



UNODC

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

THEMATIC PROGRAMME

CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFORM

2010 – 2011

Justice Section, Division for Operations, UNODC
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INTRODUCTION

1. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) has the mission of making the world safer from crime, drugs and terrorism. To be effective and sustainable, the response to those threats needs to encompass crime prevention and criminal justice strategies and requires a solid foundation. Fair, humane and effective criminal justice systems, embedded in full respect for the rule of law¹ and human rights and guided by the United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice, are the foundation on which UNODC builds its response to drugs, crime and terrorism and furthers justice.
2. UNODC therefore assists States, particularly developing countries, countries emerging from conflict and countries with economies in transition, in developing strategies to prevent crime and in building the capacity of their justice systems to operate more effectively within the framework of the rule of law, with a particular attention to vulnerable groups.
3. The present Thematic Programme (TP) provides the strategic framework for UNODC work on crime prevention and criminal justice reform for the period 2010-2011. It presents UNODC's work to assist countries in developing new instruments, strategies, policies, action plans, programmes and projects for crime prevention and criminal justice reform and presents the tools and the services that the Office can provide to States and non-State actors.
4. The TP also outlines the organizational context, the guiding principles in preventing crime and reforming criminal justice systems and illustrates the Office's objectives in these areas together with the implementation strategy and partnerships needed to achieve them. An overview of the current levels of resources allocated and required at the Headquarter level is also included.

PART ONE: MANDATE, ORGANIZATIONAL CONTEXT, GUIDING PRINCIPLES, SERVICES AND PRODUCTS

A. MANDATE

5. The *Strategy for the period 2008-2011 for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (E/CN.7/2007/14 - E/CN.15/2007/5)*, under its "Rule of Law" component, identifies two main objectives:

(a) to promote, at the request of Member States, effective responses to crime, drugs and terrorism by facilitating the implementation of relevant international legal instruments; and

(b) to promote, at the request of Member States, effective, fair, and humane criminal justice systems through the use and application of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice

6. Under the *Strategic Framework for the period 2010-2011 (A/63/6 - Progr. 13)*, the Office is expected to achieve, *inter alia*, the following objectives:

(a) to promote effective, fair and humane criminal justice systems through the use and application of standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice;

(b) to assist Member States, upon request, with domestic criminal justice issues, including criminal justice reform; and

(c) to enhance knowledge of thematic and cross-sectoral trends for effective policy formulation, operational response and impact assessments in order to increase support for the prevention and reduction of crime.

7. The role and the functions of UNODC in promoting effective action to strengthen international cooperation in crime prevention and criminal justice, in responding to the needs of the international community in the face of both national and transnational criminality and in assisting countries in achieving the goals of preventing crime within and among States have been recognized and advocated in numerous **resolutions**, adopted by the **General Assembly**, the **Economic and Social Council** or the **Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice** (a list of the main relevant resolutions is contained in Annex I).

8. Likewise, the role of UNODC in providing to Member States technical cooperation, advisory services and other forms of assistance in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, including in the areas of reconstructing national criminal justice systems, data collection, information and experience sharing, has also been reaffirmed throughout the years by resolutions of the relevant intergovernmental bodies (see Annex I).

9. The work of UNODC in crime prevention and criminal justice reform is guided by the **United Nations standards and norms** in these areasⁱⁱ. Since its foundation, the United Nations have been active in the development and promotion of internationally recognized principles in crime prevention and criminal justice. Over the years, thanks also to the driving force provided by the United Nations Congresses on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, which have taken place on a quinquennial basis since 1955, a considerable body of standards and norms covering a wide variety of issues related to crime prevention and criminal justice has emerged.

10. The existing standards and norms, which nowadays include more than 50 instruments, are grouped in the following four clusters:

- (a) standards and norms related primarily to persons in custody, non-custodial sanctions, juvenile justice and restorative justice;*
- (b) standards and norms related primarily to legal, institutional and practical arrangements for international cooperation;*
- (c) standards and norms related primarily to crime prevention and victim issues; and*
- (d) standards and norms related primarily to good governance, the independence of the judiciary and the integrity of criminal justice personnel.*

11. Criminal justice systems and their response to anti-social behaviors differ from one country to the other. However, over the years the United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice have provided a collective vision of how a criminal justice system should be structured. Despite their “soft-law” natureⁱⁱⁱ, the standards and norms have helped to promote more effective crime prevention policies and strategies and more effective and fair criminal justice structures in three ways:

First, they have been utilized at national level by fostering in-depth assessments leading to the adoption of necessary crime prevention strategies and action plans and criminal justice system reforms

Secondly, they have helped countries to develop sub-regional and regional strategies

Thirdly, globally and internationally, the standards and norms represent “best practices” which have been adapted by States to meet national needs.

12. The existing array of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice constitutes a compass to measure and assess the fairness, the effectiveness and humanity of national criminal systems and as such are utilized by UNODC in assessing the countries, in developing new strategies and policies as well as new projects and programmes of assistance.

B. ORGANIZATIONAL CONTEXT

13. Within UNODC the overall responsibility and functions related to crime prevention and criminal justice reform lie with the **Justice Section** in the Division of Operations. The Section performs both normative work and operational work to assist countries in devising crime prevention and criminal justice reform policies, strategies and programmes. The section also provides backstopping support and guidance to the field offices in the delivery of relevant technical assistance projects. It is the Office’s source for policy and normative guidance, substantive technical knowledge and expertise in crime prevention and criminal justice reform

JUSTICE - UNODC KEY FOCUS AREAS

- **Crime and violence prevention:**

- Victim and witness assistance and protection
- Urban crime prevention
- Prevention and criminal justice responses to gender-based violence
- Criminal justice education

- **Development of fair, humane and effective criminal justice systems:**

- Access to justice, including access to legal aid, particularly for most vulnerable groups
- Restorative justice and informal justice
- Justice for children
- Prison reform and alternatives to imprisonment
- Promotion of professional standards of conduct for actors within the justice system including police, prosecutors and the judiciary, as well as non-state justice actors, such as private security firms
- Improving criminal justice case management and monitoring systems

14. UNODC provides the following services to Member States in the area of crime prevention at criminal justice. While most technical assistance activities are delivered by the field office network, under the substantive guidance of the respective UNODC thematic branch/section, normative and policy support functions are carried out at the Headquarter.

i) promote and lead global policy making and normative development on issues of rule of law, crime prevention and criminal justice reform;

ii) support Member States in comprehensive reform of criminal justice systems, based on the principles enshrined in the standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice;

iii) provide specialized assistance to policymakers and practitioners, including through legal advice and assistance, training and other forms of capacity-building;

iv) support programme development and implementation in the areas of rule of law, crime prevention and criminal justice reform and mainstream crime prevention and criminal justice reform elements into UNODC regional programmes;

v) support and advise UNODC policy making bodies, including the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ), the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND), the Economic and Social Council, the General Assembly and the UN Congresses on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice;

vi) develop global technical tools, training modules and electronic applications to assist and guide Member States on crime prevention and criminal justice issues;

vii) provide substantive expertise and training on crime prevention and criminal justice issues to internal and external stakeholders;

viii) establish global partnerships with other organizations and bodies, both within and outside the UN system, for the development and delivery of tools and technical assistance in the area of crime prevention and criminal justice.

15. The Justice Section will closely coordinate activities with the other relevant Branches. In particular, support will be provided to the *Organized Crime and Illicit Trafficking Branch* and the *Corruption and Economic Crime Branch* by strengthening criminal justice capacities and structures of countries, thereby improving and reinforcing their capacities to fully implement the drug control and crime conventions and strengthening their ability to prevent and combat organized crime and corruption^{iv}.

16. The **Statistics and Surveys Section**, Division of Policy and Analysis is the focal point within UNODC in charge of monitoring and analyzing global crime and drug trends and related issues and serving as a repository of analytical and scientific expertise in drug control and crime prevention. The Statistics and Surveys Section is responsible for conducting crime victimization surveys (CVS) and corruption surveys through internationally comparable but contextually relevant questionnaires. It is also responsible for the United Nations Surveys on Crime Trends and the Operations of Criminal Justice Systems, a major goal of which is to collect data on the incidence of reported crime and the operations of criminal justice systems with a view to improving the analysis and dissemination of that information globally. The data gathered through the above instruments will assist the Justice Section in developing crime prevention and criminal justice responses which are evidence-based and better tailored to the realities of countries.

17. Through its field office network and the implementation of **Regional Programmes (RP)** and **Country Programmes**, UNODC will assist developing countries, countries emerging from conflict and countries with economies in transition to reform their criminal justice system.

C. GUIDING PRINCIPLES

18. The UNODC's work in crime prevention and criminal justice will be based on the following guiding principles^v:

I. Base crime prevention and criminal justice assistance on international standards and norms

Since the founding of the United Nations, a series of treaties, resolutions, and decisions has evolved into an international framework of laws and standards and norms that apply to matters of criminal justice. For example, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights establishes a number of substantive and procedural criminal standards that are legally binding on the vast majority of Member States. The central importance of this body of law and guiding principles comes from

the fact that it is the product of ongoing international negotiation and agreement, deriving authority from this multilateral context. This body of law and principles form the normative parameters for UN engagement. For example: the UN will neither establish nor directly participate in any tribunal that allows for capital punishment nor endorse peace agreements that allow for amnesties for genocide, war crimes, crimes against humanity or gross violations of human rights. All UN approaches to rule of law, including the development of crime prevention strategies and criminal justice reforms, should take their guidance from, and be developed in conformity with, the applicable international standards.

II. Take into account the political context

Rule of law activities, including crime prevention and criminal justice reform ones, take place in neither an economic nor a political void. Rule of law assistance has often overemphasized the technical dimensions and paid less attention to political and strategic considerations. Until national stakeholders see the utility in supporting rule of law development, technical assistance will have little impact. UN representatives in the field, particularly senior ones, need to understand the political nature of promoting crime prevention and criminal justice reforms, and to dedicate attention supporting both the political and institutional aspects of their development.

III. Base assistance on the unique country context

A thorough assessment of the country context should be a precursor to any crime prevention and criminal justice reform. Crime prevention and criminal justice reform should be undertaken in full knowledge of the political, economic, social and cultural context. They should also be fully grounded on an in-depth analysis of the rule of law and justice system context of each country, including the condition and the nature of the country's rule of law system (both formal and informal/customary/traditional) and the culture, traditions and institutions that underline that system, including the role of gender in society, the position of minority groups, and the situation of children.

IV. Advance human rights and mainstream gender

It is important to ensure that the human rights of women and vulnerable groups such as children, minorities, refugees and displaced persons, or other groups that may be subject to marginalization, as set out in international law, are addressed in the context of crime prevention and criminal justice reform. The UN -in fact - maintains a responsibility to help establish the rule of law for all on a basis of equality, with dedicated attention to gender equality and due attention to the rights and specific vulnerabilities of children.

V. Ensure national ownership

The need for national ownership of crime prevention and criminal justice reforms is crucial. Change imposed from outside is rarely successful. National ownership means more than consultation or the cursory participation of national actors. It means that national stakeholders, *inter alia*, government officials, justice officials, national legal

professionals, traditional leaders, women, children, minorities, refugees and displaced persons, other marginalized groups and civil society, meaningful participate, lead or own reforms. Meaningful ownership requires the legal empowerment of all segments of society.

VI. Engage in effective coordination and partnerships

Strengthening the rule of law, including criminal justice systems, encompasses a multitude of activities carried out by many entities within the UN system and the wider international community. Without a strategy, these different actors and institutions are not working towards a common goal that is aligned with the needs of their national counterparts. Without effective coordination and partnerships, actors and institutions are not working effectively towards these common goals. Successful rule of law assistance requires the support and active engagement of all stakeholders working through a comprehensive strategy in a coordinated fashion.

VII. Act holistically

Effective crime prevention and criminal justice policies and strategies must be comprehensive, engaging all institutions of the justice sector, both official and non-governmental, in the development and implementation of a single nationally owned and led strategic plan for the whole sector. Criminal justice systems may have many moving parts, but those components do not function in isolation from one another; to the contrary, they are elaborately interconnected, with each component having an impact on all others. For instance, one should not expect to improve policing in a country merely by refashioning police procedures and giving the police more resources. Significant and sustainable improvements in policing also depend on improving the capacity of the courts, enhancing respect for human rights, remoulding 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.

VIII. An ounce of “crime” prevention is worth significantly more than a pound of cure

In the past two decades States have increasingly recognized the importance of strengthening their capacities to prevent crime through multi-sectoral and multi-disciplinary approaches which are based on the socio-economic development, justice and security sector dimensions or perspectives. In addition, States have increasingly recognized the central role of crime data to inform crime prevention policies, strategies and programmes. With respect to the latter, in addition to victimization surveys, a number of States now rely on the results of comprehensive safety audits and diagnostic safety studies to inform their strategies and actions in the field of crime prevention.

Experience has shown that despite the inherent value of the above primary prevention, there is a need for governments to invest more in secondary prevention: i.e. prevention targeting those at risk of engagement in violent and criminal behaviour, in particular the youth - the age group constituting the majority of perpetrators and

victims of crime and violence. Various studies have shown that investing in young people at risk will have a positive impact on social and economic development. Understanding the nature and prevalence of risky youth behaviours is therefore central to the development of policies for at-risk youth. Early school drop outs, unsupportive homes and unemployment are among the key recognized risk factors for youth engagement in violent and criminal behaviour. Prevention programmes which are holistic and target several risk behaviours and factors are more efficient than those that target only one.

With respect to the prevention from security sector perspective, in the last decade States have increasingly recognized the benefits of investing and training part of their security forces in the concept of “community police” or “proximity police” as it is called in some countries. In this regard, experience also shows that the engagement of local authorities, being it at the city, provincial or municipal level, as well as of civil society in the formulation and implementation of crime prevention strategies and programmes is essential for its effectiveness and sustainability.

As regards recidivism (i.e. tertiary) prevention, it is unfortunate to note that, despite high levels of recidivism in developed and developing countries, the resources and efforts devoted to the rehabilitation and social reintegration of offenders are still extremely inadequate.

IX. Criminal justice reform is not only a legal matter, it is also a cultural project

Criminal justice and crime prevention is not purely a “technical”, legal matter. It has a political, social, cultural and anthropological dimension that should be fully addressed and never under-estimated. It is particularly important that those involved in criminal justice reform, who have a legal, technical background, grasp and appreciate the political, social and cultural aspects of criminal justice reform and work together with national stakeholders to build a solid political foundations of the justice reform. Likewise, criminal justice reform should not only address the “formal” justice system (i.e. police, prosecution services, courts, prisons) but also the so-called “informal”, traditional justice system as in numerous countries, particularly in Africa, a high percentage of disputes is resolved by non-state structures. Therefore, criminal justice reform should draw not only on legal expertise but also from other expertise such political scientists, sociologists, historians and anthropologists.

X. Criminal justice reform is a long term and ongoing commitment

Another important lesson that criminal justice reformers should keep in mind is that criminal justice reform is “...*both a project for institution-building and a cultural project of shaping attitudes and commitments...*”^{vi}. It is, therefore, a long-term investment, sometimes spanning generations and whose results could not, and should not, be judged within the life of a project-cycle. What is also important to acknowledge is that criminal justice reform is an ongoing process.

XI. Crime prevention policies and criminal justice reforms should be based on an effective collection, reporting and analysis of data

Finally, it is important to emphasize that the development and implementation of effective, sustainable and evidence-based crime prevention policies and criminal justice reforms should be based on timely, accurate and comprehensive data and statistics on crime and criminal justice as well as on objective, scientific, balanced and transparent assessment of emerging trends. Therefore, in assisting countries to strengthen their capacities in the area of crime prevention and criminal justice particular attention should be given to build their capacity to collect, analyze and report relevant data and information.

D. SERVICES AND PRODUCTS

Services

19. There are a range of legal, analytical and technical services that the Office can offer to assist countries to address specific lacks and weaknesses in the areas of crime prevention and criminal justice reform. They include:

- Assistance in the development of new legal instruments in crime prevention and criminal justice
- Assessment of existing national crime prevention and criminal justice policies, strategies, institutions and capacities
- Provision of specialized advice to policymakers and practitioners in the areas of crime prevention and criminal justice reform and assistance in the design and implementation of strategies, programmes and projects for crime prevention and criminal justice reform
- Support to governments and civil society for the prevention of crime and criminal justice reform
- Legal advice and drafting
- Institution building and capacity building for staff of relevant units/departments of Ministries of Justice and Interior with particular emphasis on the issues of accountability, non-discrimination, integrity, treatment of vulnerable groups, victims, including victims of domestic violence, witnesses and children in conflict with the law
- Support for effective prison management, in line with the requirements of relevant standards and norms
- Support criminal justice agencies in the use of non-custodial measures and sanctions, particularly for children, as well as defendants and offenders with special needs
- Improving access to justice and legal aid, particularly for vulnerable groups
- Promotion of measures to prevent and counter gender-based violence
- Development, implementation and support of IT resources related to criminal justice reform;
- Capacity building for the collection and analysis of data on crime and criminal justice by law enforcement and criminal justice system institutions

- Technical support and capacity building for the planning and implementation of population based surveys, including: victimization surveys, violence against women surveys, surveys on youth offending behaviors and technical support to the measurement of crime and criminal justice indicators and reporting of data at the international level to the United Nations Survey of Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems.

Tools, manuals and publications

20. The following UNODC tools and products are available in the crime prevention and criminal justice reform area:

Reference tools

- Compendium of United Nations Standards and Norms in Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
- Human Rights: A Compilation of International Instruments (Vol. I and II)

Guiding policies

- Guide for Policymakers on the Implementation of the United Nations Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power (1999)
- Guidance Note of the Secretary-General: United Nations Approach to Rule of Law (April 2008)
- Guidance Note of the Secretary-General: United Nations Approach to Justice for Children (September 2008)
- Strategy Note on UNODC Engagement in Post-conflict and Fragile States (March 2009)
- UNODC Guidance Note on Prison Reform and Alternatives to Imprisonment (November 2009)
- UNODC Guidance Note on Civilianization of Prisons (*currently under development*)

Operational tools

- UNODC Criminal Justice Assessment Toolkit, including the recent tools on Crime Prevention and Gender
- Child-friendly Version of the United Nations Guidelines on Justice in Matters Involving Child Victims and Witnesses of crime
- HIV/AIDS Prevention, Care, Treatment and Support in Prison Settings - a framework for an Effective National Response
- UNODC - World Health Organization, Women's Health in Prison: Correcting Gender Inequality in Prison Health
- UNODC/UNICEF Manual for the Measurement of Juvenile Justice Indicators
- UNODC Implementation Guide for Professionals on Justice in Matters Involving Child Victims and Witnesses of Crime
- UNODC and UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations, United Nations Criminal Justice Standards for United Nations Police

- UNODC - UN Division for Advancement of Women, Good Practices in Legislation on Violence against Women ^{vii}
- Good Practices for the Protection of Witnesses in Criminal Proceedings involving Organized Crime
- Police Training Curriculum on Effective Police Responses to Violence Against Women
- Training material on HIV/AIDS prevention in prison settings (*forthcoming*)
- Extradition Request Writer Tool
- Mutual Legal Assistance Request Writer Tool

Handbooks

- Handbook on Justice for Victims
- Handbook on Effective Police Responses to Violence against Women
- Handbook on the United Nations Crime Prevention Guidelines - Making them work
- Handbook on Prisoners with Special Needs
- Handbook for Prison Managers and Policymakers on Women and Imprisonment
- Handbook on Prisoner File Management
- Handbook of Basic Principles and Promising Practices on Alternatives to Imprisonment
- Handbook on Restorative Justice Programmes
- Handbook on Planning and Action for Crime Prevention in Southern Africa and the Caribbean Regions
- Handbook on Criminal Justice Responses to Terrorism
- Handbook on Police Accountability, Oversight and Integrity (*currently under development*)
- Handbook on the International Transfer of Prisoners (*currently under development*)
- Handbook on Strategies to Reduce Overcrowding in Prisons (*currently under development*)
- Handbook on the Policing of Urban Spaces (*currently under development*)
- Handbook on Improving Access to Legal Aid in Africa

Model Laws

- UNODC-UNICEF Model Law on Justice in Matters Involving Child Victims and Witnesses of Crime and commentary
- Model Law on Trafficking in Human Beings
- Model Law on Witness Protection for Latin American Countries
- Model Law on Smuggling of Migrants
- Model law/Model Legislative Provisions on Child Justice (*currently under development*)

Studies

- Afghanistan: Implementing Alternatives to Imprisonment, in line with International Standards and National Legislation
- Afghanistan: Female Prisoners and their Social Reintegration

PART TWO. OPERATIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR 2010-2011

A. HEADQUARTERS

Objective, outcomes and indicators

21. The overall objective of UNODC on crime prevention and criminal justice reform is to support countries to promote and establish effective, fair and humane crime prevention policies, strategies and programmes, and criminal justice systems which are based on the rule of law and are in line with the international human rights standards.

22. The above overall objective is implemented through ten specific outcomes, each addressing one particular thematic area of the UNODC 2008-2011 Strategy and with geographic and substantive priority areas. The outcomes identified in this Thematic Programme will be achieved through the technical assistance and support that UNODC will provide at the global, regional and national levels through a combination of activities and initiatives undertaken in the framework of the Office's 2010-2011 regular budget, the three global projects under the direct responsibilities of the Justice Section (i.e. GLOT62, GLOT63 and GLOS67) and the different Regional Programmes.

OUTCOME 1 - Member States, with the assistance of UNODC, initiate action to develop new United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice or update/revise existing ones

Outcome indicators:

Number of new standards and norms developed
Number of existing standards and norms updated/revised

Target 2010-2011: 4 new or revised/updated standards and norms

This outcome is implemented mainly with RB resources and through project GLOT62.

OUTCOME 2 - Member States, having received UNODC assistance, initiate action to use and implement relevant United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice through legislation, action plans, capacity building and strategy

Outcome indicators:

Number of national action plans developed and finalized
Number of relevant legislation introduced by countries

Target 2010-2011: 15 countries

This outcome is implemented mainly with RB resources and through project GLOT63 as well as through field-based projects.

OUTCOME 3 - Member States in receipt of UNODC assistance have developed and implement access to justice and legal aid strategies and programmes, with particular focus on the most vulnerable groups in society

Outcome indicators:

Number of strategies developed, action plans and programmes focusing particularly on enhancing access to justice and legal aid for the most vulnerable groups, approved and implemented with UNODC assistance

Target 2010-2011: 6 countries

This outcome is implemented with some RB resources and through project GLOT63 as well as through field-based projects.

OUTCOME 4 - Member States in receipt of UNODC assistance have developed and implement multi-sectoral and multi-disciplinary crime prevention strategies, action plans and measures in accordance with the UN Standards and Norms in crime prevention and criminal justice

Outcome indicators

Number of strategies developed, action plans and programmes approved and implemented with UNODC assistance

Number of policies, strategies, plans, programmes and projects developed and/or implemented with UNODC assistance to prevent recidivism

Number of countries in receipt of technical assistance for improved rehabilitation and social re-integration of offenders that implement such programmes and projects

Target 2010-2011: 25 countries

This outcome is implemented with some RB resources and through project GLOT63 as well as through field-based projects.

OUTCOME 5 - Member States in receipt of UNODC assistance adopt strategies, legislation and action plans to strengthen the accessibility, integrity, accountability and capacity of their police services, prosecution services, judiciary and prison systems

Outcome indicators

- Number of action plans and programmes approved and implemented with UNODC assistance

Target 2010-2011:
5 countries; 3 tools

This outcome is implemented with some RB resources, through projects GLOT63 and GLOT58, as well as through field-based projects.

OUTCOME 6 - Member States, in receipt of UNODC assistance, adopt measures to address overcrowding and human rights violations in prisons

Outcome indicators

Number of technical assistance programmes, projects, components developed and/or implemented with UNODC assistance on sentencing reform, alternatives to detention and imprisonment and restorative justice programmes

Number of technical assistance programmes, projects, components developed and/or implemented with UNODC assistance on national prison management programme aiming to bring prisons in line with the requirements of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners.

Target 2010-2011: Prison reform programmes in 14 countries

This outcome is implemented with some RB resources and through project GLOT63 as well as through field-based projects.

OUTCOME 7 - Member States, in receipt of UNODC assistance, take action to develop and implement legislation, policies, strategies and plans, including through the establishment of national data collection systems, to ensure justice for children in conflict with the law, victims and witnesses of crime.

Outcome indicators

- Number of technical assistance programmes, projects, components and assessment missions which result in the development and implementation of national legislation, policies, strategies and plans to ensure justice for children
- Increased level of knowledge among national policy-makers and professionals trained on the measurement of juvenile justice indicators
- Number of countries using the model legislation, handbook and online training tool on child victims and witnesses of crime

Target 2010-2011:

- 3 countries
- 50 national policy-makers trained on indicators
- 10 countries

This outcome is implemented with some RB resources and through projects GLOT63 and GLOS67 as well as through field-based projects.

OUTCOME 8: Member States, in receipt of UNODC assistance adopt sustainable crime prevention and criminal justice responses to violence against women/gender-based violence, including addressing the specific needs of women in prisons and developing alternatives to imprisonment for women offenders

Outcome indicators

Number of technical assistance programmes, projects, components and assessment missions which result in the adoption and implementation of national sustainable

crime prevention and criminal justice responses to violence against women/gender-based violence

Target 2010-2011: 10 countries

This outcome is implemented with some RB resources and through project GLOT63 as well as through field-based projects.

OUTCOME 9 - Member States, in receipt of UNODC assistance, adopt measures to empower victims through access to justice measures and assistance and protection services.

Outcome indicators

Number of technical assistance programmes, projects and components developed and/or implemented with UNODC assistance on national policies, strategies and plans to empower victims through access to justice measures and assistance and protection services

Target 2010-2011: 12 countries
2 tools

This outcome is implemented with some RB resources and through project GLOT63 as well as through field-based projects.

OUTCOME 10 - Member States take action to develop a sustainable ability to collect, store, analyze and report data on specific crime issues, trends and aspects of the operation of criminal justice systems and to use population-based surveys as a tool to collect information on victimization experience, perceptions and attitudes of selected target groups on crime, violence and corruption

Outcome indicators

Revised data collection instrument for crime and criminal justice statistics agreed by intergovernmental expert groups

Increased country responses to the United Nations Survey of Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems, including from countries in the Africa and Asia regions

Increased availability of time series trend data for core crime and criminal justice indicators

Data collection modules relevant to thematic discussions of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice developed and agreed by intergovernmental expert group

Increased requests to UNODC for technical support in the conduct of crime surveys

Information on the experience and perceptions of crime as collected through national crime victimization surveys, particularly conducted in countries in the Africa region, analyzed and disseminated

Information on the experience and perceptions of crime as collected through specialized crime victimization surveys, particularly conducted among women and

youth, analyzed and disseminated

Target 2010-2011: 12 countries

This outcome is implemented with RB resources and through project GLOU34 and XEET5 and relevant components of the Regional Programmes.

Overview of human resources at headquarters

23. The Thematic Programme on crime prevention and criminal justice reform is pursued through a combination of resources made available under the regular budget of the United Nations and through voluntary contributions of donor countries^{viii}, however staffing and core activities will continue to rely on the regular budget.

24. Provided below is a brief overview of the current level of resources, both human and financial, allocated to the Justice Section.

Posts	Source of funding
P5 (1)	2010-2011 Regular Budget
P4 (4)	2010-2011 Regular Budget (3) Extrabudgetary contributions (1)
P3 (3)	2010-2011 Regular Budget (2) GP (1)
P2 (1)	2010-2011 Regular Budget (1)
GS (2)	2010-2011 Regular Budget (1) GP (1)

Overview of budgetary resources (allocation and requirements)

25. Under the 2010-2011 regular budget the Justice Pillar will be allocated with approximately \$ 341,000 per biennium for non regular staff resources.

26. In addition the current allocations for 2010 and 2011 are as follows:

Project GLOT63 to support UNODC high quality programme development in the area of crime prevention and criminal justice reform in seven key substantive areas crime prevention; access to legal aid and justice; integrity and accountability of criminal justice institutions; penal reform; justice of children; violence against women; and victim support and assistance: \$ 660,200 (2010) and \$ 677,800 (2011)

Project GLOS67 to assist Member States in adapting their legislation and procedures and enhance the capacity of their criminal justice systems to deal with child victims and witnesses of crime in accordance with international standards contained in particular in the Convention on the Rights of the Child and in the Guidelines on Justice in Matters involving Child Victims and Witnesses of Crime adopted by ECOSOC resolution 2005/20 of 22 July 2005: \$ 30,500 (2010) and \$ 58,600 (2011)

27. For the biennium 2010-2011 the current regular budget resources are not sufficient to carry out the activities required and mandated in the Thematic Programme. Additional financial resources of \$ 2,181,573 for projects GLOT63¹ and \$ 84,814 for project GLOS67 would be required. That would also allow for the following staff to be hired/extended:

- 1 P-4, penal reform expert (Vienna - extension beyond October 2010)
- 1 P-4 crime prevention and criminal justice reform expert (hiring)
- 1 P-3 - training coordinator (hiring)
- 1 P-2 support to programme development (hiring)
- 1 G-4 support (Vienna- hiring)
- 1 National Programme Officer (El Salvador - extension beyond December 2010)
- 1 National Programme Officer (Brazil - extension beyond December 2010)

28. In order to support programme development in other regions, it would be necessary to hire also one National Programme Officer for West and Central Africa (approximate cost: \$70,000 for two years).

TABLE OF BUDGETARY RESOURCES² (allocations and requirements)			
Funding source	Overall budget³	Funds allocated for 2010 and 2011	Additional funds required
Regular Budget	\$ 341,000	\$ 341,000	-----
General purpose funds	-----	-----	-----
Programme support costs	-----	-----	-----
GLOS67	\$ 342,000	\$ 89,100	\$ 84,814
GLOT63	\$ 4,536,047	\$ 1,338,000	\$ 2,181,573

► TOTAL ADDITIONAL REQUIRED BUDGETARY RESOURCES
Approx. \$ 2,266,387 ◀

¹ As per project revision pending approval, 8 February 2011

² This table does not include regular staff resources.

³ The "Overall Budget" includes also expenditures which have been undertaken in the years 2008 and 2009.

B. FIELD LEVEL

29. The **Thematic Programmes** are being developed by UNODC Headquarters to provide an overview of the mandate and strategy of UNODC in a particular thematic area. On the other hand, the **Regional Programmes**, currently developed by the Office, adopt a “bottom up” approach ensuring a full consultation with Member States at the field level as to their priorities and, by so doing, set out clear objectives for the provision of technical assistance and partnership-building by UNODC. A key objective of the Regional Programmes approach is to ensure:

- full “ownership” by partner countries through alignment with regional/national policies and priorities;
- an integrated conceptual and operational framework for transferring UNODC know-how and expertise at the regional/national level;
- a move from a project-based approach to a “programme approach”;
- more effective cooperation and planning with other UN entities in the context of the One UN, and other multilateral donors.

30. The TPs and the RPs are fully complementary and mutually reinforcing instruments which operationalize the same objectives of the UNODC Strategy and should therefore be conceived as part of a broader endeavour to ensure consistency and coherence in the programmatic approach of UNODC.

31. Through its Field Office Network and the implementation of **Regional Programmes (RP)** and **country programmes**, UNODC assists developing countries, countries emerging from conflict and countries with economies in transition in fighting corruption. The areas identified in this TP will be then implemented within the specific context of each UNODC Regional Programme. It is expected, in fact, that although each RP will be developed on the basis of the specific needs and priorities of each region, **crime prevention and criminal justice component** will be featuring prominently in each of them

32. In 2009, the Office, in full consultation with the countries of the relevant regions, has developed a new generation of Regional Programmes, covering East Asia and Pacific; Eastern Africa; Central America-Caribbean and the Balkans. Additional Regional Programmes will be launched in 2010 and 2011, including West Africa, North-Africa and Middle East, Southern Africa, Central Africa, Central Asia, West Asia and Latin America/Southern Cone.

33. Provided below is an overview of the main substantive priorities that the UNODC RPs developed so far have identified under the thematic areas of crime prevention and criminal justice reforms. 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.

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

In this programme which covers 34 countries and territories across East Asia and the Pacific (with an initial focus on ASEAN Member States and Timor-Leste, plus the development of a programme of UNODC collaboration with the Pacific Islands Forum and its Member States), the following priority outcomes have been identified within sub-programme 3. on criminal justice:

1. Ratification by member states of international conventions and instruments;
2. Implementation of domestic legislation and supporting procedures;
3. Improved capacity of criminal justice systems to combat serious crimes as well as protect vulnerable groups; and
4. Improved transnational cooperation on criminal justice matters

Support for the progressive development of a transnational organized justice system (i.e. Towards AsiaJust project) will be given particular priority.

Through its implementation, the Regional Programme intends to achieve the following outputs:

- Professional standards and oversight mechanisms established and implemented in law enforcement agencies and the judiciary
- Coordination and cooperation mechanisms established between law enforcement agencies, prosecutors and the judiciary
- Enhanced forensic capacities, services and regional integration
- Informed and capable crime scene examiners, law enforcement officers, prosecutors and judges
- Specialized witness protection programmes established and implemented
- Enhanced prison management regimes established and implemented
- Juvenile and child justice systems established and implemented
- Measures to prevent violence against women established and implemented

Regional Programme for Eastern Africa (2009-2012)

In this programme which covers thirteen countries (Burundi, Comoros, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, Mauritius, Rwanda, Seychelles, Somalia, Tanzania and Uganda), the following priority outcomes have been identified for 2009-2012 under the Sub-programme on “Fighting corruption and promoting justice and integrity”:

1. Strengthen the capacities of the countries of the region to gather and analyze relevant information and data
2. Identify areas in which legal and regulatory frameworks should be developed, strengthen and aligned with international conventions, norms and standards
3. Develop legal frameworks for comprehensive reform of criminal justice systems, including:

- Develop penal and penitentiary reform policies and strategies, at national and regional levels, to correspond to the requirements of the UN standards and norms
- Assist legal reform or with the implementation of existing legislation relating to non-custodial measures and sanctions, including restorative justice programmes
- Support programmes of legal aid and access to justice, in particular to counteract the over-use of pre-trial detention
- Assist in revising or drafting national laws on victims' assistance, including violence against women, train the police, prosecutors and judges on how to deal with victims in order to prevent secondary victimization, establish victims' assistance programmes, as well as assist in the reintegration of victims
- Strengthening regional judicial cooperation.

Regional Programme for Central America (2009-2012)

In this programme which covers Belize, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama, the following priority outcomes have been identified as far crime prevention and criminal justice reform are concerned:

1. Reduce urban crime, including through the establishment in El Salvador of a regional Centre of Excellence on Urban Crime Prevention
2. Promote community policing, including through the establishment of a Centre of Excellence on Community Policing in Managua
3. Support efforts to bring juvenile justice systems in conformity with international standards, focusing on alternatives to imprisonment and restorative justice, and strengthening of national institutions to provide for rehabilitation and reintegration of children and young people
4. Make a particular effort to address the needs of girls and young women who have been instrumentalized within gangs or forced to seek gang membership for their own protection
5. Ensure that the treatment of children and young people in conflict with the law is carried out in accordance with the relevant international and national standards and is separated from the adult criminal justice system
6. Strengthen the criminal justice systems in selected countries in the region, through: (a) legal reform and/or implementation of current legislation relating to alternatives to imprisonment and restorative justice; (b) legal aid and access to justice to address the over-use of pre-trial detention; (c) development or strengthening of a juvenile justice system; and (d) development of supervision and accountability mechanisms for law enforcement agencies

7. Support prison reform, through regional or targeted national initiatives such as: (a) refurbishment of prisons facilities whenever necessary; (b) prison staff training, with focus on vulnerable groups; (c) file and data management; (d) oversight and inspection of the prison system; and (e) social reintegration of prisoners and former offenders.

Regional Programme for South Eastern Europe (2009-2011)

In this programme which covers the Republic of Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Republic of Croatia, Montenegro, the Republic of Serbia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Kosovo under the UNSCR 1244, the following crime prevention and criminal justice priorities have been identified:

1. Facilitate the exchange of information and the transfer of best practices in the area of prosecution-led investigations and strengthen the capacities of law enforcement agencies and prosecution offices to mount together proactive operations in the area of organized crime, including human trafficking, smuggling of migrants and child abuse

2. Prison reform with a view of accompanying the ongoing process of modernizing prison facilities, in particular by developing harmonized guidelines on the management of prison based on relevant international standards and norms; developing regional guidelines on how to amend the legislation and on how to introduce and effectively implement alternative measures to imprisonment; strengthening the capacity of prison management and administration to meet UN and EU standards required by developing specific training curricula and delivering related training to targeted prison staff on management and administration, including training for specific staff on women and children in prisons, and other prisoners with special needs; and promoting the establishment and related implementation of community sanctions and cooperation between the community and correctional services

3. Juvenile Justice reforms with a specific focus on revising legislations in place, particularly by conducting a regional need assessment and gap analysis on the juvenile justice legislation in place in SEE countries/territories; adopting regional guidelines on how to amend the legislation in compliance with relevant UN and international standards; enhancing specialization of the judicial systems, by developing curricula and delivering trainings for juvenile justice officials (ToT), focused on relevant UN and international standards; assisting in the establishment of specialized juvenile units within the existing courts, prosecutorial offices, and law enforcement authorities; and facilitating the exchange of information on respective juvenile justice legal frameworks and best practices on the effective implementation of alternative, non custodial and diversionary measures.

C. IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY AND PARTNERSHIP

Strategy

34. UNODC will continue to provide normative and operational functions within the framework of its mandates through its Justice Section, while the related research functions will be carried out by the Division for Policy Analysis. As indicated above in this document, UNODC will make the best use of its functional and thematic expertise available across its Divisions, particularly by coordinating its activities with the Organized Crime and Illicit Trafficking Branch and the Corruption and Economic Crime Branch.

35. From an **operational perspective**, the current TP will serve as strategic guidance to the whole of UNODC in the provision of advisory services, policy and technical assistance in the areas of crime prevention and criminal justice. While the field level activities will mainly be implemented through the Regional Programmes and the country programmes/projects, core headquarters activities to develop policies, strategies, tools and provide substantive support to programme development will be mainly implemented through the implementation of two HQ-led global projects:

i) Project GLOT63 to support the development of tools and manuals and the substantive provision of expertise and initial capacity-building to Member States and field offices

ii) Project GLOS67 to support Member States in implementing the UN Guidelines on Justice in Matters involving Child Victims and Witnesses of Crime.

36. Through its field office network, UNODC works closely with governments and civil society towards building security and justice for all. The Field Office Network will be the main implementing partner of the current TP through the provision of technical assistance, within the framework of the Regional and country programmes, and projects.

37. In addition to the provision of technical assistance and support, UNODC will enhance its policy advice with national stakeholders on how to design and implement policies and strategies for crime prevention and criminal justice reform, particularly in the context of the preparation of national development agendas and documents. It is also expected that UNODC will promote crime prevention and criminal justice reform initiatives and strategies at the country level.

38. From a **normative point of view**, despite the recognition of the central role played by the UN standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice in the development and application of international legal instruments and criminal justice policies, it should be noted that they were developed at different times (with some dating back fifty years) and in different contexts. The world has changed significantly and that change continues at an unprecedented pace, particularly in three directions: 1) new and sophisticated forms of crime have emerged, requiring more effective criminal justice responses; 2) the constantly evolving social, cultural and economic

environment creates novel challenges for criminal justice and law enforcement authorities, or changes dramatically the approach to, and impact of, traditional and conventional criminality; and 3) the spread of modern information and communication technologies, as well as the growing transnationality of related criminal activities create a vast range of new opportunities for the commission of crimes.

39. Therefore, a new approach to the role of the criminal justice system as a crucial pillar of a successful effort to curb crime is needed, including a reconsideration and - where appropriate - updating or supplementing existing standards and norms as to ensure that they respond adequately to contemporary needs of all Member States, regardless of level of development.

40. UNODC will also continue to build its **knowledge base** in respect of core crime and criminal justice indicators. The United Nations Survey of Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice systems will be simplified and improved in order to encourage more Member States to report, in a coordinated and integrated way, on their efforts, achievements and challenges in specific areas of crime and to provide information on the nature and extent of challenges posed by transnational crime. The Survey will move towards annual data collection based on a core set of indicators. In addition to reporting of data by Member States, UNODC will further strengthen links with the institutes of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network with a view to identifying national focal points for crime and criminal justice statistics, as well as with academia, think-tanks and non-governmental organizations. Technical support both in the area of law enforcement and criminal justice institutional statistics and survey statistics on crime victimization and the nature and extent of corruption will be increasingly offered by UNODC, helping build key capacity in developing countries. Relevant components have been included in Regional Programmes. Data collected will be made available in an accessible format in order to facilitate analysis of national, regional and international trends. Raw data will routinely feed into analytical regional and thematic reports and programmes, forming the core basis of UNODC programme and project design.

Partnership

41. No single country or organization has the requisite capacity to conduct the full range of activities necessary to effectively assist countries to prevent crime and reform their criminal justice system. It is, therefore, crucial that UNODC continue making inter-organizational work and partnership building to be a key aspect of its work in this area.

42. UNODC is part of the **United Nations Rule of Coordination and Resource Group (RoLCRG)**, composed by 11 UN entities and agencies working on rule of law issues, which is tasked to assist in the development of overall strategies for rule of law assistance, ensure that the Organization responds effectively to requests from States, and assist in the mobilization of resources. The Office will continue working closely both with the RoLCRG and the single agencies part of the Group (in particular UNICEF,

UNDP, DPKO) to better meet the challenges of countries, particularly post-conflict ones, in developing crime prevention strategies and policies and reforming their criminal justice system by developing joint programmes, training and tools.

43. As far as **post-conflict and fragile states** are concerned, considering the size of UNODC and the difficulties of operating in such countries, the Office will rely on key partners to ensure an effective response. This includes the development of joint programmes and/or the appointment of 'double-hatted' personnel for post-conflict states and the integration of UNODC expertise and programmes into the UN Department of Political Affairs (as it is the case in Sierra Leone where a joint appointment with UNODC will provide for advisors on countering-corruption and organized crime), the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (as in Sudan where an UNODC programme office is part of the mission team), or the United Nations Development Programme (as in Somalia where UNDP is facilitating and funding work conducted by UNODC and where, under an MOU between the two organizations, a series of post-conflict states have been identified for joint work). These efforts are specifically designed to ensure a coherent and comprehensive UN approach to the conflict-crime nexus. **Integrating UNODC mandates and expertise into the larger UN system-wide effort** would prove the most coherent, viable and sustainable modality for UNODC intervention in these countries.

44. UNODC is also part of **UN Action against Sexual Violence in Conflict (UN Action)** which unites the work of 14 entities with the goal of ending sexual violence during and in the wake of conflict. Endorsed by the Secretary-General's Policy Committee in 2007, 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 for 2011 - 2012 and it will contribute to its implementation.

45. At the country level field offices will continue participating in the one-UN project development. Since 2008, UNODC is part of a **One-UN project** on violence against women in Vietnam and has participated in several successful UN country team submissions to the Millennium Development Goal Fund, mainly under the funding window on conflict prevention.

46. With the members of the **Interagency Panel on Juvenile Justice**^{ix}, UNODC will aim at joint tools and programming activities. At its annual meeting held in May 2009 in Amman, Jordan, it was decided that the Panel would focus its activities in the period 2009-2010 on pre-trial detention, gender issues and social reintegration/rehabilitation through the development of joint tools, awareness-raising campaigns and joint programming. With UNICEF several joint activities are planned within the framework of the project GLOS67, regional trainings on juvenile justice indicators, development of additional joint tools and joint programming in selected countries. UNODC will also participate in the elaboration of a programmatic tool to implement the SG's Guidance Note on Justice for Children.

47. The Office will continue close collaboration in the context of the **UN Armed Violence Prevention Programme (AVPP)** to better meet the challenges of the countries facing high levels of armed violence. Following the first AVPP joint assessment mission to Kenya in 2009, joint missions are planned to four other countries. The Office will ensure its participation and contribution to the follow-up recommendations and actions emanating from these joint missions. In urban crime prevention, the Office will continue to cooperate with other UN agencies, including UN-HABITAT-Safer Cities Programme in a number of issues, including the joint elaboration of technical tools to facilitate technical assistance.

48. The Office will also strengthen its existing partnership with the **Institutes of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme Network** and will work closely with **international and regional organizations** involved in crime prevention and criminal justice reform to promote a comprehensive and multi-disciplinary approach. Partner organizations will include the African Union (AU), the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), the Caribbean Community and Common Market (CARICOM), the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), the European Commission (EC), the Organization of American States (OAS), the Southern African Development Community (SADC) and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE).

49. UNODC will form strategic partnerships with **civil society organisations** active in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice reform, such as bar associations, professional bodies, and international NGOs including the International Centre for the Prevention of Crime (ICPC), International Association of Prosecutors, the Judicial Integrity Group, Terre des Hommes, Penal Reform International (PRI), Open Society Institute Justice Initiative, Defence for Children International and the International Bureau for Children's Rights, as well as local NGOs. Such cooperation can strengthen the impact of UNODC programmes, build the capacity and skills of NGOs, increase civil society participation and ownership at local level, while ensuring that duplication of efforts are minimised.

50. UNODC will foster contacts with national focal points for crime and criminal justice statistics, academia, and relevant non-governmental organisations. In particular, UNODC 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.

Promotion of the results - maximizing the impact of UNODC activities

51. Section III of the UNODC Strategy 2008-2011 identifies "raising the public profile of UNODC activities" as an important issue and, in particular, making the achievements of UNODC more visible to both the general public and to the specialized audiences of policymakers, practitioners and analysts/researchers.

52. In order to maximize the impact of UNODC's activities, the results of its work must be successfully communicated to the outside world both to the general public and to key target audiences, such as civil society, policy and decision-makers, donors, academics, practitioners and the media.

53. Each significant project encompassed under this Thematic Programme will include an assessment of these communications needs, identifying target audiences and the appropriate tools to reach these audiences. Based on this assessment, which, for HQ projects, will be carried out by the Advocacy Section in co-operation with the substantive section, a corresponding budget will be allocated in each project to cover the identified communication and advocacy activities. For Field Office projects, a similar process may also be undertaken by the Field Office.

54. In particular, for the Thematic Programme on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Reform there are a significant number of publications or products envisaged which are targeted at specific target audiences. Depending on the allocation of resources as indicated above, a mapping of these target audiences will be carried out and specific promotion plans developed to ensure that those who need to know about or receive information on these tools and products are targeted effectively.

D. Result-based management (monitoring, reporting and evaluation)

55. In order to increase the ability of UNODC and of national counterparts to measure the impact of the different projects and programmes on crime prevention and criminal justice, baseline and follow up assessments will be conducted at the beginning and at the end of the implementation phase. This would allow the establishment of concrete and measurable baselines against which progress can be registered during the period under consideration.

56. The evaluation of the current Thematic Programme will be carried out in accordance with the evaluation policy and guidelines of UNODC. Such evaluation will be linked to the evaluation of the relevant projects developed as components to the Thematic Programme and provision for evaluation are included in the respective project budget.

57. The Governments benefiting from UNODC technical assistance through such projects will be requested to facilitate any review missions by UNODC, as requested. The monitoring of the execution of the Thematic Programme will be the responsibility of UNODC.

58. The project components of the Thematic Programme are also subject to examination by both the United Nations Office for Internal Oversight and the United Nations Board of External Auditors. Upon their request, the auditors' access to project documentation and correspondence, accounts, expenditure and inventory records will be facilitated.

59. As the Thematic Programme is designed and implemented according to the overall mandates and guidance provided by the relevant intergovernmental policy making bodies, and namely the Crime Commission, the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly, conceptual re-evaluation and amendments to its objectives may become necessary. The Programme and its project components have been developed with sufficient flexibility to take new or expanded mandates for UNODC into account.

ANNEX I. KEY UNODC MANDATES IN CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFORM

General Assembly resolutions

46/152	Creation of an effective United Nation crime prevention and criminal justice programme
52/86	Crime prevention and criminal justice measures to eliminate violence against women
55/2	United Nations Millennium Declaration
55/59	Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century
56/95	Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit
56/119	Role, function, periodicity and duration of the United Nations congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders
57/170	Follow-up to the plans of action for the implementation of the Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century
61/181	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
62/175	Strengthening the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity
63/193	Preparations for the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
63/195	Strengthening the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity
64/179	Strengthening the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity
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)
65/230	Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

65/232 Strengthening the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity

Economic and Social Council resolutions

- 1992/1 Establishment of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
- 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
- 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
- 1999/25 Effective crime prevention
- 1999/27 Penal reform
- 1999/28 Administration of juvenile justice
- 2000/15 Implementation of the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power
- 2001/11 Action to promote effective community-based crime prevention
- 2002/12 Basic principles on the use of restorative justice programmes in criminal matters
- 2002/13 Action to promote effective crime prevention
- 2002/14 Promoting effective measures to deal with the issues of missing children and sexual abuse or exploitation of children
- 2003/25 International cooperation, technical assistance and advisory services in crime prevention and criminal justice
- 2003/26 Prevention of urban crime
- 2003/29 Prevention of crimes that infringe on the cultural heritage of peoples in the form of movable property
- 2003/30 United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice
- 2004/25 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
- 2004/27 International cooperation for the improvement of access to legal aid in criminal justice systems, particularly in Africa
- 2004/28 United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice

- 2004/31 Prevention of urban crime
- 2004/32 Implementation of technical assistance projects in Africa by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
- 2004/34 Protection against trafficking in cultural property
- 2004/35 Combating the spread of HIV/AIDS in criminal justice pre-trial and correctional facilities
- 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 Organized Crime and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988
- 2005/20 Guidelines on Justice in Matters involving Child Victims and Witnesses of Crime
- 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
- 2005/22 Action to promote effective crime prevention
- 2005/23 Strengthening reporting on crime
- 2006/20 United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention
- 2006/21 Implementation of the Programme of Action, 2006-2010, on strengthening the rule of law and the criminal justice systems in Africa
- 2006/22 Providing technical assistance for prison reform in Africa and the development of viable alternatives to imprisonment
- 2006/23 Strengthening basic principles of judicial conduct
- 2006/25 Strengthening the rule of law and the reform of criminal justice institutions, including in post-conflict reconstruction
- 2006/26 Follow-up to the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
- 2006/29 Crime prevention and criminal justice responses to violence against women and girls
- 2007/12 Strategy for the period 2008-2011 for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
- 2007/17 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
- 2007/21 Information-gathering instrument in relation to United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice

- 2007/22 Strengthening basic principles of judicial conduct
- 2007/23 Supporting national efforts for child justice reform, in particular through technical assistance and improved United Nations system-wide coordination
- 2007/24 International cooperation for the improvement of access to legal aid in criminal justice systems, particularly in Africa
- 2008/22 Preparations for the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
- 2008/23 Protection against trafficking in cultural property
- 2008/24 Strengthening prevention of urban crime: an integrated approach
- 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
- 16/3 Strengthening the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme and the role of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice as its governing body
- 17/2 Strengthening the rule of law through improved integrity and capacity of prosecution services
- 18/1 Supplementary rules specific to the treatment of women in detention and in custodial and non-custodial settings
- 18/2 Civilian private security services: their role, oversight and contribution to crime prevention and community safety
- 19/7 Strengthening of regional networks for international cooperation in criminal matters

Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice decisions

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

ANNEX II. ONGOING PROJECTS ON CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFORM ACCORDING TO THE UNODC STRATEGY FOR THE PERIOD 2008-2011 (E/CN.7/2007/14 - E/CN.15/2007/5)⁴

1. Theme: Rule of Law

1.3 Result area: Criminal Justice systems: more accessible, accountable and effective

Project	Country	Duration	Overall budget US\$	Title
AFGR42	Afghanistan	2003-2010	6,243,169	Criminal Law and Criminal Justice capacity building in Afghanistan
AFGT03	Afghanistan	2007-2011	6,054,216	Criminal Justice capacity building extension to the provinces
AFGT07	Afghanistan	2008-2009	730,100	Strengthening the capacity of the justice sector in the Ghor province
BOLX01	Bolivia	2010-2012	526,975	Support to the transitional process of the democratic model in Bolivia: promoting the change in peace
COLU99	Colombia	2010-2012	300,000	Strengthening public security policies in Colombia
GLOT63	Global	2008-2011	2,609,215	Support to crime prevention and criminal justice reform
IDNT12	Indonesia	2008-2010	1,505,890	Strengthening Judicial Integrity and Capacity in Indonesia, phase II
IRAS03	Iran	2005-2009	1,703,600	Cooperation in the promotion of the reform process of the judiciary and the prison system in the Islamic Republic of Iran
GNBU47	Guinea-Bissau	2008-2011	1,388,746	Strengthening Justice and Security Sector Reform in Guinea Bissau (MDG funding)

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⁴ This table is meant to provide an overview of the most recent and on-going projects that UNODC has implemented and is currently implementing under the overall theme "crime prevention and criminal justice reform".

KENR80	Kenya	2009-2011	600,000	Strengthening the integrity and the capacity of the courts system
LBYS66	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	2007-2010	1,696,200	Support to the process of criminal justice reform in the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
MRTT66	Mauritania	2009-2011	408,740	Strengthening conflict prevention capacities and the rule of law in Mauritania
PANT41	Panama	2008-2011	600,000	Strengthening criminal justice reform in Panama
XAFT40	Sub Region Africa	2009-2011	400,000	Access to legal Aid in Africa
XAPT84	Subregion - South East Asia	2010-2013	7,700,700	Towards AsiaJust
XAST17	Subregion - Southern Africa	2008-2011	886,200	Development of effective law enforcement responses to violence against women in the Southern African Region
XEAU78	Subregion - Eastern Africa	2010-2011	710,900	Justice - Regional Programme Eastern Africa
XMET31	Sub Region Middle East	2008-2010	150,000	Preparatory assistance project to increase access to justice and legal aid in the Arab region

3. Theme: Prevention, Treatment and Reintegration, and alternative development

3.1 Result area: Community centre prevention (crime prevention)

Project	Country	Duration	Budget US\$	Title
BOLJ39	Bolivia	2007-2010	531,800	Drug abuse and crime prevention in the municipality of El Alto
BOLJ98	Bolivia	2010-2013	691,200	Drug Abuse and Crime Prevention in the Department of Santa Cruz
BRAT68	Brazil	2009-2010	67,800	Support to the implementation of project BRA T13 "Strengthening the efforts of Federal District in community based prevention of crime, violence and drug use".

BRAT83	Brazil	2009-2012	1,071,003	MDGF-1954: Security with Citizenship: preventing violence and strengthening citizenship in Brazilian communities
BRAX16	Brazil	2010-2013	1,227,180	"Expressive Youth": citizenship, access to justice and culture of peace
GLOU68	Global	2009-2011	934,400	Looking Beyond: Towards a stronger partnership with Civil Society Organizations on Drugs and Crime
HNDK10	Honduras	2009-2012	289,296	Human development for youth: overcoming the challenges of migration through employment
HON/H88	Honduras	2004-2010	605,830	Special program for labour market reintegration of youth at risk in Honduras
QAT/J30	Qatar	2006-2015	8,500,000	Global Sport Fund
MEXT99	Mexico	2010-2012	1,190,803	Prevention of conflicts, development of agreements and peace constructions in displaces communities in Chiapas, Mexico
MEXX13	Mexico	2010-2012	315,000	Development of family skills to prevent high-risk behaviors among young people
PANU73	Panama	2010-2013	514,385	Improving the citizen's safety in Panama: toward a social construction of a peace culture
XCBX10	Caribbean Subregion	2010-2011	305,000	Consultation Process for the Implementation and Monitoring of the CARICOM Social and Development Crime Prevention Plan of Action

* BRAT13 - Strengthening the Capacities of the Public Ministry of the Federal District for Crime, violence and drug abuse prevention (US\$ 1.8 million)

3.6 Result area: Prison Reform

Project	Country	Duration	Budget US\$	Title
AFGT21	Afghanistan	2008-2009	389,400	Developing post-/release opportunities for women and girl prisoners extension to provinces
AFGR87	Afghanistan	2005-2011	8,530,534	Prison system reform in Afghanistan-Extension to the Provinces

GNBT34	Guinea Bissau	2008-2011	900,000	Rehabilitation of selected prisons and training of penitentiary staff
LBNS92	Lebanon	2008-2010	1,037,700	Support to the criminal justice system in Lebanon
LBNT89	Lebanon	2010-2011	418,100	Improving detention conditions in Roumieh Prison - Lebanon
PANX12	Panama	2010-2012	815,747	Supporting Prison Reform in the Republic of Panama (Phases I and II)
PSET49	Palestinian Territory	2009-2010	1,829,500	Strengthening the management operation and oversight of the civil prisons administrated by the Palestinian authority
PSEX21	Palestinian Territory	2010-2014	7,224,100	Strengthening the Management of the Palestinian Penitentiary System and the Rehabilitation of Inmates in Civil Prisons Administered by the Palestinian Authority (phase II)
SDNU48	Sudan	2008-2010	4,359,500	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	Sudan	2010-2011	1,607,199	Assisting the Process of Prison reform in Southern Sudan (phase III)
NGAT52	Nigeria	2009-2011	621,500	Improving the Nigeria Prison Service adherence to international standards in the treatment of prisoners through human resource development
KGZT90	Kyrgyzstan	2009-2012	3,995,600	Support to Prison Reform in Kyrgyz Republic

3.7 Result Area: Juvenile Justice
Juvenile Justice

Project	Country	Duration	Budget US\$	Title
EGYR31	Egypt	2003-2009	697,800	Strengthening legislative and institutional capacity for juvenile justice in Egypt
EGYT47	Egypt	2009-2012	600,200	Reintegration of released children and youth into the Egyptian society

3.8 Result Area: Assistance to Victims

Project	Country	Duration	Budget US\$	Title
GLOS67	Global	2006-2011	342,400	Assisting Member states in the implementation of the guidelines on justice in matters involving child victims and witnesses of crime
INDS98	India	2008-2010	500,000	Reducing Children's Vulnerability to Abuse and Rehabilitation of Survivors
XAMT15	South Africa	2008-2012	27,433,628	Support to South Africa's victim empowerment programme (The main objective is to establish policies for the support and protection of victim of crime and violence)
ZAFS56	South Africa	2007-2011	644,863	Establishment of a One-Stop Centre to counteract violence against women and children (Mitchell's plan, Western cape)
ZAFS15	South Africa	2008-2011	1,458,945	Establishment of one/stop centre to counteract violence against women (The project goal is to promote the protection of survivors of gender based violence and to empower them through effective measures.)
VNMT28	Vietnam	2008-2011	1,336,400	Strengthening capacity of law enforcement and justice sectors to prevent and respond to domestic violence in Vietnam

ⁱ In the 2004 report to the Security Council on “The rule of law and transitional justice in conflict and post-conflict societies”, the Secretary-General defines the rule of law as “... a principle of governance in which all persons, institutions and entities, public and private, including the State itself, are accountable to laws that are publicly promulgated, equally enforced and independently adjudicated, and which are consistent with international human (rights?) standards and norms. It requires, as well, measures to ensure adherence to the principles of supremacy of law, equality before the law, accountability to the law, fairness in the application of the law, separation of powers, participation in decision-making, legal certainty, avoidance of arbitrariness and procedural and legal transparency...” (paragraph 6).

ⁱⁱ The existing United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice have been gathered and published in *Compendium of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice* (V.05.91037-November 2006).

ⁱⁱⁱ As indicated in one of the interventions made on the occasion of the 18th session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (Vienna, 16 - 24 April 2009): “...as soft law texts the standards and norms combine the clarity of international legal instruments, with the flexibility of non-binding instruments. They give Member States clear guidance on what they need to do to establish and strengthen the rule of law or implement critical criminal justice reforms. Because they are not binding, the standards and norms also allow each State the flexibility to adapt them to their own needs and individual legal and constitutional frameworks. Their non-binding nature also makes the easier to develop and keep up to date than legally binding instruments...” (statement by Canada).

^{iv} This TP should be read in conjunction with other UNODC Thematic Programmes developed or under development, and in particular the ones on action against corruption & economic crimes (2010-2011) and the one on action against transnational organized crime and illicit trafficking, including drug trafficking (20011-2013), currently being finalized.

^v The guiding principles contained in this TP are largely drawn from the 2008 “Guidance Note of the Secretary-General: United Nations Approach to Rule of Law”.

^{vi} Jane Stromseth, David Wippman and Rosa Brooks, *Can Might Make Right? Building the Rule of Law After Military Interventions*, Cambridge University Press, 2006, page 178.

^{vii} www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/egm/vaw_legislation_2008/vaw_legislation_2008.htm

^{viii} Since 2005, UNODC support to developing tools and technical assistance programmes in criminal justice reform has received voluntary contributions from Austria, Canada, France, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, the Belgian presidency to the OSCE and UNDP.

^{ix} The Members of the Panel are the Committee on the Rights of the Child; Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR); United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO); United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI); United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC); Defence for Children International (DCI); International Association of Youth and Family Judges and Magistrates (IAYFJM); International Juvenile Justice Observatory (IJJO); Penal Reform International (PRI); Save the Children UK; Terre des hommes - child relief (Tdh) and the World Organisation Against Torture (OMCT).