

UNAFEI NEWSLETTER

UNAFEI

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INSTITUTE FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRIME
AND THE TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS

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LETTER FROM THE DIRECTOR

It is my privilege to inform readers of the successful completion of the 170th International Training Course on the *Treatment of Illicit Drug Users*, which took place from 22 August to 21 September 2018. In this Course, we welcomed 7 Japanese participants and 18 overseas participants, including 4 observers: 12 from Asia, 3 from Africa, 2 from Oceania and 1 from South America. The participants included judges, prosecutors, probation officers, police officers and other public officials involved in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice. As this newsletter demonstrates, the Course was extremely productive. It consisted of lectures by visiting experts, ad hoc lecturers, UNAFEI faculty members, individual presentations, visits to relevant criminal justice agencies, and group-workshop and plenary sessions.

Drug dependence is a complex multifactorial health disorder characterized by a chronic and relapsing disease with social causes and consequences. It is a result of a long series of biological and environmental factors that can be prevented and treated in a health-oriented framework. Therefore, criminal justice practitioners must not only instruct users to desist from using drugs, but also must be aware that drug dependence is a disease that can be recovered from by continuous treatment and support.

UNAFEI, as one of the institutes of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme Network, held this Course to offer participants an opportunity to clarify and analyse the current situation of the treatment of illicit drug users in each participating country and to explore more effective practices for doing so. Additionally, the participants were able to share experiences, gain knowledge, and build a human network of counterparts.

During the Course, the participants diligently and comprehensively examined the main theme, 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 input from the visiting experts, ad hoc lecturers and UNAFEI faculty—and the in-depth discussions they had with each other—the participants are now better equipped to enhance the policies and practices related to the treatment of illicit drug users in their respective 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 out to the visiting experts and ad hoc lecturers who contributed a great deal to the Course's success. Furthermore, I appreciate the indispensable assistance and cooperation extended to UNAFEI by various agencies and institutions that helped diversify the Course.

I would also 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 nations' criminal justice systems, and towards the benefit of international society as a whole.

Finally, I would like to reiterate my best regards to the participants of the 170th 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.

September 2018

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Takeshi SETO
Director of UNAFEI

THE 170TH INTERNATIONAL TRAINING COURSE

TREATMENT OF ILLICIT DRUG USERS

Course Rationale

Scientific research has provided considerable evidence on the connection between drug use and crime¹. Although drug use does not automatically lead to crime, it can act as a catalyst for existing criminal activity. Meanwhile, criminal behaviour may in turn stimulate further drug use². For example, studies illustrate that offenders convicted of property crimes often committed such offences in order to acquire financial resources, enabling them to fund their personal drug use³. Also, it has been shown that drug use increases one's risk of committing other crimes, including violent crimes⁴. Further, because of the relationship between drug use and crime, high rates of drug use prior to incarceration have also been found among prisoners⁵. But even in countries where drug use itself is not criminalized, drug use has a tendency to lead to the commission of other crimes, such as property crimes, drug trafficking and so on. Thus, in addition to cases where drug use itself constitutes a crime, its high affinity with crime causes broader criminal and societal problems.

On the other hand, dependence on drugs also entails a complex multifactorial health disorder characterized by a chronic and relapsing disease with social causes and consequences. It is a result of a long series of biological and environmental factors that can be prevented and treated in a health-oriented framework⁶. Therefore, it is necessary not only to instruct users to desist from using drugs, but also to have awareness that it is a disease that can be recovered from by continuous treatment and support.

Bearing these characteristics of drug use in mind, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which was adopted by the General Assembly on 25 September 2015⁷, underlines the importance of strengthening the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse (Goal 3.5). Also, the UNGASS Outcome Document 2016, adopted on 4 May 2016 at the 2016 United Nations General Assembly Special Session on the World Drug Problem⁸, highlights the importance of taking effective and practical measures to prevent progression to severe drug use disorders through appropriately targeted early interventions for people at risk of such progression (1(b)). It also emphasizes the importance of effective scientific evidence-based drug treatment, care and rehabilitation programmes,

¹ UNODC/WHO, Handbook on Treatment and Care for People with Drug Use Disorders in Contact with the Criminal Justice System Alternatives to Conviction or Punishment (in press).

² Incardia, J.A., Martin, S.S and Butzin, C.A. Five-year outcomes of therapeutic community treatment of drug-involved offenders after release from prison. *Crime and Delinquency*, 2004, 88-107; French, M., McGeary, K., Chitwood, D., McCoy, C., Incardia, J. & McBride, D. Chronic drug use and crime. *Substance abuse*, 2000, 21, 95-109.

³ E.g., Stevens, A., Berto, D., Heckmann, W., Kersch, V., Oeuvray, K., van Ooyen, M., Steffan, E. & Uchtenhagen, A. Quasi-compulsory treatment of drug dependent offenders: an international literature review. *Substance use and misuse*, 2005, 40, 3, 269-283.

⁴ Quinsey, V.L., Harris, G.T., Rice, M.E., & Cormier, C.A. *Violent Offenders Appraising and Managing Risk*, 2nd edition, American Psychiatric Association, 2006.

⁵ Lo, C.C. & Stephans, R.C. Drugs and Prisoners: Treatment Needs on Entering Prison. *American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse*, 2000, 26, 229-245. Stevens, A. When Two Dark Figures Collide: Evidence and Discourse on Drug-Related Crime, 2007, *Critical Social Policy*, 2, 77-99.

including community-based programmes, and strengthening capacity for aftercare for, and the rehabilitation, recovery and social reintegration of, individuals with substance use disorders, including through assistance for drug offenders as they re-enter the labour market and other support services (1 (i)). The Outcome Document also recommended promoting and strengthening regional and international cooperation in developing and implementing treatment-related initiatives, enhancing technical assistance and capacity-building and ensuring non-discriminatory access to a broad range of interventions, including psychosocial, behavioural and medication-assisted treatment, as well as rehabilitation, social reintegration and recovery-support programmes, including access to such services in prisons and after imprisonment (1 (k)). Furthermore, it points out the significance of developing and strengthening the capacity of health care, social welfare, law enforcement and other criminal justice authorities to cooperate in the implementation of comprehensive, integrated and balanced responses to drug abuse and drug use disorders (1(l)).

The range of interventions, as pointed out above, consists of various treatment interventions, such as pharmacological treatment and psychosocial treatment (e.g. motivational interviewing, cognitive behavioural therapy, 12-step group facilitation) in institutional and community settings. With regard to psychosocial treatment, in particular, cognitive behavioural therapy has been demonstrated to be effective⁹. In addition, it is said that applying the “12-step group facilitation” of Narcotics Anonymous¹⁰, motivational interviewing, etc. — and applying them in a combined manner — is effective when focused on the target’s needs (such as psychological factors leading to problems) and individual characteristics (such as gender, age, mental/physical disorder). There is no single-treatment approach that fits every targeted individual, and a continuum of accessible and evidence-based care or treatment is essential¹¹.

Given that drug users have a high affinity with crime and complex multifactorial health disorders as described above, different agencies, such as criminal justice, health care and social welfare agencies, should cooperate with one another in providing effective treatment in order to respond to the challenges in dealing with them. Even if drug users were once accommodated in institutions for rehabilitation, evidence suggests that treatment programmes mandating aftercare have higher success rates than those that do not¹². Therefore, ensuring aftercare is as important as choosing which treatment approach to take.

It is also useful to allow for alternatives to criminal sanctions or imprisonment for drug users, which leads to providing them with community-based treatment, as long as it satisfies the principle of proportionality. Therefore, for some jurisdictions, it may be necessary to consider introducing a system ensuring the availability of such alternatives. To date, many countries have been exploring different alternatives to criminal sanctions or imprisonment, diverting drug users from formal criminal procedure to treatment.

⁶ UNODC/WHO, International Standards for the Treatment of Drug Use Disorders, 2016.

⁷ “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”, General Assembly resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015.

⁸ “Our joint commitment to effectively addressing and countering the world drug problem”, General Assembly resolution S-30/1 of 4 May 2016.

⁹ National Treatment Agency (2005). The effectiveness of psychological therapies on drug misusing clients. London: National Treatment Agency, National Institute of Drug Addiction (1999). NIDA Principles on addiction. A research based guide. National Institute of Health.

¹⁰ <https://www.na.org/>

¹¹ UNODC/WHO, International Standards for the Treatment of Drug Use Disorders, 2016.

¹² Vegas, O.M., Wilson, D.B., & Mackenzie, D.L. (2012) Campbell Systematic Reviews.

With the aim of promoting desistance from drug use, this training programme offered participants an opportunity to deepen their understanding of the actual situation of drug use, to deepen their knowledge and understanding of effective systems and practices for withdrawal from drug use, and to establish bases for future improvement and development of systems and practices.

Main Theme

The main theme of the programme was “Treatment of Illicit Drug Users”. The objective of the programme was to identify key elements of best practices in the treatment of illicit drug users which can be commonly shared among the participants regardless of the differences in their legal systems, cultures and societies.

Through a variety of lectures and presentations, discussions, observation tours as well as intensive group workshops, participants learned the theories underlying principles and practical experiences of other countries. The programme also explored the advantages and/or shortcomings of the participating countries’ systems and practices. With its comparative approach, the programme enabled participants to acquire new and different viewpoints on, and inspired them to revisit and consider, possible ways to improve their own systems and practices. The experience of gaining a multifaceted view and understanding by each participant of his or her own system and practices will eventually contribute to renewed or improved policy concerning the treatment of illicit drug users in their respective countries. Further, it will lead to enhanced rehabilitation of illicit drug users and their reintegration into the community and will ultimately contribute to the building of stable and peaceful societies based on core values such as human rights and the rule of law.

In addition, the programme promoted the formation of a personal and professional network among the participants, which will benefit each one of them and their respective countries in the future through the sharing of updated information, thus enhancing international cooperation in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice.

Key Topics of the Programme

The following are key topics that were addressed during the programme:

- 1) Current status of drug use and drug-related offences:
 - main types of drugs that are in use
 - types of drug-related offences committed by drug users
 - legal frameworks available for (i) drug users (where use is illegal) and (ii) offenders who commit offences connected with drug use (i.e., property crimes, drug trafficking and so on). Examples include criminal procedures providing alternatives to conviction or punishment, diversion from criminal proceedings, etc.
 - risk/needs factors of drug users
- 2) Initiatives for facilitating desistance from drug use in institutional and community settings:
 - effective treatment approaches for desistance from drug use
 - staff training for implementation of treatment
 - methods for reducing harm to health/social life caused by drug use
- 3) Coordination and cooperation between criminal justice agencies and health care or social welfare agencies; in particular, effective coordination and cooperation during

incarceration, release from prison and diversion from criminal procedure to health care/social welfare focused procedures or treatment, etc.

Each participant was required to submit an Individual Presentation Paper regarding the above-mentioned topics as they apply to his or her country, and to explain and discuss these topics in his or her individual presentation.

Course Summary

Lectures

During the Course, the participants attended 34 lectures, including 6 presented by the visiting experts, 5 by ad hoc lecturers and 3 by the faculty of UNAFEI. Three distinguished criminal justice practitioners served as UNAFEI's visiting experts. They lectured on issues relating to the main theme of the Course and contributed significantly beyond their lectures by encouraging discussions after their lectures, participating in the discussions of other programmes, and conversing with the participants on informal occasions. Additionally, the ad hoc lectures were delivered by a professor of a Japanese university and treatment practitioners affiliated with governmental entities and private treatment organizations. The lecturers and lecture topics are listed on pages 8 to 9.

Individual Presentations

During the first three weeks of the course, all participants delivered individual presentations which introduced the situation, problems and future prospects of the participants' countries. 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 10 to 11.

Group Workshop Sessions

Group workshop sessions provided the participants with the opportunity to further examine 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 responses to a previously distributed questionnaire. 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 report-back session, where they were endorsed as the reports of the Course. Brief summaries of the group workshop reports are provided on pages 12 to 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 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 14 to 16.

Lecture Topics

Visiting Experts' Lectures

- 1) Ms. Anja Busse
 - International Standards for the Treatment of Drug Use Disorders
 - Treatment for People with Drug Use Disorders in Contact with the Criminal Justice System: Alternatives to Conviction or Punishment
- 2) Dr. Alexander David Wodak
 - Prisons, Drug Use, Treatment & Drug Policy
 - Drug Policy and Harm Reduction
- 3) Dr. Sheldon Xiaodong Zhang
 - In-prison Substance Misuse Treatment Principles and Modalities
 - Assessment of In-prison Drug Treatment

UNAFEI Professors' Lectures

- 1) Mr. OTANI Junichiro, *Professor*, UNAFEI
 - Criminal Justice System in Japan
- 2) Mr. HIRANO Nozomu, *Professor*, UNAFEI
 - Criminal Justice System in Japan
- 3) Ms. YAMAMOTO Mana, *Professor*, UNAFEI
 - Criminal Justice System in Japan
- 4) Mr. OHINATA Hidenori, *Professor*, UNAFEI
 - Criminal Justice System in Japan
- 5) Mr. TSUJI Takanori, *Police Superintendent, Adjunct Professor*, UNAFEI
 - Criminal Justice System in Japan

Ad Hoc Lectures

- 1) Dr. OTA Tatsuya
Professor, Faculty of Law, Keio University

- Criminal Procedure against Drug Abusers and Early Intervention

2) Dr. MATSUMOTO Toshihiko

Section Chief of the Department of Drug Dependence Research and Head of the Center for Drug Addiction Treatment of the National Institute of Mental Health, National Center of Neurology and Psychiatry

- The Status and Treatment of Drug Dependence in Japanese Medical Institutions

3) Mr. UMEDA Yasunori

H and I (Hospital and Institution) Committee of Narcotics Anonymous (NA) in Japan

Ms. USHIKI Junko

Instructor at the Fukushima Women's Prison

- Cooperation between Narcotics Anonymous (NA) and Penal Institutions

4) Ms. KAMIOKA Harue

Director of the Women's House, Drug Addiction Rehabilitation Center (DARC)

- Social Work with Women Who Have Disabilities or Difficulties in Living
- Child-rearing support of DARC Women's House -

Individual Presentation Topics

Overseas Participants

- 1) Mr. Eduardo Tomio TAKATA (Brazil)
 - Treatment of Illicit Drug Offenders in Brazil: Trafficker / Drug Dealer / User / Abuser
- 2) Mr. Somlith MANICHANH (Laos)
 - The Treatment of Illicit Drug Users in Lao PDR
- 3) Mr. Suhaizak Bin AB. WAHAB (Malaysia)
 - An Introduction to Treatment and Rehabilitation for Illicit Drug Use Offenders in Malaysian Prisons
- 4) Mr. Syahrul Amri Bin ABD MUTALIB (Malaysia)
 - Treatment of Illicit Drug Users in Malaysia: Focus on Parole
- 5) Mr. Abdul Sattar ABDUL HAMEED (Maldives)
 - Drug Rehabilitation in the Maldives
- 6) Ms. Joanna Marie Helisa FIGARO JOLICOEUR (Mauritius)
 - The Implementation of the Transtheoretical Model of Change Program among Intravenous Drug Users in the Mauritius Prison Service (Male Prison)
- 7) Mr. Deepak Roomesh GUNNOO (Mauritius)
 - Treatment of Offenders and Illicit Drug Users
- 8) Mr. Thet Paing Soe (Myanmar)
 - Individual Presentation on the Myanmar Prison System, Treatment of Illicit Drug Users
- 9) Ms. Nanja LIMBO (Namibia)
 - The Rehabilitation of Illicit Drug Users in Correctional Facilities: A Strategy of Effective Stakeholders, Cooperation and Collaboration
- 10) Mr. Najeeb ULLAH (Pakistan)
 - Situation of Illicit Drugs in Pakistan
- 11) Mr. Eko Kubi MANGERE (Papua New Guinea)
 - Treatment of Illicit Drug Users and Drug Related Offences in Papua New Guinea
- 12) Mr. John Junior SMITH (Samoa)
 - Treatment of Illicit Drug Users in Samoa
- 13) Mr. Nishantha Shanthilal HAPUARACHCHI (Sri Lanka)
 - Illicit Drugs and Treatment of Offenders in Sri Lanka
- 14) Ms. Parena NOKCHAN (Thailand)
 - Treatment of Illicit Drug Users in Thailand

- 15) Mr. Yuen Tak LAM (Hong Kong)
 - Treatment of Illicit Drug Users in Hong Kong
- 16) Mr. Gun Young NA (Korea)
 - Treatment of Illicit Drug Users in Korea
- 17) Ms. Ma. Beverly Duque AMPO (Philippines)
 - Treatment of Illicit Drug Users and Drug Offenders
- 18) Mr. Santiago LINDAYAG, Jr. (Philippines)
 - Volunteer Probation Assistant (VPA) Programme: A Community Based Rehabilitation Programme for Drug Offenders

Japanese Participants

- 19) Mr. ANDO Yo
 - Treatment of Drug Users in Juvenile Training Schools
- 20) Mr. KABE Tsuyoshi
 - Regulation and Current Status of Drug Related Offences in Japan
- 21) Ms. KOMINO Keiko
 - Treatment for Drug Offenders in Japan
- 22) Mr. NAGAI Toru
 - Treatment Programmes for Drug Users in Penal Institutions
- 23) Ms. TANIGUCHI Maki
 - Partial Suspension of Execution of Sentence as a Judicial Measure for Drug-Offender Rehabilitation
- 24) Mr. TONE Kazumasa
 - Surveys of Drug-Related Criminals by the Regional Parole Board
- 25) Mr. YAMANE Masashi
 - The Role of Law Enforcement Agencies in Eliminating Drug Abuse

Group Workshop Sessions

Group 1

SPECIFIC MEASURES: EFFECTIVE TREATMENT MODALITIES AND INTERVENTIONS FOR INCARCERATED DRUG USERS

Rapporteur: Ms. Nanja LIMBO (Namibia)

Co-Rapporteurs: Mr. Eduardo Tomio TAKATA (Brazil)

Mr. Suhaizak Bin AB. WAHAB (Malaysia)

Chairperson	Mr. Deepak Roomesh GUNNOO	(Mauritius)
Co-Chairperson	Ms. KOMINO Keikio	(Japan)
Members	Mr. Yuen Tak LAM	(Hong Kong)
	Mr. Thet Paing Soe	(Myanmar)
	Mr. Eko Kubi MANGERE	(Papua New Guinea)
	Mr. John Junior SMITH	(Samoa)
	Mr. NAGAI Toru	(Japan)
	Mr. YAMANE Masashi	(Japan)
	Advisers	Prof. Mana YAMAMOTO
Prof. Hidenori OHINATA		(UNAFEI)
Prof. Ryo FUTAGOISHI		(UNAFEI)

Report Summary

Group 1 addressed the issue of the treatment of drug users in prisons, including coordination between prisons and community organizations to prepare for reintegration. Four crucial challenges were identified as necessary to improve drug treatment in the custodial setting: (i) lack of trained personnel, (ii) specialized assessment, (iii) lack of community support and partnership, and (iv) diversity of drug use programmes.

Regarding training of correctional staff, each country should conduct a training needs analysis on a yearly or biennial basis to identify training needs and skills gaps. Specific training measures may include academic and professional training programmes, such as obtaining certificates in social work. In-service training should be provided by internal and external experts to enhance practical skills in the fields of law, medicine, etc., and learning from the experiences of community-based organizations should be encouraged.

Specialized assessment protocols and tools are necessary to determine which inmates are drug users, have higher risk of relapse or reoffending, or are suffering from infectious diseases or mental health problems. The Screening Brief Intervention Referral and Treatment (SBIRT) protocol provides a structured method that enables trained and untrained staff alike to conduct initial screening using screening tools such as ASSIST, DAST 20 and C-SRRS. These tools can be quickly and easily implemented to conduct initial assessments.

As drug users' multifactorial risks and needs make it impossible to identify an ideal treatment programme, a diversified portfolio of programmes, including psychological (*e.g.* CBT), social (*e.g.* family involvement) and pharmacological (*e.g.* detox) approaches, should be developed. To the greatest extent possible, treatment programmes should be administered on a voluntary basis.

Finally, community organizations should be involved in offender treatment programmes as early as possible to coordinate ongoing treatment after release. In so doing, practitioners in correctional facilities should utilize the through-care approach, aftercare and the promotion of offender reintegration into society through public awareness programmes. The group concluded by recommending that policy makers align criminal justice laws with current public health policies, including harm-reduction strategies.

Group 2**DIVERSION OPTIONS AND TREATMENT METHODS
IN THE COMMUNITY SETTING****Rapporteur: Mr. Gun Young NA (Korea)****Co-Rapporteurs: Mr. Abdul Sattar ABDUL HAMEED (Maldives)****Ms. Joanna Marie Helisa FIGARO JOLICOEUR (Mauritius)**

Chairperson	Mr. Nishantha Shanthilal HAPUARACHCHI	(Sri Lanka)
Co-Chairperson	Mr. Najeeb ULLAH	(Pakistan)
Members	Mr. Somlith MANICHANH	(Lao PDR)
	Mr. Syahrul Amri Bin ABD MUTALIB	(Malaysia)
	Ms. Pareena NOKCHAN	(Thailand)
	Mr. ANDO Yo	(Japan)
	Mr. KABE Tsuyoshi	(Japan)
	Ms. TANIGUCHI Maki	(Japan)
	Mr. TONE Kazumasa	(Japan)
Adviser	Prof. Junichiro OTANI	(UNAFEI)
	Prof. Nozomu HIRANO	(UNAFEI)
	Prof. Mika KITAGAWA	(UNAFEI)
	Prof. Takuya FURUHASHI	(UNAFEI)

Report Summary

Noting that evidence-based studies support the effectiveness of diversion and other alternatives to imprisonment at helping offenders successfully reintegrate into society, Group 2 discussed ways to create and implement such measures. While the traditional approach to drug crime involves criminalization, harsh punishment and stigmatization of the offender, this approach has been ineffective at deterring drug use. Furthermore, incarceration has numerous disadvantages including a higher incarceration rate, higher costs of correctional facilities, weakening of the economic status of the inmate's family, decreasing the inmate's employability upon release, and so on. Accordingly, criminal justice systems stand to benefit greatly from reliable diversion methods that focus on treatment and reintegration.

Effective diversion can be applied at all stages of the criminal justice process, including the pre-trial, trial, and post-trial stages. Even incarcerated offenders may receive community-based treatment through work release programmes or by engaging in community-based programmes on day release, enabling offenders to continue treatment in the community upon release. Diversion is a bridge to the community through which offenders can access community support, such as volunteer probation officers, rehabilitation centres, self-help groups, hospitals, clinics, etc. Eligibility for diversion programmes—and matching of offenders with appropriate programmes—should be based on assessments of each offender's unique risks and needs. In particular, judges have an important role in sentencing or diverting offenders.

Despite general acceptance of the importance of diversion and alternatives to imprisonment by criminal justice practitioners, a number of issues and challenges prevent the implementation of effective measures and practices, including (i) the absence of legislation on diversion, (ii) stigmatization of offenders, (iii) lack of public awareness/information, (iv) lack of professionals in the field, (v) inadequate collaboration among criminal justice agencies, and (vi) lack of adequate funding of drug treatment programmes. To address these challenges, the group recommended legal reforms adopting diversionary measures, training and skills development for officers, community outreach and public awareness programmes, countering stigmatization, and prioritizing community-based rehabilitation for drug offenders.

Observation Visits

<u><i>Date</i></u>	<u><i>Agency/Institution</i></u>	<u><i>Main Persons Concerned</i></u>
29 Aug.	Tokyo Metropolitan Tama Comprehensive Mental Health and Welfare Center	• HASHIMOTO Naoki (Deputy Director)
11 Sep.	Saitama Prefectural Psychiatric Hospital and Saitama Probation Office	• NARUSE Nobuya (Deputy Director)
	Saitama Probation Office	• ARINO Yuudai (Probation Officer)

Group Study Tours

<u><i>Date</i></u>	<u><i>Location</i></u>	<u><i>Agency/Institution</i></u>	<u><i>Main Persons Concerned</i></u>
5 Sep.	Hiroshima	Hiroshima Juvenile Classification Home	• Mr. SHINMON Kazuto (Director)
6 Sep.	Kyoto	Kifunebara Juvenile Training School for Girls	• Ms. TOKUDA Sachiko (Superintendent)
	Kyoto	Kyoto Prison	• Mr. SATO Hiroki (Chief of General Affairs)
7 Sep.	Kyoto	Halfway House “Meishin”	• Mr. FUJITA Morito (Chief Officer)

Special Events

22 Aug. *Welcome Party*

27, 28, 30 Aug. *Japanese Conversation Classes*

The overseas participants attended three Japanese conversation classes and learned practical Japanese expressions. The *sensei* (teachers) were Ms. SAYAMA Sachiyo, Ms. OKAMURA Mari, Ms. IKEMIZU Masako and KATAYAMA Yuko from EP academy.

29 Aug. *Courtesy Call to the Minister of Justice
and
Reception by the Vice-Minister of Justice*

At the conclusion of their courtesy visit to the Minister of Justice, Ms KAMIKAWA Yoko, a reception was held for the participants by the Vice-Minister of Justice, Mr. KUROKAWA Hiromu, at the Danwa-shitsu lounge on the 20th floor of the ministry building, overlooking Hibiya Park.

1, 2 Sep. *ACPF Branches Study Tour*

The participants were invited to visit branches of the ACPF in six locations around Japan. The participants split into groups and visited Sapporo, Fukushima, Nagano, Yokohama, Nagoya and Osaka. They visited local criminal justice facilities and had an opportunity to do some sight-seeing. In addition, each branch held a reception in honour of the participants visiting their region.

3, 4 Sep. *Social with Volunteer Probation Officers*

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

9 Sep. *Home Visits*

The Volunteer Probation Officers Association in Support of UNAFEI's Activities kindly organized a home visit programme. The hosts were Ms. MITSUHASHI, Ms. IIZUKA, Ms. TSUJI, Mr. TANAKA and Ms. SHIBATA. They kindly invited the participants to their homes.

12 Sep. *UNAFEI International Table Tennis Tournament*

The UNAFEI Table Tennis Tournament was held at the Multipurpose Hall. Mixed teams of international participants, Japanese participants and UNAFEI faculty and staff were formed, and competed against each other. Prof. KITAGAWA led Team D and won the championship.

20 Sep. *Farewell Party*

A party was held to bid farewell to the participants.

Reference Materials

**UNAFEI's 170TH INTERNATIONAL TRAINING COURSE
LIST OF REFERENCE MATERIALS**

1	Resolution 58/5 (Supporting the collaboration of public health and justice authorities in pursuing alternative measures to conviction or punishment for appropriate drug-related offences of a minor nature)
2	OUTCOME DOCUMENT OF THE 2016 UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY SPECIAL SESSION ON THE WORLD DRUG PROBLEM (UN Office on Drugs and Crime) <u>UNGUSS 2016</u>
3	International Standards for the Treatment of Drug Use Disorders — Draft for Field Testing (UN Office on Drugs and Crime — World Health Organization)
4	Treatment and care for people with drug use disorders in contact with the criminal justice system Alternatives to Conviction or Punishment (UN Office on Drugs and Crime — World Health Organization)

Expert and Participant List

Visiting Experts

Ms. Anja Busse	Programming Officer Prevention, Treatment and Rehabilitation Section on Drug Prevention and Health Branch United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)
Dr. Alexander David Wadok	Emeritus Consultant, Alcohol and Drug Service St. Vincent's Hospital Visiting Fellow Australian Drug Law Reform Foundation Director Alcohol and Drug Service/St. Vincent's Hospital/ Australian Drug Law Reform Foundation
Dr. Sheldon Xiaodong Zhang	Professor/Chair School of Criminology and Justice Studies University of Massachusetts Lowell USA

Overseas Participants

Mr. Eduardo Tomio TAKATA	Federal Penitentiary Agent, Special Class National Penitentiary Department Ministry of Justice Brazil
Mr. Somlith MANICHANH	Deputy Head of Division Prisoners Management Division, Prisons and Rehabilitations Police Department Ministry of Public Security Laos
Mr. Suhaizak Bin AB. WAHAB	Assistant Commissioner of Prison Prison Policy Division Malaysian Prison Department
Mr. Syahrul Amri Bin ABD MUTALIB	Parole Officer Parole & Community Services Division Malaysian Prison Department
Mr. Abdul Sattar ABDUL HAMEED	Chief Judge Legal Division Drug Court Maldives
Ms. Joanna Marie Helisa FIGARO JOLICOEUR	Hospital Officer Mauritius Prison Service

Mr. Deepak Roomesh GUNNOO	Senior Hospital Officer Mauritius Prison Service
Mr. Thet Paing Soe	Staff Officer Prisons Department Ministry of Home Affairs Myanmar
Ms. Nanja LIMBO	Senior Superintendent Structured and Support Rehabilitative Programmes Namibian Correctional Service
Mr. Najeeb ULLAH	Deputy Director Home & Tribal Affairs Department Directorate of Reclamation and Probation Pakistan
Mr. Eko Kubi MANGERE	Senior Inspector Detainee Rehabilitation Division Papua New Guinea Correctional Service
Mr. John Junior SMITH	Principal Correction Officer Security and Rehabilitation Operations Division Samoa Prisons and Corrections Services
Mr. Nishantha Shanthilal HAPUARACHCHI	Judge Civil Appellate High Court of Galle Sri Lanka
Ms. Pareena NOKCHAN	Senior Probation Officer Bangkok 12 Probation Office, Department of Probation Ministry of Justice Thailand
Mr. Yuen Tak LAM	Principal Officer Rehabilitation Unit Hong Kong Correctional Services Department
Mr. Gun Young NA	Senior Inspector Daegu Detention Center Korea

Ms. Ma. Beverly Duque AMPO	Chief Probation and Parole Officer, Officer-In-Charge of the Parole and Probation Administration Department of Justice Philippines
Mr. Santiago LINDAYAG, Jr.	Chief Probation and Parole Officer Parole and Probation Administration Department of Justice Philippines
Japanese Participants	
Mr. ANDO Yo	Instructor Seto Juvenile Training School
Mr. KABE Tsuyoshi	Public Prosecutor Tokyo District Public Prosecutors Office
Ms. KOMINO Keiko	Probation Officer Mito Probation Office
Mr. NAGAI Toru	Director General Affairs Division Chiba Prison
Ms. TANIGUCHI Maki	Judge Osaka District Court
Mr. TONE Kazumasa	Probation Officer Chugoku Regional Parole Board
Mr. YAMANE Masashi	Senior Officer for Smuggling Countermeasures Tokai Hokuriku Regional Bureau of Health and Welfare

INFORMATION ABOUT FORTHCOMING PROGRAMMES

1. The 21st UNAFEI UNCAC Training Programme

From 8 October to 16 November 2018, UNAFEI will host the 21st UNAFEI UNCAC Training Programme in Tokyo, Japan. The main theme of the Programme is “Combating Corruption through Effective Criminal Justice Practices, International Cooperation and Engagement of Civil Society”. Approximately 30 overseas participants and several Japanese participants will attend.

2. The Twelfth Regional Seminar on Good Governance for Southeast Asian Countries

From 27 to 29 November 2018, UNAFEI will hold the Twelfth Regional Seminar on Good Governance in Da Nang, Viet Nam. The main theme of the Seminar is “The Latest Regional Trends in Corruption and Effective Countermeasures by Criminal Justice Authorities”. Among other participants, 20 anti-corruption practitioners from the 10 ASEAN countries are expected to attend as official delegates.

3. The 171st International Senior Seminar

From 9 January to 7 February 2019, UNAFEI will host the 171st International Senior Seminar in Tokyo, Japan. The main theme of the Seminar is the “Criminal Justice Response to Crimes Motivated by Intolerance or Discrimination”. Approximately 25 government officials from across Southeast Asia and other parts of the world, including Japan, and visiting experts and lecturers will attend.

ADMINISTRATIVE NEWS

Faculty Change

Mr. SETO Takeshi, formerly the Director of the Tokushima District Public Prosecutors Office, was appointed as the Director of UNAFEI on 25 June 2018.

Mr. SENTA Keisuke, formerly the Director of UNAFEI, was transferred to the Takamatsu District Public Prosecutors Office.

FACULTY AND STAFF OF UNAFEI

Faculty:

Mr. SETO Takeshi	Director
Ms. ISHIHARA Kayo	Deputy Director
Dr. YAMAMOTO Mana	Professor 170th Course Programming Officer Chief of Research Division
Mr. OTANI Junichiro	Professor 170th Course Deputy Programming Officer
Mr. FUTAGOISHI Ryo	Professor
Mr. YAMADA Masahiro	Professor
Mr. HIRANO Nozomu	Professor
Mr. OHINATA Hidenori	Professor
Ms. KITAGAWA Mika	Professor
Mr. WATANABE Hiroyuki	Professor Chief of Information and Public Relations
Mr. FURUHASHI Takuya	Professor
Mr. Thomas L. SCHMID	Linguistic Adviser

Secretariat:

Mr. FUJITA Takeshi	Chief of Secretariat
Mr. TOYODA Yasushi	Chief of Training and Hostel Management Affairs Section
Ms. KIKUCHI Yoshimi	Chief of General and Financial Affairs Section

General and Financial Affairs Section:

Mr. KIGUCHI Ryo	Senior Officer
Mr. OHTA Masaru	Officer
Ms. TSUJII Yayoi	Officer

Training and Hostel Management Affairs Section:

Mr. HIROSE Kentaro	Senior Officer
	170th Course Assistant Programming Officer
Ms. IINUMA Hazuki	Officer
	170th Course Assistant Programming Officer
Ms. NAGAHAMA Arisa	Senior Officer
Ms. ODA Michie	Officer
Ms. KAMADA Mariko	Officer

International Research Affairs Section:

Mr. SAITO Masato	Senior Officer
Ms. IWAKATA Naoko	Librarian

Secretarial Staff:

Ms. YAMADA Hisayo	Officer
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Kitchen:

Ms. ODAGIRI Maki	Chef
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JICA Coordinators for the 170th International Training Course:

Ms. HISA Keiko	JICA
Ms. MINASE Kaoru	JICA