

UNAFEI NEWSLETTER

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LETTER FROM THE DIRECTOR

It is my privilege to inform readers of the successful completion of the 150th International Senior Seminar on “Trafficking in Persons - Prevention, Prosecution, Victim Protection and Promotion of International Co-operation”, which took place from 12 January to 9 February 2012.

In this Seminar, we welcomed seven Japanese participants and 14 overseas participants (including two course counsellors): nine from Asia, four from Latin America and the Caribbean, and one from Oceania. They included police officers, correctional officers, judges and other high-ranking public officials in the field of criminal justice.

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

The growing recognition that trafficking in persons is a global problem resulted in the adoption of the “Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children,” supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime. The Protocol entered into force on 25 December 2003, and its purposes are: (a) to prevent and combat trafficking in persons, paying particular attention to women and children; (b) to protect and assist the victims of such trafficking, with full respect for their human rights; and (c) to promote cooperation among States Parties in order to meet those objectives (Article 2).

Human trafficking is difficult to detect, and is also a particularly difficult crime to investigate and successfully prosecute. It can often be difficult to obtain the full cooperation of its victims. Investigators and prosecutors need to know how to deal with these challenges. Further, a significant proportion of trafficking in persons cases are transnational, and even domestic cases may involve victims or offenders who originate from an outside jurisdiction. These transnational elements aggravate the complexity and difficulties of investigation and prosecution. Varying legal requirements and restrictions, jurisdictional problems, differences in criminal law and procedure, lack of coordination, and translation and language problems are some of the most frequently experienced barriers to international cooperation and mutual legal assistance.

The Trafficking in Persons Protocol requires States Parties to take certain measures to protect victims and prevent human trafficking. For example, Article 11 requires States Parties to strengthen border control; Article 12 requires the taking of measures to prevent the misuse of travel and identity documents. Article 6, paragraph 3 requires States Parties to consider implementing measures to provide for physical, psychological, and social recovery of victims; Article 7 requires States Parties to consider adopting measures that permit victims to remain in their territories (Article 7), and Article 8 requires them to cooperate and facilitate the repatriation of the victims.

UNAFEI, as one of the institutes of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme Network, held this Seminar to offer participants an opportunity to share experiences, gain knowledge, and examine measures against trafficking in persons, as well as to build a human network of counterparts to further the international cooperation which is vital to combating this issue.

During the Seminar the participants diligently and comprehensively examined the current situation of human trafficking and measures against the offence in their respective countries, 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. After engaging in in-depth discussions with the UNAFEI faculty and visiting experts, the participants were able to put forth effective and practical solutions that could be applied in their respective countries.

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

Finally, I would like to reiterate my best regards to the participants of the 150th International Senior Seminar. 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 the international society as a whole. I hope that the experience they gained during the Seminar 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.

February 2012



Tatsuya Sakuma
Director, UNAFEI

THE 150TH INTERNATIONAL SENIOR SEMINAR

“TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS - PREVENTION, PROSECUTION, VICTIM PROTECTION AND PROMOTION OF INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION”

Seminar Rationale

Trafficking in persons is a heinous crime that grievously harms its victims. Every year, thousands of men, women, and children are trafficked and subjected to sexual exploitation, forced labour, slavery or other forms of exploitation. Many of them are exposed to multiple and chronic traumatizing events such as restriction of movement, direct physical violence, and verbal and psychological abuse, causing a number of physical and mental health problems that are difficult to recover from.

The growing recognition that trafficking in persons is a global problem resulted in the adoption of the “Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children,” supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.

The Protocol entered into force on 25 December 2003, and its purposes are: (a) to prevent and combat trafficking in persons, paying particular attention to women and children; (b) to protect and assist the victims of such trafficking, with full respect for their human rights; and (c) to promote cooperation among States Parties in order to meet those objectives (Article 2).

Prevention

Human trafficking is difficult to detect, and once committed, its negative impacts on victims are difficult to redress. Therefore, prevention should be a major component of any anti-human trafficking policies or programmes. In this regard, the Trafficking in Persons Protocol requires States Parties to strengthen border control (Article 11) and take measures to prevent the misuse of travel and identity documents (Article 12). Awareness raising efforts (Article 9) are also essential as they can alert vulnerable groups to the risks of victimization; mobilize public support for measures to detect and prevent trafficking; and encourage victims to come forward.

Prosecution

Trafficking in persons is carried out by several actors in an organized and clandestine way. Traffickers change methods and routes constantly, and victims are often transported across national borders. These elements make trafficking in persons a particularly difficult crime to investigate and successfully prosecute. Witness protection, measures to encourage accomplice testimony, and special investigative techniques such as controlled delivery, electronic surveillance, and undercover operations are examples of useful tools to prosecute sophisticated organized criminal activity.

Another characteristic of trafficking in persons cases is the often-encountered difficulty in obtaining the full cooperation of the victims. They are placed under a blend of control measures such as violence, coercion, and deception by the traffickers, and many of them are led to believe it disadvantageous to cooperate with the authorities. They may even show hostility towards law enforcement officers. Investigators and prosecutors need to know how to deal with these challenges.

Victim Protection

The Trafficking in Persons Protocol contains several specific provisions calling for protection of trafficking victims. States Parties are required to consider implementing measures to provide for physical, psychological, and social recovery of victims, including provision of appropriate housing; medical, psychological and material assistance; and employment, education and training opportunities (Article 6 paragraph 3). In addition, States Parties are required to consider adopting measures that permit victims to remain in its territory (Article 7), and they should also cooperate and facilitate the repatriation of the victims (Article 8).

Promoting International Cooperation

A significant proportion of trafficking in persons cases are transnational, and even domestic cases may involve victims or offenders who originate from an outside jurisdiction. These transnational elements aggravate the complexity and difficulties of investigation and prosecution.

Varying legal requirements and restrictions, jurisdictional problems, differences in criminal law and procedure, lack of coordination, and translation and language problems are some of the most frequently experienced barriers to international cooperation and mutual legal assistance.

Objectives of the Programme

The objective of this Seminar was to offer participants an opportunity to share experiences, gain knowledge, and examine measures against trafficking in persons. In order to achieve this purpose, the Seminar programme provided an opportunity to examine the current situations and problems existing in the respective countries.

Specific topics addressed were the following:

- (1) Definition of trafficking in persons.
- (2) The actual situation of trafficking in persons
 - (i) The current situation of trafficking in persons;
 - (ii) Modus Operandi and means of trafficking in persons;
 - (iii) Forms of exploitation;
 - (iv) Analysis of the causes of trafficking in persons.
- (3) Measures for Prosecution
 - (i) Criminalization of trafficking in persons and related acts;
 - (ii) Obstacles to the investigation of trafficking in persons;
 - (iii) Detecting trafficking in persons;
 - (iv) Victim-related issues (identification of victims, interviewing victims, and victim protection during investigations);
 - (v) Witness protection and measures to encourage co-operation (immunity grants, mitigation of punishment, etc.);
 - (vi) Special investigative techniques (controlled delivery, electronic surveillance, undercover operations, etc.);
 - (vii) International cooperation (extradition, mutual legal assistance, law enforcement cooperation);
 - (viii) Confiscation of proceeds of crime.

(4) Measures for Protection

- (i) Immigration Status;
- (ii) Assistance for living (residence, translation, medical care, psychological care, etc.);
- (iii) Reintegration (education, vocational training, etc.);
- (iv) Assistance for return;
- (v) Assistance for restitution and compensation.

(5) Measures for Prevention

- (i) Border control;
- (ii) Measures against misuse of travel and identity documents;
- (iii) Awareness raising.

Seminar Summary

Lectures

In total, six lectures were presented by visiting experts, four by ad hoc lecturers, and five by the professors of UNAFEI. Three distinguished criminal justice practitioners and scholars from abroad served as UNAFEI visiting experts. They lectured on issues relating to the main theme, and contributed significantly to the Seminar by encouraging discussions after their 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 7 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, and those of Visiting Experts and ad hoc lecturers, were compiled onto a USB drive and distributed to all the participants. The titles of these individual presentation papers are listed on pages 9 to 11.

Group Workshop Sessions

Group Workshop sessions further examined the subtopics 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 visiting experts 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, experts 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 report-back session, where they were endorsed as the reports of the Seminar. Brief summaries of the group workshop reports are provided on pages 12 and 13.

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 Seminar'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 14 to 16.

Lecture Topics

Visiting Experts' Lectures

- 1) Ms. Karima Maloney (USA)
 - Human Trafficking Prosecutions
 - Issues and Good Practices for Identifying Potential Victims and Interviewing Victims
- 2) Mr. Martin Fowke (UNODC)
Mr. Fowke lectured on the following topics:
 - Global Programme Against Trafficking in Persons
 - Definitions: Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants
 - Indicators of Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants
 - Psychological Reactions of Victims of Trafficking in Persons
 - Control Methods in Trafficking in Persons
 - International Cooperation
 - Interviewing Victims and Witnesses
- 3) Mr. Wanchai Roujanavong (Thailand)
 - Human Trafficking in Thailand: Solutions to the Problem

UNAFEI Professors' Lectures

- 1) Mr. Haruhiko Higuchi, *Professor*, UNAFEI
 - Police of Japan
- 2) Mr. Naoyuki Harada, *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
 - Institutional Corrections in Japan - Juvenile Institutions
- 5) Mr. Ryo Tsunoda, *Professor*, UNAFEI
 - The Community-Based Treatment of Offenders System in Japan

Ad Hoc Lectures

- 1) Mr. Masahiro Hayakawa
Deputy Director, Safety Division, Community Safety Bureau, National Police Agency
 - Human Trafficking Cases in Japan

- 2) Mr. Katsuya Saito
Expert in Protection of Women, Family's Welfare Division, Equal Employment, Children and Families Bureau, the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare
 - Protection of Victims of Trafficking in Persons

- 3) Ms. Yuko Shimomura
Specialist, Adjudication Division, Immigration Bureau, Ministry of Justice
 - Measures taken by the Immigration Bureau of the Ministry of Justice to Combat Trafficking in Persons

- 4) Mr. William Barriga
Chief of Mission, Special Liaison Mission in Tokyo, International Organization for Migration (IOM)
 - IOM's Response to Trafficking in Persons

Individual Presentation Topics

Overseas Participants

- 1) Mr. Shahinur Md. Islam (Bangladesh)
 - Trafficking in Persons and Countermeasures in Bangladesh
- 2) Mr. Mizanur Rahman Khan (Bangladesh)
 - Trafficking in Persons and Countermeasures in Bangladesh
- 3) Mr. Md. Moniruzzaman (Bangladesh)
 - Criminal Justice System & Trafficking of Human Beings: Bangladesh Perspective
- 4) Mr. Jorge Ovidio Cornejo Duran (El Salvador)
 - Development of Trafficking in El Salvador According to Intelligence Center
- 5) Mr. Rene Benedicto Rivera (El Salvador)
 - Police History and Development of Trafficking in El Salvador
- 6) Ms. Tania Jeannette Fiallos Rivera (Honduras)
 - Trafficking in Persons in Honduras
- 7) Mr. Beyran Marcio Membreño Villela (Honduras)
 - Trafficking in Persons - Honduras: Prevention, Prosecution, Victim Protection and Promotion of International Cooperation
- 8) Mr. Djemson Serfie Bokko (Indonesia)
 - Trafficking in Persons in Indonesia
- 9) Mr. Anthon Billie (Papua New Guinea)
 - Trafficking in Persons in Papua New Guinea: An Emerging Organized Transnational Criminal Activity
- 10) Mr. Komvich Padhanarath (Thailand)
 - Trafficking in Persons
- 11) Ms. Patraporn Pommanuchatip (Thailand)
 - Trafficking in Persons and Countermeasures in Thailand
- 12) Mr. Titawat Udornpim (Thailand)
 - The Situation of Thailand

Course Counsellors

- 13) Ms. Aileen Marie Sandoval Gutierrez (Philippines)
 - Preventing Human Trafficking in the Philippines - Overview and Current Activities
- 14) Ms. Darlene Reyes Pajarito (Philippines)
 - Best Practices in the Protection and Prosecution of Human Trafficking Cases in Zamboanga City

Japanese Participants

- 15) Mr. Daisaku Kaneko
 - The Witness Protection System in Criminal Procedure in Japan: Current Issues
- 16) Mr. Masahiro Kinoshita
 - Prosecution of Trafficking in Persons Offences in Japan
- 17) Mr. Chiaki Ochiai
 - Current Situation of Trafficking in Persons and the Tasks facing Japan from the Perspective of Immigration Control
- 18) Mr. Yoshio Seguchi
 - Japan Coast Guard's Measures against Human Trafficking
- 19) Mr. Hiroaki Tanaka
 - "Control" Over the Victims of Trafficking in Persons and Their "Consent"
- 20) Mr. Yoshihiro Yamamoto
 - Trafficking in Persons: Prevention, Prosecution, Victim Protection, and Promotion of International Cooperation
- 21) Mr. Sadanobu Watanabe
 - A Parolee Victim of Trafficking in Persons and Measures for Crime Victims in Offenders' Rehabilitation

Group Workshop Sessions

Group 1

**EFFECTIVE DETECTION, INVESTIGATION AND PROSECUTION OF
TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS WITH SPECIAL FOCUS ON INTERNATIONAL
COOPERATION**

Chairperson	Ms. Darlene Reyes Pajarito	(Philippines)
Co-chairperson	Mr. Yoshio Seguchi	(Japan)
Co-chairperson	Mr. Mizanur Rahman Khan	(Bangladesh)
Rapporteur	Ms. Pattraporn Pommanuchatip	(Thailand)
Co-Rapporteur	Mr. Yoshihiro Yamamoto	(Japan)
Co-Rapporteur	Mr. Beyran Marcio Membreño Viella	(Honduras)
Members	Mr. Rene Benedicto Rivera	(El Salvador)
	Mr. Djemson Serfie Bokko	(Indonesia)
	Mr. Anthon Billie	(Papua New Guinea)
	Mr. Komvich Padhanarath	(Thailand)
	Mr. Hiroaki Tanaka	(Japan)
Advisers	Mr. Wanchai Rujanavong	(Thailand)
	Prof. Naoyuki Harada	(UNAFEI)

Report Summary

Group 1 discussed: (i) traffickers' modus operandi; (ii) obstacles in detection, investigation and prosecution of trafficking in persons (TIP); (iii) available countermeasures; and (iv) international co-operation.

1. Modus Operandi: Traffickers deceive victims, by, for example, giving false promises or job offers, giving advance payment, lying about eligibility for residency, or placing job advertisements in otherwise legitimate publications. Victims may be transported by air, land or sea, in secret, or if openly, with false documentation. Sham marriages are also used to circumvent immigration laws.

2. Obstacles: (i) *Detection*: Victims are generally vulnerable, poor, uneducated and can often be unaware of their rights; they can fear authority, and have restricted freedom of movement. Lack of awareness means the general public cannot identify a crime to report, or fear of reprisal can prevent them from notifying the authorities. Law enforcers lack human and financial resources, and specialist knowledge and skills; (ii) *Investigation*: Language barriers, the foreign or minor status of the victim, lack of victim co-operation due to fear or shame, delaying tactics of suspects and the layered nature of criminal organizations all hinder investigation; (iii) *Prosecution*: Absent, hostile or uncooperative witnesses; lengthy trials; lack of knowledge of TIP cases; and high turnover of prosecutors all hinder prosecution.

3. Available Countermeasures: involving social workers in investigation, prosecution and trial; victim immunity from prosecution; financial assistance for victims; availability of interpreters; provision of assistance to victims; respecting victims' privacy; taking victims' pre-trial depositions; plea-bargains for accomplices-turned-witness; surveillance; wiretapping, tracing of financial flows; and undercover operations, where appropriate.

4. International Co-operation: The Group recommended the following measures in TIP cases: Ad hoc joint task forces; technical assistance and international capacity building; building networks around UNODC, Interpol, etc.; conducting regional meetings; and attending international fora to widen networks.

Group 2**VICTIM ASSISTANCE AND PREVENTION**

Chairperson	Mr. Titawat Udornpim	(Thailand)
Co-Chairperson	Mr. Daisaku Kaneko	(Japan)
Co-Chairperson	Mr. Shahinur Md. Islam	(Bangladesh)
Rapporteur	Ms. Aileen Marie Sandoval Gutierrez	(Philippines)
Co-Rapporteur	Mr. Chiaki Ochiai	(Japan)
Co-Rapporteur	Ms. Tania Fiallos Rivera	(Honduras)
Members	Mr. Md. Moniruzzaman	(Bangladesh)
	Mr. Jorge Ovidio Cornejo Duran	(El Salvador)
	Mr. Masahiro Kinoshita	(Japan)
	Mr. Sadanobu Watanabe	(Japan)
Visiting Experts	Mr. Wanchai Roujanavong	(Thailand)
	Mr. Martin Fowke	(UNODC)
Advisers	Prof. Yuichi Tada	(UNAFEI)
	Prof. Fumihiko Yanaka	(UNAFEI)
	Prof. Ayako Sakonji	(UNAFEI)
	Prof. Yuichiro Wakimoto	(UNAFEI)

Report Summary

Group 2 conducted its discussions according to the following agenda: (a) current situation of trafficking in persons; (b) criminal justice measures for protection of victims of trafficking in persons; (c) victim assistance measures in trafficking in persons; (d) preventive measures against trafficking in persons; and (e) promotion of inter-agency and international co-operation from the point of view of victim assistance and prevention. The Group agreed that communicating properly with victims is imperative in combating trafficking, but that drawing an accurate account from victims is always challenging. They suggested the formation of small, specialized groups to assist in interviewing victims (and other concerned persons) and interpreting their statements, and made the following recommendations across three sub-topics.

1. Victim Assistance and Protection: (i) forensic and technical support in investigation; (ii) logistical support for TIP units, and shelters and financial support for victims; (iii) internationally acceptable witness protection measures consistent with domestic laws.

2. Prevention Measures: (i) Raising socio-economic standards to reduce vulnerability to traffickers, and rehabilitating victims; (ii) comprehensive public awareness programmes, especially for vulnerable demographics, and raising awareness of the demand which fuels sexual exploitation; (iii) capacity-building of front-line agencies and institutions; (iv) increased focus on the investigation of the proceeds of trafficking and development of mechanisms to confiscate same.

3. International Cooperation: (i) extended international cooperation for building victim shelters; (ii) civil society cooperation to ensure rehabilitation and reintegration of trafficking in persons victims; (iii) close liaison among key stakeholders in different countries; (iv) improved education and employment to prevent migration and trafficking in persons; (v) extended information-sharing opportunities; (vi) special attention to vulnerable groups: large-scale victims of war, internal disorder, gross economic crises, climate change, etc.; (vi) enhanced mutual legal assistance for trial, repatriation and extradition.

Observation Visits

<i>Date</i>	<i>Agency/Institution</i>	<i>Main Persons Concerned</i>
17 Jan.	Tokyo District Public Prosecutors Office	• Mr. Keiichi Watanabe (Chief Prosecutor)
	Ministry of Justice	• Mr. Toshio Ogawa (Minister of Justice)
25 Jan.	Tokyo District Court	
	The Supreme Court	• Mr. Yuki Furuta (Justice)
6 Feb.	Aiko Juvenile Training School for Girls	• Ms. Chiaki Asano (Superintendent)

Group Study Tour

<i>Date</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Agency/Institution</i>	<i>Main Persons Concerned</i>
1 Feb.	Kyoto	• Kyoto District Public Prosecutors Office	• Mr. Zenzo Sasaki (Chief Public Prosecutor)
2 Feb.	Osaka	• Osaka Immigration Bureau Kansai Airport Branch	• Mr. Masahiro Nakamoto (Liaison Officer)
3 Feb.	Hiroshima	• 6th Regional Coast Guard Headquarters, Japan Coast Guard	• Mr. Motomi Miki (Commander)

Special Events

12 Jan. *Welcome Party*

A party was held to welcome all the participants.

16, 18, 19 Jan. *Japanese Conversation Classes*

The overseas participants attended three Japanese conversation classes and learned practical Japanese expressions. The *sensei* (teachers) were Ms. Mariko Hirano and Ms. Kazuko Shukuya of “Nihongo-no-kai”.

17 Jan. *Courtesy Visit to the Ministry of Justice
and
Reception by the Vice-Minister of Justice*

After visiting the Ministry of Justice, where they were introduced to Mr. Toshio Ogawa, Minister of Justice, a reception was held by the Vice-Minister of Justice, Mr. Katsuyuki Nishikawa, at the Ministry of Justice, Tokyo.

20 Jan. *Table Tennis Tournament*

The participants and UNAFEI faculty and staff formed four mixed teams and competed against each other in a friendly table tennis tournament in UNAFEI’s auditorium. Afterwards, they all enjoyed a social together in Lounge B and watched the highlights of the tournament.

23 Jan. *Friendship Party with Japanese VPOs*

A Friendship Party was held at UNAFEI to allow the participants a chance to chat informally with Japanese Volunteer Probation Officers.

27 Jan. *Public Lecture*

The Public Lecture Programme is conducted annually to increase social awareness of criminal justice issues through comparative international study. The public lecture, sponsored by the Asia Crime Prevention Foundation (ACPF), the Japan Criminal Policy Society (JCPS) and UNAFEI, was held in the Grand Hall of the Ministry of Justice and was attended by distinguished guests, UNAFEI alumni and the participants of the 150th Senior Seminar.

This year, Mr. Martin Fowke, from UNODC, and Mr. Wanchai Roujanavong, from the Office of the Attorney General, Thailand, were invited as speakers. They presented

papers entitled “Trafficking in Persons: A Global Issue” and “Human Trafficking: Transnational Crime between Japan and Thailand”, respectively.

27 Jan.

Social with UNAFEI Alumni

The participants joined UNAFEI alumni at an informal gathering in the Ministry of Justice, following the Public Lecture Programme.

8 Feb.

Farewell Party

A party was held to bid farewell to all the participants.

Reference Materials

A. International Standards and Related UNODC Materials

1. Protocol to prevent, suppress and punish trafficking in persons, especially women and children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (2000)
 - (1) Convention
 - (2) Global Report on Trafficking in Persons (and its “Executive Summary”)

http://www.unodc.org/documents/human-trafficking/Global_Report_on_TIP.pdf
 - (3) Anti-Human Trafficking Manual for Criminal Justice Practitioners

<http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/human-trafficking/2009/anti-human-trafficking-manual.html>
 - (4) Toolkit to Combat Trafficking in Persons 2nd Edition (excerpts: Chapter 3 to 9)

[http://www.unodc.org/documents/human-trafficking/Toolkit-files/07-89375_Ebook\[1\].pdf](http://www.unodc.org/documents/human-trafficking/Toolkit-files/07-89375_Ebook[1].pdf)
 - (5) Needs Assessment Toolkit on the Criminal Justice Response to Human Trafficking

http://www.unodc.org/documents/human-trafficking/Needs_Assessment_Toolkit_ebook_09-87518_June_2010.pdf
 - (6) UNODC Model Law against Trafficking in Persons

<http://www.unodc.org/documents/human-trafficking/Model_Law_against_TIP.pdf>
 - (7) International Framework for Action to Implement the Trafficking in Persons Protocol

http://www.unodc.org/documents/human-trafficking/Framework_for_Action_TIP.pdf
 - (8) Human Trafficking: An Overview

<http://www.ungift.org/docs/ungift/pdf/knowledge/ebook.pdf>
 - (9) CATALOGUE OF MATERIALS Global Programme against Trafficking in Persons & Global Programme against Smuggling of Migrants

http://www.unodc.org/documents/human-trafficking/UNODC_Catalogue_of_Materials.pdf
2. United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (2000)
 - (1) Convention
 - (2) Legislative Guides for the Implementation of the UNTOC Convention

http://www.unodc.org/pdf/crime/legislative_guides/Legislative%20guides_Full%20version.pdf
3. United Nations Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others (General Assembly resolution 317 (IV) of 2 December 1949)

<<http://www2.ohchr.org/english/law/trafficpersons.htm>>

B. Other Related Materials

1. Twelfth UN Congress: Criminal justice responses to the smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons: links to transnational organized crime (A/CONF. 213/7, 2010)
2. Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to the Economic and Social Council: Recommended Principles and Guidelines on Human Rights and Human Trafficking (E/2002/68/Add.1)
3. Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings

<http://conventions.coe.int/treaty/en/treaties/html/197.htm>
4. Resource Book for Law Enforcement Officers on Good Practices in Combating Child Trafficking

http://publications.iom.int/bookstore/free/Resource_Book_on_Good_Practices.pdf
5. Financial Action Task Force 40 Recommendations (2003, incorporating the amendments of 2004)

<http://www.fatf-gafi.org/dataoecd/7/40/34849567.PDF>

6. Good Practices for the Protection of Witnesses in Criminal Proceedings Involving Organized Crime
<http://www.unodc.org/documents/organized-crime/Witness-protection-manual-Feb08.pdf>
7. The IOM Handbook on Direct Assistance for Victims of Trafficking
http://www.iom.int/jahia/webdav/site/myjahiasite/shared/shared/mainsite/published_docs/books/CT%20handbook.pdf

C. UNAFEI Resource Materials

1. Resource Material Series No. 62 (2004, excerpt)
http://www.unafei.or.jp/english/pdf/PDF_rms_all/no62.pdf
 - (1) Ms. Natalia Ollus (HEUNI): “The United Nations Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children: A Tool for Criminal Justice Personnel”
 - (2) Mr. Farooq Azam (IOM): “The Global Challenge of Human Trafficking & Smuggling”
 - (3) Report of the 122nd International Training Course by Group 1: “Trafficking in Human Beings, Especially Women and Children”
 - (4) Report of the 122nd International Training Course by Group 3: “International Cooperation against Human Trafficking and Smuggling of Migrants”
2. Resource Material Series No. 73 (2007, excerpt)
http://www.unafei.or.jp/english/pdf/PDF_rms_all/no73.pdf
 - (1) Ms. Amy Chang Lee (United States): “The United States’ Experience in the Investigation and Prosecution of Transnational Organized Crime”
 - (2) Mr. Severino H. Gaña Jr. (Philippines): “The Philippine Experience in the Investigation and Prosecution of Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants, with Special Focus on Punishing the Traffickers”
 - (3) Mr. Giuliano Turone (Italy): “Legal Frameworks and Investigative Tools for Combating Organized Transnational Crime in the Italian Experience”
 - (4) Report of the 134th International Training Course by Group 1: “Measures to Facilitate Information and Testimony by Key Witnesses”
 - (5) Report of the 134th International Training Course by Group 2: “Measures to Collect Key Evidence which Substitutes for or Corroborates Witness Statements”
 - (6) Report of the 134th International Training Course by Group 3: “Measures to Deprive Ringleaders and Criminal Organizations of Crime Proceeds and Punish Them Effectively”

Experts and Participants List

Visiting Experts

Ms. Karima Maloney	Deputy Chief Criminal Section Civil Rights Division Department of Justice USA
Mr. Martin Fowke	Officer-in-Charge Anti-Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling Unit, Division of Treaty Affairs UNODC
Mr. Wanchai Roujanavong	Director General International Affairs Department Office of the Attorney General Thailand

Overseas Participants

Mr. Shahinur Md. Islam	Deputy Secretary Legislative and Parliamentary Affairs Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs, Bangladesh
Mr. Mizanur Rahman Khan	Deputy Secretary (Additional District and Sessions Judge) Law & Justice Division Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs, Bangladesh
Mr. Md. Moniruzzaman	Deputy Police Commissioner Dhaka Metropolitan Police Bangladesh Police Bangladesh
Mr. Jorge Ovidio Cornejo Duran	Department Head against Organized Crime Police Intelligence Center National Civilian Police El Salvador

Mr. Rene Benedicto Rivera	Chief of Crime Investigation Investigation Department National Civilian Police El Salvador
Ms. Tania Jeannette Fiallos Rivera	Headquarters Assistant Office of Objection Public Ministry Honduras
Mr. Beyran Marcio Membreño Villela	Public Defender Office of the Public Defense Supreme Court of Honduras Honduras
Mr. Djemson Serfie Bokko	Chief of Operational and Guidance of General Investigation Department, North Sulawesi Regional Police-INP Indonesia
Mr. Anthon Billie	Acting Divisional Commander Islands Division, Police Royal Papua New Guinea Constabulary Papua New Guinea
Mr. Komvich Padhanarath	Chief of Prevention & Suppression Division 1, Anti-Human Trafficking Center Department of Special Investigation Ministry of Justice Thailand
Ms. Pattraporn Pommanuchatip	Public Prosecutor International Affairs Department Office of the Attorney General Thailand
Mr. Titawat Udornpim	Judge Pattaya Provincial Court Thailand

Course Counsellors

Ms. Aileen Marie Sandoval Gutierrez
Senior Assistant State Prosecutor
Department of Justice
Philippines

Ms. Darlene Reyes Pajarito
3rd Assistant City Prosecutor
Office of the City Prosecutor
Zamboanga City
Department of Justice
Philippines

Japanese Participants

Mr. Daisaku Kaneko
Judge
Tokyo District Court

Mr. Masahiro Kinoshita
Public Prosecutor
Tokyo District Public Prosecutors Office

Mr. Chiaki Ochiai
Supervisor
Tokyo Regional Immigration Bureau

Mr. Yoshio Seguchi
Deputy Chief
Security and Rescue Department
Eighth Regional Coast Guard Headquarters
Japan Coast Guard

Mr. Hiroaki Tanaka
Public Prosecutor
Kyoto District Public Prosecutors Office

Mr. Yoshihiro Yamamoto
Deputy Superintendent
Aichi Juvenile Training School

Mr. Sadanobu Watanabe
Director
Planning and Coordination Division
Fukuoka Probation Office

THE 14TH UNAFEI UNCAC TRAINING PROGRAMME

The 14th International Training Course on the Criminal Justice Response to Corruption was held from 13 October to 10 November 2011. Twenty two participants attended: 16 overseas participants and six Japanese participants. The main theme of the programme was “Effective Legal and Practical Measures against Corruption”.

Mr. Nader Mohseni	Director Asset Registration and Declaration Directorate, High Office of Oversight and Anti-Corruption, Afghanistan
Mr. Md. Aktar Hossain	Deputy Director Special Inquiry and Investigation Department, Anti-Corruption Commission Bangladesh
Mr. Quazi Zia Uddin	Assistant Inspector General (Crime-4) Bangladesh Police Police Headquarters Bangladesh
Mr. Tong Heng	Assistant to the President Anti-Corruption Unit Cambodia
Ms. Matadi Lisette Katala	Judge Superior Court at County of Matete Democratic Republic of the Congo
Mr. Francis Gichure Kariuki	Attorney III Legal Services and Asset Recovery Department Kenya Anti-Corruption Commission Kenya
Mr. Bernard Marusoi Twala	Senior Officer-Collection Division Investigation and Asset Training Department, Kenya Anti-Corruption Commission Kenya

Mr. Sengsouvanh Chanthalonnavong	Vice-President Vientiane Capital People's Court Lao PDR
Mr. Khamphou Thirakul	Deputy Director of Division Legislation Department Ministry of Justice Lao PDR
Mr. Ali Thalib	Assistant Auditor Operations Department Anti-Corruption Commission of Maldives Maldives
Mr. Burged Shinebataar	Investigator Investigation Department Independent Authority Against Corruption Mongolia
Ms. Erdenee Enkhtuya	Senior Officer Legal Policy Department Ministry of Justice and Home Affairs Mongolia
Mr. Manoj K.C.	Deputy Registrar Corruption and Money Laundering Cases Department, Special Court Kathmandu Nepal
Mr. Mahesh Sharma Poudel	Joint Government Attorney Planning, Monitoring and Human Rights Department, Office of the Attorney General Nepal
Mr. Olu King Aweh	Senior Registrar I Litigation Department Supreme Court of Nigeria Nigeria
Ms. Sharon Onyubeke Ogiri-Okpe	Chief Superintendent Investigation Department Independent Corrupt Practices and Other Related Offences Commission Nigeria

Japanese Participants

Mr. Akihito Fujii	Public Prosecutor Osaka District Public Prosecutors Office
Mr. Koichiro Hino	Judge Tokyo District Court
Mr. Motonori Kobayashi	Police Inspector Organized Crime Control Bureau Metropolitan Police Department
Mr. Kentaro Oshima	Public Prosecutor Toyama District Public Prosecutors Office
Mr. Shunsuke Sumitomo	Public Prosecutor Aomori District Public Prosecutors Office
Mr. Ryoichi Tanaka	Investigator Investigation Division, Executive Bureau Securities and Exchange Surveillance Commission

**THE 17TH SEMINAR ON CRIME PREVENTION AND
CRIMINAL JUSTICE FOR THE PEOPLE’S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

The 17th Seminar on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice for the People’s Republic of China was held from 15 to 30 November 2011. Thirteen participants attended. The main theme of the Seminar was “Law-Related Education.”

Mr. Zhi-Lu Li	Deputy Director General Legal Publicity Department Ministry of Justice of the People’s Republic of China
Ms. Yue-Nian Sun	Director Legal Publicity Department Ministry of Justice of the People’s Republic of China
Ms. Xiao-Hong Li	Director Division of Bilateral Exchanges Department of Judicial Assistance and Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Justice of the People’s Republic of China
Mr. Wei Cheng	Division Chief Department of Legislative Affairs Ministry of Justice of the People’s Republic of China
Mr. Guo-Dong Kuang	Deputy Chief Division Department of Personnel Ministry of Justice of the People’s Republic of China
Ms. Shen-Si Zhang	Director International Department Legal Daily
Mr. Tie-Wei Zang	Deputy Director Criminal Legislation Department Legislative Affairs Commission The Standing Committee of the National Congress of the People’s Republic of China

Ms. Chong Zheng	Deputy Director Research Department Legislative Affairs Commission The Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China
Mr. Jian Ye	Division Director Personnel Department Publicity and Education Division The Supreme People's Court of the NPC of the People's Republic of China
Mr. Zhong-Biao Ji	Consultant General Office, Information Office The Supreme People's Court of the NPC of the People's Republic of China
Mr. An-Ling Zhu	Deputy Researcher The Political Department The Supreme People's Procuratorate of the NPC of the People's Republic of China
Ms. Xiao-Yu Shang	Director Business Development Department Procuratorial Daily of the NPC of the People's Republic of China
Mr. Bin Yang	Deputy Director General Department of Publicity Ministry of Public Security of the NPC of the People's Republic of China

INFORMATION ABOUT FORTHCOMING PROGRAMMES

1. The Twelfth Country Focused Training Course on the Juvenile Delinquent Treatment System for Kenya

The Twelfth Country Focused Training Course on the Juvenile Delinquent Treatment System for Kenya will be held from 14 February to 9 March 2012. The Course is entitled "The Capacity-Building of Child Care and Protection Officers in the Juvenile Justice System of Kenya." Fourteen government officials will attend.

2. The Eighth Seminar on Criminal Justice for Central Asia

The Eighth Seminar on Criminal Justice for Central Asia will be held from 29 February to 15 March 2012. The theme of the Seminar is "Addressing Corruption which Hinders Countermeasures for Drug Offences and Others; Especially, Ethics and Codes of Conduct for Judges, Prosecutors and Law Enforcement Officials." Seven participants from four Central Asian countries, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan, will attend.

3. The 151st International Training Course

The 151st International Training Course will be held from 16 May to 22 June 2012. The theme of the Course will be "Evidence-Based Treatment of Offenders." Sixteen overseas participants and ten Japanese participants will attend.

Rationale

The ultimate goal of any correctional intervention is to prevent and reduce reoffending, and there is a growing recognition that programmes solely based upon experience and intuition do not produce satisfactory results. Information about "What Works", generated through research or evaluation using accepted scientific methods, should guide the treatment of offenders. This is the essential philosophy of the "evidence-based approach."

There are two major components to the evidence-based treatment of offenders: appropriate risk assessment and proper implementation of treatment programmes. First, the risk factor of each offender must be identified, and then, programmes proven to be effective and corresponding to the identified risk must be properly implemented.

Offender Risk Assessment

Offender risk assessment is important for two reasons. Firstly, there are risk factors that can be changed and that cannot be changed. In order to bring about behavioural change, treatment programmes need to address risk factors that can be changed. This in turn requires the offender's risk factors to be properly identified. Secondly, research has shown that reoffending cannot be reduced unless the service level (such as intensity, frequency and duration) of the treatment programme is matched to the offender's risk level.

Various tools have been developed to assess the risks of the offender. Such tools must be used with sufficient understanding of their underlying theoretical components, and the result must be reflected in each offender's treatment plan.

Offender Treatment Programmes

The evidence-based approach also requires the proper implementation of treatment programmes that are proven to be effective. For a programme to be effective, literature suggests that the following conditions have to be met:

- (1) The service level of the programme is linked with each offender's risk of reoffending;
- (2) The programme is designed to address risk factors that can be changed; and
- (3) The style and modes of treatment match the learning style of each offender.

To properly implement the programme, the facilitator must understand its theoretical bases, conditions under which it is to be applied, and its anticipated course and expected outcomes. Further, the implementation should be monitored and evaluated to ensure feedback to each offender's treatment plan and for the improvement of the programme itself.

Objectives of the Programme

The evidence-based approach to offender treatment is relatively new. This programme offers participants an opportunity to deepen their understanding and share experiences and knowledge on the subject. Another objective of the programme is to establish a global network of counterparts to facilitate exchange of updated information on country practices.

In order to achieve these objectives, this programme will provide an opportunity to identify and examine current situations and challenges existing in participants' countries, and build participants' knowledge of possible measure to improve current practice.

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

Major topics to be studied are the following:

1) Understanding of the current situation

Share the current situation about the following matters regarding offender treatment in each country.

- (i) Methods to assess offenders (classification, risk assessment, etc.);
- (ii) Utilization of result of the assessment;
- (iii) Type, outline and evaluation of offender treatment programme.

2) Theory/Practice

Study the theory and practice of evidence-based treatment of offenders

(i) Offender risk assessment

- Theory and tools;
- Methods of developing the tools;
- Practical problems and solutions;
- Examples of advanced practices.

(ii) Offender treatment programme

- Conditions of effective treatment programmes;
- Methods of developing effective treatment programmes;
- Methods of evaluating the effectiveness of the programmes;
- Practical problems and solutions;
- Examples of advanced practices.

Each participant is required to submit an Individual Presentation Paper regarding the above mentioned topic as it applies to his or her country, and to explain and discuss these topics in his or her individual presentation.

ADMINISTRATIVE NEWS

Overseas Trips by Staff

Mr. Yuichi Tada (Professor) visited Courmayeur, Italy, from 30 November to 6 December 2011 to attend the annual Co-ordination Meeting of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme Network and the ISPAC International Conference

FACULTY AND STAFF OF UNAFEI

Faculty:

Mr. Tatsuya Sakuma	Director
Mr. Haruhiko Ukawa	Deputy Director
Mr. Motoo Noguchi	Professor
Mr. Naoyuki Harada	Professor
	Deputy Programming Officer of the 150th Seminar
Ms. Kumiko Izumi	Professor
Mr. Fumihiko Yanaka	Professor
Mr. Yuichi Tada	Professor, Chief of Training Division
	Programming Officer of the 150th Seminar
Mr. Haruhiko Higuchi	Professor
Mr. Ryoji Tsunoda	Professor, Chief of Information and Library Service Division
Mr. Yuichiro Wakimoto	Professor, Chief of Research Division
Ms. Ayako Sakonji	Professor
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	

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Ms. Makiko Sasabe	
Mr. Masato Honda	
Mr. Shinichi Inoue	
Ms. Kanami Tashima	Assistant Programming Officer of the 150th Seminar

International Research Affairs Section:

Mr. Shinichi Yamamoto	Chief
Ms. Naoko Iwakata	Librarian

Secretarial Staff:

Ms. Hisayo Yamada

Kitchen:

Ms. Sae Sakai Chef

150th Seminar JICA Co-ordinator:

Ms. Miki Yamamoto

