

UNAFEI NEWSLETTER

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

No. 135
June 2011

Established
1961

IN THIS ISSUE

Page

LETTER FROM THE DIRECTOR	1
THE 148TH INTERNATIONAL TRAINING COURSE	3
DRUG OFFENDER TREATMENT: NEW APPROACHES TO AN OLD PROBLEM	
Course Rationale	3
Course Summary	5
Lecture Topics	6
Individual Presentation Topics	9
Group Workshop Sessions	11
Observation Visits	13
Group Study Tour	14
Special Events	15
Reference Materials	17
Expert and Participants List	19
The Eleventh Country Focused Training Course on the Juvenile Delinquent Treatment System for Kenya	22
The Seventh Seminar on Criminal Justice for Central Asia	24
INFORMATION ABOUT FORTHCOMING PROGRAMMES	25
The 14th International Training Course on the Criminal Justice Response to Corruption	25
The 149th International Training Course	25
ADMINISTRATIVE NEWS	28
Faculty Changes	28
Overseas Trips by Staff	28
FACULTY & STAFF OF UNAFEI	29

UNAFEI IS AN AFFILIATED REGIONAL INSTITUTE OF THE UNITED NATIONS

LETTER FROM THE DIRECTOR

It is my privilege to inform readers of the successful completion of the 148th International Training Course on “Drug Offender Treatment: New Approaches to an Old Problem”, which took place from 11 May to 17 June 2011.

In this Course, we welcomed eight Japanese and eight overseas participants: one from Africa, and seven from Asia. Two international observers also attended, both from Asia. The participants and observers included corrections officers, probation officers, police officers, prosecutors and other high-ranking public officials.

As this newsletter demonstrates, the Course was extremely productive. It consisted of individual presentations, group workshop and plenary sessions, visits to relevant criminal justice agencies and presentations by faculty members, a visiting expert and ad hoc lecturers.

Criminal justice systems around the world have been struggling to find an effective and practical answer to the question of how to treat drug-dependent offenders. Despite the time and resources devoted to anti-drug efforts, drug abuse is still prevalent, a large number of offenders are imprisoned for drug abuse, and the recidivism rate among drug-dependent offenders is high.

In the last two decades, however, various methods and techniques of intervention, designed to change the attitudes and behaviour of drug-dependent offenders, have been developed, tested, and applied with certain success. Notable examples are cognitive behavioural counselling, relapse prevention programmes, social skills training, and therapeutic communities.

Within the same period, criminal justice strategies that emphasize treatment and rehabilitation instead of harsh punishment and incarceration have developed. The most widely known is the drug court system, which is said to be effective in preventing recidivism and cost-effective at the same time.

After two decades, we believe that it is worthwhile to conduct an overview of these methods and programmes that have been developed, examine their effectiveness, learn from the experiences of countries that have implemented them, and discuss good practices. For this reason, UNAFEI, as a regional institute of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme Network, decided to hold this Course.

During the Course the participants diligently and comprehensively examined the current situation of drug offender treatment in the participating countries and existing countermeasures, primarily through a comparative analysis. The participants shared their own experiences and knowledge of the issues, and identified problems and areas in which improvements could be made. With the academic and practical inputs from UNAFEI faculty and the visiting expert and the in-depth discussions they had with each other, the participants are now better equipped to cope with the realities and difficulties of offender reintegration in their own countries.

I would like to offer my sincere congratulations to all the participants upon their successful completion of the Course, made possible by their strenuous efforts. My heartfelt gratitude goes to the visiting expert and ad hoc lecturers who contributed a great deal to the Course’s success.

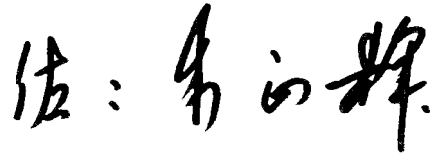
Furthermore, I appreciate the indispensable assistance and co-operation extended to UNAFEI by various agencies and institutions, which helped diversify the programme.

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

Upon returning to their home countries, I genuinely believe that, like their predecessors, the strong determination and dedication of the participants will enable them to work towards the improvement of their respective nation's criminal justice systems, and to the benefit of international society as a whole.

Finally, I would like to reiterate my best regards to the participants of the 148th International Training Course. I hope that the experience they gained during the Course proves valuable in their daily work, and that the bonds fostered among the participants, visiting experts and UNAFEI staff will continue to grow for many years to come.

June 2011



Masaki Sasaki
Director, UNAFEI

THE 148TH INTERNATIONAL TRAINING COURSE

“DRUG OFFENDER TREATMENT: NEW APPROACHES TO AN OLD PROBLEM”

Course Rationale

How should we treat drug-dependent offenders? This is a question to which criminal justice systems around the world have been struggling to find an effective and practical answer. Despite the time and resources devoted to anti-drug efforts, drug abuse is still prevalent. A large number of offenders are imprisoned for drug abuse, and the recidivism rate among drug-dependent offenders is high.

Effective Intervention Methods and Techniques for Drug-Dependent Offenders

In the last two decades, however, various methods and techniques of intervention, designed to change the attitudes and behaviour of drug-dependent offenders, have been developed, tested, and applied with certain success. Notable examples are cognitive behavioural counselling, relapse prevention programmes, social skills training, and therapeutic communities. An important feature of these programmes is that they are based on scientific and statistical evaluations of their effectiveness, which indicates that ‘something works’. There are also research studies that conclude that drug-treatment programmes are effective and that their effectiveness varies by type of treatment.

Effective Criminal Justice Response to Drug-Dependent Offenders

Within the same period, criminal justice strategies that emphasize treatment and rehabilitation instead of harsh punishment and incarceration have developed. The most widely known is the drug court system, which is said to be effective in preventing recidivism and cost-effective at the same time.

After two decades, it was worthwhile to conduct an overview of these methods and programmes that have been developed, examine their effectiveness, learn from the experiences of countries that have implemented them, and discuss good practices.

Objectives of the Programme

This programme offered participants an opportunity to deepen their understanding and share experiences and knowledge concerning the treatment of drug-dependent offenders. Another objective of the programme is to establish a global network of counterparts so that exchange of updated information on country practices can be facilitated.

In order to achieve these objectives, this programme provided an opportunity to identify and examine current situations and challenges existing in participants’ countries, and build participants’ knowledge of possible measures to improve current situations in the treatment of drug-dependent offenders, especially in the stages of institutional and community corrections.

Among the major topics studied were the following:

Understanding of the Current Situation

- (a) Current situation of drug abuse/dependency in each country;
- (b) Overview of the current treatment of drug-dependent offenders;
- (c) Statistics concerning the treatment of drug-dependent offenders;
- (d) Pharmacological, pathological and psychological impact of illicit drugs on human beings.

Exploration of Possible Measures and Way Forward

- (a) Effective interventions for drug-dependent offenders
 - Assessments (assessment of drug dependency, assessment of risk of recidivism, formulation of treatment plans based upon the result of assessment);
 - Psychological interventions (psycho-education, relapse prevention, motivational interviewing, therapeutic communities, etc.);
 - Psychiatric interventions (methadone maintenance therapy, Cyanamid, etc.);
 - Evaluation techniques for the results of interventions (systematic reviews, meta-analysis);
 - Others (urinalysis, detoxification, etc.).
- (b) Criminal justice response to drug offenders
 - Special procedures for drug-dependent offenders at all stages of criminal justice proceedings (diversions, drug courts, etc.);
 - Partnership with the private sector (NGO self-help groups, Alcoholics Anonymous, Narcotics Anonymous, etc.);
 - Other issues that have implications concerning policy making (cost-benefit analysis of treatment for drug-dependent offenders, impact of drug offenders upon prison overcrowding, ensuring the quality of staff in the treatment of drug-dependent offenders).

Course Summary

Lectures

In total, two lectures were presented by the visiting expert, ten by ad hoc lecturers and six by the faculty of UNAFEI. One distinguished criminal justice practitioner from abroad served as a UNAFEI visiting expert. She lectured on issues relating to the main theme, and contributed significantly to the Course by encouraging discussions after her own lectures, participating in the discussions of other programmes, and conversing with the participants on informal occasions. Additionally, distinguished senior officials of the Government of Japan delivered ad hoc lectures. The lecturers and lecture topics are listed on pages 6 to 8.

Individual Presentations

During the first two weeks, each Japanese and overseas participant delivered an individual presentation, which introduced the actual situation, problems and future prospects of his or her country. These papers were compiled onto a USB memory stick and distributed to all the participants. The titles of these individual presentation papers are listed on pages 9 and 10.

Group Workshop Sessions

Group Workshop sessions further examined the sub-topics of the main theme. In order to conduct each session effectively, the UNAFEI faculty selected individuals to serve as group members for the sub-topics, based on their response to a questionnaire previously distributed. Selected participants served as chairpersons, co-chairpersons, rapporteurs or co-rapporteurs and faculty members served as advisers. Each group's primary responsibility was to explore and develop their designated topics in the group workshop sessions. The participants and UNAFEI faculty studied the topics and exchanged their views based on information obtained through personal experience, the individual presentations, lectures and so forth. After the group workshop sessions, reports were drafted based on the discussions in their groups. These reports were subsequently presented in the plenary meeting and report-back session, where they were endorsed as the reports of the Course. Brief summaries of the group workshop reports are provided on pages 11 and 12.

Visits and Special Events

Visits to various agencies and institutions in Japan helped the participants obtain a more practical understanding of the Japanese criminal justice system. In addition to the Course's academic agenda, many activities were arranged to provide a greater understanding of Japanese society and culture, with the assistance of various organizations and individuals, including the Asia Crime Prevention Foundation (ACPF). For more detailed descriptions, please refer to pages 13 to 16.

Lecture Topics

Visiting Expert's Lectures

1) Dr. Anne Bergenstrom

Dr. Bergenstrom lectured on topics including the following:

- The Current Situation, Challenges and Future Direction of Drug Use and Dependency
- Interventions for People who use Drugs within the Criminal Justice Framework
- UNODC-WHO Principles of Drug Dependence Treatment
- UN International Drug Control Conventions

UNAFEI Professors' Lectures

1) Mr. Haruhiko Higuchi, *Professor*, UNAFEI

- Police of Japan

2) Mr. Fumihiko Yanaka, *Professor*, UNAFEI

- The Criminal Justice System in Japan – Investigation/Prosecution

3) Mr. Yuichi Tada, *Professor*, UNAFEI

- The Criminal Justice System in Japan: The Courts

4) Ms. Mayu Yoshida, *Professor*, UNAFEI

- Institutional Corrections in Japan – Penal Institutions and Treatment of Inmates

5) Mr. Yuichiro Wakimoto, *Professor*, UNAFEI

- Institutional Corrections: Juveniles

6) Ms. Ayako Sakonji, *Professor*, UNAFEI

Mr. Ryo Tsunoda, *Professor*, UNAFEI

- Community-Based Treatment of Offenders System in Japan

Ad Hoc Lectures

- 1) Mr. Yujiro Oki
Director, Administrative and General Affairs Division, Narcotics Control Department, Kanto-Shin'etsu Regional Bureau of Health and Welfare, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, Japan
 - Trend and Tendency of Drug Abuse in Japan
- 2) Mr. Takayuki Harada
Associate Professor, Department of Psychological Counselling, Faculty of Human Sciences, Mejiro University
 - Treatment of Offenders with Drug Problems
- 3) Mr. Tetsuya Fujimoto
Professor Emeritus at Chuo University and Professor at the Graduate School of Victimology Graduate Course, Tokiwa University
 - Treatment of Drug Addict Offenders: from the Standpoint of Criminal Policy
- 4) Mr. Tsuneo Kondo
Director, Japan DARC Headquarters
 - History of DARC (Drug Addiction Rehabilitation Centre)
 - Recent Activities of DARC (extrajudicial proceedings, diversion, community-based correction)
- 5) Mr. Tokikazu Konishi
Associate Professor, Faculty of Law, Waseda University
 - Treatment for Drug-Dependent Offenders
- 6) Mr. Shunzo Abe
Planning Director, Drug Abuse Prevention Center
 - Functions and Roles of the Drug Abuse Prevention Center
- 7) Ms. Manami Kojima
Prison Service Division (2nd Treatment Unit), Correction Bureau, Ministry of Justice, Japan
 - Treatment of Drug Offenders in Penal Institutions
- 8) Mr. Toshihiko Matsumoto
Manager of Diagnostic Treatment R&D Office, Department of Drug Dependence Research, National Institute of Mental Health, National Center of Neurology and Psychiatry, Vice-Director of Center for Suicide Prevention
 - Understanding and Support of Drug Addiction - From the Standpoint of Psychiatric Care

9) Mr. Hideo Minamimoto
Professor of Second Training Department, Research and Training Institute of the Ministry of Justice, Japan

- Treatment of Drug Offenders in Rehabilitation (Centering on Stimulant Offenders)

10) Dr. Kei Someda
Chief Investigator, Kanto Regional Parole Board, Ministry of Justice, Japan

- Evidence-based Drug Treatment – Exploring Best Practices and Effective Implementation

Individual Presentation Topics

Overseas Participants

- 1) Mr. Mohammed Karim Anwari (Afghanistan)
 - Narcotics Abuse Problems and Countermeasures in Afghanistan
- 2) Mr. Musakar Kamba (Indonesia)
 - Drug Offenders' Treatment in Indonesia
- 3) Ms. Mariyam Shazly (Maldives)
 - Drug Offender Treatment: New Approaches to an Old Problem (Joint Presentation)
- 4) Mr. Hassan Zilaal (Maldives)
 - Drug Offender Treatment: New Approaches to an Old Problem (Joint Presentation)
- 5) Mr. Gilbert Drilon Peremne (Philippines)
 - Treatment of Drug Dependents in the Philippines
- 6) Mr. Yokwe Thomas Cirilo (Sudan)
 - Treatment of Drug Dependent Offenders
- 7) Mr. Montri Boonnak (Thailand)
 - Drugs Suppression and Prevention
- 8) Mr. Montol Kaewkaw (Thailand)
 - Treatment of Drug Offenders in Thailand

Observers

- 9) Mr. Chan-wook Wee (Republic of Korea)
 - Drug Offender Treatment: New Approaches to an Old Problem
- 10) Ms. Sumalee Madam (Thailand)
 - The Probation Service and the Drug Offenders Rehabilitation in Thailand

Japanese Participants

- 11) Mr. Satoshi Hamada
 - The Present Situation and Tasks Concerning Guidance for Drug Offenders in a Japanese PFI Prison
- 12) Ms. Rie Ishikawa
 - An Overview of the Situation and Control of Drug Crimes in Japan
- 13) Ms. Yumi Komiya
 - Analysis of Triggers for Re-Abuse of Stimulant Drugs
- 14) Mr. Shinnosuke Oki
 - New Approaches to the Treatment of Drug Offenders
- 15) Ms. Chiaki Takahashi
 - Treatment of Drug Dependency in Japanese Correctional Institutions
- 16) Mr. Kentaro Tanaka
 - Treatments for Probationers and Parolees who Committed Drug-Related Offences
- 17) Mr. Naoki Tsunemitsu
 - Treatment of Drug Offenders from a Judge's Point of View
- 18) Mr. Tadahisa Urakawa
 - The Treatment for Drug Abuse Juveniles in the Family Court

Group Workshop Sessions

Group 1

**THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESPONSE TO TREATMENT OF
DRUG-DEPENDENT OFFENDERS**

Chairperson	Mr. Yokwe Thomas Cirilo	(Sudan)
Co-Chairperson	Mr. Naoki Tsunemitsu	(Japan)
Rapporteur	Ms. Mariyam Shazly	(Maldives)
Co-Rapporteur	Mr. Shinnosuke Oki	(Japan)
Members	Mr. Mohammad Karim Anwari	(Afghanistan)
	Ms. Sumalee Madam	(Thailand)
	Mr. Satoshi Hamada	(Japan)
	Ms. Yumi Komiya	(Japan)
	Mr. Musakar Kamba	(Indonesia)
Visiting Expert	Dr. Anne Bergenstrom	(UNODC)
Advisers	Prof. Yuichiro Wakimoto	(UNAFEI)
	Prof. Ryo Tsunoda	(UNAFEI)
	Prof. Yuichi Tada	(UNAFEI)
	Prof. Kumiko Izumi	(UNAFEI)

Report Summary

Group 1 acknowledged that the treatment of drug-dependent offenders can be implemented from two perspectives: the “criminal model” and the “patient model”. The former was given more focus as this is the framework applied in most of the participating countries, and even where the “patient model” is used, it is in combination with the “criminal model”. The group did not consider which model is the most appropriate, as they believed that such a decision is for each country to make itself, after a long and comprehensive nationwide discussions. The Group instead framed its discussions around the concepts of “initial intervention” and “through-care”; in particular, they addressed (i) diversion programmes; (ii) drug courts; and (iii) partnership with governmental and non-governmental organizations. Each of these concepts was discussed with reference to both above-mentioned models of treatment, “patient” and “criminal”. The Group considered the advantages and challenges of each concept.

In terms of diversion programmes, the Group listed advantages including the reduction of reoffending; the minimizing of the label “criminal”; early reintegration of offenders; and reduced government expenditure. With regard to drug courts, they noted that this allowed “initial intervention” within a “criminal model”, as well as motivating offenders. Finally, the Group noted that partnering with NGOs mobilizes the human and material resources of the private sector and can continue to engage offenders after the conclusion of the criminal process.

In conclusion, the Group advocated a balance between the “criminal” and “patient” models of treatment. They agreed that diversion systems, drug courts and partnership with NGOs are factors which can help in the treatment of drug-dependent offenders; however, they felt that introducing such elements of treatment into existing legal frameworks would be difficult. Despite this, they concluded that the advantages of these programmes, particularly “initial intervention”, merited efforts to incorporate them into existing frameworks. Regarding “through-care”, the Group highlighted the importance of co-operation with NGOs. They noted that lack of transparency can be a problem in dealing with NGOs, but cautioned that excessive attempts to regulate NGOs can erode the advantages of partnering with such organizations.

Group 2**EFFECTIVE INTERVENTIONS FOR DRUG-DEPENDENT OFFENDERS**

Chairperson	Mr. Kentaro Tanaka	(Japan)
Co-Chairperson	Mr. Hassan Zilaal	(Maldives)
Rapporteur	Mr. Gilbert D. Peremne	(Philippines)
Co-Rapporteur	Ms. Chiaki Takahashi	(Japan)
Members	Mr. Tadahisa Urakawa	(Japan)
	Mr. Montri Boonnak	(Thailand)
	Mr. Montol Kaewkaw	(Thailand)
	Mr. Chan-wook Wee	(Korea)
	Ms. Rie Ishikawa	(Japan)
Visiting Expert	Dr. Anne Bergenstrom	(UNODC)
Advisers	Prof. Ayako Sakonji	(UNAFEI)
	Prof. Mayu Yoshida	(UNAFEI)
	Prof. Naoyuki Harada	(UNAFEI)
	Prof. Fumihiko Yanaka	(UNAFEI)

Report Summary

The Group conducted a comprehensive discussion of treatment methods; in particular, therapeutic community (TC) programmes and cognitive behavioural therapy (CBT) programmes. TC is used in the Maldives, the Philippines and Thailand, and while it is carried out efficiently, it is a broad treatment programme and does not contain a specific module for drug-dependent offenders. Neither has proper scientific assessment been made of its effect in preventing relapse and recidivism. The Group agreed that such data is very important. Meanwhile, CBT is increasingly used in Japan, both in institutional and community-based treatment. One study (Lipton, et. al. 1999) showed that it led to a 10% reduction in relapse rates. The Group also found that training and preparation for CBT programmes are not necessarily difficult, although it has challenges in community-based settings. The Group also discussed the participation of family members in the treatment of drug offenders; job support programmes; drug testing; cooperation with civil society groups, including halfway houses; and the need to continuously motivate offenders while in the community.

In conclusion, the Group stated that treatment of drug-dependent offenders must be consistent, continuous and should conform to the characteristics encapsulated in the acronym EFFECTIVE:

- E** Easy to implement and easy to train staff or operators.
- F** Focus on treating the drug offender while in custody or on parole or probation.
- F** Fair assessment of the inmate or client.
- E** Efficiently implemented by staff and supported by the inmate or client.
- C** Cost benefit friendly or less costly.
- T** Tested well as a model treatment in a particular period.
- I** Implemented well and prevents relapse and recidivism.
- V** Variety of approaches to address particular needs of inmate or client.
- E** Evidence-based evaluation is conducted.

The Group recommended the following measures:

1. To intensify the implementation of treatment programmes presently administered, and to conduct in-depth research on the effectiveness thereof.

2. To adopt and adapt useful intervention programmes learned from and validated by the proponents and practitioners during the lectures, site visits and group discussions of the 148th Course.

Observation Visits

<u>Date</u>	<u>Agency/Institution</u>	<u>Main Persons Concerned</u>
18 May	Narcotics Control Department, Kanto-Shin'etsu Regional Bureau of Health and Welfare, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	• Mr. Takao Urayama (Director)
	Tokyo District Public Prosecutors Office	• Mr. Kazuhiro Suzuki (Chief Prosecutor)
	Ministry of Justice	• Mr. Satsuki Eda (Minister of Justice)
27 May	Yokohama Prison	• Mr. Hiroshi Sasaki (Director of Classification and Education Division)
1 June	Tama Mental and Health Welfare Center	• Mr. Makoto Nozu (Director)
3 June	Tokyo District Court	
	Supreme Court	• Mr. Tomoyuki Yokota (Justice)
7 June	Tokyo Metropolitan Matsuzawa Hospital	• Dr. Mitsuru Umeno
13 June	Tokyo Probation Office Tachikawa Branch	• Mr. Hiroshi Maekawa (Chief Probation Officer)

Group Study Tour

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Agency/Institution</u>	<u>Main Persons Concerned</u>
8 June	Hiroshima	Chugoku Regional Parole Board and Hiroshima Probation Office	• Ms. Kyoko Yamada (Board Member, Chugoku Regional Parole Board)
9 June	Hiroshima	Halfway House “With Hiroshima”	• Mr. Kanichi Yamada (Director)
	Shimane	Shimane Asahi Rehabilitation Program Center	• Mr. Hiroshi Yoshimoto (Correctional Support Planning Official)
10 June	Kyoto	Kyoto Drug Addiction Rehabilitation Center (DARC)	• Mr. Takeshi Kato (Director)
10 June	Kyoto	Chion-in Temple	• Mr. Takamichi Mitsunari (Volunteer Probation Officer)

Special Events

11 May *Welcome Party*

13, 16, 17 May *Japanese Conversation Classes*

The overseas participants attended three Japanese conversation classes and learned practical Japanese expressions. The *sensei* (teacher) was Ms. Junko Toyoguchi from JICE.

18 May *Courtesy Call to the Ministry of Justice and
Reception by the Vice-Minister of Justice*

At the conclusion of their visit to the Ministry of Justice, during which they met the Minister of Justice, Mr. Satsuki Eda, a reception was held for the participants by the Vice-Minister of Justice, Mr. Kotaro Ohno, at the Danwa-shitsu lounge on the 20th floor of the ministry building, overlooking Hibiya Park.

20 May *UNAFEI International Table Tennis Tournament*

The UNAFEI Table Tennis Tournament was held in the auditorium. Mixed teams of international participants, Japanese participants and UNAFEI faculty and staff were formed, and competed against each other. Team A (comprising Mr. Hassan Zilaal (Maldives), Mr. Montol Kaewkaw (Thailand), Ms. Chiaki Takahashi (Japan), Mr. Tadahisa Urakawa (Japan), Mr. Haruhiko Ukawa (Deputy Director, UNAFEI), Mr. Yuichi Tada (Professor, UNAFEI), and Ms. Ayako Sakonji (Professor, UNAFEI)), was victorious, and all participants, faculty and staff celebrated later in Lounge B.

24 May *The Way of Tea (Tea Ceremony)*

The participants participated in a “*cha-no-yu*” or “*sado*”, a formal Japanese tea ceremony, kindly hosted by Soroptimist International Tokyo, Fuchu.

25 May *Social with Volunteer Probation Officers*

The participants had an opportunity to exchange views with Japanese Volunteer Probation Officers at a social at UNAFEI.

27 May *Yokohama Dinner Cruise*

The participants enjoyed a sunset cruise and dinner aboard the *Marine Rouge*, hosted by the ACPF Yokohama Branch.

28 May, 4 June

Home Visits

The ACPF Fuchu Branch kindly organized dinners for the participants at the homes of their members. The hosts were Mr. Rinshi Sekiguchi, Ms. Chitose Sashida and Ms. Fumiko Hoya.

3 June

ACPF Kisei Branch Party

The ACPF Kisei Branch kindly organized an enjoyable party for the participants.

8 June

ACPF Hiroshima Branch Party

The ACPF Hiroshima Branch kindly organized an enjoyable party for the participants during their Study Trip.

13 June

ACPF Fuchu Branch Party

The ACPF Fuchu Branch kindly organized an enjoyable party for the participants and their host families at UNAFEI.

16 June

Farewell Party

A party was held to bid farewell to the participants.

Reference Materials

A. UNODC Drug Abuse Treatment Toolkits

1. Investing in Drug Abuse Treatment: A Discussion Paper for Policy Makers. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC).
2. Drug Abuse Treatment and Rehabilitation. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)

B. Effective Interventions

1. Principles of Drug Abuse Treatment for Criminal Justice Populations. National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA), United States Department of Health and Human Services.
2. Principles of Effective Correctional Programs. Donald A. Andrews, Correctional Service Canada.
3. The Effectiveness of Incarceration-Based Drug Treatment on Criminal Behavior. Ojmarrh Mitchell, David B. Wilson and Doris L. MacKenzie, Campbell Collaboration.

C. Drug Courts

1. Drug Courts: The Second Decade. National Institute of Justice (NIJ), United States Department of Justice.
2. Adult Drug Courts: Evidence Indicates Recidivism Reductions and Mixed Results for Other Outcomes. United States Government Accountability Office (USGAO).
3. To Treat or Not to Treat: Evidence on the Prospects of Expanding Treatment to Drug-Involved Offenders. Avinash Singh Bhati, John K. Roman and Aaron Chalfin, Justice Policy Center, Urban Institute.

D. Matrix Programme Manuals

1. Client's Handbook: Matrix Intensive Outpatient Treatment for People With Stimulant Use Disorders. United States Department of Health and Human Services.
2. Counselor's Treatment Manual: Matrix Intensive Outpatient Treatment for People With Stimulant Use Disorders. United States Department of Health and Human Services.
3. Counselor's Family Education Manual and PowerPoint Presentation: Matrix Intensive Outpatient Treatment for People With Stimulant Use Disorders. United States Department of Health and Human Services.
4. Client's Treatment Companion: Matrix Intensive Outpatient Treatment for People With Stimulant Use Disorder. United States Department of Health and Human Services.

E. Former Visiting Experts' Papers

1. International Drug Control Framework: Focus on Drug Demand Reduction. Juana Tomás-Rosselló, United Nations Office on Drug and Crime (UNODC).
2. Drug Abuse Treatment and Rehabilitation in the Criminal Justice System. Juana Tomás-Rosselló, United Nations Office on Drug and Crime (UNODC).
3. Substance Abuse in the Canadian Correctional Context. Brian A. Grant, Correctional Service Canada.
4. Substance Abuse Programmes: Principles of Good Designs and Assessment. Brian A. Grant, Correctional Service Canada.
5. Current Substance Abuse Interventions, Research and Emerging Developments. Brian A. Grant, Correctional Service Canada.

F. Miscellaneous

1. Report of the International Narcotics Board for 2010. International Narcotics Board, United Nations.
2. Compendium of the United Nations Standards and Norms in Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice. United Nations.
3. What is Motivational Interviewing? Stephan Rollnick and William R. Miller.

G. Recommended by Dr. Bergenstrom

1. Principles of Drug Dependence Treatment: Discussion Paper. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime & World Health Organization.

H. Recommended by Dr. Sameda

1. Principles of Drug Addiction Treatment: A Research-based Guide (Second Ed.) National Institute on Drug Abuse, National Institute of Health, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.
2. Implementing Evidence-based Practice in Community Corrections: The Principles of Effective Intervention. National Institute of Corrections, Community Correction Division, U.S. Department of Justice.
3. Evidence-based Public Policy Options to Reduce Prison Construction, Criminal Justice Costs, and Crime Rates. Washington State Institute for Public Policy.

Expert and Participants List

Visiting Expert

Dr. Anne Bergenstrom
Coordinator (Expert/Adviser)
UNODC Regional Centre for East Asia
and the Pacific

Overseas Participants

Mr. Mohammad Karim Anwari
Childhood Prison Officer
Khost Provincial Public Health Directorate
Ministry of Public Health
Afghanistan

Mr. Musakar Kamba
Chief of Cooperation Sub Division
CID Operation Development Bureau
Indonesian National Police
Indonesia

Ms. Mariyam Shazly
Assistant Parole Officer
Rehabilitation and Treatment,
Department of Penitentiary and
Rehabilitation Services,
Ministry of Home Affairs
Maldives

Mr. Hassan Zilaal
Assistant Superintendent
Parole Unit
Department of Penitentiary and
Rehabilitation Services,
Ministry of Home Affairs
Maldives

Mr. Gilbert Drilon Peremne
Chief
Human Resource and Records
Management Division,
Bureau of Jail Management and Penology
Regional Office VI
Philippines

Mr. Yokwe Thomas Cirilo
Probation Officer
Probation
Prison Services
Sudan

Mr. Montri Boonnak
 Penologist (Senior Professional Level)
 Central Correctional Institution for Drug Addicts
 Department of Corrections
 Ministry of Justice
 Thailand

Mr. Montol Kaewkaw
 Director
 Drug Addicts Rehabilitation Center
 Department of Probation
 Ministry of Justice
 Thailand

Observers

Mr. Chan-wook Wee
 Inspector
 Busan Detention Center
 Korea Correctional Service
 Ministry of Justice
 Republic of Korea

Ms. Sumalee Madam
 Senior Probation Officer/Director
 Drug Addicts Rehabilitation
 Coordination Section,
 Department of Probation
 Ministry of Justice
 Thailand

Japanese Participants

Mr. Satoshi Hamada
 Chief Treatment Supervisor
 Program Co-ordination Unit (Education)
 Mine Rehabilitation Program Center

Ms. Rie Ishikawa
 Public Prosecutor
 Nagoya District Public Prosecutors Office

Ms. Yumi Komiya
 Chief Probation Officer
 Tokyo Probation Office

Mr. Shinnosuke Oki
 Public Prosecutor
 Osaka District Public Prosecutors Office

Ms. Chiaki Takahashi
 Specialist
 Juvenile Treatment Division
 Ministry of Justice

Mr. Kentaro Tanaka
 Chief Probation Officer
 Chiba Probation Office

Mr. Naoki Tsunemitsu

Assistant Judge
Tokyo District Court

Mr. Tadahisa Urakawa

Family Court Probation Officer
Tokyo Family Court

**THE ELEVENTH TRAINING COURSE ON
THE JUVENILE DELINQUENT TREATMENT
SYSTEM FOR KENYA**

The Eleventh Training Course on the Juvenile Delinquent Treatment System for Kenya was held from 15 February to 10 March 2011 at UNAFEI. Fifteen participants attended.

Mr. Noah Mokaya Omambia Sanganyi	Senior Assistant Director Department of Children Services Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Development
Ms. Anne Wambere Waichinga	Principal Children's Officer Department of Children Services Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Development
Ms. Anne Wambui Thiongo	Chief Children's Officer Department of Children Services Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Development
Ms. Martha Kerebi Nyangena	Chief Children's Officer Department of Children Services Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Development
Mr. Thomas Otieno Naam	Senior Child Care Assistant Department of Children Services Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Development
Mr. Evans Kiago Makori	Principal Magistrate Judiciary
Ms. Carolynn Akinyi Ocharo	Senior Resident Magistrate Judiciary
Mr. Clement Otunga Okech	Assistant Director Probation and Aftercare Services Office of the Vice President and Ministry of Home Affairs
Ms. Elizabeth Wanjiku Githaiga	Assistant Director Probation and Aftercare Services Office of the Vice President and Ministry of Home Affairs

Ms. Josephine Muthoni Murege	Chief Probation Officer Probation and Aftercare Services Office of the Vice President and Ministry of Home Affairs
Mr. Jason Mmeli Abukuse	Chief Probation Officer Probation and Aftercare Services Office of the Vice President and Ministry of Home Affairs
Ms. Mary Nekese Khaemba	Director – Rehabilitation and Welfare Prisons Department Office of the Vice President and Ministry of Home Affairs
Mr. Hassan Mukavene Farsy Wafula	Superintendent of Prison Prisons Department Office of the Vice President and Ministry of Home Affairs
Mr. Frederick Masakhwe Mukasa	Trainer Directorate of Community Policing Gender and Child Protection Kenya Police Service
Ms. Evelyn Njeri Mbugua	Chief Inspector, Psychologist Counselling Department Kenya Police Service

**THE SEVENTH SEMINAR ON CRIMINAL
JUSTICE FOR CENTRAL ASIA**

The Seventh Seminar on Criminal Justice for Central Asia was held from 2 to 14 March 2011 at UNAFEI. The Seminar was entitled “Addressing Corruption which hinders Countermeasures for Drug Offences and Other Crimes: Especially, Ethics and Codes of Conduct for Judges, Prosecutors and Law Enforcement Officials”. Seven participants from three Central Asian countries, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan, attended.

Mr. Faizullin Zhanat	Inspector Department of Internal Affairs The Police Department of Astana City Kazakhstan
Mr. Yeraliyev Arman	Deputy Chief Investigation Department Ministry of Interior Affairs Kazakhstan
Mr. Ismoilov Yusufali	Principal Deputy Justice Decisions of Criminal Affairs Department, General Prosecution Office Tajikistan
Mr. Khotamov Muzaffar	Head of the Staff Office Drug Control Agency at the President Tajikistan
Mr. Sharipov Khurshed	Judge The Court of the Sino District of Dunshanbe City, Tajikistan
Mr. Aliev Farruh	Prosecutor of Division International Legal Division Prosecutor General’s Office Uzbekistan
Mr. Umirzakov Ilyos	The Elder Investigator on Trafficking in Narcotic Drugs, Main Investigation Department Ministry of Interior Uzbekistan

INFORMATION ABOUT FORTHCOMING PROGRAMMES

1. The 14th UNAFEI UNCAC Training Programme:

“Effective Legal and Practical Measures against Corruption”

The 14th UNAFEI UNCAC Training Programme: “Effective Legal and Practical Measures against Corruption” will be held from 13 October to 10 November 2011. In this Course, Japanese and overseas officials engaged in corruption control will comparatively analyse the current situation of corruption, methods of combating corruption and measures to enhance international co-operation.

2. 149th International Training Course

The 149th International Training Course is scheduled for 25 August to 30 September 2011. The main theme of the Course is “Securing Protection and Cooperation of Witnesses and Whistle-blowers”. Ten overseas participants and nine Japanese participants will attend.

Rationale

Corruption and organized crime undermine the integrity of legitimate national economies, the security and development of society, the rule of law and fundamental social values. As these offences are often committed using sophisticated techniques that leave little trace or physical evidence of the crime, witnesses and their testimony play a crucial role in securing conviction. However, out of fear for their safety, witnesses are often reluctant to come forward and cooperate with criminal justice authorities. In particular, in cases of organized crime or cases of corruption involving influential persons, the personal safety of witnesses, as well as that of their family members, may be jeopardized by ruthless criminal groups who wield widespread and intimidating power.

Consequently, states need to establish effective measures that provide adequate protection to witnesses; such measures are essential to the administration of justice and maintenance of the rule of law.

Witness protection measures can take several forms: first, procedures for the physical protection of witnesses, including relocation and non-disclosure, or limiting the disclosure of information concerning the identity and whereabouts of witnesses; second, evidentiary rules to permit witnesses to testify in a manner that ensures their safety; such as via video link or other adequate means. When the threat is especially high, special protective measures, such as permanent relocation and identity change, may be employed as part of a formal witness protection programme.

Articles 24 and 25 of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC) and Article 32 of the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) require States Parties to take appropriate measures to provide effective protection for witnesses, which include the two categories of protective measures mentioned above. Over the last twenty years the need for protective measures and the creation of protection programmes for witnesses have become more common globally. Often though, it is pointed out that, even where such measures have been provided for in legislation, implementation remains less than satisfactory and further progress is needed.

Another important aspect of witness protection is to ensure just punishment for offenders and accomplices who use physical force, threats, intimidation, or other means to induce false

testimony or to interfere with the giving of testimony. Serious crimes cannot be adequately punished if, as a result of such witness tampering, important testimony and material evidence are prevented from reaching investigators, prosecutors and judges. Thus, Article 23 of the UNTOC and Article 25 of the UNCAC require States Parties to criminalize “obstruction of justice,” which includes the use of force, threats or intimidation or the promise, offering or giving of an undue advantage to induce false testimony or to interfere with the giving of testimony or production of evidence. Many countries have developed national legislation addressing the offences of the obstruction of justice, but it has not always been vigorously enforced partly because, in general, proving the offender’s “intention” can be a delicate problem.

Prosecution of corruption and organized crime sometimes involves special witnesses who, as a result of their involvement in the offence, may be subject to prosecution themselves. They possess important knowledge about the criminal organization’s structure and method of operation, as well as offenders’ activities and conspiracies. In order to encourage cooperation of such witnesses and draw on their “accomplice testimony,” an increasing number of countries have introduced legislation or policy allowing grants of immunity or leniency in exchange for their cooperation. In this regard, Article 26 of the UNTOC and Article 37 of the UNCAC require States Parties to consider the options of mitigating punishment or granting immunity from prosecution for those who provide substantial cooperation to criminal justice authorities. The experience of certain jurisdictions has highlighted the merits of such provisions in the fight against organized crime and large-scale corruption. Mitigation of punishment or grants of immunity may be provided on their own, or they may be combined with formal witness programmes.

One related, but different, issue is the protection of reporting persons, often referred to as “whistle-blower protection.” Whistle-blowers play an important role in bringing to light wrongful acts that would have otherwise remained undetected. However, in doing so, they often take high personal risks such as the possibility of facing retaliation, dismissal, demotion or even physical danger. Article 33 of the UNCAC recognizes the importance of their role and requires States Parties to consider incorporating into their domestic legal systems appropriate measures to protect whistle-blowers from any unjustified treatment. In practice, however, legal protection for whistle-blowers still does not exist or is very limited in many countries. In certain jurisdictions, cultural differences and psychological obstacles render difficult the introduction and utilization of legal frameworks to protect whistle-blowers.

This Programme aims to deepen mutual understanding of the current legislation, situation and identified problems which the respective countries face in regard to securing protection and cooperation of witnesses and whistle-blowers, which is an issue of vital importance at the national and international levels containing many challenges to be examined and overcome, as mentioned above.

Objectives of the Programme

This Programme offers participants an opportunity to deepen their understanding and share experiences and knowledge on “securing protection and cooperation of witnesses and whistle-blowers.” Emphasis will be placed on organized crime and corruption, but the scope of the Programme will not be limited to those issues. Another objective of the programme is to establish a global network of counterparts so that exchange of updated information on national practices can be facilitated.

In order to achieve these objectives, the Programme will provide an opportunity to identify and examine current situations and challenges existing in participants’ countries, and to build participants’ knowledge of possible measures to improve existing situations.

These objectives will be achieved through lectures and participants' dialogue and discussions.

Specific topics to be discussed are the following:

1. Effective legislation and measures to protect witnesses:
 - (a) Current situation:
Current situation of the necessity of witness protection and problems in each country;
 - (b) Currently available measures:
Currently available measures and their actual application; problems and challenges experienced, if any;
 - (c) Effective legislation and measures:
 - Witness assistance and support;
 - Police protection;
 - Criminal procedural protection: testimony to be given through the use of communications technology, non-disclosure or limitations on the disclosure of information concerning the identity and whereabouts of such persons, etc;
 - Witness protection programmes that provide for relocation and identity changes of witnesses;
 - (d) International cooperation.
2. Criminalization and punishment of obstruction of justice:
 - (a) Current situation:
Current situation of criminalization of obstruction of justice (as required by UNTOC and UNCAC) and its actual application in each country; problems and challenges experienced, if any;
 - (b) Currently available measures and actual practices:
Currently available measures (legislation, guidelines, office policies) and actual practices related to mitigation of punishment and/or immunity grants; examples of successful or unsuccessful investigations and prosecutions; recent problems and challenges experienced in each country;
 - (c) Effective legislation and measures.
3. Effective legislation and measures to protect whistle-blowers:
 - (a) Current situation:
Current situation of the necessity of whistle-blower protection;
 - (b) Currently available protection:
The coverage and scope of protection currently available to whistle-blowers in each country; their sufficiency or shortcomings, if any.
 - (c) Effective legislation and measures
4. Instances of successful and unsuccessful implementation of securing the protection and cooperation of witnesses/whistle-blowers.

ADMINISTRATIVE NEWS

Faculty Changes

Mr. Toru Kawaharada, formerly a professor of UNAFEI, was transferred and appointed a senior probation officer of Sendai Probation Office on 1 April 2011.

Mr. Junichi Watanabe, formerly a professor of UNAFEI, was transferred to the Correction Bureau of the Ministry of Justice on 1 April 2011.

Mr. Ryo Tsunoda, formerly Chief Probation Officer at Yokohama Probation Office, was appointed a professor of UNAFEI on 1 April 2011.

Ms. Mayu Yoshida, formerly a corrections officer of Kasamatsu Prison, was appointed a professor of UNAFEI on 1 April 2011.

Overseas Trips by Staff

Deputy Director Haruhiko Ukawa and Ms. Makiko Sasabe (Staff) visited Bangkok, Thailand from 28 February to 5 March 2011. Deputy Director Ukawa visited executive officers of various authorities, with whom he held meetings to discuss recent activities of UNAFEI, and criminal justice and anti-corruption issues of mutual interest. Offices visited included the Supreme Court of Justice, the Office of the Attorney General, the Ministry of Justice, the Office of the National Anti-Corruption Commission, the Anti-Money Laundering Office and the UNODC Regional Centre for East Asia and the Pacific. He also delivered a lecture on “The Role of Prosecutors in the Japanese Criminal Justice Process” at the Office of the Attorney General.

Deputy Director Haruhiko Ukawa and Professor Kumiko Izumi visited Vienna, Austria from 7 to 17 April 2011 to attend the 20th Session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, held in the United Nations Office in Vienna. They also participated in a symposium on “Public-Private Partnerships against Transnational Organized Crime” on 8 April, organized by the UNODC in conjunction with the Commission. At the symposium, Deputy Director Ukawa served as the moderator for the session on “Cyber Crime: Working Together to Combat On-Line Child Exploitation.”

FACULTY AND STAFF OF UNAFEI

Faculty:

Mr. Masaki Sasaki	Director
Mr. Haruhiko Ukawa	Deputy Director
Mr. Motoo Noguchi	Professor
Mr. Naoyuki Harada	Professor
Ms. Kumiko Izumi	Professor
Mr. Yuichi Tada	Professor, Chief of Training Division
Mr. Haruhiko Higuchi	Professor
Mr. Ryo Tsunoda	Professor, Chief of Information and Library Service Division
Mr. Yuichiro Wakimoto	Professor, Chief of Research Division, 148th Course Programming Officer
Ms. Ayako Sakonji	Professor, 148th Course Deputy Programming Officer
Ms. Mayu Yoshida	Professor
Ms. Grace Lord	Linguistic Adviser

Secretariat:

Mr. Takashi Hagiwara	Chief of Secretariat
Mr. Katsuhiko Jimbo	Co-Deputy Chief of Secretariat
Mr. Seiichi Sugiyama	Co-Deputy Chief of Secretariat

General and Financial Affairs Section:

Mr. Hiroki Miyazaki	Chief
Mr. Takayuki Suzuki	
Mr. Takashi Okaniwa	

Training and Hostel Management Affairs Section:

Ms. Yoshiko Tani	Chief
Ms. Makiko Sasabe	148th Course Assistant Programming Officer
Mr. Masato Honda	
Mr. Shinichi Inoue	
Ms. Kanami Tashima	

International Research Affairs Section:

Mr. Shinichi Yamamoto	Chief
Ms. Naoko Iwakata	Librarian

Secretarial Staff:

Ms. Hisayo Yamada	
-------------------	--

Kitchen:

Ms. Sae Sakai	Chef
---------------	------

JICA Co-ordinator for the 148th International Training Course:
Ms. Chizuko Kita JICA

UNAFEI Home Page: <http://www.unafei.or.jp/>
UNAFEI E-mail: unafei@moj.go.jp