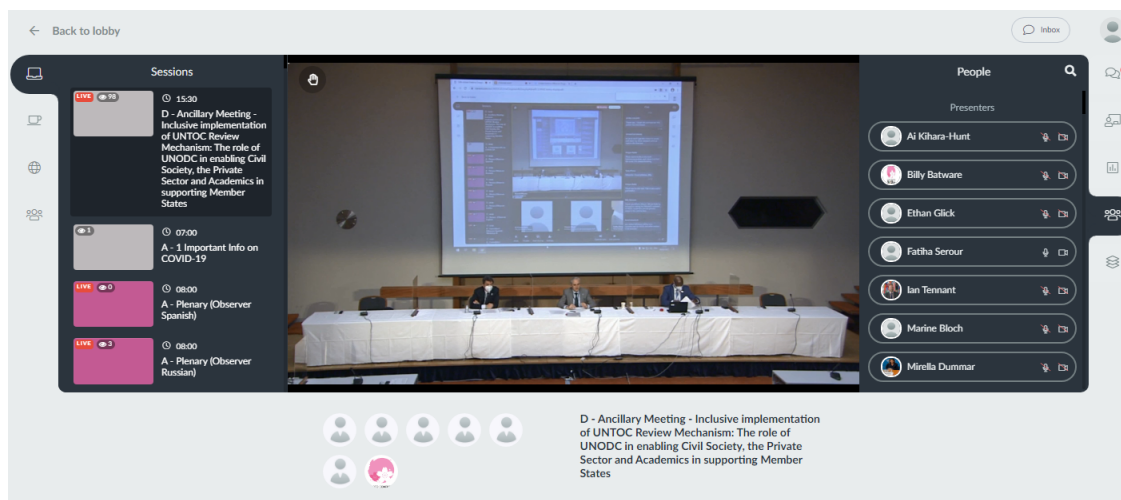


Report

the 14th United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

7-12th March, 2021

As the Covid situation continues, OFAP can only attend the conference online.



OFAP, with family as one of the focus point, attended the “Family based interventions for prevention of crime and youth violence, including violent extremism” and the side meeting about “Mother Child Support Program for Women with Drug Use Disorders” By Goro Koto.

The Women’s Darc (Drug Addiction Rehabilitation Center) was established in 1991 in Tokyo by Harue Kamioka (10-15 clients on average) aiming to:

- Provide Psycho-social & Livelihood support
- Welfare program for people with disabilities / disorders
- 12 Step / Self-help group meeting
- Person-centered research (tojisha-kenkyu)
- Mother-child program

Mother Child Program:

For Women with drug use disorders, drugs of use: Meth, Prescription Medicine, Cannabis, Over the counter drugs. The center introduced “Cooking Program” as eating together is important to allow them to come to the center, and making the social workers to closely observe the kids.

They also do art program or music program, summer camp, or day trip with the same purpose.

Later on the center also introduce “Lunch with Pediatrician: Shinichiro Kumagaya”, (University of Tokyo), so for instance if the mother has some problems with their kids, sometime it is difficult to talk in the hospital because she also doesn’t want people to know she is a drug user, so this section is important, so mothers can ask questions directly, and the peer value is also important.

Also they have Kids Project that collaborate with NGO “out of frame” and do film making, photography, etc. as a part of art therapy to express their ideas.

Sometimes mothers do not know how much information she feels comfortable to disclose to the social workers, the center could provide them a shelter like gathering place.

In Japan, there is no harm reduction center, but it is more like focusing on many different programs and centers that would like to help them in daily life and solve the problems.

Also, with this feature, we thought about prevention for the kids more, at the same time giving the mothers the strength to reduce the drug use.



OFAP has also attended the Committee Meeting – Workshop objective approved by the committee is about Reducing reoffending, searching for new solutions.

It is important to have community-based approaches that support desistance, as imprisonment is already proved to have a higher risk of offending, that also included overcrowded and often seem to serve as “schools for crime”. Whereas community-based approaches can (and often are) more effective in supporting desistance at a lower cost and in a way that supports the SDGs.

Imprisonment is used as the general public “feels” that it is justice, and it works as a warning to others, however, it is definitely not our goal in rehabilitation or introducing the client back to the society.

It is also proved that custodial treatment only works if it is tailored for specific groups, but that it requires information from different individuals which at the end of the custodial treatment, most of the resources are wasted on custody but not on treatment itself.

Studies suggest that replacing imprisonment with community-based sentences can reduce future crimes and in this way increase community safety,

However, not all community based sentences works, it is an approach that require high-quality, well-targeted, well-resourced and well-supported interventions, as the requirements may also be different in different situations and cultures, for promoting the wider use of community-based sentences:

Step 1 adequate range of non-custodial sentences

Step 2 review of substantive and procedural criminal law

Step 3 provide stakeholders with information and training

Step 4 improve partnerships between criminal justice decision makers and community-based services

Step 5 ensure a steady resource base

Step 6 ensure a continuous research component

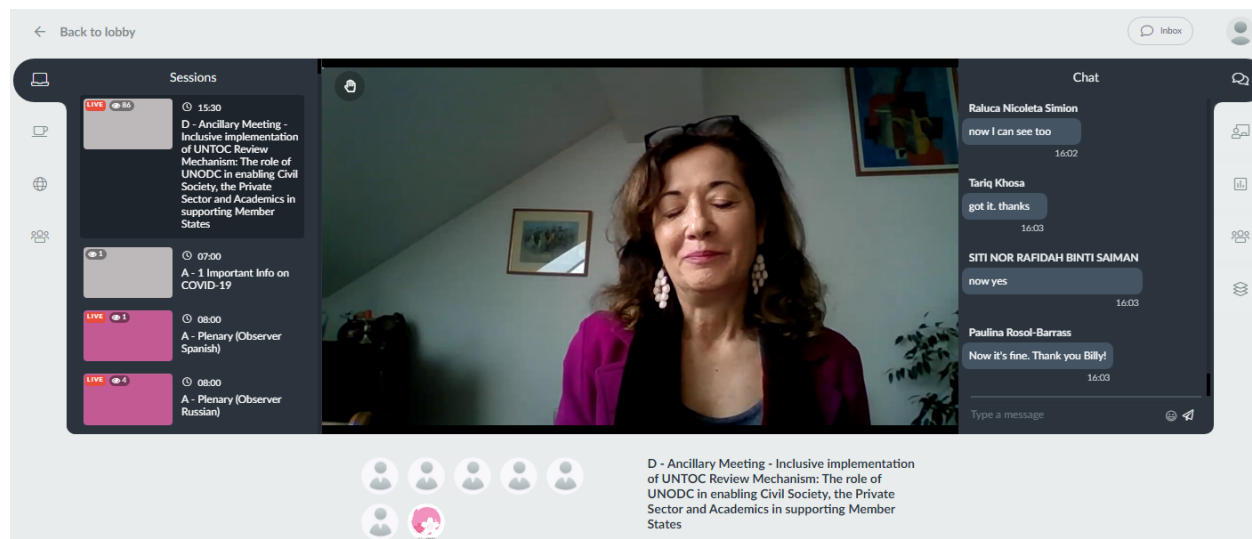
This method is also inline with the SDG Goals, such as strengthen implementation of SDFs, for example through improved access to social services, continuation of education, continuation of employment and reduction of social inequality. As the SDGs are cross-cutting, and we should consider how decisions in the criminal justice system have an impact on different aspects of the life of the victim, the offender and the community. We need to have our criminal justice system that functions within the framework of the SDGs – “development-led criminal justice”

Education for Justice created by UNODC is established as a website for parents and teachers to find materials relevant to the youth at different ages.

<https://www.unodc.org/e4j/en/index.html>

AM - INCLUSIVE IMPLEMENTATION OF UNTOC REVIEW MECHANISM: THE ROLE OF UNODC IN ENABLING CIVIL SOCIETY, THE PRIVATE SECTOR AND ACADEMICS IN SUPPORTING MEMBER STATES

Organized by UNODC



Mirella Frahi mentioned that video at the lounge which was viewed 2000 times already and e-learning website (Whatson.unodc.org) for CTOC is created due to the covid situation which currently focus on teenager education. UNODC is trying to add the training also at the university curriculum and making it more targeted to the countries that are needed. There are already 6 member states that response to the program and the focus points are established to review the mechanism, and in parallel, when comes to the constructive dialogue, we have the working group, which in the society and private, possible to make them work with the government.

Chair Billy Batware talks about the launch of the website “Whatson” to a more humane one, with featured human story, the knowledge resources that you would need and find toolkits and guides for relevant documents and the multi-stakeholder database can be used for searching and knowing more about the related organizations.

Ian Tennant mentioned that congress is now grows as lessons, and the engagement of this event has to be protected and continue, and to recognition sustainable development crimes and



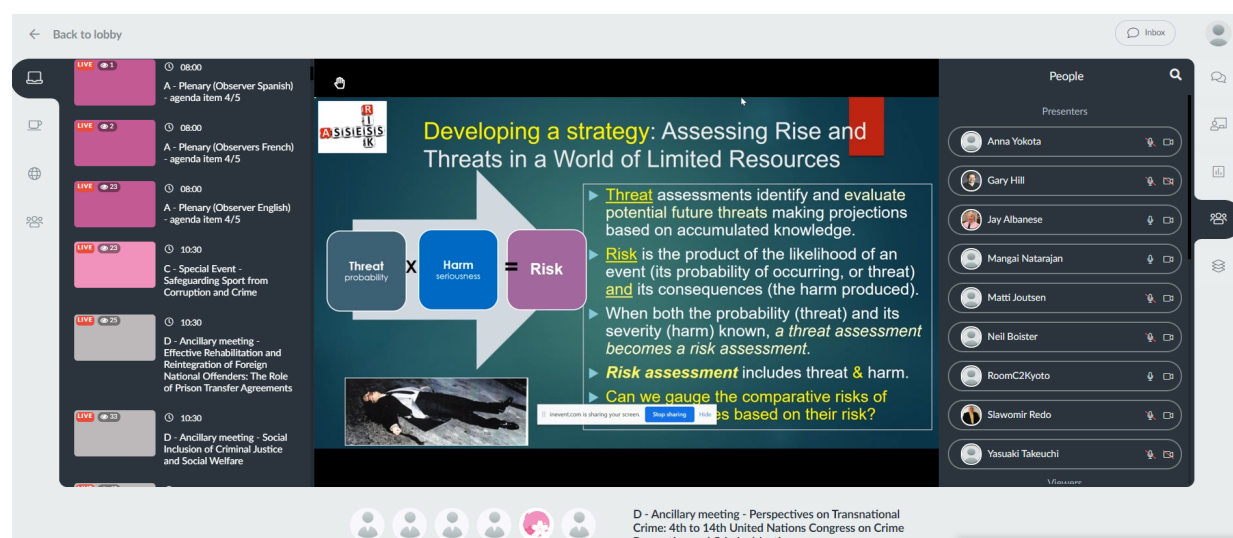
justice like many NGOs said on the opening of the congress.

Key cost cutting mechanism, realized on partnership and engagement in civil society (diversified way of organizations), with this nature, we have more experts, knowledge and data that usually states do not have and representative as the world. But civil society cannot offer you a better society, but only a local level of data, or current situation that is necessary to react as a call for the government to commit.

Mechanism took so long to complete, states are they really willing to open up even it is not so urgent? And collaboration between different civil society.

Fatiha Serour

Why UNODC with civil society is important: as mutual partnership, we have global impact, as well as strategic and operational, one hand, civil society unit have experts, for training, local regional expertise can help UN to connect with other people, when we connect to local civil society, building the partnership, in we support you for training or help you. Second aspect is a two way benefits, we also have great knowledges and resources like the toolkits from UNODC, we can share networks, as a focal point, which mean that we can extent the networks, and bring in more experts from outside. Third level many of the resources are relevant, to train locally and give them access resources allow them to build their own strategies. This partnership has been a really golden opportunity, for us to support. Also being a focal point for UNODC is also important to actually get involve with the mechanism and give them the opportunity to know how to engage with the government, and negotiate with them.



← Back to lobby

08:00
A - Plenary (Observer Spanish)
- agenda item 4/5

08:00
A - Plenary (Observers French)
- agenda item 4/5

08:00
A - Plenary (Observer English)
- agenda item 4/5

10:30
C - Special Event -
Safeguarding Sport from
Corruption and Crime

10:30
D - Ancillary meeting -
Effective Rehabilitation and
Reintegration of Foreign
National Offenders: The Role
of Prison Transfer Agreements

10:30
D - Ancillary meeting - Social
Inclusion of Criminal Justice
and Social Welfare

Developing a strategy: Assessing Rise and Threats in a World of Limited Resources

Threat (probability) x **Harm** (seriousness) = **Risk**

- Threat assessments identify and evaluate potential future threats making projections based on accumulated knowledge.
- Risk is the product of the likelihood of an event (its probability of occurring, or threat) and its consequences (the harm produced).
- When both the probability (threat) and its severity (harm) known, a threat assessment becomes a risk assessment.
- Risk assessment includes threat & harm.
- Can we gauge the comparative risks of... based on their risk?

Presenters

- Anna Yokota
- Gary Hill
- Jay Albanese
- Mangai Natarajan
- Matti Joutsen
- Neil Bolster
- RoomC2Kyoto
- Slawomir Redo
- Yasuzaki Takeuchi

D - Ancillary meeting - Perspectives on Transnational Crime: 4th to 14th United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice



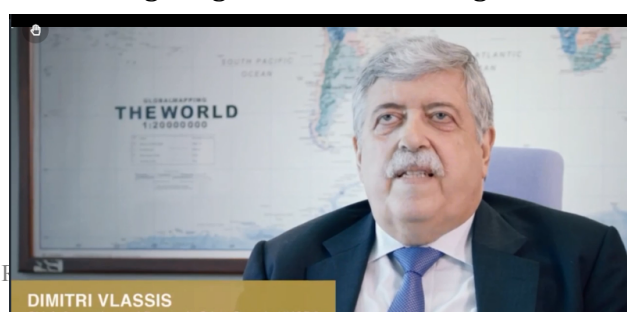
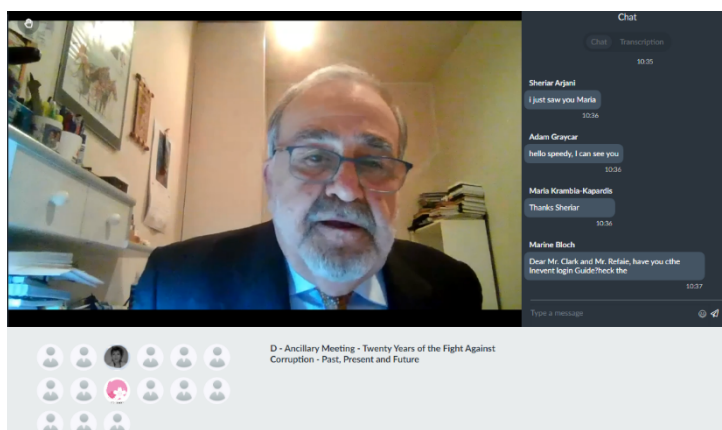
Vice President of OFAP, also attended as the moderator of Twenty Years of the Fight Against Corruption – Past, Present and Future.

In the meeting changes in organized crime & corruption paradigms was mentioned: Organized crime paradigm changes from violence to corruption, while corruption paradigm changes from individual transaction to organized corruption. The common features of UNTOC and UNCAC gives a universality of ratification, such as criminalization (ML, Corruption, obstruction of justice), Prevention, International cooperation and mutual legal assistance-international Asset Recovery, Governance arrangements (COP & COSP) and review mechanism. Towards Integration: there are evident needed for the two mega-conventions to move towards higher level of integration, Strategic directions for more integration, including through regular joint conferences and review process to respond to the emerging challenges of: Transnational Organized Crime and Transnational Organized Corruption.

One little example on defense is that Cultural integrity means everything, smart systems, independent, Building culture by means of giving values and Making of the smart system.

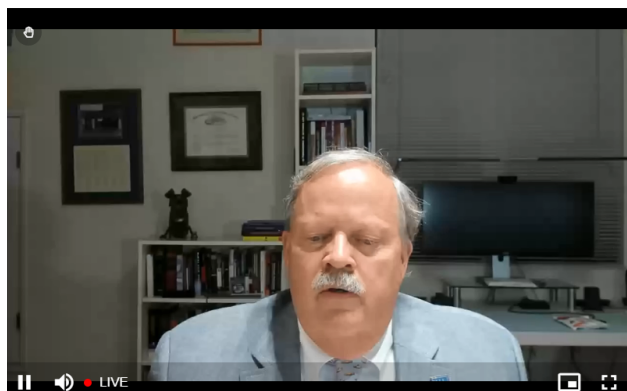
The ACE Award goes *posthumously* to Mr. Dimitri Vlassis, the previous Chief of Corruption and Economic Crime Branch, UNODC, that is shining the

Avenida do Coronel Mesquita, 2-H, Macau, MACAU S.A.P.
Website: www.ofapmacau.org



lights on the one who are working towards. Establishing a role, chatting a cause, to more achieving a world free of corruption. We have very good candidates from each category, and we like very much the young generations, everyone is the winner dedicated themselves to the fight.

Thomas H Speedy RICE also mentioned that started with 1990, we found corruption and Higher education encounters, just teaching a course of corruption is not enough, the consistence in introducing to the faculty is important, it is a long term progress, it needs continue engagement. Changing the social structure of the university.



The recording will be available on the session page on the Congress website for a week, after which it will be available on the ROLACC website

Ancillary Meeting - New approaches in addressing trafficking in persons for organ removal



Moderator: Ilias Chatzis

Ilias Chatzis, the moderator mentioned that trafficking is always not in a top priority as it is always lacks of data that requires specific knowledge and investigating skills. Partnerships and collaborations that made us professional, UNODC is a coordinator of

ICAT, that we have launched the toolkit today and hopefully this would be useful for civil society as well as in private sector.



TIP for Organ Removal

- Lack of reliable data – but new data confirms increasing the number of trafficking
- Huge demand, shortage of organs
- Kidneys, livers, corneas and other forms reported less frequently
- Nature of crime: stigmatizing, highly sensitive / secretive
- High Profit and complex illicit financial flows
- Need for specialized, technical skills/knowledge in evidence collection
- Need for cooperation between medical professionals, police, NGOs, prosecutors

*Aimée Comrie
GLO.ACT Project Coordinator, UNODC Human Trafficking
and Migrant Smuggling Section @ UN Staff/Interpreters*



UNODC
 United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime



In progress: Development of TIP for Organ Removal Toolkit

- Need for new tools to support investigators in tackling technical aspects
- Toolkit in development from October 2020 – present :
- Virtual Expert Group Meetings – March-April 2021
- Request for official cases, reporting for sourcing
- Finalization of the toolkit, piloting and launch
- Rollout in countries where there is interest



COVID-19 a 'perfect storm' for organ trafficking victims
 Adapted job market, sky-rocketing demand and social media
 combining to devastating effect.
 @scidoc.net

Sylwia Gawronska, Consultant @ UNODC

Sylwia Gawronska continues to introduce the toolkits. The Virtual Reality Tool consists of 400 more photos as a self-learning tool which is used to get prosecutors or investigators to be familiar with the hospital environment, like as if usually the donor will be observed by one minor, who seems to be the companion, however, if this minor appears at the side of several donors time to time, it could be the hints to ask, or going inside the laboratory with the patient data, etc. The design of the toolkits, include 6 different modules which are complimentary to each other and that include also interviewing victims, number of medications, etc.

We will also provide trainings for civil society and member states by providing them the guiding principles and key approach: Gender and Human rights mainstreaming, Victim centered approach, Multidisciplinary approach and partnership building.

The 6 modules are:

1. Introduction to know the TIP for Organ Removal, what we do know and do not know.
2. Typology include detected forms and examples of Prosecuted cases
3. International Legal Framework including organ trafficking and assistance to victims
4. Transplants like Kidney, Liver and what kind of medications are use and the medical equipment
5. Investigation with ethics & risk assessment, indicators of organ removals, and victim identification, etc.
6. Prosecution like evidence required for the case, and key arguments from defense, and victim protection through the criminal justice process