

# MAIN ACTIVITIES OF UNAFEI (1 January 2012 - 31 December 2012)

## I. ROLE AND MANDATE

The Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (“UNAFEI” or the “Institute”) was established in Tokyo, Japan in 1961 pursuant to an agreement between the United Nations and the Government of Japan. Its goal is to contribute to sound social development in Asia and the Pacific region by promoting regional cooperation in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, through training and research.

UNAFEI has paid utmost attention to the priority themes identified by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice. Moreover, UNAFEI has been taking up urgent, contemporary problems in the administration of criminal justice in the region, especially problems generated by rapid socio-economic change (e.g. transnational organized crime, corruption, economic and computer crime and the reintegration of prisoners into society) as the main themes and topics for its training courses, seminars and research projects.

## II. TRAINING

Training is the principal area and priority of the Institute’s work programmes. In the international training courses and seminars, participants from different areas of criminal justice discuss and study pressing problems of criminal justice administration from various perspectives. They deepen their understanding, with the help of lectures and advice by the UNAFEI faculty, visiting experts and ad hoc lecturers. This so-called “problem-solving through an integrated approach” is one of the chief characteristics of UNAFEI programmes.

Each year, UNAFEI conducts two international training courses (six weeks’ duration) and one international seminar (five weeks’ duration). One hundred and forty-nine government officials from various overseas countries receive fellowships from the Japan International Cooperation Agency (“JICA” is an independent administrative institution for Official Development Assistance programmes) each year to participate in all UNAFEI training programmes.

Training courses and seminars are attended by both overseas and Japanese participants. Overseas participants come not only from the Asia-Pacific region but also from the Middle and Near East, Latin America and Africa. These participants are experienced practitioners and administrators holding relatively senior positions in criminal justice fields.

During its 51 years of existence, UNAFEI has conducted a total of 154 international training courses and seminars, in which approximately 4,752 criminal justice personnel have participated, representing 131 different countries. UNAFEI has also conducted a number of other specialized courses, both country and subject focused, in which hundreds of other participants from many countries have been involved. In their respective countries, UNAFEI alumni have been playing leading roles and holding important posts in the fields of crime prevention and the treatment of offenders, and in related organizations.

### A. The 150th International Senior Seminar

#### 1. Introduction

The 150th International Senior Seminar was held from 12 January to 9 February 2012. The main theme was “Trafficking in Persons — Prevention, Prosecution, Victim Protection and Promotion of International Cooperation”. Fourteen overseas participants (including two course counsellors) and seven Japanese participants attended the Seminar.

#### 2. Methodology

Firstly, the Seminar participants introduced the current position regarding the role and function of

criminal justice agencies in their countries in regard to the main theme. The participants were then divided into two group workshops as follows:

Group 1: Effective Detection, Investigation and Prosecution of Trafficking in Persons with Special Focus on International Cooperation

Group 2: Victim Assistance and Prevention

Each Group elected a chairperson or co-chairpersons and a rapporteur or co-rapporteurs in order to facilitate the discussions. During group discussions, the group members studied the designated topics and exchanged views based on information obtained through personal experiences, the Individual Presentations, lectures and so forth. Later, Plenary Meetings were held to discuss the interim outline of the Group Workshop reports and to offer suggestions and comments. During the final Plenary Meetings, drafts of the Group Workshop reports were examined and critiqued by all the participants and the UNAFEI faculty. Based on these discussions, the Groups further refined their reports and presented them in the Report-Back Sessions, where they were endorsed as the Reports of the Seminar. The full texts of these Reports are published in UNAFEI Resource Material Series No. 87.

### 3. Outcome Summary

#### (i) *Effective Detection, Investigation and Prosecution of Trafficking in Persons with Special Focus on International Cooperation*

The group considered human trafficking from the following perspectives: (i) traffickers' modus operandi; (ii) obstacles in detection, investigation and prosecution of trafficking in persons (TIP); (iii) available countermeasures; and (iv) international cooperation.

After lengthy discussions, the Group recommended the following effective measures to secure the cooperation of victims and other witnesses:

- Presence of social workers at relevant stages of the process
- Grant victims/witnesses immunity from suit, work permits, extensions of stay, or residency status
- Financial assistance or allowances for the cost of transportation, board and lodging
- Availability of interpreters at all stages of the investigation and prosecution
- Provision of assistance such as appropriate shelter, medical/psychological care, and livelihood skills training/rehabilitation
- Upholding the privacy/confidentiality of victims' identities and personal circumstances at all stages and closed-door investigation and prosecution/trial (where possible)
- Pre-requisite testimony of victim before prosecutor, defender and the judge
- Offer of plea bargain to an accomplice-turned-witness

Recommended effective measures to get useful information from suspects are the following:

- Availability of interpreters
- Surveillance of the activities of the suspect and the organized-crime group
- Wiretapping
- Tracing of financial or paper flows

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- Undercover/entrapment operations
- Financial sanctions such as confiscation of criminal proceeds and devices

Below are common effective measures identified by the Group:

- Full-blown campaigns against human trafficking, and advocacy and awareness-raising in relevant countries for all sectors of the community
- Continuous training for police officers, prosecutors, and judges relative to capacity-building, anti-trafficking and anti-corruption practices, cyber-crime detection, fraudulent document detection, and value formation
- Monitoring in both source and destination countries by means of strict checking at ports of entry and exit; monitoring of transport agencies and recruitment service providers; compulsory/regular inspection of business establishments by government officials and internet surveillance
- Increased police visibility, such as more community or home visits by police officers
- Establish a system for handling human trafficking cases at the police and prosecution level to ensure a smooth turnover and continuance of the investigation and prosecution of TIP cases
- Create a task force specializing in investigating and prosecuting TIP cases
- Investigate and prosecute suspects in TIP cases who bribe government officials
- Enrol victims in witness protection programmes or engage the assistance of non-governmental agencies to assist in protecting the victims and their families

Thus the Group agreed upon the following effective measures in handling TIP cases involving foreigners:

- A. Create a joint task force on a case-to-case basis involving authorities from both countries
- B. Secure technical assistance in international capacity-building training to equip or enhance existing capabilities of all countries in detecting, investigating and prosecuting human trafficking cases
- C. Establish networks with international groups such as the UNODC, Interpol, foreign regional committees and the like
- D. Conduct regional meetings among countries to establish a good network and linkages
- E. Attend international fora to widen the international network

### *(ii) Victim Assistance and Prevention*

The group 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 cooperation from the point of view of victim assistance and prevention.

After in-depth discussions on these sub-topics, the group concluded that porous boundaries and globalization are making it easier for traffickers to escape detection. Hundreds of individuals are lured into prostitution and forced labour around the world. Countries should come together and protect victims of human trafficking. The group emphasized that communicating with a traumatized traffick-

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ing victim is imperative in combating trafficking. Gathering an accurate account of the incidents leading to trafficking is always a challenge to any law enforcement agency. Thus, to facilitate interviews, specialized/small groups may be created to assist in the interpretation, obtaining of information and other related issues from victims/witnesses and other concerned persons.

Accordingly, the group suggested the following:

### 1. Victim assistance and protection:

- Physical support for better investigation, i.e. forensic and technological support
- Technical and logistical assistance for TIP units, especially for victim protection and shelters; and financial assistance to victims
- There may be some internationally acceptable form of witness protection measures consistent with domestic laws and customs

### 2. Prevention measures:

- Income-generating programmes and mobilization of socio-economic resources to avoid human trafficking; and rehabilitation and reintegration of the victims to prevent re-victimization
- Advocacy campaigns for the general public targeting vulnerable groups of possible trafficking victims, such as comprehensive awareness and PR activities; making and distributing awareness-raising brochures on TIP, education, promoting compliance with laws and regulations related to TIP; and raising awareness of the demand which fuels sexual exploitation
- Enhancing the capacity of concerned agencies/institutions, particularly law enforcement, or front-liners
- Investigation of the money earned by human trafficking may be given more importance and a mechanism of confiscating the illegal proceeds/income from TIP may be developed

### 3. International cooperation:

- Extended international cooperation for establishment of victim shelter homes; promoting the capacity of the key players
- Cooperation among NGOs, the IOM and other civil-society groups to ensure rehabilitation and reintegration of TIP victims into society
- Close liaison among key players of different countries, i.e. establishment of small working groups
- Governments, through international cooperation, need to improve education and employment to prevent migration and TIP
- Extended opportunity for sharing of information regarding TIP
- Special attention to vulnerable groups from countries which have been large-scale victims of war, internal disorder, gross economic crisis, climate change, etc.
- Mutual legal assistance for investigation, trial, repatriation and extradition should be enhanced

## **B. The 151st International Training Course**

### 1. Introduction

The 151st International Training Course was held from 16 May to 22 June 2012. The main theme

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was “Evidence-Based Treatment of Offenders”. Fifteen overseas participants, two international observers and eight Japanese participants attended this Course.

### 2. Methodology

The objectives of the Course were primarily realized through the Individual Presentations and Group Workshop sessions. In the former, each participant presented the actual situation, problems and future prospects of his or her country with respect to the main theme of the Course. The Group Workshops further examined the sub-topics of the main theme. To facilitate discussion, the participants were divided into two groups to discuss the following topics under the guidance of faculty advisers:

Group 1: Risk/Needs Assessment of Offenders

Group 2: Evidence-Based Offender Treatment Programme

The two groups elected a chairperson or co-chairpersons and a rapporteur or co-rapporteurs to organize the discussions. The group members studied the designated sub-topics and exchanged their views based on information obtained through personal experience, the Individual Presentations, lectures and so forth. During the course, Plenary Meetings were held to discuss the interim outline of the Group Workshop reports and to offer suggestions and comments. During the final Plenary Meeting the drafts of the Group Workshop reports were examined and critiqued by all the participants and the UNAFEI faculty. Based on these discussions, the Groups further refined their reports and presented them in the Report-Back Sessions, where they were endorsed as the reports of the Course. The full texts of the reports are published in full in Resource Material Series No. 88.

### 3. Outcome Summary

#### *(i) Risk/Needs Assessment of Offenders*

The group considered risk/needs assessment tools in terms of their definition, importance, use, effectiveness and limitations. An offender’s overall risk of reoffending can be conceptualized as consisting of two factors: risks and needs. Static risk factors (risks) are those that cannot be changed. On the other hand, dynamic risk factors (needs) refer to a set of personal/interpersonal factors and behaviours associated with offending that can be intervened and changed. The dynamic risk factors are referred to as criminogenic need factors, which help correctional management to predict the probability of reoffending.

The evidence-based treatment of offenders is important because it has been proved to be effective in reducing reoffending. For correctional management, it allows more reliable, objective, transparent and validated ways to analyse the risk/needs of offenders and to find suitable programmes based on specific needs. The risk/needs assessment assists correctional management in discovering dynamic factors leading to reoffending that can be targeted and intervened in terms of programming. It also allows appropriate classification, accommodation, and adequate intensity of supervision to avoid undesirable social learning.

The group recognized that judging the effectiveness of the programme is an ongoing process. Factors that would affect the effectiveness and efficiency of an evidence-based programme include the staff’s understanding of the assessment tools, the planning and organization of the assessment, and the use of resources for improving the assessment tools. The official group workshop report contains a summary of the status of implementation of evidence-based programmes in Japan, Jordan, Morocco, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Kenya, Vanuatu, Colombia, Thailand, Palau and Hong Kong.

Following their discussions, the group noted that challenges to the successful implementation of such tools include resistance from supervisors, staff, inmates and the community; overcrowding in correctional institutions; lack of financial support; and lack of facilitating legislation.

The group members made the following recommendations:

1. Evidence-based treatment of offenders is an imperative issue that is preferable to be adapted in

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the participants' respective countries which still rely on professional experience and subjective evaluation.

2. Participants are urged to make considerable efforts to contribute to the development and implementation of risk/needs assessment tools in their countries.
3. Many of the participants' countries are urged to review and amend their laws in accordance with the implementation of risk/needs assessment tools.
4. Participants' countries are urged to establish bilateral, regional and international partnerships to enhance evidence-based practice and exchange experiences to get updated information.
5. Most of the participants' countries are also urged to hire qualified and sufficient numbers of staff members to allow adequate implementation of risk/needs assessment tools.
6. Most of the participants' countries are recommended to reconsider the correctional infrastructure which has a direct impact on the application of the output of risk/needs assessment in terms of classification, accommodation, and programming.
7. All participants from both group workshops are requested to find a way for the continuous exchange of experiences and updated information.
8. Participants' countries should make it possible for correctional services to equip themselves with information about offenders so as to allow appropriate and effective implementation of evidence-based practices.

The group concluded that evidence-based assessment is important for better decision-making and better management of offenders. All represented countries agreed to develop risk/needs assessment tools or to enhance those existing in their respective countries. In sum, group members agreed that the evidence-based method is a good tool to measure the risks and needs of offenders in a more objective manner. Assessment of selected groups of offenders can be a good start for countries without comprehensive assessment tools.

### *(ii) Evidence-Based Offender Treatment Programme*

The Group based its discussion on the following agenda: (1) ideas learned from the Visiting Experts' lectures; (2) the current situation of correctional programmes in each participant's country; (3) the challenges of implementing an evidence-based programme. From the Visiting Experts' lectures, the participants learned essential elements of effective treatment programmes, such as the Risk, Need and Responsivity (RNR) Principle, Cognitive Behavioural Treatment, and new trends such as the Good Lives Model and Desistance Theory. The group also examined the issue of Process and Outcome Evaluation. The official group workshop report contains a summary of the status of implementation of evidence-based programmes in Japan, Kenya, Maldives, Samoa, South Korea, the Philippines, Thailand and Vanuatu.

The group identified numerous challenges to the implementation of evidence-based programmes. These challenges include, among others, untrained staff, the lack of specialized staff (psychologists and sociologists), cultural conflict that arises from importing programmes from foreign jurisdictions, lack of capital resources, and the lack of requisite databases and information technology (e.g. Integrated Offender Management Systems).

After extensive discussions, the group reached a consensus on the following recommendations:

- Staff should be given the right training in order to enhance their skills and, thus, increase their knowledge of the new programme
- In order to increase the number of staff to implement the treatment, hire additional staff with special skills, such as psychologists and sociologists

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- Communication between all staff members should be open, not only within the treatment department but also beyond
- In the utilization of programmes developed from foreign jurisdictions, programmes should be adjusted accordingly to match the recipient country's situation
- Operation manuals should outline policies and procedures which will allow consistency in the implementation of the programme. To safeguard the integrity of the programme, regular monitoring using scientific tools is needed
- The utilization of the "tri-media" to increase public awareness will help support the success of the programme, including inmates' hopes for reintegration into society. Presenting the success rates of treatment programmes will help raise budget allocations
- Appropriate information technology, such as electronic databases (e.g. Integrated Offender Management Systems), should be provided in order to gain easy access and retrieval of information online between relevant government agencies

### C. The 152nd International Training Course

#### 1. Introduction

The 152nd International Training Course was held from 23 August to 28 September 2012. The main theme was "Trafficking in Persons — Prevention, Prosecution, Victim Protection and Promotion of International Cooperation". Sixteen overseas participants and six Japanese participants attended.

#### 2. Methodology

The participants of the 152nd Course endeavoured to explore the topic primarily through a comparative analysis of the current situation and the problems encountered. The participants' in-depth discussions enabled them to put forth effective and practical solutions.

The objectives were primarily realized through the Individual Presentations and the Group Workshop sessions. In the former, each participant presented the actual situation, problems and future prospects of his or her country with respect to the main theme of the Course. To facilitate discussions, the participants were divided into two groups:

Group 1: Investigating and Prosecuting Trafficking in Persons Offenders

Group 2: Trafficking in Persons and Victim Assistance

Each Group elected a chairperson or co-chairpersons and a rapporteur or co-rapporteurs to organize the discussions. The group members studied the situation in each of their countries and exchanged their views based on information obtained through personal experience, the Individual Presentations, lectures and so forth.

The Groups presented their reports in the Report-Back Sessions, where they were endorsed as the reports of the Course. The reports are published in full in UNAFEI Resource Material Series No. 89.

#### 3. Outcome Summary

##### *(i) Investigating and Prosecuting Trafficking in Persons Offenders*

The group considered the investigation and prosecution of traffickers, analysing the existence and dimensions of the problem. Further, the members discussed remedial measures as practised by different countries and various methodologies of implementation of recommended strategies for the benefit of the victims of TIP.

It was agreed that human trafficking is a problem that often goes undetected because it is hidden. Although human trafficking exists in many forms and for many purposes, the group identified commercial sexual exploitation as the most common form observed. In terms of the modes of human trafficking, the group found that trafficking offers a high return on investment; therefore, air routes are

selected by traffickers as the preferred means of transit. Technological improvement in the traffickers' ability to forge identity documents is one of the means that facilitates the use of air routes. Consequently, a continuous "cat and mouse game" requires law enforcement to improve its use of technology and to remain vigilant.

Law enforcement must take a "victim-centred approach" towards victims to ensure their cooperation in the successful prosecution of traffickers. Investigations create a natural tension whereby the victim wants to suppress the story but investigators need the victim to speak. Therefore, establishing rapport with the victims and informing them of their rights, the laws, and procedures are all key to obtaining witness cooperation.

In conclusion, the group offered the following recommendations to further the fight against the heinous crime of human trafficking:

- The group recognized the importance of a victim-centred approach
- The importance of the use of informal channels rather than formal ones was reiterated, especially during the investigation stage. The members also resolved to use these in practice in their home countries upon their return; the need for international cooperation was emphasized
- The requirement of a policy initiative and a "National Instrument" comprising different stakeholders including law enforcement, public prosecution, immigration, welfare (child and women) departments, NGOs, social workers and specialists from the field of psychology and sociology, as well as victim support groups, was seen as an essential measure to address the issue of trafficking in persons holistically
- Special Anti-TIP Units within law enforcement were recommended to be established
- Capacity-building of different stakeholders in the form of training and sensitization was emphasized
- It was unanimously felt that public awareness regarding TIP is the need of the hour; governments were urged to provide enough resources for the same.
- TIP, being complex and widespread and no country being free of it, needs specific legislation in line with the UN protocol on Trafficking in Persons, which defines the *actions, means and purposes* of trafficking and criminalizes them
- Participants felt that enhancements in technologies of investigation and detection should be shared between different countries in the world to effectively tackle TIP and other crimes, and a framework for the same was recommended to be created

*(ii) Trafficking in Persons and Victim Assistance*

The group considered the broad topic of victim assistance in human trafficking cases and based its discussions on the following sub-topics: (1) the current situation of trafficking in persons in the participating countries, (2) criminal justice measures for the protection of victims; (3) victim-assistance measures; (4) TIP prevention measures; and (5) inter-agency cooperation.

The analysis of the situation of trafficking in the participating countries showed a diversified modus operandi. Most of the countries act as countries of origin (source) while others are source, transit and destination (host) countries. The poor and the minorities were found to be the most vulnerable to TIP. The majority of them are women and children, and most of the trafficked persons are under 18 to 35 years of age. The group reported that the predominant means of victim exploitation are sexual exploitation, forced labour, domestic servitude and removal of organs.

The group acknowledged that victims of trafficking must be protected by law in all jurisdictions.



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In this regard, the group focused on the protections afforded to victims during the trial stage. Speedy trials are urged in all trafficking cases for the purpose of securing victims' cooperation and for providing closure to their ordeals. Also suggested were the use of *in camera*, or closed, trials to protect the victim's identity. Other protective measures include permitting victim testimony by video linkage, witness shielding, separate waiting rooms, and legal aid programmes.

The group discussed victim assistance measures in TIP with special focus on immigration status, living assistance, repatriation, reintegration, restitution and compensation. It was agreed that victims should be granted immunity from prosecution for immigration offences, as is the practice in most of the participants' countries. In cases where the victim lacks travel documents or where such documents were forged, the host country should issue travel documents to the victim. Other solutions include capacity-building measures, public awareness campaigns and the adoption of strategic plans by Member States to reintegrate the victims through counselling and social support.

The group reported that prevention is the best way to protect victims from the evils of trafficking. States are encouraged to enhance border control by conducting joint patrols and improving trafficking victim databases. Further, the group recommended the adoption of an international gesture (akin to sign language) that would allow trafficked individuals who do not speak a local language to communicate with border control agents or other law enforcement officials to signal that they are victims and require assistance. It was also recommended that states enact measures designed to increase the punishment of traffickers by focusing on deterrence, including the confiscation of assets.

Finally, the group stressed the importance of inter-agency cooperation in order to share knowledge and experience. This cooperation is vital to assist victims with reintegration and protection. Although an overwhelming challenge, the cooperation across the international community is "critical" to the eradication of human trafficking.

### **D. Special Seminars and Courses**

#### **1. The 15th UNAFEI UNCAC Training Programme**

The 15th UNAFEI UNCAC Training Programme was held from 11 October to 14 November 2012. This Programme dealt with the United Nations Convention against Corruption and examined countermeasures against corruption. Twenty-five overseas participants and seven Japanese participants attended.

#### **2. The Sixth Regional Seminar on Good Governance for Southeast Asian Countries**

UNAFEI hosted the Sixth Regional Seminar on Good Governance for Southeast Asian Countries from 12 to 14 December 2012 at the Japanese Ministry of Justice in Tokyo. The main theme of the Seminar was "International Cooperation: Mutual Legal Assistance and Extradition". Twenty participants from eight Southeast Asian countries attended, featuring several experts from PNI Institutes such as the Basel Institute on Governance (BIG), the Beijing Normal University (CCLS), the United Nations Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (ILANUD), and the Korean Institute of Criminology (KIC). A ceremony for UNAFEI's 50th anniversary was held in conjunction with the Seminar, and with many distinguished guests in attendance. See *infra* at Section IV.B.

#### **3. The Twelfth Training Course on the Juvenile Delinquent Treatment System for Kenya**

The Twelfth Training Course on the Juvenile Delinquent Treatment System for Kenya was held from 14 February to 9 March 2012. Fourteen participants from Kenyan governmental agencies involved in juvenile justice reviewed the contents of the training programme for child care and protection officers in Kenya and drafted guidelines for their OJT in Kenya.

#### **4. The Eighth Seminar on Criminal Justice for Central Asia**

The Eighth Seminar on Criminal Justice for Central Asia was held from 29 February to 15 March 2012. The main theme of the Seminar was "Addressing Corruption which Hinders Countermeasures for Drug Offences and Other Crimes: Especially, Ethics and Codes of Conduct for Judges, Prosecutors and Other Law Enforcement Officials". Nine participants attended from four Central Asian countries — Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan.

### III. TECHNICAL COOPERATION

#### A. Regional Training Programmes

##### 1. Short-Term Experts in Kenya

A UNAFEI professor was dispatched to Kenya, from 26 July to 30 August 2012, to provide technical assistance to the Project for Capacity Building of Child Care and Protection Officers in the Juvenile Justice System of Kenya.

### IV. INFORMATION AND DOCUMENTATION SERVICES

The Institute continues to collect data and other resource materials on crime trends, crime prevention strategies and the treatment of offenders from Asia, the Pacific, Africa, Europe and the Americas, and makes use of this information in its training courses and seminars. The Information and Library Service of the Institute has been providing, upon request, materials and information to United Nations agencies, governmental organizations, research institutes and researchers, both domestic and foreign.

### V. PUBLICATIONS

Reports on training courses and seminars are published regularly by the Institute. Since 1971, the Institute has issued the Resource Material Series, which contains contributions by the faculty members, visiting experts and participants of UNAFEI courses and seminars. In 2012, the 86th, 87th and 88th editions of the Resource Material Series were published. Additionally, issues 137 to 139 (from the 150th International Senior Seminar to the 152nd Training Course) of the UNAFEI Newsletter were published, which include brief reports on each course and seminar and other useful course information. These publications are also available on UNAFEI's web site at <http://www.unafei.or.jp/english>.

### VI. OTHER ACTIVITIES

#### A. Public Lecture Programme

On 27 January 2012, the Public Lecture Programme was conducted in the Grand Conference Hall of the Ministry of Justice. In attendance were many distinguished guests, UNAFEI alumni and the 150th International Senior Seminar participants. This Programme was jointly sponsored by the Asia Crime Prevention Foundation (ACPF), the Japan Criminal Policy Society (JCPS) and UNAFEI.

Public Lecture Programmes increase the public's awareness of criminal justice issues, through comparative international study, by inviting distinguished speakers from abroad. In 2012, Mr. Martin Fowke, Officer-in-Charge, Anti-Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling Unit, Division for Treaty Affairs, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and Mr. Wanchai Roujanavong, Director General, International Affairs Department, Office of the Attorney General of 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.

#### B. Joint Ceremony for UNAFEI's 50th and ACPF's 30th Anniversaries

On 12 December 2012, UNAFEI and ACPF celebrated their 50th and 30th anniversaries, respectively, in a joint ceremony conducted in the Grand Conference Hall of the Japanese Ministry of Justice in Tokyo. Five prominent criminal justice experts delivered congratulatory speeches during the ceremony — Dr. Kittipong Kittayarak of Thailand; Mr. Elias Carranza of the United Nations Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (ILANUD); Dr. Sandeep Chawla, Deputy Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC); Dr. Kim Il Su, Director of the Korean Institute of Criminology; and Mr. Severino H. Gaña, Jr., Senior Deputy State Prosecutor of the Philippines (although Mr. Gaña was unable to attend, his congratulatory speech was read by UNAFEI's Deputy Director, Mr. Kenichi Kiyono). The event was well-attended, and among the many distinguished guests were the speakers and participants of UNAFEI's Sixth Good Governance Seminar. Following the ceremony, a party was held at the KKR Hotel in celebration of the anniversaries.

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### **C. Assisting UNAFEI Alumni Activities**

Various UNAFEI alumni associations in several countries have commenced, or are about to commence, research activities in their respective criminal justice fields. It is, therefore, one of the important tasks of UNAFEI to support these contributions to improve the crime situation internationally.

### **D. Overseas Missions**

Deputy Director Haruhiko Ukawa, Professor Naoyuki Harada, Professor Kumiko Izumi, and Professor Fumihiko Yanaka visited Malaysia, Cambodia, Thailand and Indonesia from 14 to 24 February 2012, to hold preparatory meetings for future Good Governance Seminars for Southeast Asian Countries. The UNAFEI delegation also discussed the possibilities of future co-hosting cooperation with the Malaysian and Indonesian anti-corruption authorities.

Professor Yuichiro Tada, Ms. Yoshiko Tani (Staff) and Mr. Takashi Okaniwa (Staff) visited Beijing, China from 6 to 9 March 2012 to attend a Seminar on Regional Cooperation in Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, held in the College for Criminal Law Science of Beijing Normal University. Professor Tada gave an introduction of UNAFEI's activities to the Seminar.

Director Tatsuya Sakuma and Professor Shinichiro Iwashita visited Vienna, Austria from 22 to 29 April to attend the 21st session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, held the United Nations office in Vienna.

Deputy Director Haruhiko Ukawa visited Hong Kong, China from 8 to 12 May 2012 to attend the Fifth session of the Independent Commission against Corruption.

Former Deputy Director Haruhiko Ukawa visited Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia from 25 to 29 June 2012 to attend the Sub-Regional Seminar on International Joint Investigations for Southeast Asian States.

Professor Ryo Tsunoda was dispatched to Nairobi, Kenya from 26 July to 30 August 2012 to provide technical assistance to the Project for Capacity Building of Child Care and Protection Officers in the Juvenile Justice System of Kenya.

Professor Akiko Tashiro visited Seoul, the Republic of Korea from 19 to 23 August 2012 to attend the 4th Annual Conference of the Asian Criminological Society. Professor Tashiro made a presentation relating to the sub-theme "Causes and Prevention of Crime: Culture, Community, Family and Schools".

Deputy Director Kenichi Kiyono visited Cambridge, England from 1 to 8 September 2012 to attend the 30th International Symposium on Economic Crime. Deputy Director Kiyono made a keynote address at the Symposium.

Director Tatsuya Sakuma visited Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia from 4 to 7 October 2012 to attend the 6th International Association of Anti-Corruption Authorities (IAACA) Annual Conference and General Meeting. Director Sakuma made a presentation entitled "UNAFEI's Capacity Building Efforts in the Anti-Corruption Field" at its Plenary Session.

Professor Koji Yoshimura visited Brunei Darussalam from 7 to 12 October 2012 to attend the 32nd Asian and Pacific Conference of Correctional Administrators (APCCA). Professor Yoshimura made a presentation entitled "Roles and Activities of UNAFEI" as a Specialist Presentation.

Professor Mayu Yoshida visited Mexico City, Mexico from 28 October to 2 November 2012 to attend the 14th Annual Conference of the International Corrections and Prisons Association (ICPA).

Professor Yuichi Tada visited Katmandu, Nepal from 27 November to 1 December 2012 to survey the criminal justice system in Nepal and discuss future cooperation with the Office of the Attorney General of Nepal.

Professor Yuichi Tada visited Courmayeur, Italy from 11 to 18 December 2012 to attend the annual

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Co-ordination Meeting of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme Network and the ISPAC International Conference.

### **E. Assisting ACPF Activities**

UNAFEI cooperates and collaborates with the ACPF to improve crime prevention and criminal justice administration in the region. Since UNAFEI and the ACPF have many similar goals, and a large part of the ACPF's membership consists of UNAFEI alumni, the relationship between the two organizations is very strong.

## **VII. HUMAN RESOURCES**

### **A. Staff**

In 1970, the Government of Japan assumed full financial and administrative responsibility for running the Institute. The Director, Deputy Director and approximately nine professors are selected from among public prosecutors, the judiciary, corrections, probation and the police. UNAFEI also has approximately 15 administrative staff members, who are appointed from among officials of the Government of Japan, and a linguistic adviser. Moreover, the Ministry of Justice invites visiting experts from abroad to each training course and seminar. The Institute has also received valuable assistance from various experts, volunteers and related agencies in conducting its training programmes.

### **B. Faculty Changes**

Mr. Naoyuki Harada, formerly a professor of UNAFEI, was transferred to the Tokyo District Public Prosecutors' Office on 1 April 2012.

Mr. Yuichiro Wakimoto, formerly a professor of UNAFEI, was transferred to Fukuoka Prison on 1 April 2012.

Ms. Ayako Sakonji, formerly a professor of UNAFEI, was transferred to Wakayama Probation Office on 1 April 2012.

Mr. Haruhiko Higuchi, formerly a professor of UNAFEI, was appointed a professor of the National Police Academy on 1 April 2012.

Mr. Shinichiro Iwashita, formerly a public prosecutor of Tokyo District Public Prosecutors' Office, Tachikawa Branch, was appointed a professor of UNAFEI on 1 April 2012.

Mr. Koji Yoshimura, formerly an officer of the International Affairs Division of Yokohama Prison, was appointed a professor of UNAFEI on 1 April 2012.

Ms. Akiko Tashiro, formerly an officer at Yokohama Probation Office, was appointed a professor of UNAFEI on 1 April 2012.

Mr. Naoya Oyaizu, formerly a staff member of the Policy Research Center of the National Police Academy, was appointed a professor of UNAFEI on 1 April 2012.

Ms. Grace Lord, formerly the Linguistic Adviser of UNAFEI, left UNAFEI and moved to a new position in the business development team of a law firm in Tokyo on 22 June 2012.

Mr. Motoo Noguchi, formerly a professor of UNAFEI and an international judge of the Supreme Court Chamber of the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia, was transferred to the International Co-operation Department of the Legal Research and Training Institute of the Ministry of Justice on 26 June 2012.

Mr. Haruhiko Ukawa, formerly the Deputy Director of UNAFEI, was transferred to the Tachikawa branch of the Tokyo District Public Prosecutors' Office on 20 July 2012.

## MAIN ACTIVITIES OF UNAFEI

Mr. Kenichi Kiyono, formerly a public prosecutor at the Tokyo District Public Prosecutors' Office, was appointed as the new Deputy Director of UNAFEI on 20 July 2012.

Mr. Thomas L. Schmid, an attorney from Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A., was appointed as the new Linguistic Adviser of UNAFEI on 1 August 2012.

## VIII. FINANCES

The Ministry of Justice primarily provides the Institute's budget. UNAFEI's total budget for its programmes is approximately ¥70 million per year. Additionally, JICA and the ACPF provide assistance for the Institute's international training courses and seminars.