

INTERNATIONAL EFFORTS TO FOLLOW-UP ON THE DOHA DECLARATION OF THE THIRTEENTH UNITED NATIONS CONGRESS ON CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

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I. INTRODUCTION

The United Nations crime congresses are the oldest periodic United Nations conferences devoted to a specific subject area. Since 1955, they have been held every 5 years. They have been convened six times in Western Europe (Geneva, 1955 and 1975; London, 1960; Stockholm, 1965; Milan, 1985; and Vienna, 2000), three times in Asia (Kyoto, 1970; Bangkok, 2005; and Doha, 2015); three times in Latin America (Caracas, 1980; Havana, 1990; and Salvador, Brazil, 2010); and once in Africa (Cairo, 1995).

As the only major United Nations conferences in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, the crime congresses constitute the largest and most diverse gatherings of policymakers and practitioners in this area. Over half a century, the congresses have shaped international and domestic policies and have contributed to novel thinking and approaches in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice.

The first Congresses, from 1955 to 1990, had adopted a large amount of soft law in the form of non-binding resolutions, guidelines, action plans and a heterogeneous set of standards and norms. These latter soft law instruments, collectively referred to as “United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice”, cover a broad range of crime prevention and criminal justice issues, from the prevention of juvenile delinquency, the position of victims in the criminal justice process and the use of force and firearms by the law enforcement officials, to the independence of the judiciary and capital punishment; and from the standard minimum rules for the treatment of prisoners to model treaties on extradition, mutual assistance and transfer of proceedings in criminal matters and the model agreement on the transfer of foreign prisoners.

The introduction of congress declarations as the main output of the crime congresses was first introduced in practice as an innovative element at the Tenth Congress in Vienna (2000). This practice was officially endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 56/119 on the “Role, function, periodicity and duration of the United Nations congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders”. In that resolution, the General Assembly decided, among others, that each United Nations congress on crime prevention and criminal justice shall adopt a single declaration.

II. PAVING THE GROUND FOR THE DOHA DECLARATION

The process that leads to the adoption of a congress declaration goes through the preparatory arrangements for each of the congresses. In those preparatory arrangements, the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice has a leading role and it is on the recommendation of this Commission that pertinent resolutions paving the ground for the congress ahead are adopted—through the ECOSOC—by the General Assembly.¹

In discharging its mandated function as the preparatory body for the congresses, the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice gives consideration to the need for advance planning and close coordination with all parties involved, including the relevant counterparts of the host country, and the

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¹ Recommendations for streamlining the preparatory phase of the congresses, as well as their conduct and follow-up, have been made by the Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Lessons Learned from United Nations Congresses on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its meeting held in Bangkok from 15 to 18 August 2006. These recommendations were subsequently endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 62/173 of 18 December 2007.

institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network (PNI network). A *sine qua non* condition for the effectiveness of such preparatory arrangements is the timely preparation of, and agreement on, a focused and streamlined agenda for each congress, under which there is a sequential relationship between the main theme and the agenda items and workshop topics. The earlier a decision is made by the Commission on agenda items and workshops topics,² the easier it is to undertake preparatory activities, in particular the development of the discussion guide and the arrangement of regional preparatory meetings, including consultations on the workshops programmes with the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network and with relevant non-governmental organizations, for the organization of ancillary meetings.

The preparatory phase for each crime congress extends within a five-year cycle, with relatively distinct stages, as follows:

- a) The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice invites governments to make suggestions on the theme, substantive agenda items and workshops topics of the congress (usually at the first year of the cycle);
- b) The Commission decides on the theme, substantive agenda items and workshops topics of the congress (usually at the second year of the cycle);
- c) The Commission accepts the invitation of the future host country to organize the congress (usually at the second or third year of the cycle);
- d) The Secretariat drafts the discussion guide that sets out the main issues and possible questions for discussion in respect of each substantive agenda item and workshop topic of the congress; input on the discussion guide is also received from the Programme Network Institute(s) with responsibility for organizing the respective workshop (usually at the third year of the cycle);
- e) The discussion guide of the congress is approved by the Commission (usually at the third year of the cycle);
- f) Regional preparatory meetings are organized (during the first four months of the fourth year of the cycle);³

² The Intergovernmental Group of Experts that met in Bangkok in 2006 proposed that attention needed to be paid to the nature and significance of potential topics for the congresses (and potentially for the content of a future Declaration as an outcome of a congress), as follows: Issues that may require policy-making at the international level, including, if necessary, international standard-setting; issues with predominantly transnational aspects or dimensions that may require transnational approaches and solutions; issues of substantial concern and importance to as many States as possible from all regions; issues that strike a balance between crime prevention and control, on the one hand, and criminal justice, on the other; issues of political significance on which consensus has already been reached, but for which a reiteration of political commitment might be warranted or desirable, or on which progress in action by the international community would be registered; issues likely to command consensus for the first time; and emerging issues that do not enjoy consensus and are not likely to do so in the near future, but that warrant more discussion and accumulation of knowledge.

³ The regional preparatory meetings are consistently organized for the following regions: Asia and the Pacific, Western Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, Europe and Africa. In the cycles up to and including the one for the preparation of the Ninth UN Crime Congress (Cairo, 1995), also European regional preparatory meetings for Europe were also held. These were then discontinued, only to be revived in preparation for the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (Kyoto, 2020). The Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Lessons Learned from United Nations Congresses on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, at its meeting held in Bangkok from 15 to 18 August 2006, stressed the importance of regional preparatory meetings as a key preparatory tool for the congresses and noted that, despite globalization and the increasingly transboundary nature of criminality, different regions of the world continued to have different concerns, which they wanted to see properly reflected in the consideration of various topics by the congresses (see the report of that meeting, E/CN.15/2007/6, para. 23).

During the cycles for the preparation of the Sixth, Seventh and Eighth UN Crime Congresses (1980-1990), interregional expert meetings were organized on each of the agenda items. This practice was discontinued after the 1990 Congress, following the restructuring of the United Nations Crime Programme.

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- g) The Secretariat and the host country negotiate the “host country agreement”, which is necessary for the organization of the congress (finalization of this agreement may continue to up to near the time of the congress); and
- h) Informal negotiations begin on the text of the congress declaration (following the holding of the regional preparatory meetings). The declaration is formulated on the basis of the recommendations of the regional preparatory meetings and the recommendations that are brought forward in the congress documentation, including the discussion guide.

III. THE DOHA DECLARATION AS THE OUTCOME OF THE THIRTEENTH UNITED NATIONS CONGRESS ON CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Consistent with the general practice followed in preparation of crime congresses, as described above, the General Assembly adopted in December 2012, upon the recommendation of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, resolution 67/184. In that resolution, the General Assembly decided that the main theme of the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice would be “Integrating crime prevention and criminal justice into the wider United Nations agenda to address social and economic challenges and to promote the rule of law at the national and international levels, and public participation”.

Pursuant to the offer of the Government of Qatar to act as host to the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, the General Assembly decided, in its resolution 68/185, to hold the Thirteenth Congress in Doha from 12 to 19 April 2015, with pre-Congress consultations to be held on 11 April 2015.

The Assembly also decided that the high-level segment of the Thirteenth Congress would be held during the first two days of the Congress in order to allow Heads of State or Government and Government ministers to focus on the main theme of the Congress and to enhance the possibility of generating useful feedback.

In its resolution 67/184, the General Assembly approved the provisional agenda for the Thirteenth Congress, finalized by the Commission at its twenty-first session, and the issues under consideration by workshops to be held within the framework of the Thirteenth Congress.

In its resolution 68/185, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to proceed with the organization of the four regional preparatory meetings for the Thirteenth Congress and to make available the necessary resources for the participation of the least developed countries in those meetings, in accordance with past practice.

All four regional preparatory meetings have been held successfully: the Asian and Pacific Regional Preparatory Meeting, from 22 to 24 January 2014 in Bangkok, Thailand; the Western Asian Regional Preparatory Meeting, from 3 to 5 February 2014 in Doha, Qatar; the Latin American and Caribbean Regional Preparatory Meeting, from 19 to 21 February 2014 in San José, Costa Rica; and the African Regional Preparatory Meeting, from 9 to 11 April 2014 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

In its resolution 68/185, the General Assembly further decided that, in accordance with its resolution 56/119, the Thirteenth Congress would adopt a single declaration that would contain the major recommendations reflecting and emerging from the deliberations of the high-level segment, as well as the discussion of the agenda items and the workshops.

Informal consultations for the formulation of the draft text of a declaration of the Thirteenth Congress took place between October 2014 and early 2015 in Vienna. Consultations involved Member States as well as other U.N. entities, intergovernmental organizations and the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network in order to seek their support in advancing the aims of the Thirteenth Congress.

The Doha Declaration on “*Integrating Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice into the Wider United*

Nations Agenda to Address Social and Economic Challenges and to Promote the Rule of Law at the National and International Levels, and Public Participation” was the final outcome of the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice. It was then endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 70/174.

The main issue underpinning the Declaration, as its common denominator, was the interrelationship and reciprocal reinforcement between the rule of law and sustainable development. Key commitments reflected in the Doha Declaration included, among others, the following:

- a) Integrity and accountability in the criminal justice systems;
- b) Rehabilitation and social reintegration of prisoners;
- c) Promotion of a culture of lawfulness among children and youth;
- d) Integrating crime prevention and criminal justice and rule-of-law-related aspects into educational systems; and
- e) Fostering international cooperation and addressing new and emerging forms of crime.

The Doha Declaration was a ground-breaking development in different ways:

- a) For the first time, the negotiations towards the Doha Declaration were successfully completed before the Congress itself;
- b) For the first time, the content of the Declaration reflected a downstream and upstream flow between the substantive agenda items and the workshop topics;
- c) For the first time, a political declaration of a Crime Congress served as a basis for the development of an operational programme;
- d) The Declaration was adopted in April 2015 at a critical juncture, while the discussions and negotiations on the establishment of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda at the United Nations had begun, but were still ongoing; and
- e) (As a result of (d)), the Doha Declaration essentially provided an added impetus to include the recognition of the interrelationship between the rule of law and sustainable development in the final text of the 2030 Agenda, which is most particularly reflected in the inclusion of Goal 16.

The Doha Declaration recognized the importance of strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice systems and the institutions comprising them, with a view to ensuring that they are fair, just and humane, as well as accessible and responsive to the needs and rights of all individuals.

The Declaration also stressed the commitment and political will of Member States at the highest level on the importance of implementing comprehensive crime prevention and criminal justice policies and strategies which promote the rule of law at the national and international levels. It further highlighted that reliable, fair and transparent justice and governance systems contributed to sustainable development by fostering a culture of trust in the authorities to lead and work with an independent, reliable and professional judiciary, and in line with well-planned and integrated crime prevention strategies.

The Declaration also stressed the need to strengthen cooperation to address persistent challenges posed by organized crime, corruption and terrorism, as well as new and emerging forms of crime and terrorism at the national, regional and international levels. In this regard, international cooperation was recognized as a cornerstone of the efforts of States to prevent, prosecute and punish all crimes, demonstrating the direct link between development and crime, and the negative economic and social implications of organized criminal activities.

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The Declaration further recognized the need for Member States to continue supporting the implementation of capacity-building programmes and training in preventing and combating terrorism, including by taking into account the threat posed by foreign terrorist fighters, preventing the financing, mobilization and recruitment by terrorists, as well as countering violent extremism and radicalization, which can be conducive to terrorism.

Finally, the Declaration recognized that while the development and adoption of crime prevention policies, the strengthening of criminal justice institutions and their monitoring and evaluation are the responsibility of Governments, the successful implementation of such policies should be based on a participatory, collaborative and integrated approach that includes all relevant stakeholders, among them, most importantly, are children and youth.

The Declaration was anchored in the fundamental importance of universal education for children and youth, for the prevention of crime, terrorism and corruption, as well as for sustainable development. It placed a premium on instilling shared values based on the importance of the rule of law and protection of human rights to promote a culture of lawfulness.

IV. FOLLOW-UP TO THE DOHA DECLARATION

A. National Efforts to Implement the Declaration

Efficient and effective ways to ensure appropriate follow-up to outcomes of the congresses were thoroughly discussed at the intergovernmental expert group meeting in Bangkok in 2006. Possible scenarios under consideration for such follow-up included resolutions to be presented to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, action plans, checklists, mid-term reviews by the Commission, or discussions on follow-up at future congresses.

In that connection it was pointed out that outcomes, including recommendations, could be deemed as falling into two broad categories: (a) those that invited or required policy level action by appropriate bodies, such as the Commission; and (b) those that called for national level action by Governments and consequently necessitated the availability of a channel of communication through which States would be able to provide information either to the Commission or to subsequent congresses (or to both) on action taken and progress achieved. With respect to the latter category, it was stressed that there was "questionnaire fatigue" and, consequently, chronic underreporting that impeded the ability of competent bodies to obtain sufficient information and draw appropriate conclusions. Therefore, the Intergovernmental Group of Experts welcomed exploring alternative means of information-gathering, including voluntary self-assessments followed by oral reporting to the Commission under the appropriate agenda item. Such an approach would benefit from States using the template of a checklist offered by Thailand as an innovative tool that could guide them in undertaking such a detailed self-assessment and developing, as appropriate, a corresponding plan.⁴

The advice offered by the IEG was taken into consideration by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and the Secretariat in their efforts to ensure that the crime congresses, at least the ones held over the last 20 years, are not "one-off" events with no further follow-up. The follow-up to the congress, together with the preparations for the next congress, are both components of a standing thematic item on the agenda of the Commission.

Especially with regard to the follow-up to the Doha Declaration, as the outcome of the Thirteenth Crime Congress, the Secretariat, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 70/174 by which the Doha Declaration was endorsed, distributed the report of the Thirteenth Congress, which included the Doha Declaration, to Member States, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations, so as to ensure that its recommendations are disseminated as widely as possible.

In the same resolution, the General Assembly invited Governments to take into consideration the Doha Declaration and the recommendations adopted by the Thirteenth Congress when formulating legislation and policy directives and to make every effort, where appropriate, to implement the principles contained therein in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations. The same invitation was

⁴ See E/CN.15/2007/6, para. 32.

reiterated in resolutions 71/206, 72/192 and 73/184 of the General Assembly.

Member States were also invited to identify areas covered in the Doha Declaration where further tools and training manuals based on international standards and best practices were needed, and to submit that information to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice so that it may take that information into account when considering potential areas of future activity of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC).

In addition, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to seek proposals by Member States on ways and means of ensuring appropriate follow-up to the Doha Declaration, for consideration and action by the Commission at its twenty-fifth session. Moreover, in the resolution, the General Assembly requested the Commission to review the implementation of the Doha Declaration under the standing item on its agenda entitled "Follow-up to the Thirteenth Congress and preparations for the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice".

The present report provides information on the follow-up to and implementation of the Doha Declaration geared towards operationalizing those recommendations in the Declaration that require immediate action

Based on the mandates provided by the aforementioned General Assembly resolutions, the Secretariat prepared and presented to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, at its 25th, 26th and 27th sessions (2016, 2017 and 2018) respectively, reports containing information on action taken by Member States to implement the principles contained in the Doha Declaration.⁵ These reports contained summaries of national responses on measures taken to ensure the implementation of, and follow-up to, the Doha Declaration; an overview of action taken by Member States to implement the Doha Declaration and proposals made by them for ways and means of ensuring appropriate follow-up to it; and accumulated knowledge and overview on legislative developments and policy directives/initiatives at the national level to implement the principles contained in the Declaration.

B. Global Programme for the Implementation of the Doha Declaration

Following the endorsement of the Doha Declaration on Integrating Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice into the Wider United Nations Agenda to Address Social and Economic Challenges and to Promote the Rule of Law at the National and International Levels, and Public Participation by the General Assembly in its resolution 70/174, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) launched, with the support of the Government of the State of Qatar, the Global Programme for the Implementation of the Doha Declaration: Towards a Culture of Lawfulness. The activities under the global programme directly support the operational, legislative and policy-related work required by Member States to make progress towards and successfully achieve the goals and targets contained in the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda.

The global programme comprises four specific and interrelated components: strengthening judicial integrity and preventing corruption in justice systems; fostering prisoners' rehabilitation and social integration; preventing youth crime through sports; and an initiative entitled "Education for Justice", the aim of which is to develop age-appropriate educational materials and programmes on topics related to crime prevention and criminal justice, with a view to assisting Member States in integrating those programmes into the curricula of their schools and universities.

Since the inception of the global programme a total of more than 9,700 stakeholders, primarily judges, prison practitioners, academics, teachers, sports coaches, representatives of relevant non-governmental organizations and an increasing number of children and youth in more than 158 countries have been reached through the activities carried out under the programme. Furthermore, more than 4,000 stakeholders from 121 countries benefited from a multitude of capacity-building activities, including conferences, workshops and training events.

The global programme has also produced a host of innovative knowledge products and tools for a diverse audience of practitioners, including the Line-up, Live-up: Trainer Manual on Life Skills Training Through Sport to Prevent Crime, Violence and Drug Use, the Roadmap for the Development of Prison-based

⁵ See documents E/CN.15/2016/11, E/CN.15/2017/11 and E/CN.15/2018/11.

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Rehabilitation Programmes, and the “Resource Guide for organizing model United Nations conferences that address crime prevention, criminal justice and other aspects of the rule of law”.

The implementation of the global programme continues at an increased pace, and several initiatives have taken place, in particular the launch of the Global Judicial Integrity Network in April 2018. Under the programme, more than 13,000 stakeholders from more than 189 countries have been reached; capacity-building has been structured and developed for more than 5,400 stakeholders from more than 150 countries; awareness-raising and advocacy activities are reaching more than 8,000 stakeholders from 180 countries; more than 130 events have been held, including expert group meetings, training and awareness-raising workshops. In terms of gender distribution, 43% of the participants are women and 57% male participants. More than 95% of the beneficiaries rated the quality of events as high or very high; more than 85% of the beneficiaries indicated that they would apply the knowledge and skills acquired immediately.

In terms of policy impact, the Human Rights Council, in its resolution 35/25, “noted with appreciation the capacity-building activities and specialized curricula developed”. The Conference of States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption, in its resolution 7/6, “welcomed the work under the Global Programme”. The report of the Secretary-General at the 72nd session of the General Assembly (A/72/175), welcomed the follow-up to the implementation of the Doha Declaration. The report of the Executive Director of UNODC to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (26th session, 2017) highlighted the Global Programme as a catalyst and a resource to help States in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.

1. Strengthening Judicial Integrity and Preventing Corruption in Justice Systems

The Judicial Integrity initiative within the framework of the Global Programme for the Implementation of the Doha Declaration aims to assist judiciaries across the globe in strengthening judicial integrity and preventing corruption in the justice sector, in line with article 11 of the *United Nations Convention against Corruption*.⁶ For that purpose, the initiative has facilitated the creation of the Global Judicial Integrity Network. The Network met for the first time in April 2018 in Vienna, attracting more than 350 participants from 106 countries, 40 judicial associations and relevant organizations, and 35 Chief Justices.

According to its Terms of Reference, the Global Judicial Integrity Network is a platform to provide assistance to judiciaries in strengthening judicial integrity and preventing corruption in the justice system. The Network intends to promote peer learning and support activities among judges and other justice sector stakeholders, including the Judicial Integrity Group; facilitate access to relevant tools and resources on various issues relating to judicial integrity; and support the further development and effective implementation of principles of judicial conduct and the prevention of corruption within the justice system. Through the Network, global guidance and technical materials on judicial integrity and anti-corruption will be developed and strengthened, and technical assistance will be provided to support judiciaries in the development and implementation of strategies, measures and systems to strengthen integrity and accountability in the justice system.

The core objectives of the Network are the following: (i) to promote networking opportunities for judges and other justice sector stakeholders through virtual and face-to-face opportunities for dialogue, with a view to continuously expanding the Network and advancing the exchange of knowledge and mutual support in strengthening judicial integrity and preventing corruption in the justice system; (ii) to facilitate the access of judges and other justice sector stakeholders to existing guidance materials, tools and similar resources on judicial integrity; (iii) to assist in the identification of gaps in international standards and technical resources on judicial integrity and to support the development of new tools and technical resources to address such gaps; and (iv) to facilitate the identification of technical assistance needs and the provision of required technical assistance, including through facilitating peer-to-peer support and learning opportunities.

⁶ UNODC has been providing assistance to Member States in strengthening judicial integrity, accountability and professionalism since 2000, by supporting the development of the Bangalore Principles of Judicial Conduct and the related commentary (see the following link: https://www.unodc.org/res/ji/import/international_standards/commentary_on_the_bangalore_principles_of_judicial_conduct/bangalore_principles_english.pdf) and producing various tools to help judiciaries to that effect.

The participation in the Network is open to individuals and institutions, as follows: (i) Judges, magistrates, other judicial office holders, members of judicial councils and court personnel regardless of the participation of their respective judiciaries; (ii) Judiciaries; (iii) Judicial associations; (iv) Other justice sector stakeholders; and (v) Relevant international organizations

In its commitment to the promotion of a culture of lawfulness, UNODC's Global Programme for the Implementation of the Doha Declaration has been contributing to strengthening judges' knowledge foundations and helping rejuvenate their instincts. One of the resource packages developed to this end is the Global Judicial Integrity Network's tailor-made *Judicial Ethics Training Package*, which includes an e-learning course, a self-directed course, and a Judicial Conduct and Ethics Trainers' Manual.

The training tools are aimed at providing newly appointed and serving members of the judiciary with a solid understanding of the *Bangalore Principles of Judicial Conduct* and the requirements of article 11 of the United Nations Convention against Corruption. Strong demand for such tools was identified through cooperation with Member States under the Global Programme.

2. Fostering the Rehabilitation and Social Integration of Prisoners

Within the framework of the Global Programme for the Implementation of the Doha Declaration and its pillar on fair, humane and effective criminal justice systems, UNODC supports Member States in establishing a more rehabilitative approach to prison management. Investments into corresponding programmes for prisoners are one of the best and most cost-effective ways of preventing their reoffending, with significant benefits not only for the individuals concerned, but also for public safety more broadly.

UNODC assists Member States in breaking the cycle of reoffending by providing prison administrations with technical guidance on how to initiate and/or enhance rehabilitation programmes, in close coordination with other (non-)governmental stakeholders, including civil society and the private sector. All guidance and advisory services are based on the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules) — UNODC's 'normative compass' in this regard.

In support of this objective, UNODC has developed a *Roadmap for the Development of Prison-based Rehabilitation Programmes*, which provides practical guidance for prison administrations in order to assist them in developing high-quality and sustainable rehabilitation programmes that meet international standards. Additional guiding tools published under the auspices of the Global Programme are the *Handbook on Anti-Corruption Measures in Prisons*⁷ and the second edition of the *Introductory Handbook on the Prevention of Recidivism and the Social Reintegration of Offenders*.⁸ Another tool currently under development is a practice-oriented handbook on the classification of prisoners.

These guidance materials form the basis for concrete technical assistance provided by UNODC, in a second step, to selected Member States around the world to support the implementation of new or enhanced prison-based effective rehabilitation and social reintegration programmes. Sound planning, including the proposed programme's responsiveness to local needs, human rights compliance as well as sustainability provided key selection criteria for such support, which focuses on education, vocational training and work programmes for prisoners.

As a third step, UNODC is supporting the creation of national brands of prison products aimed at enhancing prisoners' work and products with a view to generate income for prisoners, increase their self-esteem, qualifications, and employability upon release, as well as, more generally, to raise awareness in the general public that prisoners are a continuous part of society. A relevant website provides information on good practices in prison-based work programmes and national brands of prison products.⁹

UNODC is preparing a technical guide to assist Member States in creating or strengthening their national brand of prison products emanating from prison-based work programmes in line with international standards.

⁷ Available at https://www.unodc.org/documents/justice-and-prison-reform/17-06140_HB_anti-corr_prisons_eBook.pdf.

⁸ Available at https://www.unodc.org/documents/justice-and-prison-reform/crimeprevention/Introductory_Handbook_on_the_Prevention_of_Recidivism_and_the_Social_Reintegration_of_Offenders.pdf.

⁹ Available at <https://www.unodc.org/dohadeclaration/news/index.html?tag=2432>.

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The guide will focus on requirements in terms of safeguards to preserve prisoners' rights, and on requirements related to marketing and the organizational set-up of such a brand.

3. Preventing Youth Crime through Sports

As part of its efforts to support the implementation of the Doha Declaration, UNODC has launched a global youth crime prevention initiative that builds on the power of sports as a tool for peace. The initiative aims to promote sports and related activities to prevent crime and to effectively build resilience of at-risk youth. Strengthening the life skills of youth is a key objective in order to minimize risk factors and maximize protective factors related to crime, violence and drug use. By enhancing knowledge of the consequences of crime and substance abuse and developing life skills, the initiative seeks to positively influence behaviour and attitudes of at-risk youth and prevent anti-social and risky behaviour.

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development underlines the growing contribution of sports as a tool for peace in its promotion of tolerance and respect. It also highlights the contributions that sport can make to the empowerment of communities as a whole, to individuals (particularly women and young people) as well as to health, education and social inclusion.

More specifically, sports offer an important opportunity for building life skills of at-risk youth that allow them to better cope with daily life challenges and move away from involvement in violence, crime or drug use.

Through partnerships with Governments, sports organizations and civil society, UNODC conducts national and regional youth-oriented awareness raising sports initiatives to further promote civic values and disseminate the benefits of sport in keeping youth from becoming involved in crime and violence. Youth is, thus, placed at the centre of outreach activities as "agents for change". By sharing their experiences on how sports and life skills training helped them to stay away from crime, youth will engage and reach out to other at-risk youth.

Line Up Live Up — UNODC's evidence-informed and sports-based life skills training curriculum — has been designed as a unique tool that transfers the accumulated expertise of the United Nations and other partners in implementing life skills training for crime and drug use prevention to sport settings. Through the Line Up Live Up programme, sports coaches, teachers and others working with youth in sports settings can target valuable life skills, such as resisting social pressures to engage in delinquency, coping with anxiety and communicating effectively with peers, through a set of interactive and fun exercises. The training programme has been first tested and piloted in Brazil in 2017 and has been and continues to be implemented in a number of countries across the world, including those in Africa, Central Asia, the Middle East and South America.

4. The "Education for Justice Initiative" (E4J)

The Education for Justice (E4J) initiative seeks to prevent crime and promote a culture of lawfulness through education activities designed for primary, secondary and tertiary levels. These activities will help educators teach the next generation to better understand and address problems that can undermine the rule of law and encourage students to actively engage in their communities and future professions in this regard. The common objective at all levels is to improve education on crime prevention, criminal justice and the rule of law.

In support of this aim, E4J focuses on promoting and teaching values such as acceptance, integrity, respect and fairness at the primary level (6-12 years old). E4J's educational materials contribute to building resilience among children. Moreover, these tools help to equip them with skills such as conflict resolution, critical thinking, teamwork and empathy. These values and skills are crucial in reducing the tolerance and acceptance of crime and violence as well as assisting children in solving ethical dilemmas.

E4J's educational materials also provide support in education relating to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Goals, in particular Goals 4, 5, 10 and 16. Some products and activities for the primary level are being developed in partnership with UNESCO. Other educational materials have been developed by UNODC with the involvement and consultation of educators, international organizations, non-governmental organizations and, most importantly, with children.

In the field of secondary education, E4J developed a Resource Guide to support those who organize Model United Nations (MUN) conferences to incorporate issues from UNODC mandate areas into their conferences. The Model UN Guide (Resource Guide for Organizing Model United Nations Conferences that Address Crime Prevention, Criminal Justice and Other Aspects of the Rule of Law) intends to provide support to organizers of, and students taking part in, Model United Nations conferences that address crime prevention, criminal justice and other aspects of the rule of law. It has been prepared to further knowledge of crime prevention, criminal justice and other aspects of the rule of law in schools and universities. The Resource Guide comprises seven sections relating to core topics, an introduction and information on useful resources, as follows:

- An introduction: what the Guide can help students and organizers achieve;
- Crime prevention, criminal justice and other aspects of the rule of law for Model United Nations;
- Crime prevention, criminal justice, the rule of law and the Sustainable Development Goals;
- United Nations congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice;
- Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice;
- Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime;
- Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption;
- Rules for simulating the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice bodies; and
- Resources.

In the field of tertiary education, UNODC has developed a series of university modules and other tools to assist academics teaching on some of today's most crucial threats. Specifically, E4J aims to support tertiary level educators and academics in their efforts to transmit knowledge and create a deeper understanding of rule of law related issues, with a focus on the subject areas of crime prevention and criminal justice, anti-corruption, organized crime, trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants, firearms, cybercrime, wildlife, forest and fisheries crime, counter-terrorism as well as integrity and ethics. The university module series and the related tools were developed in close coordination with more than 590 academics and national experts from more than 400 universities and 96 countries. The university modules are designed for use as a stand-alone teaching resources, or as a means of enhancing existing courses in criminology, law, political science, international relations, business, sociology, and many other disciplines.

V. EPILOGUE: THE WAY FORWARD—FROM DOHA TO KYOTO AND BEYOND

Bearing in mind the need for continuity, the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, to be held in Kyoto, Japan, in April 2020, is uniquely placed to build on the achievements of the Thirteenth Crime Congress and the Doha Declaration, and support the implementation for the years 2020-2025 of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development up until five years before its intended maturity.

Having said that, a reversed analogy should be taken into account: "From Kyoto to Doha and beyond" referred to the multilateral negotiation and agreed course of action in the field of climate change (Kyoto Protocol – Doha Amendment – Paris Agreement). Similarly, the analogy of the roadmap "from Doha to Kyoto and beyond" leads to thinking of the past United Nations congresses, as well as the forthcoming one in Kyoto, as important milestones towards a much bigger outcome, namely the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, to the extent that the rule of law contributes substantially to achieving sustainable development