicators, would be an essential tool for Member States and the United Nations to generate collective, measurable progress towards implementing the programme of

work together in new and better ways, the UNDG generates synergies and efficiencies that increase the impact of UN programmes and policy advice.

³⁹ *World Development Report 2011: Conflict, Security and Development* (2011), The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development / The World Bank, Washington.

⁴⁰ The RoLCRG consists of nine members: DPA; DPKO; OHCHR; the Office of Legal Affairs; UNDP; UNICEF; UNHCR; UNIFEM and UNODC.

⁴¹ Report of the Secretary General, *Delivery of Justice: A programme of action to strengthen the rule of law at the national and international levels* (A/66/749, 2012). The report includes a series of proposals on how Member States can support the United Nations in its provision of effective rule of law assistance and how the international community can enhance and better coordinate its efforts to strengthen the rule of law.

action.⁴² The report suggests in this context that the General Assembly initiate a process to develop and agree, within one year, on key goals for the rule of law at the international and national level. Should such a proposal be endorsed by Member States, it is expected that the relevant United Nations entities will be called upon to assist and support Member States in the identification of appropriate rule of law common goals. As criminal justice is a key element of the rule of law, UNODC, particularly its Justice Section, will be called together with other key UN agencies, such as UNDP, DPKO, OHCHR, to support Member States in this respect.

A Memorandum of Understanding to guide the development and execution of activities in the field of anti-corruption and criminal justice reform was signed between UNODC and the UNDP in 2008. This document offers a framework for enhanced cooperation between the two organizations in the provision of technical assistance to Member States in governance, anti-corruption, rule of law and criminal justice reform and to ensure the consistency, coherence and quality of assistance programmes and services.

The Office intends to continue its close collaboration with other UN-actors in the context of the UN Armed Violence Prevention Programme (AVPP)⁴³ to better meet the challenges of the countries facing high levels of violence and crime. Through the first phase of the AVPP, UNODC supported the work of the Geneva Declaration on Armed Violence and Development and the work in the area of armed violence prevention carried out by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. At the operational level, joint assessment missions within the context of the global AVPP have been undertaken to Kenya (2009) and Jamaica (2010). The AVPP expired in February 2011 and the participating organizations are currently looking into the possibility of extending and/or revising the programme document. In a possible AVPP phase II, it is envisaged that UNODC would contribute expertise in crime data, crime prevention and the implementation of UNTOC Fire arms Protocol. Also, the Office will continue its active participation in the WHO-led Violence Prevention Alliance, which brings together WHO Member States, international agencies and civil society organizations with the aim to develop improved policies and strategies to address armed violence at the local and national levels and to generate best practices and lessons learned. In urban crime prevention, the Office will continue to cooperate with other UN agencies, especially UN HABITAT within the framework of its Safer Cities Programme, to elaborate specialized tools to facilitate technical assistance.

Within the framework of its counter-piracy activities, the Office will continue its active participation within the Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia (CGPCS), which was created in 2009 pursuant to UN Security Council Resolution 1851 and its five Working Groups. CGPCS brings together countries, organizations, and the private sector and aims at coordinating political, military, and other efforts to bring an end to piracy off

⁴² It is argued, for example, that the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) have shown that where specific goals have been agreed by Member States, the international community has been able to better prioritize actions and generate more targeted resources.

⁴³ Participating organizations include: UN Development Programme (UNDP), World Health Organization (WHO), UN Human Settlements Programme (UNHABITAT), UN office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), UN Office of Disarmament Affairs (UNODA).

the coast of Somalia and to ensure that pirates are brought to justice. UNODC continues to act as secretariat to its Working Group 2 on Legal Issues. UNODC also works closely with the IMO, Interpol, OLA and DPA at both the policy and operational levels in ensuring a coordinated UN response to piracy.

With the members of the Interagency Panel on Juvenile Justice⁴⁴, in particular UNICEF, UNODC will facilitate and enhance country, regional and global level coordination on technical advice and assistance in juvenile justice. Partnerships with members of this panel have resulted in the development of joint field activities and programmes, as well as a number of joint tools such as an online training package for professionals dealing with child victims and witnesses of crime.

UNODC plays an active role in the UN Action against Sexual Violence in Conflict which unites the work of 13 entities with the goal of ending sexual violence during and in the wake of conflict. It represents a concerted effort by the UN to work as one amplifying advocacy, improving coordination and accountability and supporting country efforts to prevent conflict-related sexual violence and respond effectively to the needs of survivors. The Office was actively involved in the development of the UN Action Strategic Framework and it will contribute to its implementation.

The Office will further strengthen its existing partnership with the institutes that are part of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme Network (PNI)⁴⁵ and in particular the International Centre for the Prevention of Crime (ICPC) to promote a comprehensive and multi-disciplinary approach.

6.4.2 International and regional organizations

UNODC partners with a number of regional and international organizations when implementing its programmes on crime prevention and criminal justice reform, including the African Union (AU), the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), the Caribbean Community and Common Market (CARICOM), the Council of Europe, INTERPOL, the League of Arab States (LAS), the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), the European Union (EU), the Organization of American States (OAS), the Southern African Development Community (SADC), the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) and the World Bank. In addition, cooperation will continue with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).

6.4.3 NGOs and civil society groups

The rule of law is strengthened when all individuals are empowered to claim their rights, to request effective remedies and to express legitimate demands on public institutions

⁴⁴ The Interagency Panel on Juvenile Justice (IPJJ) (formerly known as the Inter-Agency Coordination Panel on Juvenile Justice) was established by Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) Resolution 1997/30 to act as a "coordination panel on technical advice and assistance in juvenile justice."

⁴⁵ UNICRI, UNAFRI, ILANUD, HEUNI, UNAFRI, NAUSS, AIC, ICCLR&CJP, ISISC, NIJ, RWI, ISPAC, ICPC, ISS, KIC, Basel Institute on Governance, and CCLS.

for accountability in the fair and just delivery of public services.⁴⁶ UNODC will therefore partner with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and with civil society groups to reach the objectives set out in this Thematic Programme. The Office will continue to form strategic partnerships with organizations such as international bar associations, professional associations of prosecutors and judges, paralegal organizations and NGOs⁴⁷ as well as local NGOs. Such cooperation can strengthen the impact of UNODC programmes, build the capacity and skills of NGOs, increase the relevance of UNODC tools and assistance and increase civil society participation and ownership at local level, while ensuring that duplication of efforts is minimized.

6.4.4 Private sector

Where possible and advisable, UNODC will seek cooperation with the private sector and media outlets to strengthen Member States' capacity to prevent crime, provide security and improve their criminal justice systems.

6.4.5 Academia

UNODC will foster contacts with academic and research institutions. In particular it will encourage the analysis of data from the United Nations Survey of Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems through academic networks (such as the European Sourcebook of Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics) and in peer-reviewed publications. Cooperation with academia will also be explored in order to identify promising approaches to crime prevention and criminal justice reform.

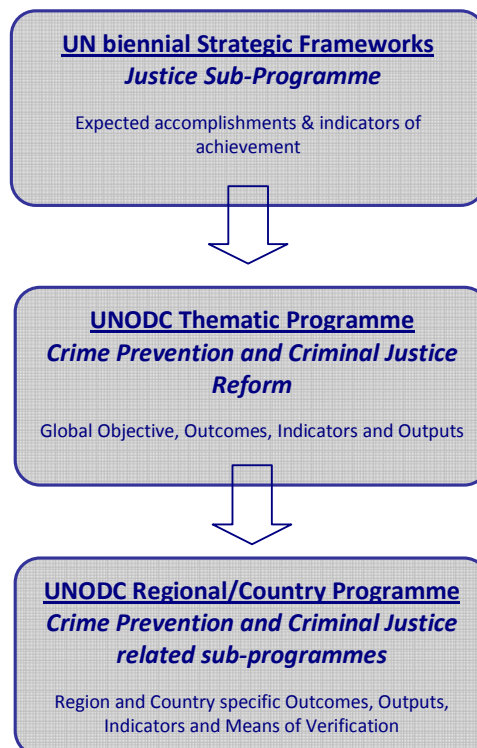
⁴⁶ Report of the Secretary General, *Delivery of Justice: A programme of action to strengthen the rule of law at the national and international levels* (A/66/749, 2012).

⁴⁷ These include inter alia International Centre for the Prevention of Crime; International Association of Prosecutors; Judicial Integrity Group; Terre des Hommes; Penal Reform International; Open Society Institute Justice Initiative; Defence for Children International; and the International Bureau for Children's Rights.

VII. OPERATIONAL FRAMEWORK

The overall objective of UNODC on crime prevention and criminal justice reform is to 'strengthen the rule of law through the prevention of crime and the promotion of fair, humane and accountable criminal justice systems in line with the United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice and other relevant international instruments.'

The above objective is implemented through four specific outcomes, each addressing different functional areas of the UNODC work on crime prevention and criminal justice. The related outcomes are in line with the UNODC Strategy and reflect the expected accomplishments and indicators of achievement of the Justice Sub-Programme of the UNODC Strategic Framework 2012-2013.⁴⁸ These outcomes will be achieved through the technical assistance and support that the Office provides at the global, regional and national levels through a combination of activities and initiatives undertaken in the framework of UNODC's regular budget, Global Programmes under the responsibility of the Justice Section and the different Regional and Country Programmes. For each outcome, a set of indicators and outputs is identified, which operationalize and focus the work of the UNODC in the area of crime prevention and criminal justice reform. Regional-, Country- and Global Programmes are to use these indicators as the framework for programme and project development.



The main responsibility for the delivery of technical assistance (outcome 1) lies with the field network. Hence, within the overall framework of the Thematic Programme, field level activities will first and foremost be implemented through Regional- and Country Programmes.

⁴⁸ Strategic Framework 2012-2013 (A/65/6/Rev.1).

Outcome 1:

Requesting States have developed and implemented crime prevention and criminal justice reform initiatives, including strategies, action plans and measures in accordance with UN standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice and recognized good practices

Outcome indicators:

Number of countries developing and/or implementing strategies, action plans or programmes with UNODC assistance in the following crime prevention and criminal justice focus areas:

- Crime prevention
Target: 15 (2012-2013), 15 (2014-2015)
- Police reform
Target: 4 (2012-2013), 6 (2014-2015)
- Prosecution service
Target: 3 (2012-2013), 5 (2014-2015)
- Judiciary and courts
Target: 4 (2012-2013), 7 (2014-2015)
- Restorative justice
Target: 2 (2012-2013), 4 (2014-2015)
- Access to legal aid
Target: 4 (2012-2013), 6 (2014-2015)
- Prison reform and alternatives to imprisonment
Target: 15 (2012-2013), 25 (2014-2015)
- Women in the criminal justice system
Target: 4 (2012-2013), 6 (2014-2015)
- Justice for children
Target: 5 (2012-2013), 6 (2014-2015)
- Protection of victims and witnesses
Target: 4 (2012-2013), 5 (2014-2015)

Outputs:

- Crime prevention and criminal justice legislation, policies, strategies and capacities of requesting Member States are assessed through comprehensive or partial assessments of their criminal justice systems
- Technical assistance⁴⁹ is provided within each of the focus areas and sub-areas specified below:

Crime prevention

- Community-centered crime prevention (mitigating risk factors and building resilience)
- Urban crime prevention with a focus on youth-crime and gangs
- Cooperation between state- and non-state security providers
- Reintegration of offenders

Police reform

- Public safety and service delivery

⁴⁹ I.e. advice (including legislative advice) to policy-makers and practitioners; the development of instruments, programmes, strategies and action plans; the design and implementation of capacity building activities.

- Community policing
- Crime investigation
- Accountability, integrity and oversight
- Prosecution service*
- Independence
- Accountability, integrity and oversight
- Professional standards of conduct
- Judiciary and the courts*
- Independence, impartiality and integrity
- Professional standards of conduct
- Court management
- Restorative justice*
- Alternatives to the formal criminal justice process, including restorative justice approaches, that comply with international human rights
- Access to legal aid*
- Legal assistance to victims, criminal defendants and suspects
- Access to justice, including use of paralegals
- Prison reform and alternatives to imprisonment*
- Pre-trial detention
- Prison management
- Alternative measures and sanctions
- Social reintegration and rehabilitation
- Crosscutting issues*
- Human rights
- Women in the criminal justice system, including violence against women
- Justice for children
- Protection, support and assistance to victims and witnesses
- MS are supported in developing crime prevention and criminal justice responses in response to new and serious crimes, including piracy
- Cooperation and collaboration initiatives between UNODC and other international actors⁵⁰ in the area of crime prevention and criminal justice take place, including:
 - Joint programming
 - Joint implementation of projects/programmes
 - Joint development of tools and training material
 - Joint assessments, reports, publications
 - Sharing of tools, expertise and good practices
 - Joint operations through co-funded action

Outcome 2:

UNODC tools, manuals and training materials are used by Member States to improve criminal justice procedures and practices and to develop, adopt and implement effective strategies and programmes for crime prevention

Outcome indicators:

Tools (reference tools, guidance notes, operational tools, handbooks, training curricula, model laws, studies and IT resources) developed and disseminated that promote UN standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice and facilitate their implementation in each of the

⁵⁰ In particular institutes comprising the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice network and intergovernmental organizations at the international, regional and sub-regional levels.

<p>focus areas</p> <p><i>Target:</i> 2012-2013: 45 countries in receipt of tools 2014-2015: 55 countries in receipt of tools</p>
<p>Outputs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reference tools, guidance notes, handbooks, training curricula, model laws, studies and IT resources are developed and disseminated on crime prevention and criminal justice reform • Good practices and lessons learned are collected and disseminated and knowledge is shared • An online training platform is created to access and use existing and forthcoming UNODC tools (in particular handbooks and training curricula) related to crime prevention and criminal justice reform

<p>Outcome 3: New UN standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice are developed and existing ones are updated by Member States with support of UNODC</p>
<p>Outcome indicators:</p> <p>Number of UN standards and norms relevant to crime prevention and criminal justice are developed or updated by countries with support of UNODC in each of the crime prevention and criminal justice focus areas⁵¹:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Crime prevention - Police reform - Prosecution service - Judiciary and the courts - Restorative justice - Access to legal aid - Prison reform and alternatives to imprisonment - Women in the criminal justice system - Justice for children - Protection of victims and witnesses <p><i>Target:</i> 2012-2013: 3 UN standards and norms updated/developed 2014-2015: 2 UN standards and norms updated/developed</p>
<p>Outputs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MS receive support in developing or updating standards and norms within the focus areas, including on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Civilian private security - Treatment of prisoners - Access to legal aid

⁵¹ Subject to decisions taken by MS in the relevant governmental bodies.

- Integrity of prosecutors
- Juvenile justice

Support will be provided through:

- the preparation of (intergovernmental) expert group meetings and the subsequent drafting of the meeting report;
- the development of expert reports and background papers;
- technical advice on the development or revision of standards and norms to criminal justice officers and Government officials

Outcome 4:⁵²

The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Reform (CCPCJ) and the 13th Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice carry out their mandate with UNODC assistance

Outcome indicators:

Number of members of the extended bureau of the CCPCJ expressing full satisfaction with the quality and timeliness of technical and substantial services provided in the area of crime prevention and criminal justice.

Percentage of Member States participating in the 13th Crime Congress expressing full satisfaction with the quality and timeliness of technical and substantive services provided in the area of crime prevention and criminal justice reform

Target:

2012-2013: 9 out of 12 (indicator 1)

2014-2015: 9 out of 12 / 85% (indicator 1 and 2)

Outputs:

- Substantial support is provided to the CCPCJ and the Crime Congress and reports for the Commission are prepared on issues related to crime prevention and criminal justice, including the annual report on the Use and Application of Standards and Norms in CCPCJ and the Report of the Secretary-General on possible options to further the aim of prosecuting and imprisoning persons responsible for acts of piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia.

VIII. THE UNODC TOOLBOX

The UNODC has developed a large number of tools based on international standards and best practices from around the world, and aimed at facilitating the application of the standards and norms by Member States, and providing UNODC's network of field offices

⁵² This is a cross-cutting outcome/indicators with the Thematic Programme Action Against Corruption and Economic Crime and echoes expected accomplishments with Strategic Framework 2012-2013 Sub-programme 7 (indicator (a)(ii)) and Strategic Framework 2014-2015 Sub-programme 9 (indicator (a) (i) and (a) (ii)).

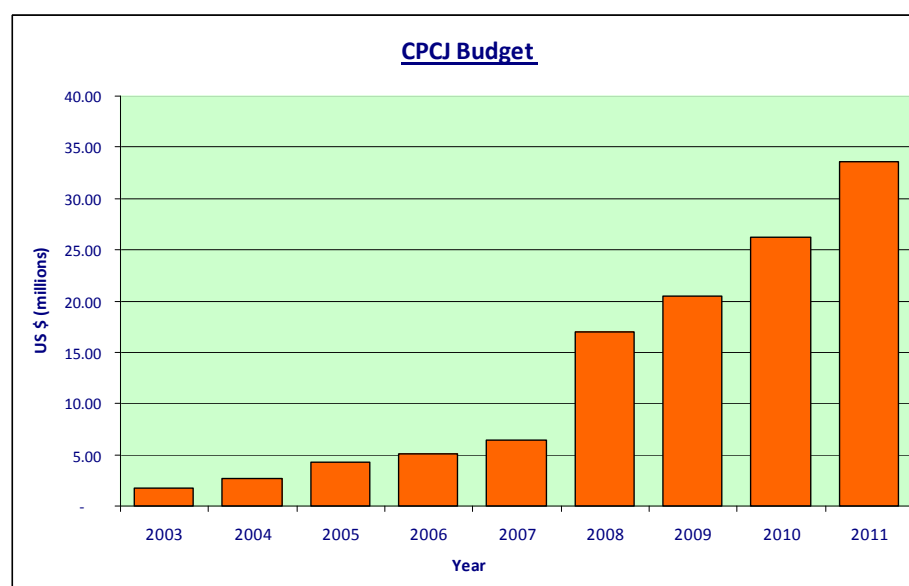
with practical tools in support of technical assistance. This so-called toolbox includes reference tools, guidance notes, operational tools, handbooks, training curricula, model laws, studies and IT resources. The 2006 UNDOC Criminal Justice Assessment Toolkit is part of this extensive set of tools and enables UN agencies and government officials to conduct comprehensive assessments of criminal justice systems, to identify areas in which technical assistance is required and to assist in the design of interventions and training on these issues. Examples of recently developed tools are:

- A Guide for Practitioners on Criminal justice Reform in Post-Conflict States
- Handbook on Police Accountability, Oversight and Integrity
- Introductory Handbook on Policing Urban Space
- Handbook on Improving Access to Legal Aid in Africa
- Criteria for the Design and Evaluation of Juvenile Justice Reform Programmes

A complete list of the products that are currently available in the different focus areas and in several official languages is included in annex 3.

IX. RESOURCES

The TP on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Reform will be implemented through a combination of resources made available under the regular budget of the United Nations and voluntary contributions of donor countries. An overview of the total UNODC Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice budget related to (extra-budgetary) project activities is presented in the graph below and shows a steady increase in the total budget and pledges.



*Based on Profi Bi Project Portfolio.
For 2003-2009, the numbers reflect the average project-pledges per year,
for 2010-2011 data on actual expenditures are available per year and have been included*

This TP provides an overview of funding requirements of the HQ-led activities on crime prevention and criminal justice initiated and managed by the Justice Section. Moreover,

it gives an overview of projected funding requirements for 2012-2015 under each of the relevant sub-programmes (i.e. crime prevention/criminal justice) in the Regional Programmes. More details on allocations and funding requirements for specific activities initiated and delivered by field offices can be found in the relevant global, regional and/or country programme documents.

The TP is designed and implemented according to the overall mandates and guidance provided by the relevant intergovernmental policy making bodies, namely the CCPCJ, the ECOSOC and the GA. Consequently, this is a living document, and as such, conceptual re-evaluation and amendments to its objectives are likely to be necessary. Additional positions and activities may be required as relevant, in particular in the context of new and emerging issues. Hence, additional funds will be solicited where necessary to expand the programme in a modular or incremental manner for tailored and/or time-bound activities within the overall framework outlined in this programme.

11.1 Global Project GLOT63

Staffing and operational expenses for the HQ-led part of this TP that are not covered by the regular budget are funded by extra-budgetary resources through the Global Project on support to crime prevention and criminal justice reform (project GLOT63). This project aims to support UNODC programme development in the area of crime prevention and criminal justice reform. Managed by the Justice Section, the project seeks to contribute to the achievement of the four outcomes defined under Section VII (Operational framework).

11.2 Human Resources

Provided below is a brief overview of the current level of human resources allocated to the Justice Section during the years 2010-2011 and the upcoming two biennia.

Posts	2010-'11	2012		2013-2015	
		Funded	Un-funded	Funded	Un-funded
P5	1	3 (2 RB, 1 GLOT63)	0	2 (RB)	1
P4	4	5 (4 RB, 1 GLOT63)	1*	4 (RB)	2
P3	2	5 (2 RB, 2 GP, 1 GLOT63)	1	4 (2 RB, 2 GP)	2
P2	1	3 (1 RB, 2 JPO)		1 (RB)	2 (JPO)
NPO	2	0	7**	0	7
GS	2	2 (1 RB, 1 GP)	1***	2 (1 RB, 1 GP)	1
Total	13	18	10	15	15
* Justice for Children					
** To be placed in selected regional and country offices to be determined					
***For GLOT63 administrative and financial support					

11.3 Financial Resources

11.3.1 Justice Section (HQ) funding requirements 2012-2015

As from 2012, technical assistance activities from the Justice Section that were previously covered by four different projects (GLOT63; GLOT62; GLOS67 and XAFT40) were consolidated into one single on-going global project (GLOT63), which has been revised based on a mid-term evaluation, following the closure of the projects GLOT62,

GLOS67 and XAFT40. The table below summarizes the overall budget requirements of the Justice Section in terms of regular budget and voluntary contributions with regard to GLOT63. It should be noted in this regard that HQ-led activities under the Global Project on Support to Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Reform (GLOT63) may include field-based projects (i.e. pilots). As such, these activities will support the Regional and/or Country Programmes, while managed through GLOT63.

The proposed budget for the biennium 2012-2013 reflects the currently planned level of activities and the estimated funding of approximately \$ 3.2 million per year. This reflects the significantly higher number of crime prevention and criminal justice activities required in the coming years based on the increased demands from countries and from field offices, which is also linked to the increase of the field office portfolio. The implementation of these planned activities is subject to the availability of extra-budgetary resources as set out below.

Table of Budgetary Resources 2012-2013			
Funding source	Overall budget	Funds allocated	Additional funds required
Regular budget	\$ 3.320.100	\$ 3.320.100	--
General purpose funds	\$ 936.600	\$ 936.600	--
GLOT63*	\$ 5,990,129	\$ 1,722,892*	\$ 4,267,237

* Pledges as of June 2012

Given the current financial situation of the UN, no significant increase in regular budget resources can be expected in 2014-2015. Resources required for global activities under GLOT63 are expected to increase slightly in parallel with the continued increase in requests and field level programmes. Hence, an overall budget of \$6,522,194 is proposed in terms of voluntary contributions from Member States.

Table of Budgetary Resources 2014-2015			
Funding source	Overall budget	Funds allocated	Additional funds required
Regular budget	\$ 3.320.100	\$ 3.320.100	
General purpose funds	\$ 936.600	\$ 936.600	
GLOT63	\$ 6,522,194	--	\$6,522,194

11.3.2 Funding requirements Regional Programmes

As shown in the table below, the estimated field-based funding requirements in the area of crime prevention and criminal justice for 2012-2015 is around 200 million, approximately 50 million per year. These numbers reflect the funding requirements identified within the crime prevention/criminal justice sub-programmes of each Regional Programme. The crime prevention and criminal justice portfolio is being supported by the Justice Section in terms of backstopping, the delivery of expertise and the coordination of sharing of lessons learned and best practices.

Table of Budgetary Resources 2012-2015 (Regional Programmes – Crime Prevention/Criminal Justice)			
Region	Overall budget	Funds allocated	Additional funds required
West and Central Asia	\$ 75.732.000	\$ 26.400.000	\$ 49.332.000
Africa and Middle East	\$ 81.000.000	\$ 42.020.000	\$ 38.980.000
South Asia, East Asia and the Pacific	\$ 9.652.000	\$ 5.395.000	\$ 4.257.000
South East Europe	\$ 4.835.000	\$ 750.000	\$ 4.085.000
Latin America	\$ 33.288.000	\$ 11.544.000	\$ 21.744.000
Total	\$ 204.507.000	\$ 86.109.000	\$ 118.398.000

X. MONITORING

Monitoring is a critical element of good programme management, supporting informed and timely decision-making by programme managers and other stakeholders. The UNODC Integrated Programme Approach includes monitoring milestones regarding the implementation of the TP. Annual reviews of the Programme will be conducted through the Project Review Committee (PRC), which highlights both policy and substantive achievements and threats, and reviews operational issues such as implementation rate, changing environment and the funding situation. Monitoring is also undertaken via the annual work plans that are done by all teams within UNODC. Precise monitoring modalities will be further specified at the planning stage of individual Regional-, Country- and Global Programmes that collectively ensure the implementation of this TP. Moreover, the Justice Section intends to develop a system to monitor the use and impact of UNODC crime prevention and criminal justice tools.

Similar to other UNODC programmes, this TP is subject to examination by both the United Nations Office for Internal Oversight (OIOS) and the United Nations Board of External Auditors. Upon their request, the access of auditors to project/programme documentation and correspondence, accounts, expenditure and inventory records will be facilitated.

XI. EVALUATION

This TP will be independently evaluated through the United Nations Evaluation Group (UNEG) norms and standards and the guidelines set by the Independent Evaluation Unit (IEU) in order to assess the achievement of the overall objective and outcomes of UNODC in the area of crime prevention and criminal justice. As such, evaluation offers the opportunity for ongoing institutional learning and increases accountability for achieving results. Evaluating the work of UNODC in the area of crime prevention and criminal justice reform is not an easy task, in part because it often reflects a limited part of a holistic effort that must be made by a range of actors, including Member States, regional and inter-regional bodies and civil society. The evaluation will therefore assess how UNODC is contributing to overarching objectives, as delineated also in respective Regional Programmes.

The evaluation of this TP will help the Office to learn lessons from its activities and further improve its operational and normative work in the area of crime prevention and criminal justice. To this end, the Justice Section will work with the Independent Evaluation Unit to prepare a mid-term evaluation during the first quarter of 2013 and an in-depth final evaluation during the latter half of 2015. The mid-term evaluation will provide for a participatory reflection of how the TP is being implemented and whether set objectives and outcomes can be achieved. The final evaluation will assess whether or not the recommendations of the mid-term evaluation have been implemented and whether objectives and outcome have been fully attained. Furthermore, it is anticipated that each evaluation will assess the programme according to what it was set out to achieve, following Development Assistance Committee criteria. However, it will also assess the contribution the programme is making to integrated programming and to building cohesiveness between the TP and Regional Programmes.

Annex 1 - Crime prevention, criminal justice focus areas of Regional Programmes⁵³

Regional Programme for the Arab States (2011-2015)

The following priorities in the area of crime prevention and criminal justice reform have been identified under sub-programme II: Promoting Integrity and Building Justice:

- Data collection through UN surveys of crime trends and operations of criminal justice systems and victimization surveys.
- Assist the implementation of standards and norms, including through development and implementation of strategies and action plans
- Strengthen the capacity of criminal justice institutions, including:
 - o Enhance integrity, accountability, oversight
 - o Establish cooperation and coordination mechanisms
 - o Develop crime prevention programmes (focus on violent crime, youth-led prevention, violence against women, community-centered prevention).
- Support justice for children (including alternatives to imprisonment, restorative justice)
- Support prison reform and alternatives to imprisonment (focus on rehabilitation and social reintegration)
- International/regional cooperation in crime prevention

Note: Given the recent developments in several Arab States and while the situation continues to evolve at different speeds in different countries, a country-by-country focus is considered the building block of the UNODC regional strategy, including in the area of crime prevention and criminal justice reform.

Regional Programme for West Africa (2010-2014)

The following priorities in the area of crime prevention and criminal justice reform have been identified under sub-programme II: Building Justice and Integrity:

- Enhance the capacity of prison systems in line with international standards and norms
- Access to justice (decentralized, community-based solutions)
- Witness protection (focus on women and children)
- Victim assistance (focus on vulnerable groups and victims of sexual violence)
- Juvenile justice
- Judiciary: raise awareness of and improve access to international standards and norms
- International cooperation in criminal matters

Regional Programme for Southern Africa (2012-2016)

The following priorities in the area of crime prevention and criminal justice reform have been identified under sub-programme 2: Criminal Justice:

⁵³ More details on the regional situation, on specific activities, outcomes, outputs, indicators, funding requirements and implementation arrangements are available in the documents of each specific Regional Programme. At the time of writing (February 2012), eight regional programmes were completed and therefore included in this annex. However, additional programmes are likely to be added during the course of the year. For example, the “Drug Control, Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice reform Programme for the Gulf States”, which includes a programme pillar on promoting integrity and building justice.

- Strengthening the response of criminal justice institutions, including with regard to:
 - o Improving the effectiveness of investigation
 - o Strengthening the capacity of the prosecution service
 - o Enhance access to justice (protection of the rights of vulnerable groups)
 - o Prison reform and alternatives to imprisonment
- Protection of the rights of children and youth in conflict with the law
- Violence against women and children
- International/regional cooperation in criminal matters (network of prosecutors)

Regional Programme for Eastern Africa (2009-2012)

The following priorities in the area of crime prevention and criminal justice reform have been identified under sub-programme 2: Fighting Corruption and Promoting Justice and Integrity:

- Data collection and analysis (including victimization – and crime trends surveys)
- Awareness raising , including regarding youth-crime
- Promote and assist the implementation of standards and norms, including strategies and action plans
- Strengthen the capacity of criminal justice institutions, including:
 - o Enhancing integrity, accountability, oversight
 - o Establish cooperation and coordination mechanisms
 - o Develop crime prevention programmes (focus on violent crime, youth-led prevention, violence against women, community-centered prevention).
- Child justice (including alternatives to imprisonment, restorative justice)
- Prison reform and alternatives to imprisonment (focus on rehabilitation)
- International/regional cooperation in crime prevention

In addition to the priorities grouped under the above-mentioned sub-programme, the UNODC Counter-Piracy Programme provides a criminal justice response to the problem of piracy off the coast of Somalia and aims to support the fair and effective prosecution and humane detention of suspected pirates by enhancing the work of the police, judiciary, prosecution- and prison services in countries in the region.

Regional Programme for East Asia and the Pacific (2009-2012)

The following priorities in the area of crime prevention and criminal justice reform have been identified under sub-programme 3: Criminal Justice:

- Support the development of accountable criminal justice systems (implementation of legislation), including:
 - o Establish professional standards and oversight mechanisms (judiciary/police)
 - o Coordination and cooperation mechanisms between CJ institutions
 - o Enhance forensic capacities, services and regional integration
 - o Build capacity of crime scene examiners, police, prosecutors and judges
 - o Specialized witness protection programmes
 - o Establish prison management regimes
 - o Juvenile and child justice
 - o Violence against women

Regional Programme for South Eastern Europe (2012-2015)

The following needs of programme countries in the area of crime prevention and criminal justice reform have been identified under sub-programme 2: Integrity and Judicial Development:

- Judicial integrity
- Access to justice
- Cross-border cooperation amongst justice institutions
- Urban crime prevention
- Collection and analysis of administrative crime data and victimization surveys
- Prison management, including development of regional guidelines and training
- Juvenile justice, including alternatives to imprisonment; regional guidelines on legislation, procedures, mechanisms regarding child victims and witnesses.
- Capacity building and development of new standards in justice sector in Kosovo (under UNSCR 1244).

Regional Programme for Central America (2009-2012)

The following priorities in the area of crime prevention and criminal justice reform have been identified under sub-programme 2: Fighting Corruption and Promoting Justice and Integrity:

- Strengthening criminality analysis and monitoring capacities (including information sharing in the region)
- Crime prevention, with focus on:
 - o Anti-gang programmes
 - o Youth crime and violence prevention
- Building the capacity of the criminal justice system:
 - o Develop oversight mechanisms
 - o Alternatives to imprisonment
 - o Legal aid and access to justice
 - o Restorative justice
 - o Treatment of children in conflict with the law
- Prison reform:
 - o Training, with focus on vulnerable groups
 - o Data management
 - o Oversight and inspection
 - o Rehabilitation and social reintegration of prisoners and former offenders.

Regional Programme on Afghanistan and Neighbouring Countries (2011-2014)

The following priorities related to crime prevention and criminal justice reform have been identified under sub-programme 2: International/Regional Cooperation in Legal Matters:

- Establishing a network of contact among the prosecutors of the eight Regional Programme countries.
- Harmonization of legal systems of the Regional Programme countries in line with UN drugs and crime conventions and UN norms and standards.

- Establishing (where non-existent) and strengthening operational, legislative and regulatory frameworks for international cooperation in legal matters related to, among others, controlled deliveries, extradition, confiscation of assets and transfer of foreign prisoners.
- Strengthening capacities of relevant national institutions to cooperate across borders in criminal justice matters. Interventions will include promoting the use of standard manuals and guidelines; provision of training on judicial cooperation; and establishment of, and support to, central authorities on mutual legal assistance (MLA), extradition and transfer of foreign prisoners.

Annex 2- Resolutions/Decisions on crime prevention and criminal justice reform

Resolutions on crime prevention and criminal justice (general)

GA resolutions:

- 44/72: Crime prevention and criminal justice.
- 45/108: Review of the functioning and programme of work of the United Nations in crime prevention and criminal justice.
- 46/152: Creation of an effective United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme.
- 46/153, 65/231: United Nations African Institute for the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders.
- 52/86: Crime prevention and criminal justice measures to eliminate violence against women.
- 55/2, 56/95: Millennium Declaration and follow up.
- 55/59, 57/170: Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the challenges of the twenty-first century and follow up to plans of action.
- 56/119: Role, function, periodicity and duration of the United Nations congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders.
- 58/140: Strengthening the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity.
- 60/175, 61/181, 62/175, 63/195, 64/179, 65/232: Strengthening the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity.
- 62/173: Follow up to the Eleventh United Nations Congress on crime prevention and criminal justice and preparations for the Twelfth United Nations Congress on crime prevention and criminal justice.
- 63/193, 65/230: Preparations of and holding of Twelfth United Nations Congress on crime prevention and criminal justice.
- 65/233: International cooperation against the world drug problem.

Economic and Social Council Resolutions:

- 1992/1: Establishment of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.
- 1995/9: Guidelines for the prevention of urban crime.
- 1997/27: Strengthening the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme with regard to the development of crime statistics and the operations of criminal justice systems.
- 1997/33: Elements of responsible crime prevention: Standards and norms.
- 1999/24: Action to promote cooperation and the functioning of the clearing house on international projects in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice.
- 1999/23: Work of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme.
- 1999/25: Effective crime prevention.

- 2001/11: Action to promote effective community based crime prevention.
- 2002/13, 2005/22: Action to promote effective crime prevention.
- 2003/25: International cooperation, technical assistance and advisory services in crime prevention and criminal justice.
- 2003/26, 2004/31, 2008/24: Prevention of urban crime.
- 2003/29: Prevention of crimes that infringe on the cultural heritage of peoples in the form of movable property.
- 2004/25, 2006/25: The rule of law and development: Strengthening the rule of law and the reform of criminal justice institutions, with emphasis on technical assistance, including in post conflict reconstruction.
- 2003/30, 2004/28, 2006/20: United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice.
- 2004/34, 2008/23, 2010/19: Crime prevention and criminal justice responses to protect cultural property, especially with regard to its trafficking.
- 2004/39: Drug control and related crime prevention assistance for countries emerging from conflict.
- 2005/14: Model bilateral agreement on the sharing of confiscated proceeds of crime or property covered by the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organised Crime and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988.
- 2005/21: Strengthening the technical cooperation capacity of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme in the area of the rule of law and criminal justice reform.
- 2005/23: Strengthening reporting on crime.
- 2006/21: Implementation of the Programme of Action, 2006-2010, on strengthening the rule of law and the criminal justice systems in Africa.
- 2006/26, 2007/17, 2008/22, 2010/18: Follow up to the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.
- 2007/12: Strategy for the period 2008-2011 for the UNODC.
- 2007/21: Information gathering instrument in relation to United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice.

Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Resolutions:

- 16/3: Strengthening United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme and the role of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice as its governing body.
- 18/2: Civilian private security services: Their role, oversight and contribution to crime prevention and community safety.
- 20/3: Implementation of the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons.
- 20/4: Promoting further cooperation in countering transnational organized crime.
- 20/6: Countering fraudulent medicines, in particular their trafficking.
- 20/7: Promotion of activities relating to combating cybercrime, including technical assistance and capacity-building.

Resolutions addressing specific areas of criminal justice reform

Police reform

GA resolutions:

- 34/169: Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials.

Prosecution service

Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice resolutions:

- 17/2: Strengthening the rule of law through improved integrity and capacity of prosecution services.

Judiciary and the courts

Economic and Social Council Resolutions:

- 1989/60: Procedures for the effective implementation of the Basic Principles on the Independence of the Judiciary.
- 2006/23, 2007/22: Strengthening basic principles of judicial conduct.

Access to legal defence and legal aid

Economic and Social Council Resolutions:

- 2007/24: International cooperation for the improvement of access to legal aid in criminal justice systems, particularly in Africa.

Prison reform and alternatives to imprisonment

GA resolutions:

- 45/110: United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for Non-custodial Measures (the Tokyo Rules).
- 45/111: Basic Principles for the Treatment of Prisoners.

Economic and Social Council Resolutions:

- 1984/47: Procedures for the effective implementation of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners.
- 1997/36: International cooperation for the improvement of prison conditions.
- 1998/23: International cooperation aimed at the reduction of prison overcrowding and the promotion of alternative sentencing.
- 1999/27: Penal reform.

- 2004/35: Combating the spread of HIV/AIDS in criminal justice pre-trial and correctional facilities.
- 2006/22: Providing technical assistance for prison reform in Africa and the development of viable alternatives to imprisonment.

Restorative Justice

Economic and Social Council Resolutions:

- 1999/26: Development and implementation of mediation and restorative justice measures in criminal justice.
- 2002/12: Basic principles on the use of restorative justice programmes in criminal matters.

Resolutions addressing special needs of juveniles, women and victims

Justice for children

GA resolutions:

- 40/33: United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (the Beijing Rules).
- 45/112: United Nations Guidelines for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency (the Riyadh Guidelines).
- 45/113: United Nations Rules for the Protection of Juveniles Deprived of their Liberty.

Economic and Social Council Resolutions:

- 1997/30, 1999/28: Administration of juvenile justice (including Guidelines for Action on Children in the Criminal Justice System).
- 2007/23: Supporting national efforts for child justice reform, in particular through technical assistance and improved United Nations system-wide coordination.
- 2009/26: Supporting national and international efforts for child justice reform, in particular through improved coordination in technical assistance.

Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice resolutions:

- 16/2: Effective crime prevention and criminal justice responses to combat sexual exploitation of children.

Support and assistance to victims

Economic and Social Council Resolutions:

- 1989/57, 2000/15: Implementation of the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power.
- 1997/31: Victims of crime and abuse of power.
- 2002/14: Promoting effective measures to deal with the issues of missing children and sexual abuse or exploitation of children.
- 2004/27: Guidelines on justice for child victims and witnesses of crime.
- 2005/20: Guidelines on Justice in Matters involving Child Victims and Witnesses of Crime.

Gender in the criminal justice system

GA resolutions:

- 48/104: Declaration on the elimination of violence against women.
- 65/190: Trafficking in women and girls.
- 65/228: Strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice responses to violence against women.
- 65/229: United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules).

Economic and Social Council Resolutions:

- 2006/29, 2010/15: Crime prevention and criminal justice responses to violence against women and girls.

Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice resolutions:

- 17/1: Strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice responses to violence against women and girls.

Resolutions addressing counter-piracy

Security Council resolutions:

- 2020 of 22 November 2011
- 2015 of 24 October 2011
- 1976 of 11 April 2011
- 1950 of 23 November 2010
- 1918 of 27 April 2010
- 1897 of 30 November 2009
- 1851 of 16 December 2008

General Assembly resolutions

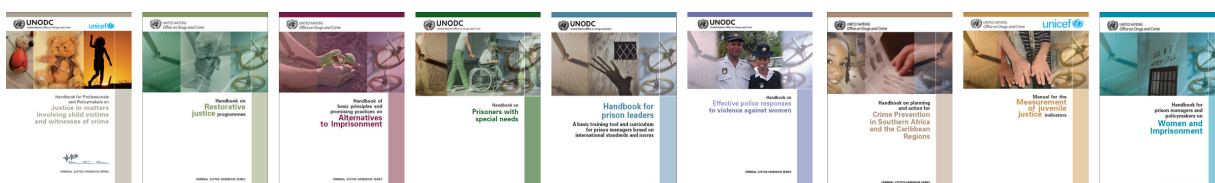
- 65/37 (2011): Oceans and the Law of the Sea
- 65/232 (2011): Strengthening the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity

- 64/179 (2010): Strengthening the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, in Particular its technical cooperation capacity
- 64/71 (2010): Oceans and the law of the sea

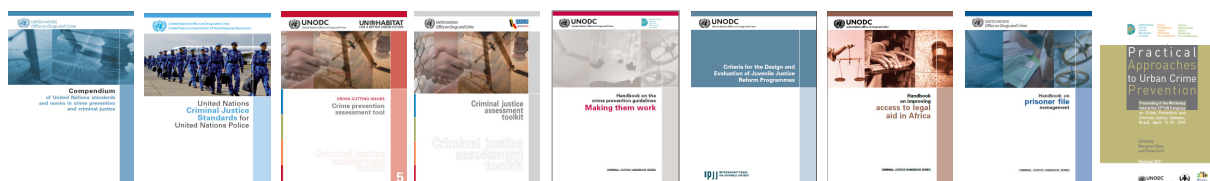
Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice resolutions

- 20/5: Combating the problem of transnational organized crime committed at sea
- 19/6: Combating maritime Piracy off the coast of Somalia

Annex 3 - Crime prevention and criminal justice tools Catalogue



Standards & Norms on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice	2
- Compendium on the UN Standards & Norms in Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice	
- UN Criminal Justice Standards for UN police and peace keepers	
Criminal Justice Assessment Toolkit	3
Crime Prevention	5
- Crime Prevention Assessment Tool	
- Handbook on Crime Prevention guidelines – making them work	
- Handbook on Crime Prevention in Southern Africa and the Caribbean Regions	
- Practical approaches to urban crime prevention	
Police Reform	7
- Introductory Handbook on Policing Urban Space	
- Handbook on police accountability, oversight and integrity	
Access to Legal Defence and Legal Aid	8
- Handbook on access to legal aid in Africa	
- Handbook on access to legal aid in Criminal Justice Systems in Africa	
- Child Friendly Legal Aid in Africa (UNICEF, UNDP, UNODC)	
Prison Reform and Alternatives to Imprisonment	9
- Handbook on alternatives to imprisonment	
- Handbook for prison leaders	
- Handbook on prisoner file management	
- Handbook on prisoners with special needs	
Restorative Justice	11
- Handbook on restorative justice	
- Criminal Justice Reform in Post-conflict States – A guide for Practitioners	
Justice for Children	12
- Handbook on Justice in matters involving child victims and witnesses of crime	
- Guidelines on Justice in matters involving child victims and witnesses of crime	
- Model law on Justice in matters involving child victims and witnesses of crime	
- Manual for the measurement of juvenile justice	
- Criteria for the Design and Evaluation of juvenile justice reform programmes	
Gender in the Criminal Justice System	15
- Handbook on effective police responses to violence against women	
- Training curriculum on effective police responses to violence against women	
- Handbook on women and imprisonment	



Annex 4 - Crime prevention and criminal justice projects⁵⁴

Code	Country	Title of project
AFGR42	Afghanistan	Criminal Law & Criminal Justice Capacity Building in Afghanistan
AFGR87	Afghanistan	Prison System Reform in Afghanistan - Extension to the Provinces
AFGT03	Afghanistan	Criminal Justice Capacity Building - Extension to the provinces
BOLX01	Bolivia	Support to the transitional process of the democratic model in Bolivia: Promoting the change in peace
BRAT83	Brazil	Security with Citizenship: preventing violence and strengthening citizenship with a focus on children, adolescents and youths in vulnerable conditions in Brazilian communities
BRAX16	Brazil	Security with Citizenship: preventing violence and strengthening citizenship with a focus on children, adolescents and youths in vulnerable conditions in Brazilian communities "Expressive Youth": citizenship, access to justice and culture of peace
COLU99	Colombia	Strengthening public security policies in Colombia
COLX18	Colombia	Improvement of human security conditions for vulnerable groups in Soacha, Colombia through the development of participatory, integrated and sustainable social protection solutions
EGYT47	Egypt	Reintegration of released children and youth into the Egyptian society
GHAU80	Ghana	Assistance for the implementation of the National Integrated Programme to Fight Transnational Organised Crime and to Strengthen the Criminal Justice System in Ghana
GLO900	Global	Legal Advisory Programme
GLOS67	Global	Assisting Member States in the implementation of the Guidelines on Justice in Matters Involving Child Victims and Witnesses of Crime
GLOT63	Global	Support to crime prevention and criminal justice reform
GLOU46	Global	Support for the Integrated Programming Unit to promote multidisciplinary and cross-sectoral technical cooperation
GNBT34	Guinea Bissau	GNBT34 -Rehabilitation of Selected Prisons and Training of Penitentiary Staff (Target 4 and 5, Objective 2, GIB JIP 1)
GNBU47	Guinea Bissau	GNBU47 -Strengthening Administration of Justice and Rule of Law in Guinea-Bissau (Target 3 and 6, Objective 2, GIB JIP 1)
IDNT12	Indonesia	Strengthening Judicial Integrity and Capacity in Indonesia, Phase II
IDNX27	Indonesia	Strengthening Judicial Integrity and Capacity in Indonesia, Phase III
IRAS03	Iran	Assistance in the promotion of the reform process of the Judiciary and the Prison System in the Islamic Republic of Iran
JORT36	Jordan	EC-UNODC Support to the Juvenile Justice System in Jordan
KENR80	Kenya	Strengthening the integrity and the capacity of the court system in Kenya
KGZT90	Kyrgyzstan	Support to Prison Reform in the Kyrgyz Republic
LBNS92	Lebanon	Support to the criminal justice system in Lebanon
LBNT89	Lebanon	Improving detention conditions in Roumieh Prison - Lebanon
LBNT94	Lebanon	Reinforcing Human rights and Democracy in Lebanon -Penal reform focusing Prison reform
LBYS66	Libya	Support to the process of criminal justice reform in the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
LBYU71	Libya	Establishment of UNODC Sub-regional Office for the Maghreb countries
LBYX04	Libya	Development of the juvenile justice system in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
MEXT99	Mexico	"Conflicts prevention, consensus and peace building in communities with people internally displaced in Chiapas, Mexico (2009-2012)"
MEXX13	Mexico	Development of family skills to prevent high-risk behaviors among young people.
MRTT66	Mauritania	Strengthening conflict prevention capacities and the rule of law in Mauritania
MUSX55	Mauritius	Support to the Trial and Related Treatment of Piracy Suspects in Mauritius

⁵⁴ Ongoing, hard pipeline and 'on hold' projects as from May 2012. For the most up to date list, please refer to the Profi Database, Sub Programme 4.

Hard Pipeline	Nigeria	EU Support to the Justice Sector
ROSAF	Southern Africa	ROSAF Regional Programme - Justice Sub-programme
NGAT52	Nigeria	Improving the Nigeria Prison Service adherence to international standards in the treatment of prisoners through human resource development
PAKU13	Pakistan	Development of the Pakistan Country Programme
PAKU84	Pakistan	Sub-Programme 2 of the Pakistan Country Programme: Criminal Justice
PANT37	Panama	"Increasing capacity for prison reform in Panama through alternatives of imprisonment: Telematic tracking system using the electronic monitoring bracelet"
PANT41	Panama	Strengthening Criminal Justice Reform in Panama
PANU73	Panama	Improving citizens' security in Panama - contributing to the social construction of peace
PANX12	Panama	Supporting Prison Reform in the Republic of Panama (Phases I and II)
PSET49	Palestine	Strengthening the management, operation and oversight of civil prisons administered by the Palestinian Authority
PSEX21	Palestine	Strengthening the Management of the Palestinian Penitentiary System and the Rehabilitation of Inmates in Civil Prisons Administered by the Palestinian Authority (phase II)
SDNU48	Southern Sudan	Assisting the process of prison reform in Southern Sudan: Building leadership capacity within the Prison Service and addressing the circumstances of prisoners with specific needs - Phase II
SDNX06	Southern Sudan	Assisting the process of prison reform in Southern Sudan: Building leadership capacity within the Prison Service and addressing the circumstances of prisoners with specific needs - Phase III
SOMX54	Somalia	Programme for the transfer of piracy prisoners and improvements to associated Puntland criminal justice framework
URYK52	Uruguay	Support to the reform of institution for people deprived of liberty
VNMT28	Viet Nam	Strengthening capacity of law enforcement and justice sectors to prevent and respond to domestic violence in Viet Nam
XAFT40	Africa	Access to legal aid in Africa
XAMT15	South Africa	Support to South Africa's Victim Empowerment Programme
XAMT72	Horn of Africa	Combating maritime piracy in the Horn of Africa and the Indian Ocean. Increasing regional capacities to deter, detain and prosecute pirates
XAMV12	Africa Middle East	Support project for the Regional Programme on Drug Control, Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Reform in the Arab States, 2011-2015
XAPT84	SouthEast Asia	Towards Asia Just
XAST17	Southern Africa	Development of effective law enforcement responses to violence against women in the Southern African Region
XCBX10	Caribbean	Consultation Process for the Implementation and Monitoring of the CARICOM Social and Development Crime Prevention Plan of Action
XCEU60	South Eastern Europe	Regional Programme for Promoting the Rule of Law and Human Security in South Eastern Europe (2009-2011) -Phase One
XEAU78	East Africa	Justice - Regional Programme for East Africa
XEAX20	Horn of Africa	"Combating maritime piracy in the Horn of Africa, programme under Trust Fund to support initiatives of States countering piracy off the coast of Somalia"
XMET31	Middle East	Preparatory assistance project to increase access to justice and legal aid in the Arab region
XSPJ18	South East Asia	Technical Assistance for Regional Cooperation and Interagency Collaboration
ZAFS15	South Africa	Establishment of One-stop Centers to counteract Violence against Women
ZAFS56	South Africa	Establishment of a One-Stop Centre to Counteract Violence against Women and Children (Mitchell's Plain, Western Cape)